Recirculated
Draft Initial Study/
Mitigated Negative Declaration

Prepared for the

Municipal Code Text Amendment 20-0005
San Dimas - MCTA 20-0005 Project
In San Dimas, California

State Clearinghouse Number: 2022120594

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2023, the City of San Dimas (City) circulated a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) 20-0005 San Dimas - MCTA 20-0005 Project (Project) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

During public review of the Draft IS/MND, the City received a comment from California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) that identified revisions in the biological resources analyses which were needed.

As required by Section 15073.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency is required to recirculate a negative declaration when the document must be substantially revised after public notice of its availability but prior to its adoption. A "substantial revision" of the negative declaration means: (1) A new, avoidable significant effect is identified and mitigation measures or project revisions must be added in order to reduce the effect to insignificance, or (2) The lead agency determines that the proposed mitigation measures or project revisions will not reduce potential effects to less than significance and new measures or revisions must be required.

The purpose of this Recirculated Draft IS/MND is to provide the public, interested agencies, and other stakeholders with an opportunity to review and comment on the updated biological resources analyses that have been prepared for the Project since the original Draft IS/MND was circulated in December 2023. The updated biological resources analyses and responses to the related CEQA thresholds are provided within Section 4.0, Updated Biological Resources Section, of this Recirculated Draft IS/MND. The City requests that any comments on the revised biological resources analyses be provided to the City during the thirty-day public review period for this Recirculated Draft IS/MND of June 21, 2024 to July 21, 2024.

In summary, based on the updated biological resources technical report and associated environmental analysis, impacts related to biological resources would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.

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2.0 RECIRCULATED DRAFT IS/MND

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is approximately 92 acres in the southwest part of the city of San Dimas. Regional access to the site is from Interstate 10, (I-10 or the San Bernardino Freeway) via Via Verde, Covina Hills Road, and Calle Francesca. The Project site is bounded by Covina Hills Road to the south; single-family residential uses and vacant land in the city of Covina and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west; single-family residences opposite Puente Street to the north; and single-family residences and vacant land to the east. The site includes 36 single-family residential parcels, 29 of which are developed and seven vacant.

2.2 PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards (CY) of grading, cut, and fill, beyond the grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and five (5) feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations, and will be codified as part of the proposed MCTA. The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping, and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require.

2.3 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

As allowed by Section 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines, an IS/MND may incorporate by reference all or portions of another document which is a matter of public record or is generally available to the public. Where all or part of another document is incorporated by reference, the incorporated language shall be considered to be set forth in full as part of the text of the IS/MND.

This Recirculated Draft IS/MND incorporates the Draft IS/MND that was prepared and circulated for the Project in December 2023, which is provided as Appendix A.

2.4 NOTICE OF RECIRCULATION

Notice of recirculation shall comply with Sections 15072 and 15073.

As required by State CEQA Guidelines Section 15072, the City has provided an updated notice of intent to adopt an IS/MND for this Project to the public, responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and the County Clerk prior to the City's adoption of the IS/MND. Also, the City has mailed a notice of intent to adopt an IS/MND to the last known name and address of all organizations and individuals who have previously requested such notice in writing. The City has also provided notice of intent to adopt a mitigated negative declaration for this Project by direct mailing.

Finally, the notice of intent for this recirculated Draft IS/MND has been submitted to the State Clearinghouse and has been posted with the County Clerk such notices in the office of the County Clerk for a period of thirty days.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- ☐ Aesthetics
- ☐ Agricultural & Forestry Resources
- ☐ Air Quality
- ☒ Biological Resources
- ☒ Cultural Resources
- ☐ Energy
- ☒ Geology/Soils
- ☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- ☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
- ☒ Hydrology/Water Quality
- ☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance
- ☐ Land Use/Planning
- ☐ Mineral Resources
- ☐ Noise
- ☐ Population/Housing
- ☐ Public Services
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
- ☐ Utilities/Service Systems
- ☐ Wildfire

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the Project, nothing further is required.

Signature of City of San Dimas Representative — Date: 6/17/24

LUIS TORRICO, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Printed Name/Title — Phone No. (909) 394-6208

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4.0 UPDATED BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SECTION

The information in this section is based on the Biological Technical Report for the *San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (20 0005), City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California* prepared by Psomas in January 2024.

Ultrasystems conducted a literature review and biological surveys of the Biological Study Area (BSA) in 2022. Following the surveys, Ultrasystems (2022) prepared a Biological Resources Evaluation to support the IS/MND that was publicly circulated for the Project. The City received extensive public comments on the mitigation approach for biological resources and hired Psomas to conduct a peer review of the Biological Resources Evaluation and ultimately to prepare a mitigation approach that addressed public comments. Psomas conducted a field visit to verify the vegetation mapping and subsequently updated the findings and mitigation approach based on their professional judgement. As requested by the City, the Biological Technical Report incorporates the extensive information collected by Ultrasystems during their literature review and 2022 biological surveys to describe existing conditions, including use of figures prepared by Ultrasystems (2022). Psomas has supplemented information with additional literature review and observations made during Psomas' 2023 field visit. The findings within this section are based on the professional opinion of Psomas. Psomas' Biological Technical Report (2024) is included as Appendix B.

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		**X**		
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		**X**		
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		**X**		
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 nursery sites?		**X**		
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?		**X**		
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?				**X**

4.1.1 REGULATORY SETTING

Projects are required to comply with various federal, State, and local regulations designed to protect and promote environmental quality. These regulations are summarized below.

It should be noted that because the environmental document for SP-11 is being modified, the Project must be evaluated according to current regulatory requirements, some of which have changed since the initial Specific Plan was adopted. For example, new species have been listed under the federal and State Endangered Species Acts; the potential for these species to occur and the requirements resulting from potential impacts must be evaluated by today's standards within this Biological Resources section.

Federal

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) establishes a broad national framework for protecting the environment. NEPA's basic policy is to assure that all branches of government give proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action that significantly affects the environment (42 *United States Code* [USC] 4321-4347). NEPA established the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with the following roles and functions: (1) to establish and enforce environmental protection standards consistent with national environmental goals; (2) to conduct research on the adverse effects of pollution and on methods and equipment for controlling it; the gathering of information on pollution; and the use of this information in strengthening environmental protection programs and recommending policy changes; (3) to assist, through grants, technical assistance, and other means, in arresting pollution of the environment; and (4) to assist the Council on Environmental Quality in developing and recommending to the President new policies for the protection of the environment.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) designates and protects plants and animals that are listed as "Endangered" or "Threatened." The USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for administration of the FESA. The USFWS is primarily responsible for terrestrial and freshwater organisms while the NMFS is primarily responsible for marine wildlife. Under Section 9 of the FESA, federally listed species are protected from unauthorized "take," which is defined in the FESA as acts to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct" (16 USC Sections 1532[19] and 1538[a]). In this definition, "harm" includes "any act which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife, and emphasizes that such acts may include significant habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns of fish or wildlife" (50 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR], Title 50, Section 17.3). Section 9 take prohibitions apply to listed wildlife and fish species, but not to plants. Endangered plants are not protected from take, although it is unlawful to remove, possess, or maliciously damage or destroy them on federal lands. Removing or damaging listed plants

on State and private lands in knowing violation of State law, or in the course of violating a State criminal trespass law, is also illegal under the FESA.

Two sections of the FESA authorize incidental take. Section 7 regulates take associated with federal projects or projects that require a federal permit. It also requires federal agencies to use their authority to carry out conservation programs to benefit Endangered and Threatened species. Under Section 7, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS or the NMFS to ensure that any action they carry out, including those they fund or authorize (such as through a permit) would "not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any Endangered species or Threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species" (16 USC 1536[a]). Under Section 7, consultations can be either informal or formal. An incidental take permit pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) is required when non-federal, otherwise lawful activities, including lawful project development, would result in take of Threatened or Endangered wildlife. Under this provision, the USFWS and/or the NMFS may, where appropriate, authorize the taking of federally listed wildlife or fish if such taking occurs incidentally during otherwise legal activities. Section 10(a)(2)(B) requires an application for an incidental take permit to include a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The purpose of the habitat conservation planning process associated with the permit is to ensure there are adequate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to address the effects of the authorized incidental take. Section 10 provides a clear regulatory mechanism to permit the incidental take of federally listed fish and wildlife species by private interests and non-federal governmental agencies.

FESA also provides for designation of Critical Habitat: specific areas within the geographical range occupied by a species where physical or biological features "essential to the conservation of the species" are found and "which may require special management considerations or protection" (16 USC 1538[5][A]). Critical Habitat may also include areas outside the current geographical area occupied by the species that are nonetheless essential for the conservation of the species.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act requires consultation with the USFWS and the fish and wildlife agencies of States where the "waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized, permitted or licensed to be impounded, diverted . . . or otherwise controlled or modified" by any agency under a federal permit or license. Consultation is to be undertaken for the purpose of "preventing loss of and damage to wildlife resources."

Clean Water Act of 1972

Section 404

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1251 et seq.) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (WOTUS), including wetlands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the designated regulatory agency responsible for administering the 404 permit program and for making jurisdictional determinations. This permitting authority applies to all WOTUS where the material has the effect of (1) replacing

any portion of WOTUS with dry land or (2) changing the bottom elevation of any portion of WOTUS. These fill materials would include sand, rock, clay, construction debris, wood chips, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in WOTUS. Dredge and fill activities are typically associated with development projects; water resource-related projects; infrastructure development; and wetland conversion to farming, forestry, or urban development. Authorizations are conducted through the issuance of Nationwide (or General) Permits, through Individual (or Standard) Permits, or through Letters of Permission. Wetlands and other waters that do not meet the definition of WOTUS are not covered by the CWA; however, they are regulated by the State of California through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Resolution No. 2019-0015 for California.

Under Section 401 of the CWA, an activity requiring a USACE Section 404 permit must obtain a State Water Quality Certification (or waiver thereof) to ensure that the activity will not violate established federal or State water quality standards. The SWRCB, in conjunction with the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), is responsible for administering the Section 401 water quality certification program.

The definition of WOTUS has been the subject of shifting regulations. Past federal revisions to regulations addressing the extent of USACE jurisdiction and the definition of WOTUS have been issued by the Obama Administration in 2015 and the Trump Administration in 2020. On January 18, 2023, the USEPA published a final Water Rule in the Federal Register that went into effect on March 20, 2023 ("the 2023 Rule") (USACE and USEPA 2023a).

The definition of WOTUS changed again in response to the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Sackett v. USEPA*. On September 8, 2023, the USEPA and the USACE amended the Code of Federal Regulations to conform the definition of WOTUS to the Supreme Court decision (USACE and USEPA 2023b). This conforming rule amends the provisions of the agencies' definition of WOTUS that were invalid under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the CWA under *Sackett*. Based on these changes, tributaries must have at least relatively permanent flow to be considered WOTUS from the federal definition. This would exclude ephemeral drainages from being WOTUS. This represents a substantial change to areas under federal jurisdiction in the arid west.

Section 402

Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the CWA, stormwater permits are required for discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) serving a population of 100,000 or more. The SWRCB and RWQCBs have been authorized by the USEPA to implement and enforce the Municipal Storm Water Program (SWRCB 2023).

In the County of Los Angeles, Order No. R4-2012-0175 as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS004001 Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Those Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach MS4 (MS4 Permit), is currently in effect; the City of San Dimas is a

signatory to this permit, and is subject to the Waste Discharge Requirements set forth in this Order.

Section VI(D)(8) of the MS4 Permit applies exclusively to construction sites with construction activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving, and linear underground/overhead projects. The City of San Dimas, as signatory to the MS4 Permit, shall, though their erosion and sediment control ordinance and/or building permit, require the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and sediment loss, and the discharge of construction wastes.

Section 401

Under Section 401 of the federal CWA, an activity involving discharge into a water body must obtain a federal permit and a State Water Quality Certification to ensure that the activity will not violate established water quality standards. The SWRCB's and RWQCB's jurisdiction also extend to all "waters of the State" when no WOTUS are present, including wetlands and non-wetland waters of the State (isolated and non-isolated). The USEPA is the federal regulatory agency responsible for implementing the CWA. However, it is the SWRCB, in conjunction with the nine RWQCBs, who has been delegated the responsibility of administering the water quality certification (Section 401) program.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC 703–711), as amended in 1972, makes it unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, unless permitted by regulations, to "pursue; hunt; take; capture; kill; attempt to take, capture, or kill; possess; offer for sale; sell; offer to barter; barter; offer to purchase; purchase; deliver for shipment; ship; export; import; cause to be shipped, exported or imported; deliver for transportation; transport or cause to be transported; carry or cause to be carried; or receive for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, any migratory bird; any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird; or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof. . . ." (16 USC 703).

The MBTA covers the taking of any nests or eggs of migratory birds, except as allowed by permit pursuant to 50 CFR, Part 21. This regulation seeks to protect migratory birds and active nests. The MBTA protects over 800 species, including geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, songbirds, and many relatively common species. Bird species protected under the provisions of the MBTA include all species native to the United States or its territories, which are those that occur as a result of natural biological or ecological processes. The MBTA does not protect non-native species whose occurrences in the U.S. are solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction. The List of Migratory Birds (50 CFR 10.13) was updated by the USFWS (effective August 30, 2023) (USFWS 2023a).

In 1972, the MBTA was amended to include protection for migratory birds of prey (e.g., raptors). Six families of raptors occurring in North America were included in the

amendment: *Accipitridae* (kites, hawks, and eagles); *Cathartidae* (New World vultures); *Falconidae* (falcons and caracaras); *Pandionidae* (ospreys); *Strigidae* (typical owls); and *Tytonidae* (barn owls). The provisions of the 1972 amendment to the MBTA protect all species and subspecies of these families.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668) provides for the protection of bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) by prohibiting, except under certain specified conditions, the taking, possession, and commerce of such birds. The 1972 amendments increased penalties for violating provisions of the Act and strengthened other enforcement measures. A 1978 amendment authorized the Secretary of the Interior to permit the taking of golden eagle nests that interfere with resource development or recovery operations.

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." Regulations further define "disturb" as "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior" (50 CFR 22.6).

In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers effects that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagle's return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death, or nest abandonment.

A 1994 Memorandum from President William Clinton to the heads of Executive Agencies and Departments established the policy concerning collection and distribution of eagle feathers for Native American religious purposes.

Prevention and Control of Invasive Species – Executive Order 13112

Executive Order 13112 (February 3, 1999) directs all federal agencies to work cooperatively to prevent and control the introduction of invasive, non-native species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner to minimize their economic, ecological, and human health impacts. Executive Order 13112 established the National Invasive Species Council made up of federal agencies and departments and a supporting Invasive Species Advisory Committee composed of State, local, and private entities. The Invasive Species Council and Advisory Committee oversees and facilitates implementation of the Executive Order, including preparation of a National Invasive Species Management Plan.

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA (13 *Public Resources Code* Sections 21000 et seq.) is a statute that requires State and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. The CEQA Guidelines (14 *California Code of Regulations* Chapter 3) are the regulations that explain and interpret the law for both public agencies and private development required to administer CEQA. The CEQA Guidelines specify that a project has a significant impact to the environment if, among other things, it 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 an animal community; substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an Endangered, Rare, or Threatened species. . . ." (CEQA Guidelines Section 15065[a][1]).

With regards to plants and animals, Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines independently defines "Endangered" and "Rare" species separately from the definitions of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under CEQA, Endangered species of plants or animals are defined as those whose survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy, while Rare species are defined as those that (1) have such low numbers that they could become Endangered if their environment worsens or (2) are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future (i.e., "threatened" as used in the FESA). In addition, a Lead Agency can consider a non-listed species (e.g., species with a California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR], California Species of Special Concern, or species of Local Concern) to be treated as if it were Endangered, Rare, or Threatened for the purposes of CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria in the definition of "Rare" or "Endangered" in the Project region.

The CEQA Guidelines designate certain "trustee agencies" that have jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project which are held in trust for the people of California. CDFW is the trustee responsible for conservation, protection, and management of wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary to maintain biologically sustainable populations. Trustee agencies are generally required to be notified of CEQA documents relevant to their jurisdiction, whether or not these agencies have actual permitting authority or approval power over aspects of the underlying project. CDFW shall provide the requisite biological expertise to review and comment upon environmental documents and impacts arising from project activities and shall make recommendations regarding those resources held in trust for the people of California (*California Fish and Game Code* §1802).

California Endangered Species Act

The State of California implements the CESA, which is enforced by the CDFW. While the provisions of the CESA are similar to the FESA, CDFW maintains a list of California Threatened and Endangered species, independent of the FESA Threatened and Endangered species list. It also lists species that are considered Rare and Candidates for listing, which also receive protection. The California list of Endangered and Threatened species is

contained in Title 14, Sections 670.2 (plants) and 670.5 (animals) of the *California Code of Regulations*.

State-listed Threatened and Endangered species are protected under provisions of CESA. Activities that may result in take of individuals (defined in CESA as acts to "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill") are regulated by CDFW. While habitat degradation or modification is not included in the definition of "take" under CESA, the CDFW has interpreted "take" to include the destruction of nesting, denning, or foraging habitat necessary to maintain a viable breeding population of protected species.

If it is determined that the "take" would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species, an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) can be issued by CDFW per Section 2081 of the *California Code of Regulations*. If a State-listed species is also federally listed, and the USFWS has issued an ITP that satisfies CDFW's requirements, CDFW may issue a consistency finding in accordance with Section 2080.1 of the *California Fish and Game Code*.

California Fish and Game Code

CDFW administers the *California Fish and Game Code*. Particular sections of the Code are applicable to natural resource management.

Native Plant Protection

Sections 1900–1913 of the *California Fish and Game Code* were developed to preserve, protect, and enhance Endangered and Rare plants in the State of California. The act requires all State agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve Endangered and Rare native plants. Provisions of the Native Plant Protection Act prohibit the taking of listed plants from the wild and require notification of the CDFW at least ten days in advance of any change in land use that would adversely impact listed plants. This allows the CDFW to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed.

Unlawful Take or Destruction of Nests or Eggs

These sections duplicate federal protection under the MBTA. Section 3503 of the *California Fish and Game Code* makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any bird's nest or any bird's eggs. Further, any birds in the orders *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (i.e., birds of prey, such as hawks, eagles, and owls) and their nests and eggs are protected under Section 3503.5 of the *California Fish and Game Code*. Section 3513 of the *California Fish and Game Code* prohibits the take and possession of any migratory nongame bird, as designated in the MBTA.

California Fully Protected Species

The State of California created the "Fully Protected" classification in an effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that are rare or that face possible extinction. Lists were created for fish (§ 5515), amphibians, and reptiles (§ 5050), birds (§ 3511), and mammals (§ 4700). Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Acts; however, some have not been formally

listed. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time, except as provided in Sections 2081.7, 2081.9, or 2835. CDFW is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species, except for necessary scientific research.

California Fish and Game Code (Sections 1600 through 1616)

California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600 et seq. establish a process to ensure that projects conducted in and around lakes, rivers, or streams do not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources or, when adverse impacts cannot be avoided, ensures that adequate mitigation and/or compensation is provided.

California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any person, State, or local governmental agency or public utility to notify CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

- substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake;
- substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or
- deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake.

Section 1602 of the *California Fish and Game Code* applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the State. CDFW's regulatory authority extends to include riparian habitat (including wetlands) supported by a river, stream, or lake regardless of the presence or absence of hydric soils and saturated soil conditions. Generally, CDFW takes jurisdiction to the top bank of the stream or to the outer limit of the adjacent riparian vegetation (outer drip line), whichever is greater. Notification is generally required for any project that will take place in or in the vicinity of a river, stream, lake, or their tributaries. This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks that support fish or other aquatic life and watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that support or have supported riparian vegetation. A Section 1602 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required if impacts to identified CDFW jurisdictional areas occur.

California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) broadly defines "waters of the State" as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State." In 2020, the Office of Administrative Law began implementing the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to waters of the State. Under these new regulations, the SWRCB and its nine RWQCBs assert jurisdiction over all existing WOTUS, and all waters that would have been considered WOTUS under any historical definition.

Impacts to WOTUS are authorized by the RWQCBs through a Water Quality Certification per Section 401 of the CWA. Impacts to "waters of the State" that are not considered WOTUS

would be authorized by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the RWQCB, pursuant to Porter-Cologne.

Pursuant to Porter-Cologne, the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs may require permits (known as "Waste Discharge Requirements" or WDRs) for the fill or alteration of the waters of the State. The term "waters of the State" is defined as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (*California Water Code,* Section 13050[e]). The SWRCB and RWQCB have interpreted their authority to require WDRs to extend to any proposal to fill or alter waters of the State, even if those same waters are not under USACE jurisdiction. Pursuant to this authority, the State and Regional Boards may require the submission of a "report of waste discharge" under Section 13260, which is treated as an application for WDRs.

Porter-Cologne charges the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs statewide with protecting water quality throughout California. Typically, the SWRCB and RWQCB act in concert with the USACE under Section 401 of the CWA in relation to permitting fill of federal WOTUS. However, SWRCB and the RWQCBs may require permits (i.e., WDRs) for the fill or alteration of the waters of the State that are outside WOTUS.

State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2019-0015

The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 3831(w) states that "all waters of the United States are also 'waters of the state.'" This regulation has remained in effect despite Supreme Court decisions such as *Rapanos* and *SWANCC*, which added limitations to what could be considered a WOTUS. Because the interpretation of WOTUS in place at the time § 3831(w) was adopted was broader than any post-*Rapanos* or post-*SWANCC* regulatory definitions that incorporated more limitations into the scope of federal jurisdiction, it is consistent with the Water Boards' intent to include both historic and current definitions of WOTUS into the SWRCBs wetland jurisdictional framework.

As set forth in Resolution No. 2009-0026, although the State of California has historically relied primarily on requirements in the CWA to protect wetlands, U.S. Supreme Court rulings reducing the jurisdiction of the CWA over wetland areas by limiting the definition of WOTUS necessitated the use of California's independent authorities under Porter-Cologne to protect these vital resources.

The inclusion of both current and historic definitions of WOTUS ensures some regulatory stability in an area that has otherwise been in flux. The status of a WOTUS may only be used to establish that a wetland or water qualifies as waters of the State; it cannot be used to exclude a wetland or water from qualifying as waters of the State. In other words, wetlands that are categorically excluded from qualifying as a WOTUS may nevertheless qualify as waters of the State under another jurisdictional category. Examples of waters of the State include (but are not limited to) ephemeral streams and isolated wetlands.

On April 2, 2019, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 2019-0015, Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California and the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California to Establish a State

Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures) for inclusion in the forthcoming Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and Ocean Waters of California (SWRCB 2019).

On January 26, 2021, the Superior Court in *San Joaquin Tributaries Authority v. California State Water Resources Control Board* issued a judgment upholding the adoption of the Procedures as part of the (1) California Ocean Plan and (2) Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Water Quality Control Plan (ISWEBE Plan) for WOTUS as defined by the CWA.

On April 6, 2021, the SWRCB issued Resolution No. 2021-0012 confirming that the "State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State" (1) are in effect as state policy for water quality control for all waters of the State and (2) shall be applied via the inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries plan to only waters of the United States. (SWRCB 2021).

The SWRCB and its nine RWQCBs have the authority to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material under § 401 CWA and Porter-Cologne. Dischargers that obtain a federal permit or license that authorizes impacts to waters of the U.S. (i.e., waters that are within federal jurisdiction), such as § 404 CWA and § 10 of the Safe Rivers and Harbors Act, must obtain certification from the SWRCB or a RWQCB to ensure that the discharge does not violate State water quality standards or any other appropriate requirement of State law. When a discharge is proposed to waters outside of federal jurisdiction, the SWRCB and the RWQCBs regulate the discharge under Porter-Cologne through the issuance of WDRs.

Construction General Permit; Order 2009-0009-DWQ

If a project will disturb one or more acres of soil during construction, project owners are required by the SWRCB to obtain coverage under a General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009 0009 DWQ, as authorized by § 402 CWA, [NPDES permit]). The Construction General Permit requires potential dischargers of pollutants into waters of the U.S. to prepare a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which establishes enforceable limits on discharges, requires effluent monitoring, designates reporting requirements, and requires construction BMPs to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants. Additionally, BMPs must be maintained, inspected before and after each precipitation event, and repaired or replaced as necessary. The SWRCB authorizes Construction General Permits.

For projects that would disturb less than one acre of soil, applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed Project would be required to comply with the WDRs for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County (except those discharges originating from the City of Long Beach MS4), Order No. R4-2012-0175 as mended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 NPDES Permit No. CAS004001 (referred to as the MS4 Permit), to which the City of San Dimas is a Permittee. The MS4 Permit applies to the

discharge of pollutants from anthropogenic sources into WOTUS through stormwater and urban runoff conveyance systems, including flood control facilities (e.g., storm drains).

Section IV(D)(8)(d)(1) of the MS4 applies to construction sites of less than one acre and requires the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Sections IV(D)(8)(e) and IV(D)(8)(f) of the MS4 require operators of public and private construction sites within its jurisdiction to select, install, implement, and maintain BMPs that comply with its erosion and sediment control ordinance, and state that the requirements contained in this part apply to all activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving, and linear underground/overhead projects. Grading projects of less than one acre would, with compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit, minimize or avoid potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and would not substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality.

Applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed Project would be required to comply with § IV(D)(8)(d) of the MS4 Permit, which requires construction BMPs to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants, including sediment.

Regional

Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)

The SEA Program was originally established as a part of the 1980 County General Plan, to help conserve the genetic and physical diversity within Los Angeles County by designating biological resource areas capable of sustaining themselves into the future. The General Plan 2035 (General Plan) updated the SEA boundary map, goals, and policies in 2015.

SEAs are places where the County deems it important to facilitate a balance between development and biological resource conservation. Where occurring within SEAs, development activities are carefully guided and reviewed with a key focus on site design as a means for conserving fragile resources such as streams, woodlands, and Threatened or Endangered species and their habitats.

The SEA Ordinance (Title 22 Planning and Zoning Code) implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by establishing permitting requirements, design standards, and review processes for development within SEAs. The goal of the SEA Ordinance is to guide development to the least impactful areas on a property to avoid adverse impacts to biological resources (LACRP 2019, pp. 6-7).

City of San Dimas Municipal Code – Tree Preservation

Chapter 18.162 Tree Preservation Ordinance of the San Dimas Municipal Code states the goal of preserving and protecting the mature significant trees, as well as other trees which are determined to be desirable, growing within the City. A "mature significant tree" is defined as "any tree within the city of an oak genus which measures eight inches or more in trunk

diameter and/or any other species of trees which measure ten inches or more in trunk diameter and/or a multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches". Exceptions are provided in § 18.162.080.

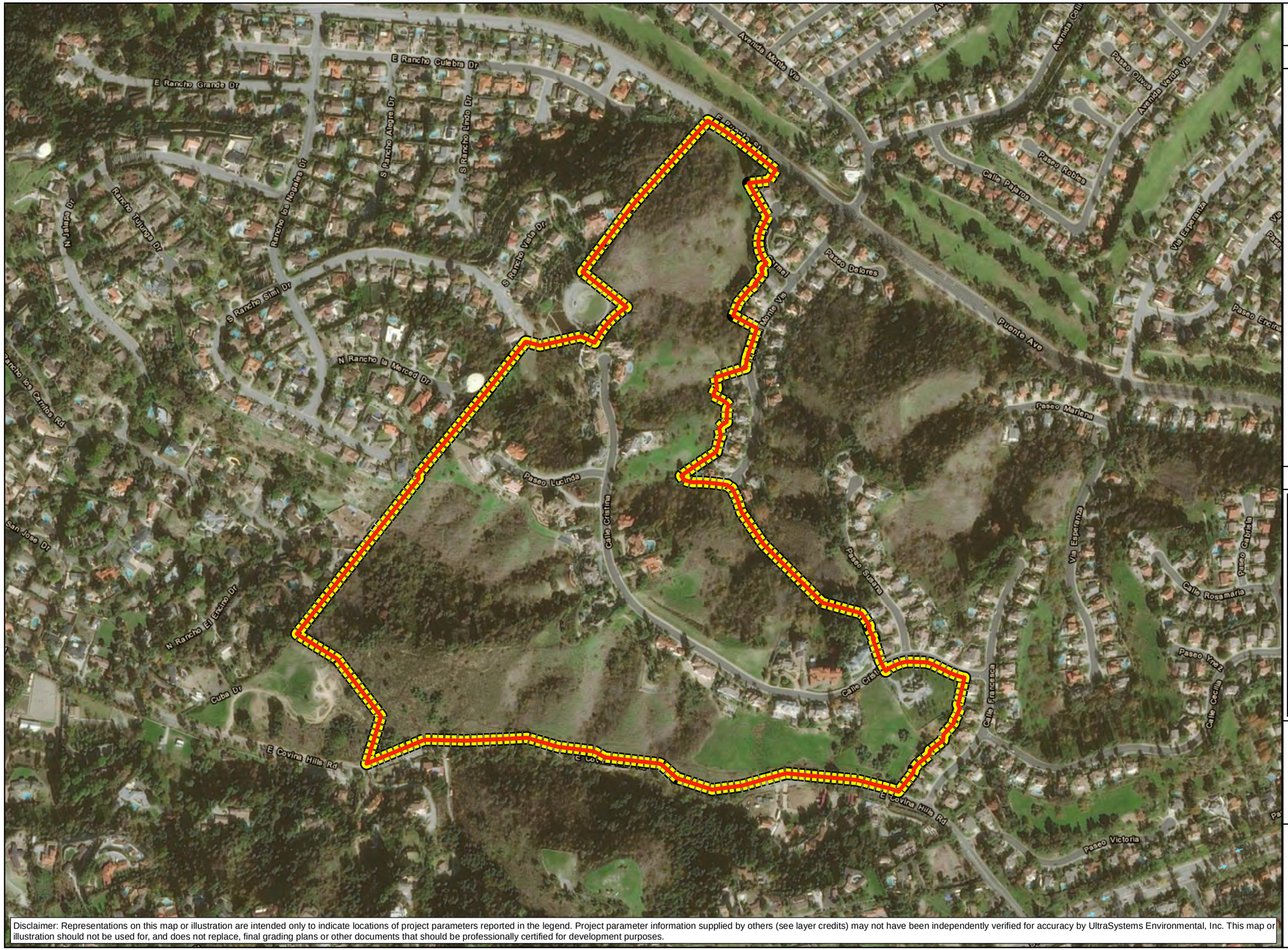
Mature significant trees may be removed from developed property with the approval of the Director of Development Services or Development Plan Review Board, subject to procedures listed in Section 18.162.040. "Developed" property refers to property that has been improved with structures, buildings, surface materials, landscaping, and similar improvements in accordance with all City ordinances.

A tree removal permit is required for undeveloped property. No issuance of any grading or building permits or commencement of work shall be allowed on undeveloped property prior to the approval of a permit. No mature significant tree which conforms to the standards and definitions of this chapter shall be removed or relocated without obtaining the written approval of the Director of Development Services. "Undeveloped" property refers to any parcel or parcels of land which does not contain physical man-made improvements, and may be improved in conformance with applicable development standards of the zoning classification where the property is located. Undeveloped property shall also refer to any parcel or parcels of land which may or may not contain improvements and on which development applications, including but not limited to, development plan review board, variance, zone change, and subdivision, have been submitted.

4.1.2 METHODOLOGY

This section summarizes survey methods used to conduct biological surveys for the Project. Detailed methods are included in the Biological Technical Report (Psomas 2024, Appendix B). The BSA includes approximately 96 acres. Surveys did not extend beyond the BSA (Figure 4.4-1).

As discussed in the Introduction, Ultrasystems conducted biological surveys of the BSA in 2022. As part of the 2022 effort, Ultrasystems conducted a literature review, vegetation mapping, general plant and wildlife surveys, habitat assessments for special status species, and a jurisdictional assessment of potential WOTUS and waters of the State; methods for these efforts are described in the Biological Technical Report (Psomas 2024). The Biological Resources Evaluation prepared by Ultrasystems (2022) was used to support the IS/MND that was publicly circulated for the Project. The City received extensive public comments on the mitigation approach for biological resources and hired Psomas to conduct a peer review of the Biological Resources Evaluation and ultimately to prepare a mitigation approach that addressed public comments. Psomas conducted a field visit to verify the vegetation mapping and habitat assessment and subsequently updated the findings and mitigation approach based on their professional judgement. As requested by the City, this Biological Technical Report incorporates the extensive information collected by Ultrasystems during their literature review and 2022 biological surveys to describe existing conditions, including use of their figures. Psomas has supplemented information with additional literature review and observations made during Psomas' 2023 field visit; methods for this field visit are described below. The findings within this report are based on the professional opinion of Psomas.



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Legend

Project Boundary

Biological Study Area (BSA)

Key Map



N

Map not to scale

Source: UltraSystems 2022

Project Boundary and Biological Study Area (BSA)

Figure 4.4-1

PSOMAS

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(10/09/2023 JMC) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio_MND\ex_BSA.pdf

Literature Review

Prior to the start of surveys, Psomas reviewed the Ultrasystems (2022) Biological Resources Evaluation for the Project and public comments submitted on the IS/MND.

Psomas then conducted an updated literature search to identify special status plants, wildlife, habitats, and potential jurisdictional water resources reported from the vicinity of the Project. The Project region is generally defined as the United States Geological Survey (USGS) San Dimas quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles, with the understanding that the northernmost quadrangles extend to elevations well outside those found in the BSA. The following sources of information were reviewed during the literature review:

- CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); USGS Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles (CDFW 2023a)
- The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS') Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants; USGS Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles (CNPS 2023a)
- CDFW's *Natural Communities List* (CDFW 2023b), *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW 2023c); and *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023d)
- Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2023)
- Web Soil Survey data provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (USDA NRCS 2023a)
- The National Hydric Soils List (USDA NRCS 2023b)
- The National Wetlands Inventory's Wetland Mapper (USFWS 2023b)

Vegetation Mapping and General Surveys

Psomas Senior Biologists Allison Rudalevige and Jonathan Aguayo performed a general plant and wildlife survey and verified vegetation mapping prepared by Ultrasystems on July 11, 2023. The map was updated, as necessary, based on current (i.e., July 11, 2023) conditions. To update the existing vegetation map, an aerial photograph at a scale of 1-inch equals 400-feet (1″=400′) was overlaid with the 2022 UltraSystems vegetation layer. These base layers were loaded onto Avenza Maps application on an Apple iPad. Vegetation that was inaccessible due to steep topography or access issues was mapped from a distance with the use of binoculars.

Nomenclature of vegetation types generally follows that of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b), which is the most current vegetation classification system used by CDFW for assessing sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2023b). Nomenclature of plant taxa conform to the *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW 2023c) for special status species and the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2023) for all other taxa.

Representative photographs of the BSA are included in the Biological Technical Report (Appendix B).

All plant and wildlife species detected during the survey were documented in field notes and are listed in the Biological Technical Report (Appendix B). Active searches for reptiles and amphibians included lifting, overturning, and carefully replacing rocks and debris. Birds were identified by visual and auditory recognition. Surveys for mammals were conducted during the day and included searching for and identifying diagnostic signs, including scat, footprints, scratch-outs, dust bowls, burrows, and trails. Taxonomy and nomenclature for wildlife follows the *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023c) for special status species and, for other species, Crother (2017) for amphibians and reptiles, the American Ornithological Society (AOS 2023) for birds, and the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (SNMNH 2011) for mammals.

Jurisdictional Assessment

Jurisdictional water resources include WOTUS under the regulatory authority of the USACE; waters of the State under the regulatory authority of the RWQCB; and the bed, bank, and channel of all lakes, rivers, and/or streams (and associated riparian vegetation), under the regulatory authority of CDFW. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not performed. However, information from the National Wetlands Inventory Wetland Mapper was used to identify potential jurisdictional water resources in the BSA.

4.1.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Physical Environmental Setting

The BSA is located in southeastern Los Angeles County. The BSA is located in the San Jose Hills, between the San Gabriel Mountains that are approximately four miles to the north and the Puente-Chino Hills that are approximately five miles to the south. Walnut Creek is located along the northern boundary of the San Jose Hills; it is approximately 0.5 mile north of the BSA and is vegetated with oak woodlands along the creek. Bonelli Regional Park/Puddingstone Reservoir and associated open space areas are located at the eastern end of the San Jose Hills; it is approximately 1.3 miles east of the BSA (and across State Route [SR]-57). Open space hillsides, known as the Walnut Islands, are located in the southern portion of the San Jose Hills; they are approximately 0.5 mile to the southeast of the BSA (and across I-10). All of these open space areas are within the designated East San Gabriel Valley SEA. High density development and roadways surround each of these areas just outside their designated SEA boundaries.

The BSA is located in an area consisting of a mix of residential development interspersed with undeveloped canyons, ridgelines, and slopes. Higher density residential development and roadways surround the BSA in all directions, although there is some additional natural open space located to the south between East Covina Hills Road and I-10.

Within the BSA, single family residences are generally located on the ridges with parcels that slope down to natural open space in the canyon bottoms. Elevations within the BSA range

from approximately 680 to 980 feet above mean sea level (msl). Topography slopes down moderately from Calle Cristina to East Covina Hills Road. There are no blueline streams in the BSA. Areas of herbaceous vegetation are periodically mowed.

Vegetation Types

Fourteen vegetation types and other landcovers were mapped in the BSA (Table 4.4-1, Figure 4.4-2). Table 4.1-1, Vegetation Types and Other Areas in the BSA, below describes the vegetation composition in the BSA; the corresponding vegetation classification as provided by *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b); and whether the vegetation type would be considered a sensitive natural community (CDFW 2023b).

TABLE 4.4-1
VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS IN THE BSA

Vegetation Type or Other Area	*A Manual of California Vegetation* Alliance	Sensitive Vegetation Community (CDFW 2023b)	Total Vegetation in BSA (acres)
Coastal Sage Scrub			
California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)	*Artemisia californica* – (*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance	No	0.089
California Buckwheat Scrub	*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	No	2.000
California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	No	1.927
California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	*Artemisia californica* – (*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance with *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	No	0.251
California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	*Artemisia californica – Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance	No	3.480
Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	*Opuntia littoralis – Opuntia oricola – Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance	Yes	3.848
Subtotal Coastal Sage Scrub			*11.595*
Native Woodland			
California Walnut Groves	*Juglans California* Forest & Woodland Alliance	Yes	27.057
California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	*Juglans California* Forest & Woodland Alliance	Yes	12.529
Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland & Forest Alliance	No	1.801
Subtotal Native Woodland			*41.387*
Non-Native Woodland			
Pepper Tree Groves	*Schinus* (*molle, terebinthifolius*) – *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance	No	0.657

TABLE 4.4-1
VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS IN THE BSA

Vegetation Type or Other Area	*A Manual of California Vegetation* Alliance	Sensitive Vegetation Community (CDFW 2023b)	Total Vegetation in BSA (acres)
Eucalyptus Groves	*Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance	No	0.797
Subtotal Non-Native Woodland			*1.454*
Non-Native Herbaceous			
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	*Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance	No	9.179
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (mowed)	*Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance	No	12.094
Subtotal Non-Native Herbaceous			*21.273*
Developed Areas			
Developed/Ornamental	N/A	No	20.954
Subtotal Developed Areas			*20.954*
Total			**96.663**

[a] Ranked as sensitive based on less than 10 stands sampled; may be more widespread (CDFW 2023d).
[b] This blended community would be characterized more as riparian herb than southern black willow forest; therefore, it would not be considered a sensitive community.

BSA: Biological Survey Area

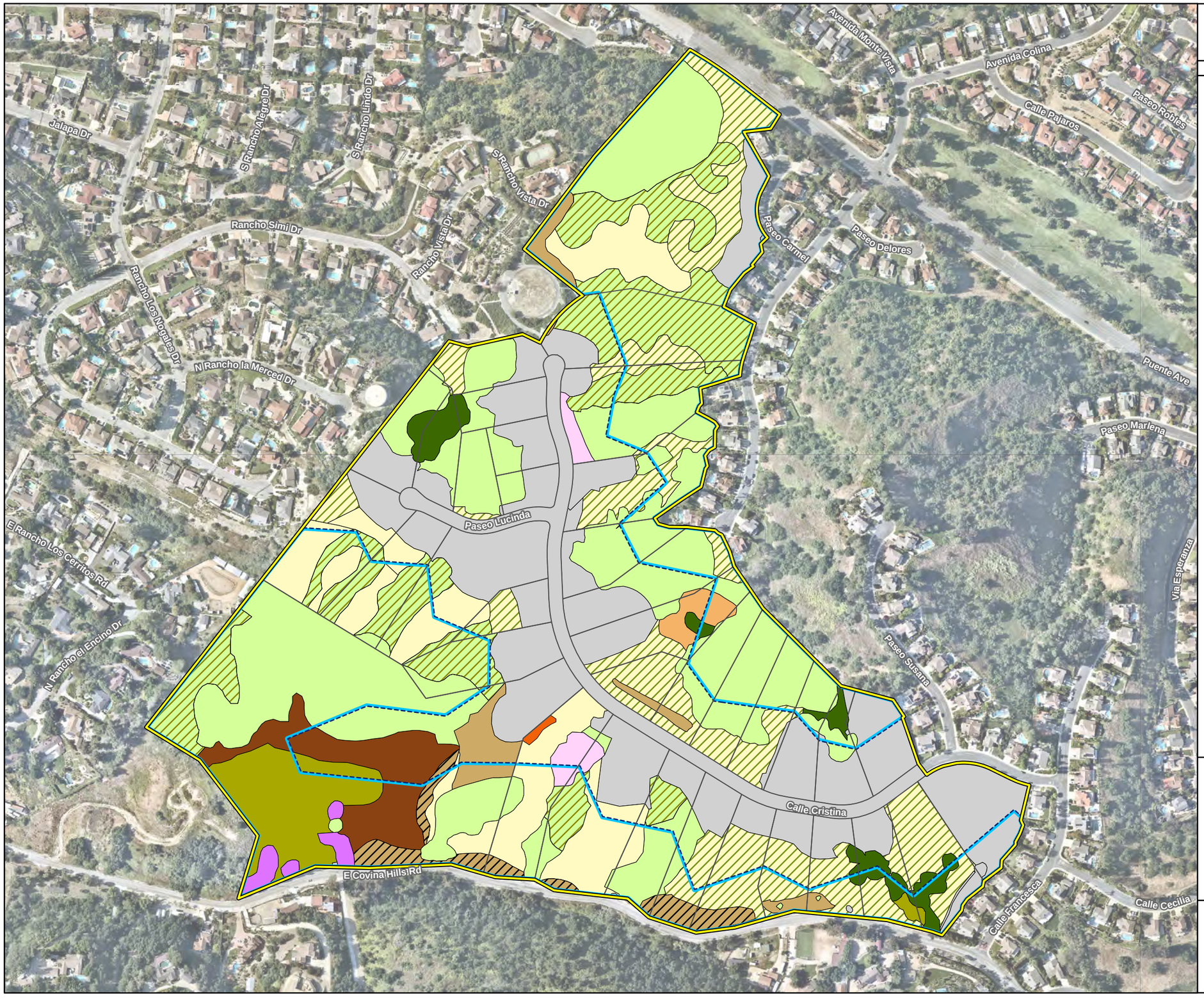
Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal sage scrub communities mapped in the BSA consist of California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub.

California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)

Approximately 0.089 acre of California sagebrush scrub (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. It is located in a small patch in the southern half of the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Other native species observed include laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), phacelia (*Phacelia* sp.), and large-bracted morning-glory (*Calystegia macrostegia*). It is categorized as disturbed because it is degraded by the presence of non-native species such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*).

The California sagebrush scrub (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Artemisia californica* – (*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance mixed with the *Brassica nigra* –



San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Conservation Easement
- Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

2

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 4.4-2

PSOMAS

(Rev: 01/05/2024 PLO) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio_NMD\ex_VegetationTypes.pdf

D:\Projects\3SAN\040200\PRO\3SAN040200_SanDimas\3SAN040200_SanDimas.aprx\Vegetation Map

Centaurea [*solstitialis*, *melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance (CNPS 2023b). The *Artemisia californica* – (*Artemisia californica*) Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Buckwheat Scrub

Approximately 2.000 acres of California buckwheat scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located in a few small, isolated patches. This vegetation type is dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). A small amount of oat (*Avena* sp.) and grayish shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) is also present.

The California buckwheat scrub in the BSA corresponds to the *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance (CNPS 2023b). The *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)

Approximately 1.927 acres of California buckwheat scrub (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. It is located in patches along East Covina Hills Road. In the BSA, this vegetation type consists of an open cover of California buckwheat shrubs. These areas are characterized as disturbed because there is a low cover of California buckwheat and they are heavily degraded by the presence of non-native grasses and forbs, including grayish shortpod mustard, black mustard, ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), oat, and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). Some native species are also present, including rocky malacothrix (*Malacothrix saxatilis*), phacelia, and Wright's jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*).

The California buckwheat scrub (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance mixed with the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* [*solstitialis*, *melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). As noted above, the *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub

Approximately 0.251 acre of California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located near the northeastern edge of the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is co-dominated by California sagebrush and California buckwheat. A small amount of grayish shortpod mustard is also present.

The California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub in the BSA corresponds most closely to the *Artemisia californica* – *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). This Association is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub

Approximately 3.480 acres of California sagebrush – black sage scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located on a slope near the southwest corner of the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is

co-dominated by California sagebrush and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). A small amount of oat and grayish shortpod mustard is also present.

The California sagebrush – black sage scrub in the BSA corresponds to the *Artemisia californica – Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Artemisia californica – Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Approximately 3.848 acres of coast prickly pear scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located in the southwest corner of the BSA. This vegetation type is characterized by the presence of scattered patches of coast prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*) that is greater than 30 percent relative cover and is mixed with other coastal sage scrub species. The dominant species growing between the patches of cactus include California buckwheat and California sagebrush with a small amount deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*). A member of the Boraginaceae (either dessicated [dried out] popcorn flower [*Cryptantha* sp.] or fiddleneck [*Amsinckia* sp.]) was also observed but was not identifiable due to the timing of the survey, which was well past the blooming period. A small amount of non-native vegetation is present and includes tocalote and grayish shortpod mustard.

The coast prickly pear scrub in the BSA corresponds to the *Opuntia littoralis – Opuntia oricola – Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Opuntia littoralis – Opuntia oricola – Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Native Woodland

Native woodland communities mapped in the BSA consist of California walnut groves, California walnut groves (disturbed), and coast live oak woodland (disturbed).

California Walnut Groves

Approximately 27.057 acres of California walnut groves occurs in the BSA. They are located on slopes and drainage edges throughout the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is dominated by southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) that is more than 50 percent relative cover. Some areas have a closed canopy while other areas have a canopy that is open; a few individual trees are mapped. A few scattered coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) are also present. The understory contains a mix of native and non-native species. Native species include phacelia, chilicothe (*Marah macrocarpa*), and western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Non-native species include tocalote, Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus* ssp. *pycnocephalus*), grayish shortpod mustard, and oats.

The California walnut groves in the BSA correspond to the *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance is considered a sensitive natural community by

CDFW (CDFW 2023b). Southern California black walnut is also considered a special status plant species and is discussed below in Section 3.7.

California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)

Approximately 12.529 acres of California walnut groves (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. They are located on slopes throughout the BSA. This vegetation type contains an open canopy of southern California black walnut that is more "savannah-like" than the undisturbed form of California walnut groves (described above). The understory and areas between the trees are dominated by non-native species such as grayish shortpod mustard and oat.

The California walnut groves (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance mixed with the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* [*solstitialis*, *melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Approximately 1.801 acres of coast live oak woodland (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. It is located on slopes throughout the BSA. This vegetation type is co-dominated by coast live oak and non-native species such as pepper (*Schinus molle*). The understory and areas between trees contain non-native species such as grayish shortpod mustard and oat. It is categorized as disturbed because coast live oak makes up less than 50 percent relative cover of the tree layer and because it is mixed with non-native trees.

The coast live oak woodland (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland & Forest Alliance mixed with the *Schinus* (*molle*, *terebinthifolius*) – *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland & Forest Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Non-Native Woodland

Non-native woodland communities mapped in the BSA consist of pepper tree groves and eucalyptus groves.

Pepper Tree Groves

Per *A Manual of California Vegetation*, pepper tree groves occur in coastal canyons, washes, slopes, riparian areas, and roadsides. The tree canopy is open to continuous. Shrubs are infrequent or common while the herbaceous layer is simple to diverse. For groves of pepper trees, this vegetation type has greater than 60 or 80 percent relative cover in the tree layer.

Approximately 0.657 acre of pepper tree groves occurs in the BSA. It is located in small patches adjacent to roads, either as an extension of ornamental landscaping or on natural slopes. This vegetation type has a canopy of pepper tree (*Schinus molle*). The area adjacent to Paseo Lucinda has a turf understory while the areas adjacent to East Covina Hills Road

have an understory dominated by non-native vegetation such as Italian thistle and horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). Scattered native species, such as chilicothe and phacelia, are also present.

The pepper tree groves in the BSA correspond to the *Schinus* (*molle*, *terebinthifolius*) – *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). This Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Eucalyptus Groves

Approximately 0.797 acre of Eucalyptus groves occur in the BSA. This vegetation type is located in patches along Calle Cristina. This vegetation type has a canopy of gum; scattered coast live oak and pine (*Pinus* sp.) are also present.

The Eucalyptus groves in the BSA correspond to the *Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Semi-Natural Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Non-Native Herbaceous

Non-native herbaceous communities mapped in the BSA consist of upland mustards or star-thistle fields and upland mustards or star-thistle fields (disturbed). These areas are dominated by non-herbaceous species, many of which are considered invasive.

Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields

Approximately 9.179 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields occurs in the BSA. This vegetation type occurs on slopes throughout the BSA. This vegetation type is dominated non-native grasses and forbs, primarily grayish shortpod mustard and black mustard. Tocalote and oats are also present. Some areas have scattered native species and intergrade with native vegetation types such as California walnut groves and California buckwheat scrub.

The upland mustards or star-thistle fields in the BSA correspond to the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Approximately 12.094 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed) occurs in the BSA. At the time of the 2023 surveys, mowed vegetation consisted primarily of a thatch of oats with grayish shortpod mustard. Some areas had barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), Wright's jimsonweed, and climbing milkweed (*Funastrum cynanchoides* var. *hartwegii*).

The upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed) in the BSA correspond to a mix of *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) and *Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliances in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). Neither the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) or the *Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliances are considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Developed Areas

Developed/Ornamental

Approximately 20.954 acres of developed/ornamental areas occur in the BSA. This landcover includes residential structures, roadways, and associated landscaping throughout the BSA. Ornamental vegetation is varied and includes trees, shrubs, herbs, and turf grass. Representative landscaping species include olive (*Olea europaea*), pine, pepper, jacaranda (*Jacaranda* sp.), bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea* sp.), night-blooming jasmine (*Cestrum nocturnum*), and cultivated roses (*Rosa* sp.).

As this landcover is developed with associated landscaping that is primarily non-native and ornamental, it does not correspond to a vegetation Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). These areas would not be considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Wildlife

Vegetation in the BSA provides habitat for many wildlife species. Common wildlife species observed or expected to occur in the BSA are discussed below.

Fish

Most creeks and waterways in southern California are ephemeral (subject to periods of high water flow in winter and spring and little to no flow in late summer and fall). Drainages in the BSA would be expected to convey flow due to nuisance runoff or after precipitation events. There is no aboveground connectivity to a larger downstream waterway. Therefore, fish are not expected to occur in the BSA.

Amphibians

Amphibians require moisture for at least a portion of their life cycle, and many require standing or flowing water for reproduction. Terrestrial species may or may not require standing water for reproduction; they survive in dry areas by aestivating (i.e., remaining beneath the soil in burrows or under logs and leaf litter and emerging only when temperatures are low and humidity is high). Many of these species' habitats are associated with water, and they emerge to breed once the rainy season begins. Soil moisture conditions can remain high throughout the year in some habitat types, depending on factors such as amount of vegetation cover, elevation, and slope/aspect.

Habitat for amphibians in the BSA is relatively limited due to the lack of standing or flowing water sources. No amphibians were observed during the 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas (Ultrasystems 2022). Amphibian species that may occur in the BSA include western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*), Baja California treefrog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*), and black-bellied salamander (*Batrachoseps nigriventris*).

Reptiles

Reptiles are well-adapted to life in arid habitats. They have several physiological adaptations that allow them to conserve water. Reptiles can also become dormant during weather extremes, allowing them to survive prolonged droughts and paucity of food (Ruben and Hillenius 2005). Reptilian diversity and abundance typically vary with vegetation type and character.

Common reptile species observed in the BSA during either the 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas include common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) (Ultrasystems 2022). Other reptile species expected to occur include southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), western skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus*), red racer (*Coluber flagellum piceus*), California striped racer (*Coluber lateralis lateralis*), California kingsnake (*Lampropeltis californiae*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and southern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*).

Birds

A variety of bird species are expected to be residents in the BSA, using the habitats throughout the year. Other species are present only during certain seasons. For example, the white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) is expected to occur during the winter and migrates to the northern forests for breeding in the spring.

The following resident bird species were observed in the BSA during either the 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas: California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning dove (Zenaida macroura), Anna's hummingbird (Calypte *anna*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*).

Migratory species observed in the BSA that are present during the nesting season include ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) and phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*). Wintering species that may occur in the BSA include ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), and white-crowned sparrow.

Raptors (birds of prey) observed in the BSA include Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). Other raptor species that are expected to occur include great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), western screech owl (*Megascops kennicottii*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*). The turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), a scavenger, would also be expected to occur.

Mammals

Small mammals observed in the BSA during either the 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas include Eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Medium to large-sized mammals, or their sign, observed include coyote (*Canis latrans*). Other species that may occur include northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphia virginiana*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Bats occur throughout most of Southern California and may use any portion of the BSA as foraging habitat. Most of the bats that could potentially occur in the BSA are inactive during the winter and either hibernate or migrate, depending on the species. Bats may roost in crevices of structures or large trees in the BSA. Bat species that may occur in the BSA for foraging and/or roosting include Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), canyon bat (*Parastrellus hesperus*), California myotis (*Myotis californicus*), and Yuma bat (*Myotis yumanensis*).

Wildlife Movement

Wildlife corridors link together areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. In the absence of habitat linkages that allow movement to adjoining open space areas, various studies have concluded that some wildlife species, especially the larger and more mobile mammals, will not likely persist over time in fragmented or isolated habitat areas because they prohibit the infusion of new individuals and genetic information (MacArthur and Wilson 1967; Soule 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989; Bennett 1990). Corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk that catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) will result in population or local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move in their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other necessary resources (Noss 1983; Farhig and Merriam 1985; Simberloff and Cox 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989).

It is important to note that in a large, open space area with few or no man-made or naturally occurring physical constraints to wildlife movement, wildlife corridors (as defined above) may not yet exist. Given an open space area that is both large enough to maintain viable

populations of species and to provide a variety of travel routes (e.g., canyons, ridgelines, trails, riverbeds, and others), wildlife will use these "local" routes while searching for food, water, shelter, and mates and will not need to cross into other large, open space areas. Based on their size, location, vegetative composition, and availability of food, some of these movement areas (e.g., large drainages and canyons) are used for longer lengths of time and serve as source areas for food, water, and cover, particularly for small- and medium-sized animals. This is especially true if the travel route is within a larger open space area. However, once open space areas become constrained and/or fragmented as a result of urban development or construction of physical obstacles (such as roads and highways), the remaining landscape features or travel routes that connect the larger open space areas become corridors as long as they provide adequate space, cover, food, and water and do not contain obstacles or distractions (e.g., man-made noise, lighting) that would generally hinder wildlife movement.

Although the BSA includes undeveloped open space mixed with residential development, it is surrounded by higher density residential development and roadways/highways in all directions, although there is some additional natural open space located to the south between East Covina Hills Road and I-10. There are significant barriers to wildlife movement surrounding the BSA, including I-10 to the south and SR-57 to the east. More mobile species (e.g., birds) and species that can cross through urban areas (e.g., coyotes, raccoons) may be able to navigate through urban areas to reach larger areas of open space, such as those in the East San Gabriel Valley SEA (e.g., Walnut Creek, Bonelli Regional Park/Puddingstone Reservoir). However, because the BSA does not provide a connection between areas of open space, it would not serve as a wildlife corridor. This was confirmed by reviewing the CDFW Habitat Connectivity Viewer; the BSA is not within any area identified for wildlife movement (e.g., Essential Connectivity Areas, Natural Landscape Blocks, or Small Natural Areas) (CDFW 2023e). Natural drainages and ridgelines serve as travel routes for local wildlife movement within the BSA and the open space south of East Covina Hills Road. Local wildlife movement could occur across all habitat types but is expected to be concentrated in native habitat types with shrub and tree cover (i.e., coastal sage scrub, native woodland), and to some extent, also in the non-native woodland. Species that are less restricted in movement (e.g., birds) and/or are well-adapted to urbanized areas (e.g., northern raccoon, striped skunk, or coyote) are more likely to move between the BSA and adjacent areas. Predators (e.g., coyotes) and smaller mammals (e.g., northern raccoon and striped skunks) are known to use medium- to low-density residential neighborhoods, golf courses, and washes for hunting and foraging, and using washes (natural and channelized), culverts, underpasses, and city streets for travelling (Baker and Timm 1998; Grubbs and Krausman 2009; Ng et al. 2004). Urban areas also provide anthropogenic food sources such as discarded human food, pet food, fruit trees, and domestic animals (Larson et al. 2020).

Special Status Biological Resources

Sensitive Natural Communities

Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal sage scrub has declined approximately 70 to 90 percent in its historic range in California (Noss and Peters 1995). It has largely been lost to land use changes in Southern California basins and foothills. Coastal sage scrub vegetation types have potential to support special status plant and wildlife species. Coastal sage scrub communities mapped in the BSA consist of California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub. Of these, only coast prickly-pear scrub is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b). The other coastal sage scrub vegetation types may be considered of local concern.

Native Woodlands

California walnut forests and woodlands are found only in southern California, with a very limited distribution within that range (Quinn 1989). Walnuts can occur singly, in nearly pure stands, or in mixtures with other trees (e.g., oak woodland). Walnut stands are often within or near urban areas; continued development is further reducing the limited extent of this species. The BSA includes California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed); both vegetation types are considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW (2023b).

Coast live oak woodlands are most common along the southern Coast Ranges and at low elevations in Southern California (Schoenherr 1992). Woodlands provide habitat for many vertebrate and invertebrate species, including food sources and cavities and cover for nesting or roosting. Coast live oak woodland (disturbed) occurs in the BSA and provides high-quality habitat for wildlife. The coast live oak trees in the BSA are large enough to provide cavities for shelter (e.g., roosting) and breeding (e.g., cavity-nesting) for wildlife species. Downed wood provides important cover for amphibians, reptiles, and small to medium-sized mammals; nest sites for cavity-nesting and ground-nesting birds; nutrients into the soil as they decompose; and favorable microhabitat for emerging seedlings (Tietje et al. 2005). Coast live oak woodland is not considered a sensitive natural community but is generally considered of local concern because of the habitat value that it provides.

Jurisdictional Resources

A formal jurisdictional delineation was not performed by UltraSystems or Psomas in the BSA. Elements of the literature review (i.e., aerial imagery, the USGS topographic quadrangle, web soil survey data [USDA NRCS 2023], National Hydric Soils List [USDA NRCS 2023], and the National Wetlands Inventory's Wetland Mapper [USFWS 2023]) were used to identify potential jurisdictional water resources.

Based on the literature review, potential jurisdictional waters occur in the BSA (Figure 4.4-3). The National Wetlands Inventory identified freshwater forested/shrub

wetlands and riverine areas within the BSA. These include Palustrine forested areas with a temporarily flooded water regime (PFOA) and riverine streambeds with temporarily flooded (R4SBA) or seasonally flooded (R4SBJ) water regimes. These may or may not be present in the BSA; the mapping needs to be field verified during a formal jurisdictional delineation.

Parcels containing streambeds, channels, or converging slopes may contain jurisdictional features. Based on the field surveys, it is expected that the potential jurisdictional waters shown on Figure 4.4-3 could be considered WOTUS, waters of the State, and/or CDFW jurisdictional waters. Additionally, there may be some areas that are jurisdictional that were not mapped by the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (Figure 4.4-3).

The limits of non-wetland WOTUS and waters of the State are identified by the presence of an Ordinary High Water Mark. The determination of wetlands is based on the USACE's three-parameter approach in which wetlands are defined by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology indicators.

It is important to note that there have been multiple changes to the definition of WOTUS in recent years resulting in substantial changes to areas under federal jurisdiction. Most recently, the USEPA amended the definition of WOTUS to conform to the recent Supreme Court decision in *Sackett v. USEPA* which took effect on September 8, 2023. The amended definition excludes all waters that are not determined to be "relatively permanent" in their flow regime (i.e., ephemeral waters).

The limits of RWQCB waters and wetlands include ephemeral and isolated waters along with all other USACE waters. The limits of CDFW jurisdictional waters are identified as either the top of bank or the outer drip line of riparian vegetation associated with the feature.

A formal delineation of the BSA has not been conducted; however, the field surveys observed that the drainages in the BSA are generally ephemeral and vegetated with facultative upland or upland vegetation. Under the current USACE definition, drainages in the BSA would likely not be considered WOTUS because they are ephemeral. However, the drainages would likely be under the jurisdiction of RWQCB and CDFW. A formal jurisdictional delineation would need to be conducted to confirm this. Additionally, given the evolving definition of WOTUS, the definition could change; therefore, a jurisdictional delineation would be needed to confirm the jurisdiction of each agency prior to disturbance of any potentially jurisdictional areas.

Sensitive Plant Species

Table 4.4-2 provides a summary of special status plant species reported to occur in the Project region (i.e., the USGS' Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles). This list includes species reported by the CNDDB and the CNPS, supplemented with species from the Project Biologists' experience that either occur nearby or could occur based on the presence of suitable habitat. The table includes information on the status, species habitat, and potential for occurrence. Note that these species are listed alphabetically according to their scientific name.

San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Conservation Easement
- Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Riparian Type

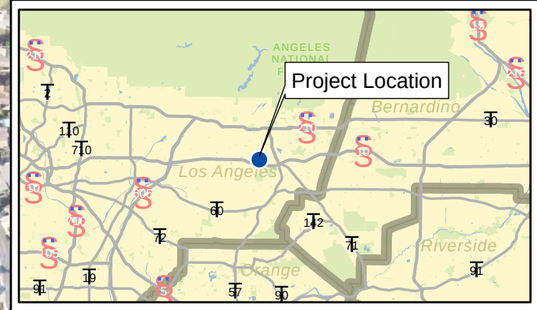
- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

2

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 4.4-3

PSOMAS

(Rev: 01/05/2024 PLO) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio_NMD\ex_Potential_JD_Resources.pdf

D:\Projects\3SAN040200\PRO\3SAN040200_SanDimas\3SAN040200_SanDimas.aprx\Potential Jurisdictional Resources Map

Of the 76 species reported from the Project region, one species (southern California black walnut) was incidentally observed during the general surveys and 25 species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. The remaining 51 species would not be expected to occur because the BSA lacks suitable habitat or because it is outside the current known geographic or elevation range of the species. Species observed in the BSA and federally or State-listed species with potential or limited potential to occur are discussed further in Table 4.2-2, Special Status Plant Species Reported from the Project Region, below.

Focused surveys have not been conducted for special status plant species in the BSA.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	—	—	1B.1	Sandy areas in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes between 245 and 5,250 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils; outside current known geographic range.
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *parishii*	Parish's oxytheca	—	—	4.2	Gravelly or sandy soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 4,005 and 8,530 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Amaranthus watsonii	Watson's amaranth	—	—	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub and Sonoran desert scrub between 65 and 5,580 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.
Androscce elongate ssp. acuta	California androsace	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland between 490 and 4,280 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported from Bonelli Regional Park (CCH 2023).
Aphyllon validum ssp. *validum*	Rock Creek broomrape	—	—	1B.2	Granitic soil in chaparral and pinyon and juniper woodland between 3,380 and 6,560 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel manzanita	—	—	1B.2	Rocky soil in chaparral between 1,950 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	—	—	4.2	Rocky soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub between 590 and 3,280 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported from Bonelli Regional Park (CCH 2023).
Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk-vetch	—	—	4.3	Carbonate (usually), rocky, or sandy soils in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest between 5,580 and 9,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	—	1B.1	Recent burns or disturbed areas, usually on sandstone with carbonate layers in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland between 15 and 2,100 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	—	—	1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 10 and 1,510 feet above msl.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; at edge of current known geographic range.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	—	—	1B.1	Alkaline or clay soils in chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools between 80 and 6,235 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	Gravelly or sandy soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub between 230 and 2,705 feet above msl. Perennial, evergreen species observable year-round.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately eight miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE	1B.1	Often clay soils in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 80 and 3,675 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately five miles to the north (CCH 2023).
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 50 and 2,295 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately two miles to the north (CCH 2023).
Calochortus clavatus var. *clavatus*	club-haired mariposa lily	—	—	4.3	Clay, rocky, or serpentinite soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 100 and 4,265 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa lily	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 1,050 and 3,280 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	—	—	4.2	Rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material, in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest between 330 and 5,580 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately one mile to the southeast (CDFW 2023a).
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	—	—	1B.2	Dry, rocky calcareous slopes and rock outcrops in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland between 345 and 2,805 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately one mile to the southeast (CCH 2023).
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	—	—	1B.1	Alkaline or loamy soils in meadows and seeps and alluvial riparian scrub between 100 and 705 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Calystegia sepium ssp. *binghamiae*	Santa Barbara morning-glory	—	—	1A	Coastal marshes and swamps at 15 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; considered extirpated, no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	—	—	3	Sand or clay soil in coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between sea level and 985 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately 14 miles to the west (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Castilleja gleasoni	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	—	SR	1B.2	Granitic soil in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland between 3,805 and 7,120 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Disturbed sites and alkaline soils in marshes and swamp margins, vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between sea level and 1,575 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Alkaline (generally) soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland between sea level and 1,200 feet above msl.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; at edge of current known geographic range.
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	—	—	4.2	Granitic soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest between 985 and 6,235 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	—	—	1B.1	Sometimes rocky or sandy soils in openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 900 and 4,005 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately four miles to the north (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	—	—	2B.2	Alkaline freshwater marshes and swamps and meadows and seeps between 195 and 5,250 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	—	—	4.2	Clay, seeps, occasionally serpentine soils in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands between 100 and 2,430 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately seven miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	—	—	4.2	Usually vernally mesic, sometimes sandy substrate in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 80 and 3,085 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately seven miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub between 655 and 2,495 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.
Dudleya 4-35cymosa ssp. *crebrifolia*	San Gabriel River dudleya	—	—	1B.2	Granitic soil in chaparral between 900 and 1,500 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Dudleya densiflora	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	—	—	1B.1	Granitic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland between 800 and 2,000 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	—	—	1B.2	Heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland between 50 and 2,590 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported from Bonelli Regional Park (CCH 2023).
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum*	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits in coastal scrub and chaparral between 300 and 2,000 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range (i.e., the Santa Ana River watershed).
Fimbristylis thermalis	hot springs fimbristylis	—	—	2B.2	Alkaline soils near hot springs, meadows, and seeps between 360 and 4,395 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gabrielense*	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	—	—	4.3	Granitic, rocky, or sandy soil in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 3,935 and 8,695 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	—	—	1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest between 1,395 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	—	—	4.3	Granitic, gravelly, or rocky soil in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest between 5,055 and 8,205 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	—	—	4.3	Rocky soil in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, montane riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest between 3,790 and 8,695 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	—	—	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub between 230 and 2,660 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately four miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	—	—	2B.1	Mesic areas of chaparral, coastal scrub, often alkali meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub, and riparian scrub between sea level and 3,985 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland between 165 and 2,955 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	**Observed during general surveys.**

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	—	—	4.2	Moist, saline places including coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal salt marshes and swamps, and alkaline meadows and seeps between 10 and 2,955 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Not expected to occur; perennial species not observed during general surveys; no suitable habitat.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	—	—	1B.1	Usually on alkaline soils in coastal salt marsh, playas, and vernal pools between 5 and 4,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Lathyrus splendens	pride-of-California	—	—	4.3	Chaparral between 655 and 5,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	—	—	4.2	Chaparral between 65 and 4,300 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	—	—	4.3	Dry soils in chaparral and coastal scrub between 5 and 2,905 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately five miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	—	—	4.2	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland between 100 and 5,905 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	—	—	1B.2	Mesic areas in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forests between 4,005 and 9,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	—	—	1B.2	Rocky openings in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest between 4,985 and 9,185 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	—	—	4.2	Clay soil in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 50 and 3,510 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately three miles to the southeast (CCH 2023).
Monardella australis ssp. *jokerstii*	Jokerst's monardella	—	—	1B.1	Alluvial terraces, scree, slopes, talus, and washes in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 4,430 and 5,740 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Monardella breweri ssp. *glandulifera*	Brown's Flat monardella	—	—	1B.2	Dry openings in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 4,265 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii*	Hall's monardella	—	—	1B.3	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland between 2,395 and 7,200 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Monardella saxicola	rock monardella	—	—	4.2	Rocky, usually serpentinite soil in chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and lower montane coniferous forest between 1,640 and 5,905 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Monardella viridis	green monardella	—	—	4.3	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland between 330 and 3,315 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	—	—	4.3	Mesic seeps and streambanks in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps between 330 and 6,560 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Muhlenbergia utilis	aparejo grass	—	—	2B.2	Alkaline or serpentinite soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, and meadows and seeps between 80 and 7,630 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	—	—	1B.2	Mesic areas of coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 10 and 3,970 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	—	—	1B.3	Gravelly or talus substrate in lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest between 5,300 and 11,485 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense*	Sonoran maiden fern	—	—	2B.2	Meadows and seeps between 165 and 2,000 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	—	—	4.2	Open gravelly, talus, or rocky slopes of chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between sea level and 3,280 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported less than one half mile to the southeast (CCH 2023)

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Phacelia ramosissima var. *austrolitoralis*	south coast branching phacelia	—	—	3.2	Rocky or sandy soil in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and coastal salt marshes and swamps between 15 and 985 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately eight miles to the northeast (CCH 2023).
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	—	—	1B.1	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub between 5 and 1,310 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately nine miles to the west (CCH 2023).
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	—	—	2B.2	Sandy or gravelly areas of riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral between sea level and 6,890 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately six miles to the northeast (CCH 2023).
Quercus durata var. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel oak	—	—	4.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland between 1,475 and 3,280 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known elevation range.
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland between 165 and 4,265 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; nearest recent record is from Bonelli Regional Park to the east (CCH 2023)..

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	—	—	4.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub, often in burns, between 65 and 3,935 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; nearest recent record is approximately 7.5 miles northeast in Ontario (CCH 2023).
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	—	—	1B.2	Shallow freshwater marshes and swamps between sea level and 2,135 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	—	—	2B.2	Drying alkaline flats of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub between 50 and 2,625 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	—	—	4.3	Rocky slopes in chaparral and coastal bluff scrub between 1,310 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	—	—	2B.2	Alkali springs and marshes in playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and Mojavean desert scrub between 50 and 5,020 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Sidotheca caryophylloides	chickweed oxytheca	—	—	4.3	Sandy soils in lower montane coniferous forest between 3,655 and 8,530 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	—	—	1B.2	Disturbed areas, vernally mesic grassland, or near ditches, streams, and springs in meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland between 5 and 6,695 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately 4.5 miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	—	—	1B.3	Mesic areas of broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland between 985 and 6,595 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.

TABLE 4.4-2
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	—	—	1B.2	Dry, rocky slopes of pinyon and juniper woodland between 1,970 and 7,220 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank; msl: mean sea level.

LEGEND:

Federal (USFWS)		**State (CDFW)**	
FE	Endangered	SE	Endangered
FT	Threatened	SR	Rare

CRPR

1A	Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere
3	Plants about which we need more information – A Review List
4	Plants of limited distribution – A Watch List

CRPR Threat Code Extensions

None	Plants lacking any threat information
.1	Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Fairly threatened in California (20–80% of occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3	Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Species that were observed on site are shown in **boldface type.**

* Sources include CDFW 2023a, CNPS 2023a, and Jepson Flora Project 2023.

Thread-leaved Brodiaea

Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) is a federally Threatened species, a State Endangered species, and a CRPR 1B.1 species. It typically blooms between March and June (CNPS 2023a). This perennial bulbiferous herb often occurs in clay soil in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 80 and 3,675 feet above msl (CNPS 2023a). This species is known from the south coast (Los Angeles and San Diego Counties), the San Bernardino mountains, and the western Peninsular Ranges (Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties) (Jepson Flora Project 2023). It is threatened by residential development, agriculture, foot traffic, grazing, illegal dumping, non-native plants, and vehicles (CNPS 2023). This species has been reported approximately five miles to the north (CCH 2023).

The general surveys were not timed to identify thread-leaved brodiaea in the BSA. The 2023 surveys were performed in July (after mowing was performed) and the earliest 2022 survey was performed on June 30, 2022, which is at the end of the blooming period. Focused surveys would be needed to determine the presence or absence of this species in the BSA. Thread-leaved brodiaea has potential to occur in coastal sage scrub and limited potential to occur in non-native herbaceous vegetation in the BSA.

Nevin's Barberry

Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) is a federally and State Endangered species and a CRPR 1B.1 species. It is a perennial shrub that is observable year-round. This species occurs in gravelly or sandy soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland from 230 to 2,705 feet above msl (CNPS 2023a). This species is known from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. It is threatened by alteration of fire regimes, development, and road maintenance (CNPS 2023a). This species has been reported approximately eight miles to the east (CCH 2023).

While this species would have been observable during the general surveys, much of the general surveys were conducted from overlooks; surveys did not visually cover 100 percent of the BSA. Focused surveys would be needed to determine the presence or absence of this species in the BSA. Nevin's barberry has potential to occur in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and native woodlands and has a limited potential to occur in non-native woodlands in the BSA.

Southern California Black Walnut

Southern California black walnut is a CRPR 1B.1 species. It is a perennial tree that is observable year-round. It typically blooms between March and August (CNPS 2023a). This species occurs on hillsides and in canyons, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland between 165 and 2,955 feet above msl (Jepson Flora Project 2023; CNPS 2023a). This species is known from the outer South Coast Ranges, the South Coast, the western Transverse Ranges, the San Gabriel Mountains, the Peninsular Ranges, and the San Jacinto Mountains (Jepson Flora Project 2023). Walnut forests are a fragmented, rare, and declining vegetation community threatened by urbanization, grazing, non-native plants,

possibly by lack of natural reproduction and hybridization with horticultural varieties of walnut (CNPS 2023a).

Southern California black walnut trees were observed throughout the BSA. They are primarily located in areas mapped as California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed) (Figure 4.4-2). A formal tree survey to inventory individual trees was not performed.

Protected Trees

Multiple trees within the BSA would meet the definition of a "mature significant tree" pursuant to the City of San Dimas Municipal Code (Chapter 18.162 – Tree Preservation). This would include coast live oak, southern California black walnut, and any other tree meeting the trunk diameter requirement (including non-native species). A mature significant tree is defined as any tree within the oak genus which measures 8 inches or more in trunk diameter and/or any other species of trees which measure 10 inches or more in trunk diameter and/or a multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of 38 inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of 4 inches.

The following trees are excluded:

- trees planted, grown, and/or held for sale by licensed nurseries and/or tree farms or the removal or transplanting of such trees pursuant to the operation of licensed nursery and/or tree farm;
- trees within existing or proposed public right-of-way where their removal or relocation is necessary to obtain adequate line-of-sight distances as required by the City Engineer;
- trees which, in the opinion of the City Engineer, will cause damage to existing public improvements;
- trees which require maintenance or removal action for the protection of existing electrical power or communication lines or other property of a public utility;
- trees damaged by thunderstorms, windstorms, flood, earthquakes, fire, widespread organic disease or insect infestation, or other natural disasters and determined to be dangerous by a police officer, fireman, civil defense official, or code enforcement officer in their official capacity;
- minor trimming and/or pruning of trees on developed property within the scope of typical and reasonable tree maintenance;
- trees declared to be dead, diseased or dying, subject to the requirements of Section 18.162.090;

fruit trees, including citrus, plum, nectarine, cherry, apricot, peach, pear, pomegranate, persimmon, loquat, fig, avocado, and other species determined similar by the director of development services.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

Table 4.4-3 provides a summary of special status wildlife species reported to occur in the Project region (i.e., the USGS' Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles). This list includes species reported by the CNDDB, supplemented with species from the Project Biologists' experience that either occur nearby or could occur based on the presence of suitable habitat. The table includes information on the status, species habitat, and potential for occurrence. Note that these species are listed taxonomically.

Of the 54 species reported from the Project region, two species (monarch butterfly [*Danaus plexippus*] and Cooper's hawk [*Accipiter cooperii*]) were incidentally observed during the summer 2022 general surveys and 23 species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. The remaining species would not be expected to occur because the BSA lacks suitable habitat or because it is outside the current known geographic range of the species. Species observed in the BSA and federally or State-listed species, Candidate species, or Fully Protected species with potential or limited potential to occur are discussed further in Table 4.3-3, Special Status Wildlife Species Reported From The Project Region, below.

Focused surveys have not been conducted for special status wildlife species in the BSA.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Invertebrates					
Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	Candidate (overwintering)	—	Overwintering sites consist of forested areas that provide protection from the elements and moderate temperatures, as well as nectar and clean water sources located nearby. Overwintering sites are within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Ocean at elevations of 200–300 feet above msl. Reproduction is dependent on the presence of milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.). Primarily occurs in coastal, lowland, and foothill areas with milkweed, though also in deserts and mountains.	**Observed (foraging)** (Ultrasystems 2022). Not expected for overwintering because BSA is too far inland and is outside the known elevational range for overwintering.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	—	CE	Inhabits areas with appropriate food sources (e.g., *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum [CDFW 2023a]*).	May occur; suitable habitat.
Fish					
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead – southern California DPS	FE	CE	Inhabits streams; can tolerate warmer water and more variable conditions.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	—	SSC	Inhabits warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams; substrates of sand or mud.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8	Santa Ana speckled dace	—	SSC	Inhabits permanent streams with cool, flowing, rocky-bottomed washes, shallow cobble, and gravel riffles.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	FT	—	Inhabits coastal streams; prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms; cool, clear water; and algae.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Amphibians					
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	—	SSC	Breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams and lives in terrestrial habitats.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi	large-blotched ensatina	—	WL	Inhabits moist and shaded evergreen and deciduous woodlands.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	—	SSC	Breeds in vernal pools in grassland habitats, but also hardwood woodlands.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; marginally suitable terrestrial habitat; no suitable breeding habitat.
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE	SSC	Inhabits semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically 3rd order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog – south coast DPS	FE	SE	Inhabits partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE	SE, WL	Inhabits lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Reptiles					
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	FPT	SSC	Inhabits marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation and basking sites and suitable upland habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	—	SSC	Inhabits a wide variety of habitats with open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, and patches of loose soil for burrowing.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	—	WL	Inhabits coastal scrub, chaparral, and hardwood woodlands; prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	—	SSC	Inhabits deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas, woodland, and riparian areas.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	—	SSC	Inhabits sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California. Spends most of its life beneath the soil, under rocks, boards, driftwood, logs, debris, or in leaf litter. Prefers areas with loose, sandy soil, moisture, warmth, and plant cover.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	—	SSC	Inhabits a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	May occur; suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	—	SSC	Inhabits brushy or shrubby vegetation with small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped garter snake	—	SSC	Found in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	—	SSC	Inhabits rocky areas with dense vegetation in chaparral, woodland, grassland, and deserts.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Birds					
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	—	WL (nesting)	Forages in woodland. Nests in riparian growths of deciduous trees, such as canyon bottoms on river floodplains and/or in live oaks.	**Observed (foraging)** (Ultrasystems 2022); expected to occur for nesting; suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	—	WL, FP (nesting & wintering)	Found in a variety of open habitats (desert, grassland, shrubland, agriculture, streams) especially near mountains, hills, and cliffs.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for nesting; suitable foraging habitat; no suitable habitat.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	—	ST (nesting)	Breeds over grassland-dominated habitats in North America.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for nesting; marginally suitable foraging habitat; BSA is outside the current known geographic range for nesting.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	—	FP (nesting)	Inhabits open grasslands, meadows, or marshes close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Limited potential to occur for foraging and nesting; marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	merlin	—	WL (wintering)	Prefers vast open space areas such as estuaries, grasslands, and deserts. Nests in conifers or deciduous trees in semi open areas. Does not nest in southern California.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for nesting; marginally suitable foraging habitat; BSA is outside the current known geographic range for nesting.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	—	SSC	Inhabits freshwater marshlands.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	—	ST, FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT (nesting)	SE (nesting)	Nests in riparian forests along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems with willows (*Salix* spp.), often mixed with cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), with understory of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), nettles (*Urtica* sp.), or wild grape (*Vitis californica*).	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Asio otus	long-eared owl	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits riparian bottomlands with tall willows and cottonwoods, also belts of live oak along stream courses.	Limited potential to occur for foraging and nesting; marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	—	SSC (burrow sites)	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low-growing vegetation; uses California ground squirrel burrows and similar openings for breeding.	Limited potential to occur; marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Cypseloides niger	black swift	—	SSC (nesting)	Nests in dark inaccessible sites with unobstructed flight paths on ledges or shallow caves in steep rock faces and canyons, usually behind or next to waterfalls.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE (nesting)	SE (nesting)	Inhabits riparian habitat along rivers, stream, and other wetlands with dense growths of willows, mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia*), etc., often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE (nesting)	SE (nesting)	Inhabits riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland, usually nesting in willows, mule fat, or mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.).	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	—	WL	Inhabits short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow agricultural fields, and alkali flats.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	—	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, or ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	—	SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub with tall prickly-pear cactus for nesting and roosting. Coastal subspecies (i.e., *sandiegensis*) occurs in San Diego and Orange Counties.	Not expected to occur; outside of current known range. Cactus wren of a different subspecies may occur; suitable habitat.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas, and slopes.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufouscrowned sparrow	—	WL	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral, frequently on relative steep, rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, and valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses; nests in low, dense riparian vegetation consisting of willows, blackberry, and wild grape.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	—	ST, SSC (nesting colony)	Inhabits freshwater marsh, swamps, and wetlands with open water and protected nesting substrate.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland, foraging and nesting in willow shrubs and thickets, cottonwoods, sycamores (*Platanus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), and alders (*Alnus* sp.).	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	—	SSC	Inhabits deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forest, most commonly in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for roosting; suitable foraging habitat; no suitable roosting habitat.
Lasiurus frantzii	western red bat	—	SSC	Riparian habitat near water. Roosts exclusively in trees, particularly sycamore, cottonwood, ash, and elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.).	May occur for foraging and roosting; suitable foraging and roosting habitat.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	—	SSC	Inhabits valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Not expected to occur for foraging or roosting; no suitable foraging or roosting habitat.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	—	SSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	May occur for foraging and roosting; suitable foraging and roosting habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	—	SSC	Inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis. Roosts in crevices of cliffs and rocky outcroppings.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	—	SSC	Rugged and rocky terrain; roosts in buildings, caves, rock crevices of cliffs, and rocky outcroppings.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	—	SSC	Inhabits coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	CE, SSC	Inhabits sparse scrub habitat, alluvial scrub/coastal scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils near river and stream terraces.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Neotoma bryanti [*lepida*] *intermedia*	Bryant's [San Diego desert] woodrat	—	SSC	Inhabits coastal scrub with moderate to dense canopies, rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	—	SSC	Inhabits dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Puma concolor	mountain lion–Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU)	—	CE	Inhabits various habitats within foothill and mountain areas typically where deer can be found.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to deb (breed) in the BSA; potentially suitable habitat but fragmented from larger areas of open space; no suitable breeding habitat.

TABLE 4.4-3
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	—	FP	Occur between from 3,000 to 10,000 feet above msl and graze and browse in areas of low growing vegetation close to steep terrain. Occur in steep slopes and cliffs, rough and rocky topography, sparse vegetation, canyons, washes, and alluvial fans. Water is a critical factor in the distribution of this sheep.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

msl: mean sea level; BSA: Biological Study Area; USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

LEGEND:

Federal (USFWS)	**State (CDFW)**
FE Endangered	SE Endangered
FT Threatened	ST Threatened
FPT Proposed Threatened	FP Fully Protected
	CE Candidate Endangered
	SSC Species of Special Concern
	WL Watch List

[a] Sources include CDFW 2023a
[b] Protected by *California Fish and Game Code* §§ 4800-4810

Monarch Butterfly

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is a federal Candidate[1] species that is not yet listed or proposed for listing. While the USFWS determined that listing the species as Threatened is warranted, it is precluded by higher priority actions. Monarch butterflies lay their eggs on the obligate milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.). Multiple generations of monarchs are produced through the breeding season, with most adult butterflies living two to five weeks. Overwintering adults enter reproductive diapause and live for six to nine months (USFWS 2023c). Each spring, monarchs leave overwintering sites and disperse across California and eventually migrate to all western states, searching for milkweed plants on which to lay their eggs. Several generations are produced throughout the spring, summer, and fall, with each generation spreading further across the landscape. The last generation then migrates all the way back to the overwintering grounds on the Pacific coast in the fall. Monarchs return to the same groves of trees each year (Xerces Society 2023). In the western U.S., monarchs overwinter at groves of trees along the Pacific Coast with a large concentration overwintering in California. Currently, the most common overwintering groves consist of non-native blue gum (*Eucalyptus* sp.), but they also use native Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), western sycamore, and redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). The majority of overwintering sites are found within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Ocean, which moderates temperatures, at lower elevations (i.e., 200 to 300 feet above msl) and situated on slopes oriented to the south, southwest, or west that provide the most solar radiation (Xeres Society 2016). An overwintering site was reported in Schabarum Regional Park in Rowland Heights, approximately 7.5 miles southwest of the BSA; 60 individuals were observed in 1998, 2 in 1999, 7 in 2002, 6 in 2007, 25 in 2008, and 0 were observed in 2022 (Xeres Society 2023).

Monarch butterfly was recorded as an incidental observation during the 2022 general surveys and its hostplant, milkweed, was noted during botanical surveys. The BSA is over 50 miles from the Pacific Ocean and the elevation of the BSA is higher than typical overwintering sites (i.e., 680 to 980 feet above msl). Additionally, there are no known overwintering sites mapped in the BSA (Xeres Society 2023). Therefore, Monarch butterfly is not expected to overwinter in the BSA.

Crotch Bumblebee

Crotch bumble bee is a Candidate to be State listed as Endangered. The Crotch bumble bee was proposed as a Candidate to be State listed as Endangered in June 2019. The status of the Crotch bumble bee has changed multiple times based on court rulings between June 2019 and September 2022. Based on the most recent ruling by the California Supreme Court, the proposed Candidate status was reinstated.

This species is a near endemic species in California. It occurs throughout most of southwestern California including the Mediterranean region, along the Pacific coast, western deserts, Great Valley and adjacent foothills (Williams 2014; Zungri 2005). The Crotch bumble bee is a ground nester and often makes its nest in abandoned mammal burrows and can be

[1] The USFWS does not treat Candidate species as if they are listed until they are formally proposed for listing.

found in most native habitat types, although it prefers grassland and scrub habitats. Crotch bumble bee is a short-tongued species and prefers food plants from the following families: *Asclepias*, *Chaenactis*, *Lupinus*, *Medicago*, *Phacelia*, and *Salvia* (Williams 2014). The CNDDB lists favored foodplants from the following genera: *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum* (CDFW 2023a). Grassland and scrub habitat, as well as several plant species from these families are present; therefore, suitable habitat is present for this species. This species has been historically and recently observed at multiple locations in the Project region. The most recent nearby observations of this species were in Claremont, Glendora, San Gabriel Canyon, and Chino Hills State Park in 2019 and 2020 (CDFW 2023a). Therefore, this species may occur in the BSA.

Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk is a State-listed Threatened species; its nesting locations are protected. It forages over grassland and ruderal vegetation types during migration to and from South America, primarily feeding on small rodents, reptiles, and some insects within these habitats. This species formerly bred along the coast in southern California, but breeding is now mostly limited to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the extreme northeast part of California, as well as Mono and Inyo counties (England et al*.* 1997). This species is threatened by loss of habitat, habitat deterioration on the South American wintering grounds, human disturbance at nest sites, shooting, and possibly pesticides (Remsen 1978). There are two historic records from Chino (1920) and Prado Basin (1916), but no recent records of this species in the Project region (CDFW 2023a). Marginally suitable foraging habitat for this species is present throughout the BSA; therefore, it may forage over the BSA during migration. However, it is not expected to nest in the BSA because it does not nest in the Project region.

Golden Eagle

Golden eagle is a California Species of Special Concern and a California Fully Protected species; it is also protected by the federal Bald Eagle Act. Habitat for this species generally consists of grasslands, deserts, savannas, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Broad expanses of open country are required for foraging, while nesting is primarily restricted to rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs (Johnsgard 2001). The golden eagle is an uncommon resident throughout Southern California except in the Colorado Desert and Colorado River where it is a casual winter visitor (Garrett and Dunn 1981). This species is threatened by habitat destruction, shooting, and human disturbance at nest sites (Remsen 1978). This species has been reported from Chino Hills (CDFW 2023a). Suitable foraging habitat is present for this species throughout the BSA; however, no suitable nesting habitat is present. Therefore, the golden eagle has a limited potential to occur for foraging but is not expected to occur for nesting in the BSA.

White-tailed Kite

White-tailed kite is a California Fully Protected species; its nesting locations are protected. This species nests in oak and sycamore woodlands, mature willows with adjacent grasslands, agricultural fields, and other open areas. Kites prey on voles (*Microtus* sp.) and other small, diurnal mammals, occasionally on birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. Kites forage in

undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands, and emergent wetlands. They soar, glide, and hover (i.e., "kite") less than 100 feet above the ground in search of prey. This species has been reported from Prado Basin and also Chino Hills (CDFW 2023a). Marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat for this species is present throughout the BSA; therefore, it has a limited potential to occur for foraging and nesting.

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern; its breeding and wintering burrows are protected. The western burrowing owl is a grassland specialist distributed throughout western North America, where it occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. Burrowing owls use a wide variety of arid and semi-arid environments, with well-drained, level to gently sloping areas characterized by sparse vegetation and bare ground (Haug et al. 1993; Dechant et al. 2003). Burrowing owls in Florida excavate their own burrows, but western burrowing owls depend upon the presence of burrowing mammals whose burrows are used for roosting and nesting (Haug et al. 1993). The presence or absence of colonial mammal burrows (e.g., California ground squirrels) is often a major factor that limits the presence or absence of burrowing owls. In Southern California, burrowing owls breed and forage in grasslands and prefer flat to low rolling hills in treeless terrain. They are small owls that nest in burrows, typically in open habitats most often along banks and roadsides. The burrowing owl has declined in many other areas due to habitat modification, poisoning of its prey items, shooting, and human disturbance (Remsen 1978). This species has been reported from Chino Creek, Prado Basin, Chino Airport, and Ontario (CDFW 2023a). The upland mustards or star thistle field and upland mustard or star thistle fields (mowed) may have vegetation that is too dense to support this species; even after mowing, there is a thick layer of thatch that is not favored by the species that prefers low density vegetation. Therefore, burrowing owl has a limited potential to occur for breeding or wintering in the BSA.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally listed Threatened species and a California Species of Special Concern. This species occurs in most of Baja California, Mexico's arid regions, but this subspecies is extremely localized in the United States, where it predominantly occurs in coastal regions of highly urbanized Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties (Atwood 1992). In California, this subspecies is a resident of coastal sage scrub vegetation types. The breeding season for the coastal California gnatcatcher ranges from late February to August. Nests are generally placed in a shrub about three feet above ground. Loss of habitat to urban development and brood parasitism[2] by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) have been cited as causes of coastal California gnatcatcher population decline (Unitt 1984; Atwood 1990). This species has been reported from many locations in the Project region; the nearest locations to the BSA are Bonelli Regional Park, Walnut Creek, San Jose Hills, Schabarum Park, Chino Hills, Puente Hills (CDFW 2023a).

[2] Brood parasitism is when one species lays its eggs in another species' nest and the young are raised by the host bird, often to the detriment of their biological young.

Suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher occurs in coastal sage scrub vegetation types in the BSA. Therefore, this species may occur in the BSA.

USFWS published a Revised Final Rule designating Critical Habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher in 2007 (USFWS 2007). This Revised Critical Habitat designates 197,303 acres in San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. The BSA is not located within the designated Revised Critical Habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher.

Mountain Lion

The mountain lion is currently a Candidate to be State listed as Threatened as an Evolutionary Significant Unit comprised of the following subpopulations: (1) Santa Ana Mountains; (2) Eastern Peninsular Ranges; (3) San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains; (4) Central Coast South (Santa Monica Mountains); (5) Central Coast North (Santa Cruz Mountains); and (6) Central Coast Central. CDFW is in the process of reviewing the petition for listing and evaluating available information. CDFW status review report was expected in November 2021; as of October 2023, its status has not been updated (CDFW 2023f). The mountain lion occurs throughout most of California except for the Mojave and Colorado Deserts and the croplands of the Central Valley. Mountain lions occur in a variety of habitats, especially brushy habitats and riparian areas with interspersed irregular terrain, rocky outcrops, and tree/brush edges. Mountain lions use caves, natural cavities, and thickets for cover. Mountain lions use habitat connections for movement among fragmented core habitat (Zeiner et al. 1988–1990). A major threat to this species is fragmentation of habitat by spread of human developments and associated roads. Estimates of effective population size highlight genetic isolation and raise significant concerns for viability in Southern California and the Central Coast (Center for Biological Diversity 2019). As described above under wildlife movement, the BSA is surrounded by higher density residential development, located approximately 0.5 mile from larger areas of open space in the East San Gabriel Valley SEA (i.e., Walnut Creek, Bonelli Park). Additionally, there are significant barriers to movement separating the BSA from these areas of open space, including SR-57 and I-10. While potentially suitable habitat is present in the BSA, because the BSA is in a fragment of open space, mountain lions have limited potential to occur. They would not be expected to den (breed) in the BSA.

4.1.4 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Project involves a municipal code text amendment, which would allow for grading, cut, and fill, beyond the grading that is necessary for the primary residence, driveway, and garage for properties located within the proposed MCTA planning area. At this time, no specific construction activities are currently proposed. Because the future home-owner projects are unknown, the maximum potential impact area is analyzed.

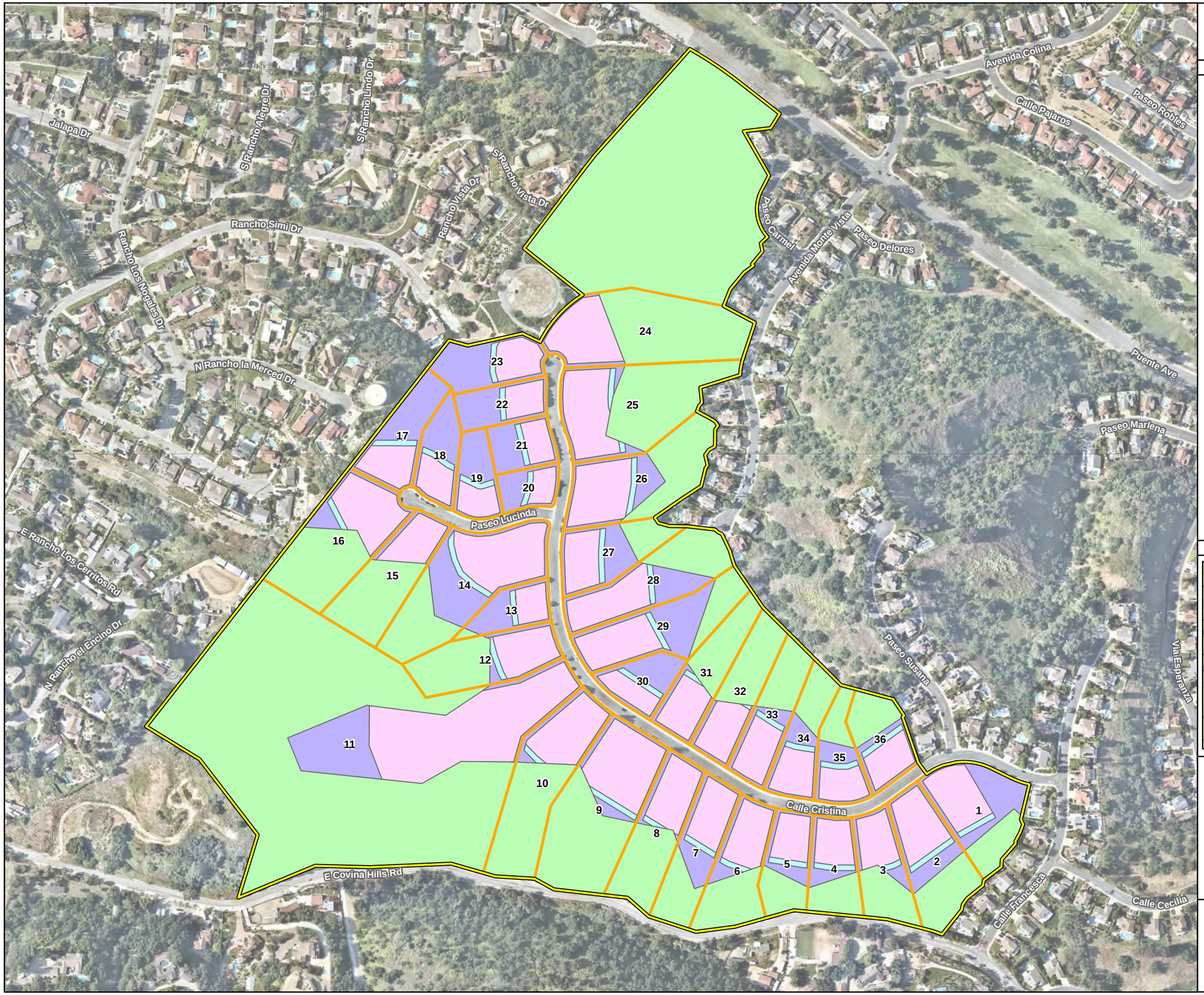
It should be noted that because the environmental document for SP-11 is being modified, the Project must be evaluated according to current regulatory requirements, some of which have changed since the initial Specific Plan was adopted. For example, new species have been listed under the federal and State Endangered Species Acts; the potential for these species to

occur and the requirements resulting from potential impacts must be evaluated by today's standards within this Biological Resources section.

Each parcel is divided up into different categories of varying size (Figure 4.4-4). The pink areas in Figure 4.4-4 represent 35 percent of the existing lot (by area) including existing structures, landscaping, and currently undeveloped areas. The blue areas in Figure 4.4-4 represent a conceptual grading extent that extends 20 feet beyond the 35 percent lot coverage area and is the area anticipated to be the most typical area of impact for future home-owner projects to create more usable space in their backyards. However, the text amendment would allow home-owners to grade their yard in any configuration within the 1,000 cy limit; therefore, a worst-case scenario is analyzed. The purple areas in Figure 4.4-4 represent the remainder of the lot. The total of these three areas represents the maximum potential impact area for each lot. The green areas in Figure 4.4-4 represent the existing conservation easement; these areas would not change following the text amendment, they would remain as open space and could not be impacted by future home-owner projects. The determination of impacts in this analysis is based on a comparison of maps depicting maximum potential impact area and maps of biological resources in the BSA.

All future permanent structural impacts are assumed to be contained within the maximum potential impact area (i.e., the pink, blue, and purple areas identified on Figure 4.4-4). All construction activities, including equipment staging areas, and remedial grading are also assumed to be contained within these areas.

Vegetation types and other areas that would potentially be impacted by the Project are shown in Table 4.4-4 and Figure 4.4-5.

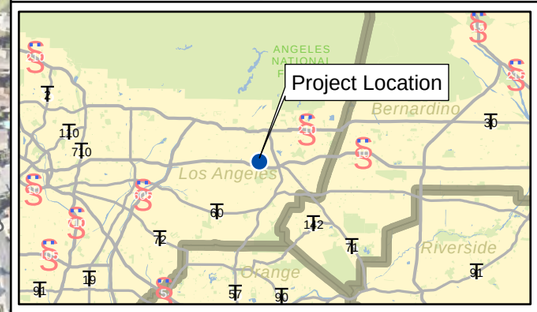


San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Conservation Easement
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

2

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts
Figure 4.4-4

PSOMAS

(Rev: 01/05/2024 PLO) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio_NMD\ex_Project_Impacts.pdf

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TABLE 4.4-4
VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS
IN THE BSA

Vegetation Type or Other Area	Total Vegetation in BSA (acres)	Maximum Potential Impact Area (acres)	Total in the Conservation Easement (acres)
Coastal Sage Scrub			
California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)	0.089	0.089	0.000
California Buckwheat Scrub	2.000	0.960	1.040
California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	1.927	0.074	1.853
California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	0.251	0.022	0.229
California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	3.480	1.590	1.890
Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	3.848	0.329	3.519
Subtotal Coastal Sage Scrub	*11.595*	*3.064*	*8.531*
Native Woodland			
California Walnut Groves	27.057	7.850	19.207
California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	12.529	1.920	10.609
Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	1.801	0.982	0.819
Subtotal Native Woodland	*41.387*	*10.752*	*30.635*
Non-Native Woodland			
Pepper Tree Groves	0.657	0.000	0.657
Eucalyptus Groves	0.797	0.652	0.145
Subtotal Non-Native Woodland	*1.454*	*0.652*	*0.802*
Non-Native Herbaceous			
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	9.179	2.048	7.131
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (mowed)	12.094	6.011	6.083
Subtotal Non-Native Herbaceous	*21.273*	*8.059*	*13.214*
Developed Areas			
Developed/Ornamental	20.954	18.428	2.526
Subtotal Developed Areas	*20.954*	*18.428*	*2.526*
Total	**96.663**	**40.955**	**55.708**

The following analysis addresses "direct" and "indirect" impacts. Direct impacts are those that involve the initial loss of habitat or individuals due to vegetation clearing and construction-related activities. Indirect impacts would be those related to impacts on the adjacent habitat due to construction activities (e.g., fugitive dust, noise, and the long-term use of a project).

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse impact, 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

San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

2

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

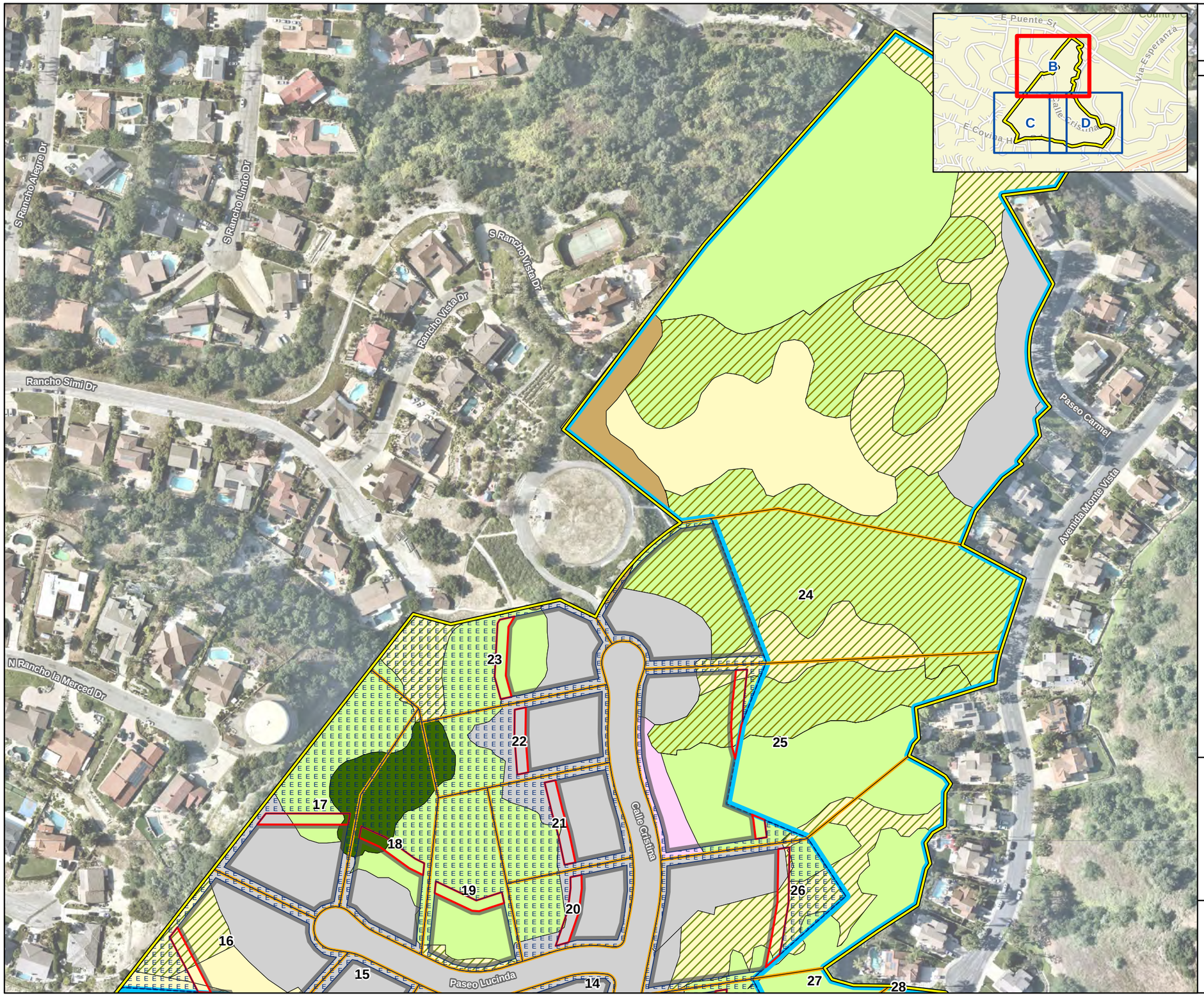
Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 4.4-5A

PSOMAS

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

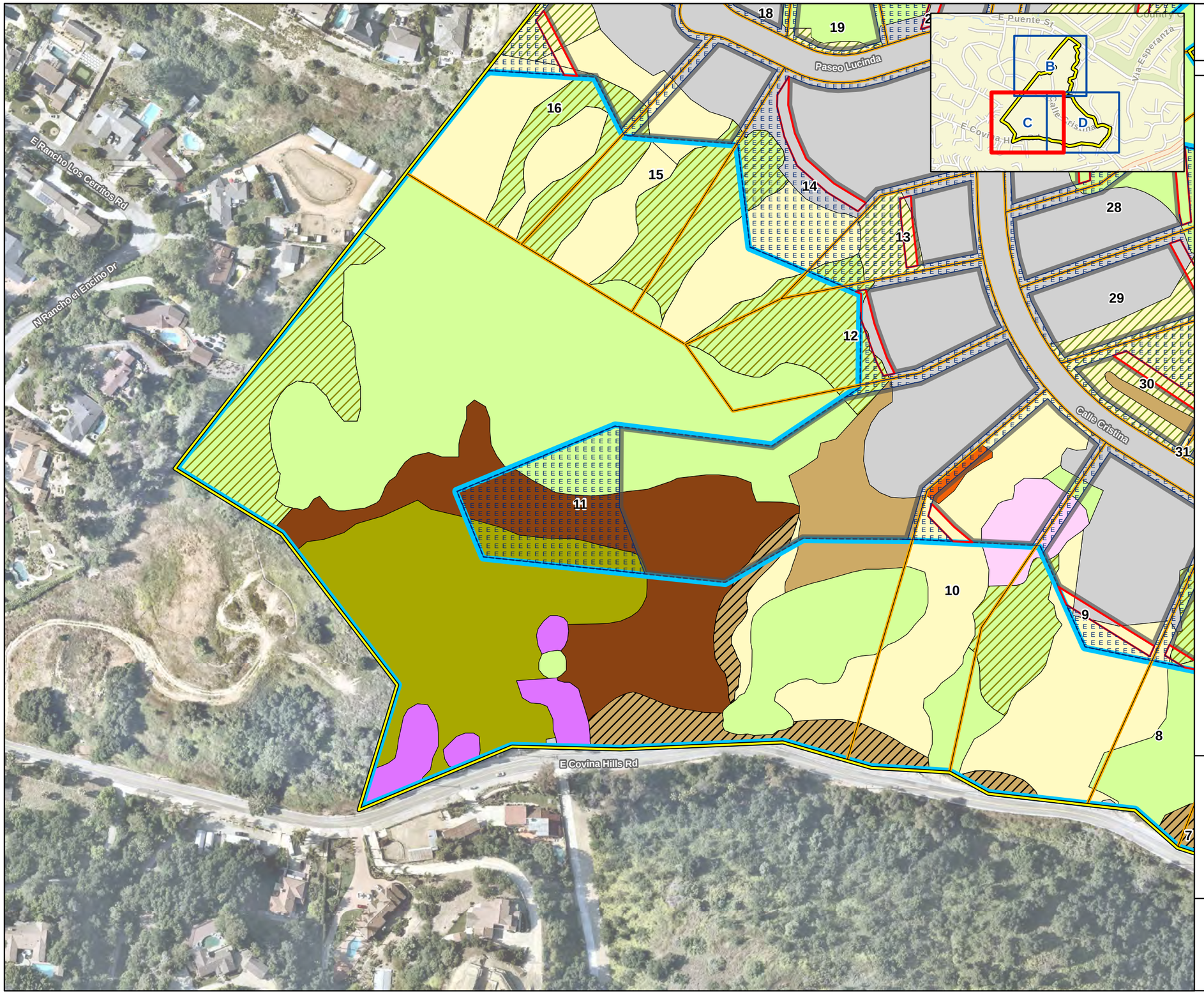
Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 4.4-5B

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

2

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 4.4-5C

PSOMAS

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

2

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 4.4-5D

PSOMAS

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regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Special Status Plant Species

Of the 76 species reported from the Project region, one species (southern California black walnut) was incidentally observed during the general surveys and 25 species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. The remaining 51 species would not be expected to occur because the BSA lacks suitable habitat or because it is outside the current known geographic or elevation range of the species (Table 4.4-2).

Two listed species and nine other species with a CRPR of 1 or 2 have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. These species are: Nevin's barberry, thread-leaved brodiaea, Coulter's saltbush, intermediate mariposa-lily, smooth tarplant, Parry's spineflower, many-stemmed dudleya, mesa horkelia, Brand's star phacelia, white rabbit-tobacco, and San Bernardino aster. Because these species are considered threatened or endangered in the Project region, impacts on these species would be considered potentially significant depending on the size of the impacted population relative to the total known population from the region and the average population size in the region. A focused plant survey would be needed to determine the presence or absence of these species in the BSA and whether there are any substantial populations. Implementation of MMs BIO-1 and BIO-2 would reduce potential impacts on special status plant species to less than significant. This would be required for any parcel containing areas of native and/or non-native vegetation (i.e., Parcels 1–33) because some special status plant species may occur in disturbed or ruderal areas. MM BIO-2 would not be required for Parcels 34–36 because these parcels consist entirely of developed/ornamental areas.

Fourteen special status plants that have potential or limited potential to occur have a CRPR of 3 or 4. These species are: California androsace, western spleenwort, Catalina mariposa-lily, Plummer's mariposa-lily, Lewis's evening-primrose, small-flowered morning-glory, paniculate tarplant, Southern California black walnut, Robinson's pepper-grass, small-flowered microseris, Hubby's phacelia, south coast branching phacelia, Engelmann oak, and Coulter's matilija poppy. Impacts on species with a CRPR of 3 or 4 are not typically considered significant because they are on a "review" or "watch" list, respectively, and not considered Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California or throughout their range. The loss of up to 22.527 acres of potential habitat (i.e., all undeveloped areas within the maximum total impact area) would not be expected to substantially diminish population numbers of these species in the region. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain in the conservation easement areas. Therefore, impacts on these species would be considered adverse but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Invertebrates

Of the two special status invertebrates reported from the Project region, Crotch bumble bee has potential to occur. While monarch butterfly was observed during the summer 2022 surveys, this species is not expected to overwinter in the BSA because there are no known roosts and the area is not typical of most overwintering locations. Therefore, there would be no impact on overwintering individuals, and no mitigation would be required.

Crotch bumble has potential to occur in the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is present throughout the BSA, including both native and non-native vegetation types. Pre-construction focused surveys would be required to determine the presence or absence of this species. A total of 22.527 acres of potential habitat (i.e., all undeveloped areas within the maximum total impact area) for the Crotch bumble bee could potentially be impacted. This species is a Candidate for State listing; therefore, if present, impacts on a ground nest of this species would be considered potentially significant. Implementation of MM BIO-3 would reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Fish

The drainages in the BSA are ephemeral; no fish are expected to occur in the BSA. Therefore, there would be no impact on special status fish species, and no mitigation would be required.

Amphibians

Of the six special status amphibian species reported from the Project region, five of them would not be expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat (i.e., hydrology, stream type); the drainages in the BSA are ephemeral and do not have enough water to support these species. Therefore, there would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

Western spadefoot has limited potential to occur in the BSA. Marginally suitable terrestrial habitat occurs that may be used for foraging; however, there are no suitable breeding pools in the BSA. A total of 22.527 acres of marginally suitable foraging habitat (i.e., all undeveloped areas within the maximum total impact area) could potentially be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain in the BSA within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of terrestrial habitat loss relative to the availability of terrestrial habitat for western spadefoot in the Project region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of the species to below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on this species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Reptiles

Of the nine special status reptile species reported from the Project region, two species (i.e, western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake) would not be expected to occur due to

lack of suitable habitat (i.e., hydrology, stream type); the drainages in the BSA are ephemeral and do not have enough water to support these species. Therefore, there would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

Coast horned lizard, orange-throated whiptail, coastal whiptail, southern California legless lizard, California glossy snake, coast patch-nosed snake, and red-diamond rattlesnake have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA. Up to 22.527 acres of suitable or marginally suitable habitat for these species (varies by species) could potentially be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas remains in the BSA within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for special status reptiles in the Project region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of the species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Birds

Of the 22 special status bird species reported from the Project region, 13 are not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat (e.g., marsh or riparian scrub/forest) or because the BSA is outside the subspecies' current known range. There would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

The federally Threatened coastal California gnatcatcher has potential to occur in the coastal sage scrub habitats in the BSA. A total of 3.064 acres of suitable habitat for this species is within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted (i.e., within Lots 10, 11, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, or 31). It should be noted that 8.531 acres of coastal sage scrub would remain in the conservation easement areas. Any impact on coastal California gnatcatcher habitat would be considered potentially significant. Avoidance is recommended, if feasible. If future homeowner projects on Lots 10, 11, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, or 31 would impact coastal sage scrub, implementation of MM BIO-4 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow may occur in the coastal sage scrub vegetation types in the BSA. A total of 3.064 acres of suitable habitat for this species is within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. It should be noted that 8.531 acres of coastal sage scrub would remain in the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for this species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of the species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on habitat for this species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Burrowing owl has a limited potential to occur in the BSA. A total of 8.059 acres potentially suitable habitat for this species (i.e., non-native herbaceous) is within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted, while 13.214 acres of non-native herbaceous vegetation would remain in the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for this species in the region, the loss of habitat would be considered less than significant. However, active burrow sites of this species are protected (year-round). Implementation of MM BIO-5 would require pre-construction

burrow surveys and establishment of a protective buffer or exclusion and excavation of the burrow following approved guidelines.

Cooper's hawk was observed during the summer 2022 surveys (Ultrasystems 2022). In addition, the following special status raptor species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA for foraging: golden eagle, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, merlin, and long-eared owl. A total of 22.527 acres of suitable habitat for these species would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for these special status bird species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of these species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on foraging habitat for these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

The Cooper's hawk, white-tailed kite, and long-eared owl also have potential or limited potential to nest within or adjacent to the BSA. Impacts on any active migratory bird or raptor nest (common or special status species) would be considered a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and/or Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the *California Fish and Game Code*. The potential loss of an active special status bird species nest would be considered significant. Implementation of MM BIO-6 would require pre-construction surveys to ensure that construction would not violate the provisions of the MBTA or *California Fish and Game Code*.

Mammals

Of the 12 special status mammal species reported from the Project region, 5 of them would not be expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat or because the BSA is outside their current known range. Therefore, there would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, Bryant's [San Diego desert] woodrat, and American badger have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA. A total of 22.527 acres of suitable habitat for these species would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas remains within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for these special status mammal species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on habitat for these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Pallid bat, western red bat, and western mastiff bat have potential or limited potential to forage in the BSA. A total of 22.527 acres of suitable habitat for these species would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for these special status bat species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of these

species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on foraging habitat for these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Western red bat and western mastiff bat have potential to roost in trees in the BSA; bats may roost in large walnut, oak, or non-native trees. A total of 11.404 acres of native and non-native woodland with potential roosting habitat would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. A total of 31.437 acres of native and non-native woodland would remain within the conservation easement areas. However, construction activities could directly impact roosting individuals. Demolition or removal of roosts may be considered significant, depending on the size of the roost. Implementation of MM BIO-7 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Mountain lions may pass through and hunt throughout the undeveloped areas that could potentially be impacted (i.e., 22.527 acres). The mountain lion is proposed for State listing due to fragmentation of habitat that isolates populations. Although future projects may permanently impact suitable habitat, a total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain within the conservation easement area. Additionally, future projects would not create new barriers to movement. Therefore, future projects would not be expected to interfere with movement by mountain lions. In addition, rocky outcroppings or secluded canyons are not present within the maximum potential impact area. Therefore, mountain lions are not expected to den within the maximum potential impact area, and no mitigation would be required.

Indirect Impacts

Noise

Construction of future homeowner projects could increase noise levels in a very localized portion of the BSA (i.e., one lot at a time). During construction, temporary noise impacts have the potential to disrupt foraging, nesting, roosting, and denning activities for a variety of wildlife species within that lot and its immediate vicinity. This impact would be localized in space and relatively short-term in nature; therefore, wildlife would be expected to disperse to adjacent open space during the construction and could return following completion of the construction. Therefore, noise impacts would be considered adverse, but not significant for most wildlife species.

Noise from construction activities may cause birds adjacent to the work area to abandon their territory or may discourage individuals from selecting habitat adjacent to the work area due to construction noise and human activity. Construction activities could increase noise in the immediate vicinity and could interfere with communication between a pair that could affect their nest success. Noise impacts would be considered potentially significant for the coastal California gnatcatcher and nesting birds and raptors. With the implementation of MM BIO-6, indirect noise impacts on the coastal California gnatcatcher and other nesting birds and raptors would be reduced to less than significant.

The future homeowner projects are not expected to change the noise levels from existing conditions. Therefore, long-term noise impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Night Lighting

Night lighting may impact the behavioral patterns of nocturnal and crepuscular (i.e., active at dawn and dusk) wildlife adjacent to night lighting. Of greatest concern is the effect on small, ground-dwelling animals that use the darkness to hide from predators and bats, owls, and mountain lion, which are specialized night foragers.

Construction activities would not involve night work and, therefore, would not impact nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife species. While there is existing development (including lighting of homeowners' backyards and landscaping) in the BSA, future projects may include the installation of additional lighting that could negatively impact nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife species within the lots as well as in the surrounding adjacent open space. Implementation of MM BIO-8 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

Bird Strikes

A potential long-term, operational impact associated with installation of large areas of glass (e.g., infinity edge pools, wind screens) concerns bird strike mortality and injury. Ornithologists estimate that up to a billion birds are killed or injured annually by collisions with clear and reflective sheet glass and plastic (Klem 2009). It is thought that they cannot distinguish between the reflection on the glass/plastic surface and the natural landscape. Installation of structures with glass surfaces have the potential to result in bird strikes given the proximity to natural open space areas. The potential loss of a federally-listed species (e.g., coastal California gnatcatcher) due to bird strikes is potentially significant. Implementation of MM BIO-9 would ensure that potential impacts are less than significant.

Human Activity

Given the developed nature of the BSA, individual homeowner projects are not expected to increase human activity. Therefore, there would be no long-term impact, and no mitigation would be required.

During construction, there would be a slight increase in human activity within one lot at a time. This would incrementally increase the disturbance of the natural open space immediately adjacent to the construction areas. This increased activity could potentially disrupt foraging, nesting, roosting, and/or denning activities for a variety of wildlife species. Increased human activity could deter wildlife from using habitat adjacent to construction. This impact would be highly localized and relatively short-term in nature; wildlife would be expected to disperse to adjacent open space. Therefore, this impact would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse impact 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Coastal Sage Scrub

A total of 3.064 acres of coastal sage scrub vegetation occurs in the maximum potential impact area. Coastal sage scrub vegetation types that may be impacted include California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub. Coast prickly pear scrub is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW. The remaining coastal sage scrub has declined in the region and may be considered locally sensitive, especially if they are occupied by the federally Threatened coastal California gnatcatcher.

A total 0.329 acre of coast prickly pear scrub is located within the maximum potential impact area, entirely located in Lot 11. A total of 3.519 acres of coast prickly pear scrub would remain in the conservation easement areas. This vegetation type provides high quality habitat for native species. Therefore, avoidance of this vegetation type is recommended. However, if the maximum potential impact area was impacted, resulting in the loss of 0.329 acre, that would represent a loss of 9 percent of this vegetation type in the BSA while 91 percent of this vegetation type would be preserved in the conservation area. The potential loss of 0.329 acre of coast prickly pear scrub would be considered adverse, but less than significant when considering the amount of this vegetation type in the Project region. MM BIO-1 is recommended to avoid and minimize impacts on this vegetation type to the extent possible.

The following lots have coastal sage scrub vegetation present within the maximum potential impact area: Lots 10, 11, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, and 31. A total of 2.735 acres of coastal sage scrub (excluding coast prickly pear scrub) are located within the maximum potential impact area; 2.395 acres are located in Lot 11. Coastal sage scrub (excluding coast prickly pear scrub) remaining in the conservation easement would be 5.012 acres. Coastal sage scrub vegetation types (excluding coast prickly pear) are not considered sensitive natural communities; therefore, the loss of up to 2.735 acres of coastal sage scrub would be considered adverse, but less than significant when considering the amount of this vegetation type in the Project region. Therefore, no mitigation would be required for the loss of coastal sage scrub as a vegetation type. However, coastal sage scrub vegetation types (including coast prickly pear scrub) could be occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher (discussed above); mitigation would be required for the loss of occupied habitat. MM BIO-1 is recommended to avoid and minimize impacts on coastal sage scrub vegetation types to the extent possible.

Native Woodland/Protected Trees

A maximum of 10.752 acres of native woodland vegetation (7.850 acres California walnut groves, 1.920 acres California walnut groves (disturbed), and 0.982 acre coast live oak woodland) are located in the maximum potential impact area. Native woodland remaining in the conservation easement would be 30.635 acres (19,207 acres California walnut groves, 10.609 acres California walnut groves (disturbed), and 0.819 acre coast live oak woodland). California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed) are considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW. Oak woodlands are not considered sensitive natural communities but may be considered locally sensitive because of their high habitat and aesthetic value. The following lots have California walnut groves and/or California walnut groves (disturbed) within the maximum potential impact area: Lots 7–28, 31–33. The following lots have coast live oak woodland within the maximum potential impact area: Lots 2, 3, 4, 17, 18, 22, and 29. Impacts of California walnut groves and/or California walnut groves (disturbed) would be considered potentially significant. Impacts on coast live oak woodland would be considered adverse, but less than significant when considering the amount of this vegetation type in the Project region. MMs BIO-1 and BIO-10 would be required to avoid and minimize impacts on California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed) and would be recommended to avoid and minimize impacts on coast live oak woodland to the extent possible.

Native woodlands in the BSA contain Southern California black walnut and coast live oak trees that would meet the definition of a mature tree under the City of San Dimas municipal code, and would therefore be subject to provisions of the municipal code. If mature trees would be removed from a parcel, the homeowner would be required to comply with conditions of Section 18.162.040 (Review Required – Developed Property) of the municipal code. Implementation of MM BIO-10 would ensure compliance with the municipal code and would mitigate for the loss of native trees meeting the City's definition of mature significant trees. This mitigation would provide compensatory mitigation for the loss of native woodlands.

Jurisdictional Resources

Neither UltraSystems nor Psomas performed a jurisdictional delineation on the BSA. However, potential jurisdictional water resources (i.e., WOTUS under the regulatory authority of the USACE, waters of the State under the regulatory authority of the RWQCB, and/or streambeds under the regulatory authority of the CDFW) may be present in the BSA.

Parcels containing streambeds, channels, converging slopes, or depressional areas may have areas that would be considered potentially jurisdictional and should be assessed further if future home-owner projects would affect them (Figure 4.4-6). Parcels containing resources mapped by the NWI outside the conservation easement include Parcels 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 25; however, it should be noted that additional parcels may also contain jurisdictional resources. In order to determine if jurisdictional resources are present in a particular parcel, a jurisdictional delineation would be necessary. If jurisdictional waters are present and would be impacted by a future project, then permits, certifications, and/or agreements from the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFW would be required.

Implementation of MMs BIO-1 and BIO-11 would ensure that jurisdictional resources are identified, and applicable jurisdictional permits are obtained.

Indirect Impacts

Increased Dust and Urban Pollutants

Grading activities would disturb soils and result in the temporary accumulation of dust on the surface of the leaves of trees, shrubs, and herbs. The respiratory function of the plants in the area could be impaired when dust accumulation is excessive. This indirect effect of construction of the Project on the native vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the construction area is considered adverse, but less than significant because it would be limited in extent and would not substantially reduce plant populations in the region. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

During construction, excess silt, petroleum, or chemicals on the soil surface within the construction area could be washed into drainages during storms and may affect areas downstream of the BSA. Adverse effects on water quality could indirectly impact species that use downstream riparian areas by affecting the food web interactions (e.g., abundance of insects or other prey) or through biomagnification (i.e., the buildup of chemicals in body tissues to toxic levels in higher trophic levels). These impacts would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of MM BIO-12.

Pollutants, such as pesticides or herbicides, may be used in the installation of new landscaping. These chemicals may have a negative effect on native plant or wildlife species and their use may be considered potentially significant. It is expected that chemicals used in new landscaping would be the same as those currently. Furthermore, homeowners are expected to use chemicals approved for residential use. Therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Invasive Exotic Plant Species

Landscaping that includes the installation of non-native, invasive plant species (e.g., species listed in the California Invasive Plant Council's invasive plant inventory [Cal-IPC 2023]) can be detrimental to surrounding native habitat. Invasive species are often more adapted to a wider variety of growing conditions and can out-compete native plant populations for available nutrients, prime growing locations, and other resources. They may hybridize with native species, thereby impacting the genetic integrity of the native species. Because these plants reproduce so quickly and in such large amounts, they can quickly replace many native plant populations, resulting in lower species diversity, low of areas suitable for breeding and/or nesting by wildlife species, changes in riparian ecosystems, and overall reduction in habitat functions and values.

This impact would be considered potentially significant. Implementation of MM BIO-13 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

2

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 4.4-6A

PSOMAS

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D:\Projects\3SAN040200\PRO\3SAN040200_SanDimas\3SAN040200_SanDimas.aprx\Potential Jurisdictional Resources Impact Map 1



San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

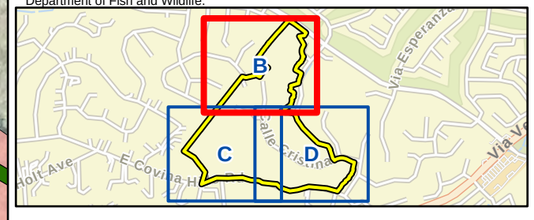
Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.



0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

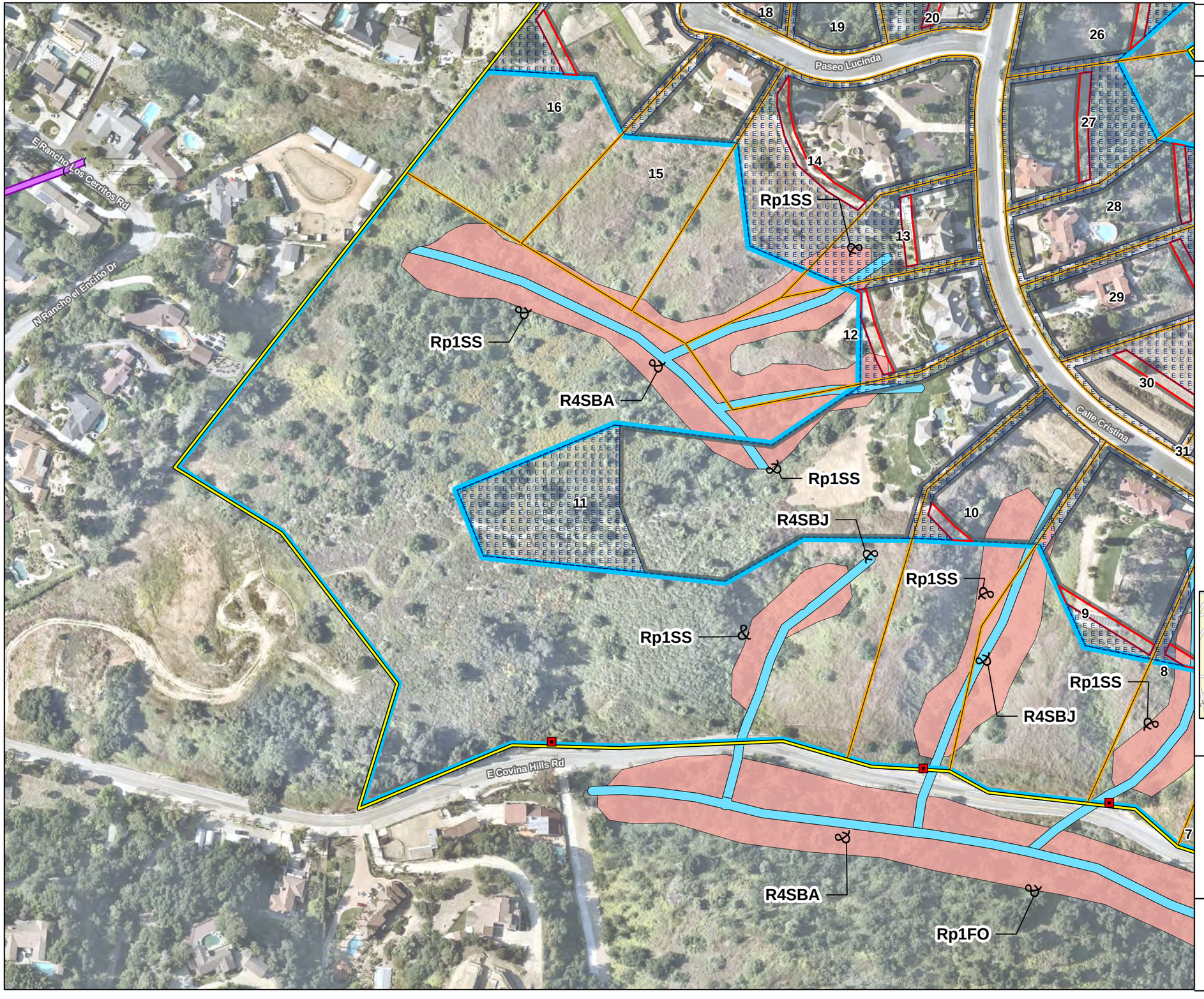
Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 4.4-6B

PSOMAS

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Riverine

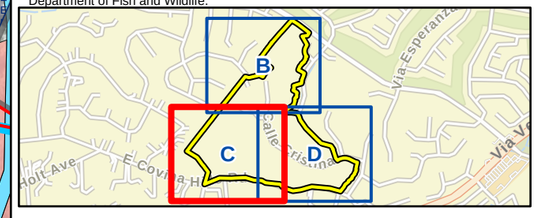
Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.



0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

Scale: 1:2,100

2

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 4.4-6C

PSOMAS

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

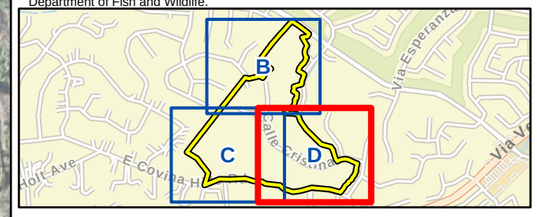
Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.



0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

Scale: 1:2,100

2

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 4.4-6D

PSOMAS

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c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

As discussed above, neither UltraSystems nor Psomas performed a jurisdictional delineation on the BSA. However, potential jurisdictional water resources (i.e., WOTUS under the regulatory authority of the USACE, waters of the State under the regulatory authority of the RWQCB, and/or streambeds under the regulatory authority of the CDFW) may be present in the BSA.

Parcels containing streambeds, channels, converging slopes, or depressional areas may have areas that would be considered potentially jurisdictional and should be assessed further if future home-owner projects would affect them (Figure 4.4-6). Parcels containing resources mapped by the NWI outside the conservation easement include Parcels 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 25; however, it should be noted that additional parcels may also contain jurisdictional resources. In order to determine if jurisdictional resources are present in a particular parcel, a jurisdictional delineation would be necessary. If jurisdictional waters are present and would be impacted by a future project, then permits, certifications, and/or agreements from the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFW would be required. Implementation of MMs BIO-1 and BIO-11 would ensure that jurisdictional resources are identified, and applicable jurisdictional permits are obtained.

Indirect Impacts

Urban Pollutants

During construction, excess silt, petroleum, or chemicals on the soil surface within the construction area could be washed into drainages during storms and may affect areas downstream of the BSA. Adverse effects on water quality could indirectly impact species that use downstream riparian areas by affecting the food web interactions (e.g., abundance of insects or other prey) or through biomagnification (i.e., the buildup of chemicals in body tissues to toxic levels in higher trophic levels). These impacts would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of MM BIO-12.

Pollutants, such as pesticides or herbicides, may be used in the installation of new landscaping. These chemicals may have a negative effect on native plant or wildlife species and their use may be considered potentially significant. It is expected that chemicals used in new landscaping would be the same as those currently. Furthermore, homeowners are expected to use chemicals approved for residential use. Therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The BSA is surrounded by residential development and roadways and there are significant barriers to wildlife movement (SR-57 and I-10) between the BSA and larger areas of open space. Given the regional context of the BSA, development within the maximum potential impact area is not expected to impact regional wildlife movement.

Wildlife are expected to use the undeveloped ridgelines, drainages, and slopes for local travel routes throughout the BSA. Following the text amendment, some portion of each lot may be impacted depending on home-owner projects; however, the conservation easement on each parcel would remain available for wildlife movement. Project impacts on local wildlife movement would be considered adverse but less than significant; no mitigation would be required.

Indirect Impacts

Noise

Construction of future homeowner projects could increase noise levels in a very localized portion of the BSA (i.e., one lot at a time). During construction, temporary noise impacts have the potential to disrupt foraging, nesting, roosting, and denning activities for a variety of wildlife species within that lot and its immediate vicinity. This impact would be localized in space and relatively short-term in nature; therefore, wildlife would be expected to disperse to adjacent open space during the construction and could return following completion of the construction. Therefore, noise impacts would be considered adverse, but not significant.

The future homeowner projects are not expected to change the noise levels from existing conditions. Therefore, long-term noise impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Night Lighting

Night lighting may impact the wildlife movement of nocturnal and crepuscular (i.e., active at dawn and dusk) wildlife adjacent to night lighting.

Construction activities would not involve night work and, therefore, would not impact nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife movement. While there is existing development (including lighting of homeowners' backyards and landscaping) in the BSA, future projects may include the installation of additional lighting that could negatively impact nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife movement within the lots as well as in the surrounding adjacent open space. Implementation of MM BIO-8 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

Human Activity

Given the developed nature of the BSA, individual homeowner projects are not expected to increase human activity. Therefore, there would be no long-term impact, and no mitigation would be required.

During construction, there would be a slight increase in human activity within one lot at a time. This would incrementally increase the disturbance of the natural open space immediately adjacent to the construction areas. This increased activity could potentially disrupt wildlife movement immediately adjacent to the work during construction activities. This impact would be highly localized and relatively short-term in nature; wildlife would be expected to disperse to adjacent open space. Therefore, this impact would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Protected Trees

Native woodlands in the BSA contain Southern California black walnut and coast live oak trees that would meet the definition of a mature tree under the City of San Dimas municipal code, and would therefore be subject to provisions of the municipal code. If mature trees would be removed from a parcel, the homeowner would be required to comply with conditions of Section 18.162.040 (Review Required – Developed Property) of the municipal code. Implementation of MM BIO-10 would ensure compliance with municipal code. MM BIO-2 would be required to mitigate for the loss of native trees meeting the City's definition of mature significant trees.

Non-native woodlands in the BSA contain gum trees (i.e., Eucalyptus) and other non-native trees that meet the definition of a mature tree under the City of San Dimas municipal code, and would therefore be subject to provisions of the municipal code. If mature significant trees would be removed from a parcel, the homeowner would be required to comply with conditions of Section 18.162.040 (Review Required – Developed Property) of the municipal code. Implementation of MM BIO-10 would ensure compliance with municipal code.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act/California Fish and Game Code

Several common bird species have the potential to nest in the vegetation, on the ground, or in structures throughout the BSA. Common raptor species also have potential to nest in large trees in the BSA. The loss of an active migratory bird or raptor nest, including nests of common or special status species, would be considered a violation of the MBTA and Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of *California Fish and Game Code*. The MBTA and *California Fish and Game Code* prohibit the taking of migratory birds, nests, and eggs. The potential loss of an active nest would be considered significant. This is applicable to all parcels in the BSA.

Implementation of MM BIO-6 would ensure compliance with the provisions of the MBTA and *California Fish and Game Code*. This would be required for any parcel with impacts requiring permit approval (e.g., a grading permit from the City of San Dimas).

Indirect Impacts

Noise

Construction of future homeowner projects could increase noise levels in a very localized portion of the BSA (i.e., one lot at a time). During construction, temporary noise impacts have the potential to disrupt nesting for a variety of bird species within that lot and its immediate vicinity.

Noise from construction activities may cause birds adjacent to the work area to abandon their territory or may discourage individuals from selecting habitat adjacent to the work area due to construction noise and human activity. Construction activities could increase noise in the immediate vicinity and could interfere with communication between a pair that could affect their nest success. Noise impacts would be considered potentially significant for the nesting birds and raptors. With the implementation of MM BIO-6, indirect noise impacts on nesting birds and raptors would be reduced to less than significant.

Human Activity

During construction, there would be a slight increase in human activity within one lot at a time. This would incrementally increase the disturbance of the natural open space immediately adjacent to the construction areas. This increased activity could potentially disrupt nesting activities. Increased human activity could deter wildlife from using habitat adjacent to construction. This impact would be highly localized and relatively short-term in nature. With the implementation of MM BIO-6, indirect impacts as a result of human activity on nesting birds and raptors would be reduced to less than significant.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact

The Project is not located within the boundaries of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or a Natural Communities Conservation Plan.

The Project is not located within an area designated by the County of Los Angeles as a SEA. The East San Gabriel Valley SEA includes Walnut Creek to the north, Bonelli Regional Park/Puddingstone Reservoir to the east, and various open spaces referred to as the Walnut Islands to the south; the nearest SEA boundaries to the BSA are located approximately 0.5 mile to the north and approximately 0.5 mile to the east.

4.1.5 MITIGATION PROGRAM

This section focuses on the development of mitigation measures (MMs) for those impacts of the Project found to be significant or potentially significant. Strategies to mitigate each impact to a less than significant level are identified and described in the following section. Table 4.4-5 shows which MMs are applicable to each parcel.

TABLE 4.4-5
MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO EACH LOT NUMBER

Lot Number	Vegetation Types within Potential Impact Area[1]	Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Special Status Plant Species (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Crotch Bumble Bee (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-5 Burrowing Owl (Pre-construction)	Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Nesting Birds/ Raptors (Construction Timing/ Pre-construction Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Roosting Bats (Construction Timing/BMPs)	Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Night Lighting (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure BIO-9: Bird Strikes (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure BIO-10: Protected Trees (Tree Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-11: Jurisdictional Permitting (Survey-Jurisdictional Delineation)[2]	Mitigation Measure BIO-12: Water Quality (Construction BMPs)	Mitigation Measure BIO-13: Invasive Species (Design/Plan Check)
Lot 1	None								X	X		P	X	X
Lot 2	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 3	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 4	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 5	Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		P	X	X
Lot 6	Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		P	X	X
Lot 7	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 8	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 9	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 10	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 11	CSS/Cactus Scrub, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 12	Woodland	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 13	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 14	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 15	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 16	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 17	Woodland	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 18	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 19	Woodland	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 20	Woodland	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 21	Woodland	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 22	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 23	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 24	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 25	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 26	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 27	Woodland	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 28	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 29	CSS, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		P	X	X
Lot 30	CSS, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		P	X	X
Lot 31	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 32	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 33	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 34	None								X	X		P	X	X
Lot 35	Woodland	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Lot 36	None								X	X		P	X	X
Open Space	None [all within Conservation Easement]													

TABLE 4.4-5
MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO EACH LOT NUMBER

Lot Number	Vegetation Types within Potential Impact Area[1]	Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Special Status Plant Species (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Crotch Bumble Bee (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-5 Burrowing Owl (Pre-construction)	Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Nesting Birds/ Raptors (Construction Timing/ Pre-construction Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Roosting Bats (Construction Timing/BMPs)	Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Night Lighting (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure BIO-9: Bird Strikes (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure BIO-10: Protected Trees (Tree Survey)	Mitigation Measure BIO-11: Jurisdictional Permitting (Survey-Jurisdictional Delineation)[2]	Mitigation Measure BIO-12: Water Quality (Construction BMPs)	Mitigation Measure BIO-13: Invasive Species (Design/Plan Check)

[1] CSS: Coastal sage scrub vegetation types include California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub.

[1] Woodland: Woodland vegetation types include California walnut groves, California walnut groves (disturbed), and coast live oak woodland (disturbed).

[1] Ruderal: Ruderal vegetation types include upland mustards or star-thistle fields and upland mustards or star-thistle fields (disturbed); these areas are dominated by non herbaceous species.

[2] X - This mitigation measure would be required for the parcel.

[2] P - A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted; therefore, it is unknown whether these parcels contain drainage features that were not identified by the National Wetlands Inventory (see Exhibit 10). If a proposed homeowner project would impact a drainage feature, a jurisdictional delineation may be required.

Color Code for Type of Mitigation
Design/Plan Check
Focused Surveys
Pre-construction Survey
Construction Timing/BMP

MM BIO-1 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Avoidance. Impacts on sensitive natural communities (i.e., coast prickly pear scrub, California walnut groves, and California walnut groves [disturbed]), jurisdictional features, Threatened and Endangered and CRPR 1B and 2B plant locations shall be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable during Project design. While not required, it is recommended that other coastal sage scrub and coast live oak woodland communities and CRPR 3 and 4 locations also be avoided to the extent practicable. Project plans shall be submitted to the City demonstrating that sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, and other native vegetation types have been avoided to the extent practicable. If any sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, or other native vegetation types are located within 500 feet of the project, they will be shown on project plans and labeled Environmentally Sensitive Areas. If the sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, or other native vegetation types are located within 200 feet, the plans shall include a note with the information below with regard to "Protection" of these resources.

Protection. If a future homeowner project involves vegetation clearing and/or the use of mechanized equipment, and the lot has sensitive habitats (i.e., coast prickly pear scrub, California walnut groves, and California walnut groves [disturbed]), jurisdictional features, or Threatened and Endangered and CRPR 1B or 2B plant locations within 200 feet of the project limits, the limits shall be marked prior to the initiation of project activities. While not required, it is recommended that this protection also be implemented if other native vegetation types (i.e., coastal sage scrub and coast live oak woodland) or CRPR 3 or 4 plant locations are present within 200 feet of project limits. Sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, as well as other native vegetation types (i.e., Environmentally Sensitive Areas), outside the limits shall be avoided during project activities. No equipment, spoils piles, materials storage, or other disturbance shall occur within sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations or other native vegetation types (i.e., Environmentally Sensitive Areas).

MM BIO-2 Special Status Plants: Prior to removal of vegetation (including coastal sage scrub, native woodland, non-native woodland, or non-native herbaceous vegetation types) for projects requiring a City permit, the homeowner shall retain a qualified Botanist to conducted focused surveys for special status plant species within the proposed impact area. The survey shall be performed during the target species' peak blooming period in accordance with the most current protocols approved by CDFW and CNPS. Because blooming periods overlap, generally one early spring (i.e., March/April) and one late spring/early summer (May/June) survey can be conducted to cover all target species. The peak blooming time varies based on the rainfall of the year.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the HOA could retain a qualified Biologist to conduct a special status plant survey for the entire BSA during a year of adequate

rainfall. This would identify special status plant locations for each lot. Following the survey, a map overlay could be made showing special status plant locations to be avoided in order to avoid the need for further mitigation. The preparation of a single special status plant survey throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual special status plant surveys by lot.

If no special status plant species are located within 200 feet of project activities, no further measures would be required.

If there is a special status plant location present, but it would not be impacted, avoidance and protective measures described under MM BIO-1 shall be followed.

If a special status plant location is observed within the project impact area, the qualified Biologist conducting the survey shall evaluate the significance with respect to the number of individuals that would be impacted and the status of the species.

- If Nevin's barberry or thread-leaved brodiaea are observed in the impact area and cannot be avoided, any impact on these species shall be considered significant. Prior to impacting individuals of either species, approval shall be required from both the USFWS and CDFW. One of the following mitigation options shall be required: (1) payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank with credits for the subject species; or (2) preparation of a Special Status Plant Translocation Plan. If translocation is selected, a qualified Restoration Biologist shall be retained to prepare a Special Status Plant Species Translocation Plan for approval by the USFWS and CDFW. The Special Status Plant Translocation Plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plant, (2) mitigation site selection criteria, (3) methods for seed/bulb/corm or individual collection; (4) site preparation and planting implementation, (5) implementation schedule, (6) maintenance plan/guidelines, (7) monitoring plan, and (8) long-term preservation. If seeds/bulbs/corms or individuals will be collected as part of the mitigation strategy, a qualified Restoration Biologist/Seed Collector shall collect seed/bulbs/corms or individuals for translocation and shall store them in appropriate conditions to maintain the viability of the seed.
- If plants with a CRPR of 1B or 2B are observed in the impact area and cannot be avoided, the determination of significance will be based on the size of the impacted population relative to the regional population size. The regional population size will be determined based on the current total population sizes (excluding occurrences considered extirpated) of CNDDB and CCH records from the USGS Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles. If the impacted population of CRPR 1B or 2B species represents less than five percent of the regional population, the impact will be considered less than significant and no mitigation will be required. If the impacted population of CRPR 1B or 2B

species represents five percent or more of the regional population, compensatory mitigation shall be required. One of the following mitigation options shall be required: (1) payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank with credits for the subject species; (2) collection of seeds/bulbs/corms or individuals by a qualified Seed Collector and donation to the California Botanic Garden for their use; or (3) preparation of a Special Status Plant Translocation Plan. If translocation is selected, a qualified Restoration Biologist shall be retained to prepare a Special Status Plant Species Translocation Plan for approval by the City. The Special Status Plant Translocation Plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plant, (2) mitigation site selection criteria, (3) methods for seed/bulb/corm or individual collection; (4) site preparation and planting implementation, (5) implementation schedule, (6) maintenance plan/guidelines, (7) monitoring plan, and (8) long-term preservation. If seeds/bulbs/corms or individuals will be collected as part of the mitigation strategy, a qualified Restoration Biologist/Seed Collector shall collect seed/bulbs/corms or individuals for translocation and shall store them in appropriate conditions to maintain the viability of the seed.

If plants with a CRPR of 3 or 4 are observed in the impact area and cannot be avoided, the impact shall be considered less than significant and no further measures shall be required. However, it should be noted that any Southern California black walnut (CRPR 4.2) meeting the definition of a mature significant tree shall be subject to the requirements of MM BIO-10.

MM BIO-3 Crotch Bumble Bee: If CDFW determines that listing of the Crotch bumble bee is not warranted prior to or during implementation of the project activities, this measure shall not be required. Until CDFW makes a determination, or if CDFW determines that listing of the Crotch bumble bee is warranted, the following measure shall be required.

Prior to vegetation clearing or grading, homeowners requiring grading permits shall retain a qualified Biologist to conduct pre-construction focused surveys for Crotch bumble bee within 100 feet of Project impact areas. The survey shall be performed during the appropriate window for this species (i.e., March to July). Three visual surveys will be conducted by a qualified Biologist. Surveys shall be conducted at least two hours after sunrise and three hours before sunset during suitable weather conditions. Sunny days with temperatures greater than 60 degrees Fahrenheit and wind speeds less than 8 mph are optimal, but partially cloudy days or overcast conditions are permissible if a person's shadow is visible. Surveys shall not be conducted during wet, foggy, or rainy conditions. Meandering transects shall be walked slowly within the Project survey area to obtain a 100% survey cover. Transect spacing will depend on the habitat. The Biologist will search for Crotch's bumble bee activity and the presence of ground nests. Cavities such as mammal burrows shall be inspected with binoculars for evidence of bumble bee use. If multiple exiting/entering

bumble bees are observed at a cavity, further observation shall occur until nesting is confirmed (e.g. multiple individuals entering the cavity).

If no Crotch bumble bee are observed, no further action will be required within the year that the focused survey is conducted. Because Crotch bumble bee moves ground nests annually, the pre-construction focused survey shall be repeated if construction does not begin before the spring (i.e., March 1) following the previous focused survey.

If Crotch bumble bee is present, the Project Applicant shall consult with CDFW to determine if a permit (2081) will be needed. If a ground nest is observed, it shall be protected in place until it is no longer active as determined by a Biologist. An initial protective buffer of at least 100 feet shall be established around the active ground nest until CDFW can be consulted. A qualified Biologist shall determine the protective buffer distance needed depending on the location with respect to construction activities and the type of construction activities occurring; CDFW shall approve the protective buffer distance needed.

A Letter Report shall be prepared to document the results of the pre-construction surveys and shall be provided to CDFW within 30 days of completion of the survey.

MM BIO-4 Coastal California Gnatcatcher: Prior to vegetation clearing or construction, homeowners with projects that would impact coastal sage scrub shall retain a qualified Biologist with the appropriate permit to conduct focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher within 500 feet of Project impact areas. The survey shall be performed in accordance with the most current protocols approved by the USFWS.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the HOA could retain a qualified Biologist to conduct a focused coastal California gnatcatcher survey for the entire BSA. Following the survey, a map overlay could be made showing occupied habitat to be avoided in order to avoid the need for further mitigation. Conducting a focused coastal California gnatcatcher survey throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual surveys by lot.

If coastal California gnatcatchers are not observed within 500 feet of the project impact area, no further measures would be needed.

If coastal California gnatcatchers are observed within 500 feet of the project impact area, then impacts on coastal sage scrub should be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable. If avoidance of coastal sage scrub is not feasible, then consultation with the USFWS (Section 7 or Section 10) shall be required to determine the appropriate mitigation required prior to removal of coastal sage scrub. Potential mitigation options shall include payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank; long-term preservation of existing coastal sage scrub habitat occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher at an on-site or off-site location; or another strategy as approved by the USFWS. Coastal sage scrub shall be replaced at a minimum 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise determined by the USFWS. The USFWS approval (under Section 7 or 10 of the FESA) must be obtained and mitigation must be secured (i.e., in-lieu

mitigation fee paid or demonstration of long-term preservation has been obtained) prior to issuance of a grading permit.

MM BIO-5 Burrowing Owl: Per the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), the homeowner shall retain a qualified Biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for the burrowing owl no less than 14 days prior to any ground disturbance by the Project and no greater than 30 days prior to ground disturbance in each Project area (year-round). The pre-construction survey shall include the area of proposed disturbance plus a 500-foot buffer (if access is available).

If an active burrow is observed outside the breeding season (i.e., September 1 to January 31) and it cannot be avoided, the burrowing owl shall be passively excluded from the burrow following methods described in CDFW guidelines. One-way doors shall be used to exclude owls from the burrows; doors shall be left in place for at least 48 hours. Once the burrow is determined to be unoccupied, the burrow shall be closed by a qualified Biologist who shall excavate the burrow using hand tools.

If an active burrow is observed outside the breeding season (i.e., September 1 to January 31) and it can be avoided, the Biologist shall determine an appropriate protective buffer for the burrow. The designated protective buffer will be clearly marked in the field and mapped as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on construction plans.

If an active burrow is observed during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), the active burrow shall be protected until nesting activity has ended (i.e., all young have fledged from the burrow). The Biologist shall determine the appropriate protective buffer for the burrow (minimum 300 to 500 feet) based on the sensitivity of the individuals and the type of construction activities. The designated protective buffer will be clearly marked in the field and mapped as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on construction plans.

Upon completion of the pre-construction burrowing owl survey, a Letter Report shall be prepared and submitted to CDFW documenting the results of the survey within two weeks of completion of the survey effort. If an active burrow is observed, the Letter Report shall include a description of the protective buffer that has been designated.

MM BIO-6 Nesting Birds/Raptors: To the extent possible, vegetation clearing shall be conducted during the non-breeding season (i.e., September 16 to January 31) in order to minimize impacts on nesting birds. If vegetation clearing would be initiated during the breeding season for nesting birds/raptors (i.e., February 1–September 15), the construction activity shall be conducted in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the *California Fish and Game Code*.

In order to avoid direct impacts on active nests, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist (one with experience conducting nesting bird surveys) for nesting birds and/or raptors within three days prior to vegetation

clearing or initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey area shall include a buffer of 100 feet around the work area for nesting birds and a buffer of 500 feet around the work area for nesting raptors and coastal California gnatcatcher (if there is coastal sage scrub). If the Biologist does not find any active nests within or immediately adjacent to the impact area, the vegetation clearing/construction activities shall be allowed to proceed.

If the Biologist finds an active nest within or immediately adjacent to the construction area and determines that the nest may be impacted, or breeding activities substantially disrupted, the Biologist shall determine an appropriate protective buffer zone around the nest depending on the sensitivity of the species and the nature of the construction activity. The protective buffer shall be 25–100 feet for nesting birds and 200–500 feet for special status bird species or nesting raptors. The active nest shall be protected until nesting activity has ended as determined by a qualified Biologist (i.e., nestlings have fledged or the nest has failed). Encroachment into the protective buffer around a known nest shall only be allowed if the Biologist determines that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants.

MM BIO-7 Roosting Bats: The bats with potential to roost in the BSA (i.e., western red bat and western mastiff bat) roost in trees. If native or non-native trees are proposed for removal, then either tree removal shall be conducted between September and November (to avoid the bat maternity and the bat hibernation season), or the tree removal will occur under the supervision of a qualified Biologist and will utilize phased tree trimming. First, branches are removed from the trees; lowered to the ground as gently as possible; and left overnight on the ground to allow bats to escape. After they have been left overnight for at least one night, the branches can be chipped and/or removed from the site. The day after branches are cut from the tree, the tree trunk can be cut; lowered to the ground as gently as possible; and left overnight on the ground to allow bats to escape. After the trunk has been left overnight for at least one night, the trunk can be cut into pieces, chipped, and/or removed from the site.

MM BIO-8 Night Lighting: Lighting plans shall be submitted to the City for review to ensure that night lighting is focused within the usable backyard space and does not shine into adjacent habitat areas to the extent practicable. Exterior lighting adjacent to natural open space shall be diffused, shielded, and low intensity and located so that direct rays are confined to the developed areas.

MM BIO-9 Bird Strikes: If landscaping or improvements includes installation of glass walls in outdoor areas within 200 feet of coastal sage scrub or native woodlands, landscaping plans shall demonstrates that window/glass used are designed to minimize bird strikes. This may include measures such as angling of windows/glass downward so that the windows reflect the ground instead of the surrounding habitat or sky or the use of bird-safe glass that exhibits the "2×4 Rule", as defined by the American Bird Conservancy. The 2 X 4 Rule describes the distance between elements making up a pattern applied to windows for the purpose of preventing bird strikes. To be effective, the pattern must uniformly cover the entire window and consist of elements of any shape (e.g., lines, dots, other geometric figures) separated by no more

than 2 inches if oriented in horizontal rows, or 4 inches if oriented in vertical columns (i.e., the 2 X 4 Rule). These patterns reduce bird-window collisions when applied to the outer surface of reflective panes. Greater spacing between pattern elements increases the risk of a strike and casualties. Bird-safe glass may include a uniformly dense dot, striped, or grid pattern created as ceramic frit on the external surface of the window or a uniformly dense dot, striped, or grid patterns of clear UV-reflecting and UV-absorbing film applied to the exterior of windows. Opaque glass can also be used. It should be noted that single decals (e.g., falcon silhouettes or large eye patterns) are ineffective and shall not be used unless the entire glass surface is uniformly covered with the objects or patterns (Klem 1990).

MM BIO-10 Protected Trees: Removal of mature significant trees protected by the City of San Dimas Municipal Code shall be avoided to the extent practicable. Mature significant trees may include native or non-native species in developed or undeveloped areas, if they meet the size requirement for a mature significant tree under the City's code. Prior to removal of mature significant trees, homeowners shall follow the procedures for tree removal described in San Dimas Municipal Code 18.162 (see https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/acwm/216023_SanDimasMC.pdf, Chapter 18.162: Tree Preservation). This Code requires that a tree inventory be prepared by a Certified Arborist to map trees on the property. If determined necessary through the City's review process, conditions for removal of a mature significant tree may include tree replacement at a 2:1 ratio with a minimum 15-gallon box tree(s), or other replacement of equivalent value and size, within the subject property. No grading or building permits shall be issued and no mature significant trees shall be removed until approved as described in San Dimas Municipal Code 18.162. San Dimas Municipal Code 18.162 also requires protection of existing mature significant trees during project activities and prohibits topping and/or excessive pruning of a mature significant tree that would result in significant damage to the tree to the point that it may limit future growth, as determined by a Certified Arborist.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the Home Owner's Association (HOA) could retain a Certified Arborist to prepare a Native Tree Inventory for the entire BSA. Following the preparation of the Native Tree Inventory, a map overlay could be made showing native trees to be avoided in order to avoid the need for tree permitting. The preparation of a single Native Tree Inventory throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual tree surveys by lot.

MM BIO-11 Jurisdictional Permitting: If the project activities would occur within 200 feet of a potential drainage, including potential jurisdictional features shown on Figure 7, or other topographic features that may comprise a bed, bank, or channel, a formal Jurisdictional Delineation shall be prepared by a qualified Regulatory Specialist. The project shall follow avoidance and protective measures described under MM BIO-1.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the HOA could retain a Regulatory Specialist to prepare a Jurisdictional Delineation for the entire BSA. This would identify

jurisdictional features and associated regulatory authority for each lot. Following the preparation of the Jurisdictional Delineation, a map overlay could be made showing jurisdictional features to be avoided in order to avoid the need for further regulatory permitting. The preparation of a single Jurisdictional Delineation throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual Jurisdictional Delineations by lot. However, the Jurisdictional Delineation may need to be periodically updated if regulatory requirements change over time.

If project activities would impact features under the jurisdiction of the USACE (if applicable), CDFW, and/or RWQCB, the homeowner shall obtain all necessary permits for impacts to jurisdictional areas. Potential mitigation options shall include payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank; long-term preservation of existing jurisdictional habitat at an on-site or off-site location; or another strategy as approved by the USACE, CDFW, and/or RWQCB. Jurisdictional areas shall be replaced at a minimum 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise determined by the resource agencies during permitting. The appropriate jurisdictional permits must be obtained and mitigation must be secured (i.e., in-lieu mitigation fee paid or demonstration of long-term preservation has been obtained) prior to issuance of a grading or building permit.

MM BIO-12 Water Quality. The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be used during construction activities:

- Erosion control measures shall be used to minimize erosion (e.g., temporary installation of silt fences, straw wattles, fiber rolls, gravel bags, etc.).
- Wattles used for erosion control shall be biodegradable and certified as weed-free.
- Spoils shall be stockpiled in disturbed areas lacking native vegetation.
- Construction vehicles shall be washed prior to delivery to the site to prevent weed seeds from entering the construction area. Track-clean or other methods of vehicle cleaning shall be used by the construction contractor to prevent weed seeds from entering/exiting the site on vehicles.
- Fueling and equipment maintenance shall occur on existing streets or other developed areas. No equipment maintenance shall occur within or adjacent to drainages or native vegetation. Contractor equipment shall be checked for leaks prior to operation and repaired as necessary.
- Any spilled hazardous materials shall be immediately cleaned and hazardous materials properly disposed of.
- All trash and debris shall be picked up and removed from the site at the end of each workday.
- All work shall be conducted during daylight hours only.

Trenches and excavations shall be covered at the end of each work day or a wood plank shall be placed from the bottom of the trench to the ground level to allow wildlife to escape from the trench/excavation.

MM BIO-13 Invasive Species: Landscaping designs shall be submitted to the City for review to ensure that no invasive, exotic plant species are used in proposed landscaping (i.e., those listed on the California Invasive Plant Council's Invasive Plant Inventory with a Risk Rating of "High" [Cal-IPC 2023]). The review may be conducted by City staff or a qualified Biologist. If a qualified Biologist conducts the review, suitable substitutes should be suggested for any plants not allowed.

4.1.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

With implementation of MM BIO-1 through BIO-13, potential impacts associated with biological resources would be reduced to levels considered less than significant**.** No significant unavoidable impacts to biological resources would result from implementation of the Project.

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Appendix A

Previously Circulated Draft IS/MND

Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)
Municipal Code Text Amendment 20-0005 San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Prepared for:

CITY OF SAN DIMAS

City of San Dimas Planning Division
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December 2022

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PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

1.	**Project Title**	Municipal Code Text Amendment **San Dimas MCTA 20-0005**
2.	**CEQA Lead Agency and Address**	**City of San Dimas** 245 East Bonita Avenue San Dimas, CA 91773
3.	**Contact and Phone Number**	Ken Fichtelman, Associate Planner City of San Dimas (909) 394-6256 KFichtelman@sandimasca.gov
4.	**Project Applicant**	**City of San Dimas** 245 East Bonita Avenue San Dimas, CA 91773
5.	**Project Location**	Planning Area 1 within Specific Plan 11. West of Via Verde, south of Puente Street and north of Covina Hills Road
6.	**Project Site General Plan Designation(s)**	Single Family Very Low
7.	**Project Site Zoning Designation(s)**	Specific Plan 11 (SP-11)
8.	**Surrounding Land Uses and Setting**	The site is bounded by Covina Hills Road to the south, single-family residential uses and vacant land in the city of Covina and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west, single-family residences opposite Puente Street to the north, and single-family residences and vacant land to the east. The project site is on and near a hillcrest in the San Jose Hills.
9.	**Description of Project**	The proposed Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and five (5) feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations, and will be codified as part of the proposed MCTA. The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional clean-up items are

	proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.
10. Selected Agencies whose Approval is Required	City of San Dimas
11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?	Letters were sent by the City of San Dimas (the Lead Agency), to seven local Native American Tribes on May 22, 2022 asking if they wished to participate in AB 52 and SB 18 consultation concerning the proposed project in the City of San Dimas. The AB 52 notice period for the Tribes is 30 days and the SB 18 notice period for the Tribes is 90 days during which they have an opportunity to respond to notification of this proposed project. For the proposed project, the periods of notification have passed and no tribes requested consultation with the City per Public Resources Code § 21074. The consultation has been concluded.
12. Other Public Agencies whose Approval is Required	None.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
AB 32	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
AB 939	California Integrated Waste Management Act
AB 1327	California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	average daily traffic
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	area of potential effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
AST	aboveground storage tank
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATP	Active Transportation Plan
bgs	below ground surface
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Cal/OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CAOs	Cleanup and Abatement Orders
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDOs	Cease and Desist Orders
CDFW	California Department of Fish & Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geologic Society
CH_4	methane
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Inventory System
CIWMA	State of California Integrated Waste Management Act
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_{2e}	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRC	California Residential Code
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel scale
DIF	Development Impact Fees
DMA	drainage management area
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DOSH	California Division of Safety and Health
DRP	Design Review Project
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FAR	floor area ratio
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FRAP	CalFire Fire Resource and Assessment Program
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	greenhouse gas
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GWP	global warming potential
GWTS	groundwater treatment system
HAZNET	Hazardous Waste Tracking System
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
Hz	hertz
IFC	International Fire Code
I-L	Light Industrial General Plan Land Use Designation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
kWh	killowatt hours
L_{90}	noise level that is exceeded 90% of the time
L_{eq}	equivalent noise level
LED	light-emitting diode
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LID	Low Impact Development
L_{max}	root mean square maximum noise level
LOS	Level of Service
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
LRP	Legally Responsible Person

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
LSTs	Localized Significance Thresholds
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
M-1	Light Industrial zoning designation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCR	Master Case No.
MCTA	Municipal Code Text Amendment
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MM(s)	mitigation measure(s)
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MMT	million metric tons
$MMTCO_{2e}$	million metric tons of CO2e
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MS4	municipal separate storm sewer systems
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Communities Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO	nitric oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	Ozone
OPR	Governor's Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Pb	lead
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter
PM_{10}	respirable particulate matter
Porter-Cologne	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
PPM	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRDs	Permit Registration Documents
PRP	potential responsible party
Qyf5	Young Alluvial Fan Deposits, unit 5
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REC(s)	recognized environmental condition(s)
RMS	root mean square

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
ROG	Reactive organic gases
ROW	right-of-way
RP	Regional Plant
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SCE	Southern California Edison
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SMARTS	Stormwater Multi-Application and Report Tracking System
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas Company
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SRAs	source receptor areas
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
SUSMP	Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan
SVE	soil vapor extraction
SWP	California State Water Project
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCRs	tribal cultural resources
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VdB	vibration decibels
VHFHSZs	very high fire hazard severity zones
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compound
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
WOUS	Water(s) of the United States

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proposed Project

The proposed Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and five (5) feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations, and will be codified as part of the proposed MCTA. The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

1.2 Lead Agencies – Environmental Review Implementation

The City of San Dimas is the Lead Agency for the proposed project. Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing regulations,[1] the Lead Agency has the principal responsibility for implementing and approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.3 CEQA Overview

1.3.1 Purpose of CEQA

All discretionary projects within California are required to undergo environmental review under CEQA. A Project is defined in CEQA Guidelines § 15378 as the whole of the action having the potential to result in a direct physical change or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change to the environment and is any of the following:

- An activity directly undertaken by any public agency including but not limited to public works construction and related activities clearing or grading of land, improvements to existing public structures, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and the adoption and amendment of local General Plans or elements.
- An activity undertaken by a person which is supported in whole or in part through public agency contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies.
- An activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies.

CEQA Guidelines § 15002 lists the basic purposes of CEQA as follows:

- Inform governmental decision makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities.
- Identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.

1 Public Resources Code §§ 21000 - 21177 and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3.

- Prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible.
- Disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

1.3.2 Authority to Mitigate under CEQA

CEQA establishes a duty for public agencies to avoid or minimize environmental damage where feasible. Under CEQA Guidelines § 15041 a Lead Agency for a project has authority to require feasible changes in any or all activities involved in the project in order to substantially lessen or avoid significant effects on the environment, consistent with applicable constitutional requirements such as the "nexus"[2] and "rough proportionality"[3] standards.

CEQA allows a Lead Agency to approve a project even though the project would cause a significant effect on the environment if the agency makes a fully informed and publicly disclosed decision that there is no feasible way to lessen or avoid the significant effect. In such cases, the Lead Agency must specifically identify expected benefits and other overriding considerations from the project that outweigh the policy of reducing or avoiding significant environmental impacts of the project.

1.4 Purpose of Initial Study

The CEQA process begins with a public agency making a determination as to whether the project is subject to CEQA at all. If the project is exempt, the process does not need to proceed any farther. If the project is not exempt, the Lead Agency takes the second step and conducts an Initial Study to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment.

The purposes of an Initial Study as listed in § 15063(c) of the CEQA Guidelines are to:

- Provide the Lead Agency with information necessary to decide if an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Negative Declaration (ND), or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) should be prepared.
- Enable a Lead Agency to modify a project to mitigate adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a ND or MND.
- Assist in the preparation of an EIR, if required, by focusing the EIR on adverse effects determined to be significant, identifying the adverse effects determined not to be significant, explaining the reasons for determining that potentially significant adverse effects would not be significant, and identifying whether a program EIR, or other process, can be used to analyze adverse environmental effects of the project.
- Facilitate an environmental assessment early during project design.
- Provide documentation in the ND or MND that a project would not have a significant effect on the environment.
- Eliminate unnecessary EIRs.
- Determine if a previously prepared EIR could be used for the Project.

2 A nexus (i.e., connection) must be established between the mitigation measure and a legitimate governmental interest.

3 The mitigation measure must be "roughly proportional" to the impacts of the Project.

In cases where no potentially significant impacts are identified, the Lead Agency may issue a ND, and no mitigation measures would be needed. Where potentially significant impacts are identified, the Lead Agency may determine that mitigation measures would adequately reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. The Lead Agency would then prepare an MND for the proposed project. If the Lead Agency determines that individual or cumulative effects of the proposed project would cause a significant adverse environmental effect that cannot be mitigated to less than significant levels, then the Lead Agency would require an EIR to further analyze these impacts.

1.5 Review and Comment by Other Agencies

Other public agencies are provided the opportunity to review and comment on the IS/MND. Each of these agencies is described briefly below.

- A Responsible Agency (14 CCR § 15381) is a public agency, other than the Lead Agency, that has discretionary approval power over the Project, such as permit issuance or plan approval authority.
- A Trustee Agency[4] (14 CCR § 15386) is a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the State of California.
- Agencies with Jurisdiction by Law (14 CCR § 15366) are any public agencies who have authority (1) to grant a permit or other entitlement for use; (2) to provide funding for the project in question; or (3) to exercise authority over resources which may be affected by the project. Furthermore, a city or county will have jurisdiction by law with respect to a project when the city or county having primary jurisdiction over the area involved is: (1) the site of the project; (2) the area in which the major environmental effects will occur; and/or (3) the area in which reside those citizens most directly concerned by any such environmental effects.

1.6 Impact Terminology

The following terminology is used to describe the level of significance of potential impacts:

- A finding of ***no impact*** is appropriate if the analysis concludes that the project would not affect the particular environmental threshold in any way.
- An impact is considered ***less than significant*** if the analysis concludes that the project would cause no substantial adverse change to the environment and requires no mitigation.
- An impact is considered ***less than significant with mitigation incorporated*** if the analysis concludes that the project would cause no substantial adverse change to the environment with the inclusion of environmental commitments, or other enforceable measures, that would be adopted by the lead agency.
- An impact is considered potentially significant if the analysis concludes that the project could have a substantial adverse effect on the environment.

An EIR is required if an impact is identified as ***potentially significant***.

4 The four Trustee Agencies in California listed in CEQA Guidelines § 15386 are California Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Lands Commission, State Department of Parks and Recreation, and University of California.

1.7 Organization of Initial Study

This IS/MND is organized to satisfy CEQA Guidelines § 15063(d), and includes the following sections:

- **Section 1.0 - Introduction**, which identifies the purpose and scope of the IS/MND.
- **Section 2.0 - Environmental Setting**, which describes location, existing site conditions, land uses, zoning designations, topography, and vegetation associated with the project site and surrounding area.
- **Section 3.0 - Project Description**, which provides an overview of the project, a description of the proposed development, project phasing during construction, and discretionary actions for the approval of the project.
- **Section 4.0 - Environmental Checklist**, which presents checklist responses for each resource topic to identify and assess impacts associated with the proposed project, and proposes mitigation measures, where needed, to render potential environmental impacts less than significant, where feasible.
- **Section 5.0 - References**, which includes a list of documents cited in the IS/MND.
- **Section 6.0 - List of Preparers**, which identifies the primary authors and technical experts that prepared the Initial Study.
- **Section 7.0 – Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program**, which identifies the mitigation measures for the proposed project, the responsible/monitoring party, the monitoring action, enforcement agency, monitoring agency, and monitoring phase.

Technical studies and other documents, which include supporting information or analyses used to prepare this IS/MND, are included in the following appendices:

- Appendix A Planning Area 1 Lot Coverage Calculations
- Appendix B AQ/GHG Report
- Appendix C Biological Resources Assessment
- Appendix D Cultural Phase I Report
- Appendix E Fuel Consumption Analysis
- Appendix F Paleontological Records Search
- Appendix G Hydrology/Drainage Report

1.8 Findings from the Initial Study

1.8.1 No Impact or Impacts Considered Less than Significant

The project would have no impact or a less than significant impact on the following environmental categories listed from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources

- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Transportation and Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

1.8.2 Impacts Considered Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures

Based on IS findings, the project would have a less than significant impact on the following environmental categories listed in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines when proposed mitigation measures are implemented.

- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Project Location

The project site is approximately 92 acres in the southwest part of the city of San Dimas. Regional access to the site is from Interstate 10, (I-10 or the San Bernardino Freeway) via Via Verde, Covina Hills Road, and Calle Francesca. **Figure 2.1-1** shows the regional location of the project site.

The project site is bounded by Covina Hills Road to the south; single-family residential uses and vacant land in the city of Covina and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west; single-family residences opposite Puente Street to the north; and single-family residences and vacant land to the east.

The site includes 36 single-family residential parcels, 29 of which are developed and seven vacant. Address numbers on Calle Cristina range from 1508 at the southeast end of the site to 1620 at the northwest end. Address numbers on Paseo Lucinda range from 2050 at the east end to 2069 at the west end.

2.2 Project Setting

The site is subdivided into 36 lots for single-family residential use, totaling approximately 90 acres; 29 lots are developed with single-family residences and seven are vacant. The vacant lots are vegetated with grasses and scattered trees and shrubs. The two roadways within the project site are Calle Cristina, along which most of the lots are located; and Paseo Lucinda in the northern part of the site. Expansive views of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Puente Hills to the south, and other parts of the San Jose Hills, are visible from the site, especially the vacant lots.

2.2.1 Land Use and Zoning

The land use designation and zoning of the project site and surrounding areas are listed in **Table 2.2-1.** The General Plan land use designation for the project site is Single Family Very Low and the zoning designation for the site is Specific Plan 11 (SP-11).

Table 2.2-1
SUMMARY OF LAND USE AND ZONING

Location	General Plan	Zoning	Existing Use
Project Site	Single Family Very Low	Specific Plan 11	Single-family residential and vacant
Surrounding Areas			
North	Single Family Low	Single-Family (SF)	Single-family residential
East	Single Family Very Low	Specific Plan 11	Single-family residential uses and vacant

Location	General Plan	Zoning	Existing Use
West (City of Covina)	Residential Low Density	Single-Family Residential (R-1)	Single-family residential uses and vacant
West (Unincorporated Los Angeles County)	Residential 2 (H2)	Light Agricultural (A-1-20000)	Single-family residential uses and vacant
South (Unincorporated Los Angeles County)	Residential 2 (H2)	Light Agricultural (A-1-20000)	Single-family residential uses and vacant

Source: City of San Dimas 2021; City of San Dimas 2003; City of Covina, 2021; City of Covina, 2000

Figure 2.1-1
REGIONAL LOCATION



Figure 2.1-2
PROJECT LOCATION



Figure 2.2-2
PROJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



POINT 1: View looking east from Calle Cristina near Paseo Linda.



POINT 2: View looking north from Calle Cristina near Paseo Linda.



POINT 3: View looking east from south Calle Cristina.



POINT 4: View looking south at vacant lot on Calle Cristina.

2.3 Existing Characteristics of the Site

2.3.1 Climate and Air Quality

The project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which includes all of Orange County, as well as the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The distinctive climate of the SCAB is determined by its terrain and geographical location. The SCAB is in a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills, bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the southwest quadrant with high mountains forming the remainder of the perimeter. The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. Thus, the climate is mild, tempered by cool sea breezes. This usually mild climatological pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana winds (SCAQMD, 1993).

Data regarding mean annual high and low temperatures at the San Dimas Fire FC 95, California meteorological station (#047749; latitude 34.105°, longitude -117.802°), which is approximately 3.13 miles northeast of the project site, are unavailable (Western Regional Climate Center, 2022). The annual average total precipitation is approximately 18.38 inches, which occurs mostly during the winter and relatively infrequently during the summer.

The SCAB fails to meet national ambient air quality standards for ozone and fine particulate matter, and is classified as a "nonattainment area" for those pollutants (SCAQMD, 2022).

2.3.2 Geology and Soils

The project site is underlain by Monterey Formation shale: white, weathered, thin-bedded, platy, siliceous shale, clay shale, and siltstone (Dibblee, 2002). Calle Cristina extends along a small ridge in the San Jose Hills; land slopes downward to the east and west. Elevations on Calle Cristina onsite are approximately 951 feet above mean sea level (amsl) on the southeast site boundary and 916 feet amsl at the north end of Calle Cristina. Engineering properties of soils, and geologic hazards, are discussed in **Section 4.5,** Geology and Soils, of this Initial Study.

2.3.3 Hydrology

The project site is in the Walnut Creek watershed, which spans approximately 100 square miles in the northeast San Gabriel Valley and south-central San Gabriel Mountains (USGS, 2017). Part of the north end of the project site is over the San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin, which spans approximately 255 square miles in eastern Los Angeles County (DWR, 2022).

2.3.4 Biology

The project site is located in a suburban residential area developed with single family homes. Much of the land surrounding the site is also developed with residential homes and landscaped areas. Many lots include an existing open space easement that has remained natural undeveloped open space. These areas include intact native habitat areas that were purposefully excluded from the development to retain the rural nature of the site and to serve as refugia for local wildlife. Critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) is located to the west/south/east and suitable habitat (coastal sage scrub and chaparral) are suitable for California gnatcatcher and other species. The area also includes California walnut woodland (aka. walnut grove) is sensitive vegetation community. Many of the trees on the site are protected by the city tree ordinance. Most of the drainages throughout the site are considered jurisdictional. A detailed description of existing

environmental setting for the project site and the surrounding area is provided in **Section 4.4** (Biological Resources) of this Initial Study.

2.3.5 Public Services

The following public services serve the project site:

- **Fire and Emergency Medical Service**: Los Angeles County Fire Department
- **Law Enforcement**: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
- **Schools**: Covina-Valley Unified School District
- **Parks**: City of San Dimas Department of Parks and Recreation
- **Library**: LA County Library (San Dimas Library)

2.3.6 Utilities

The following public utilities serve the project site:

- **Electricity:** Southern California Edison
- **Natural Gas:** Southern California Gas Company
- **Telecommunications:** Spectrum and Frontier
- **Water:** Golden State Water Company – San Dimas
- **Sewers:** Los Angeles County Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District
- **Wastewater Treatment:** Los Angeles County Sanitation District 22
- **Solid Waste Collection:** Waste Management Inc.
- **Landfills:**
    - El Sobrante Landfill, Corona, Riverside County
    - Olinda Alpha Landfill, Brea, Orange County
    - Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling, Simi Valley, Ventura County (CalRecycle, 2022).

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Location and Existing Conditions

The project site includes Planning Area I within Specific Plan No. 11 (SP-11). SP-11 spans approximately 262 acres west of Via Verde, south of Puente Street and north of Covina Hills Road. See **Figure 3.1-1,** Specific Plan No. 11 Location Map.

The approximately 92-acre project site is located in the southwest part of the city of San Dimas. The site is bounded by Covina Hills Road to the south, single-family residential uses and vacant land in the city of Covina and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west, single-family residences opposite Puente Street to the north, and single-family residences and vacant land to the east. The project site is on and near a hillcrest in the San Jose Hills.

The site is subdivided into 36 residential lots, of which 29 lots are developed with single-family residences and seven are vacant. The project parcels are mapped on **Figure 3.1-2,** Project Parcel Map.

3.2 Project Overview

The existing San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 allows for unlimited grading (cut and fill) for roadway access and excavation to construct retaining foundations for the primary residence and garage. The Municipal Code also allows up to 35% of building lot coverage for the subject residential lots (See **Appendix A**, Planning Area 1 Lot Coverage Calculations for details) (San Dimas, 2021).

- The average lot size for SP-11, Planning Area 1 is 109,021 square feet (sf) (ranges from 30,371 sf to 932,170 sf).
- The average existing first floor lot coverage is 6.5% (ranges from 0.81% to 14.69%).
- The average additional first floor building area for the existing homes is 34,251 sf (ranges from 7,253 sf to 318,718 sf).
- The estimated average available grading to accommodate the additional first floor building area is 21,500 cubic yards (cy) (ranges from 850 cy to over 200,000 cy).

The proposed Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and five (5) feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations, and will be codified as part of the proposed MCTA. The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

Figure 3.1-1
SPECIFIC PLAN NO. 11 LOCATION MAP

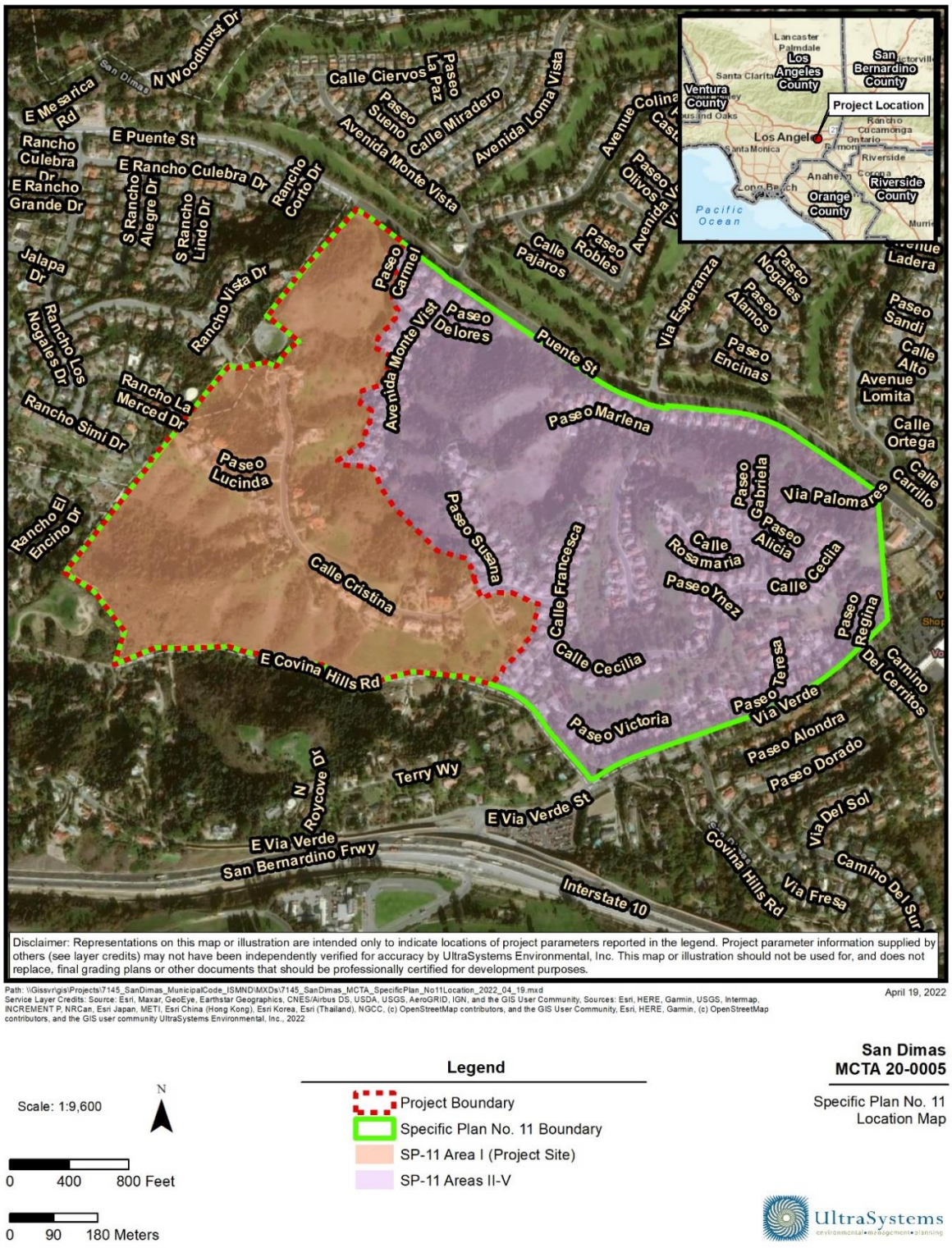
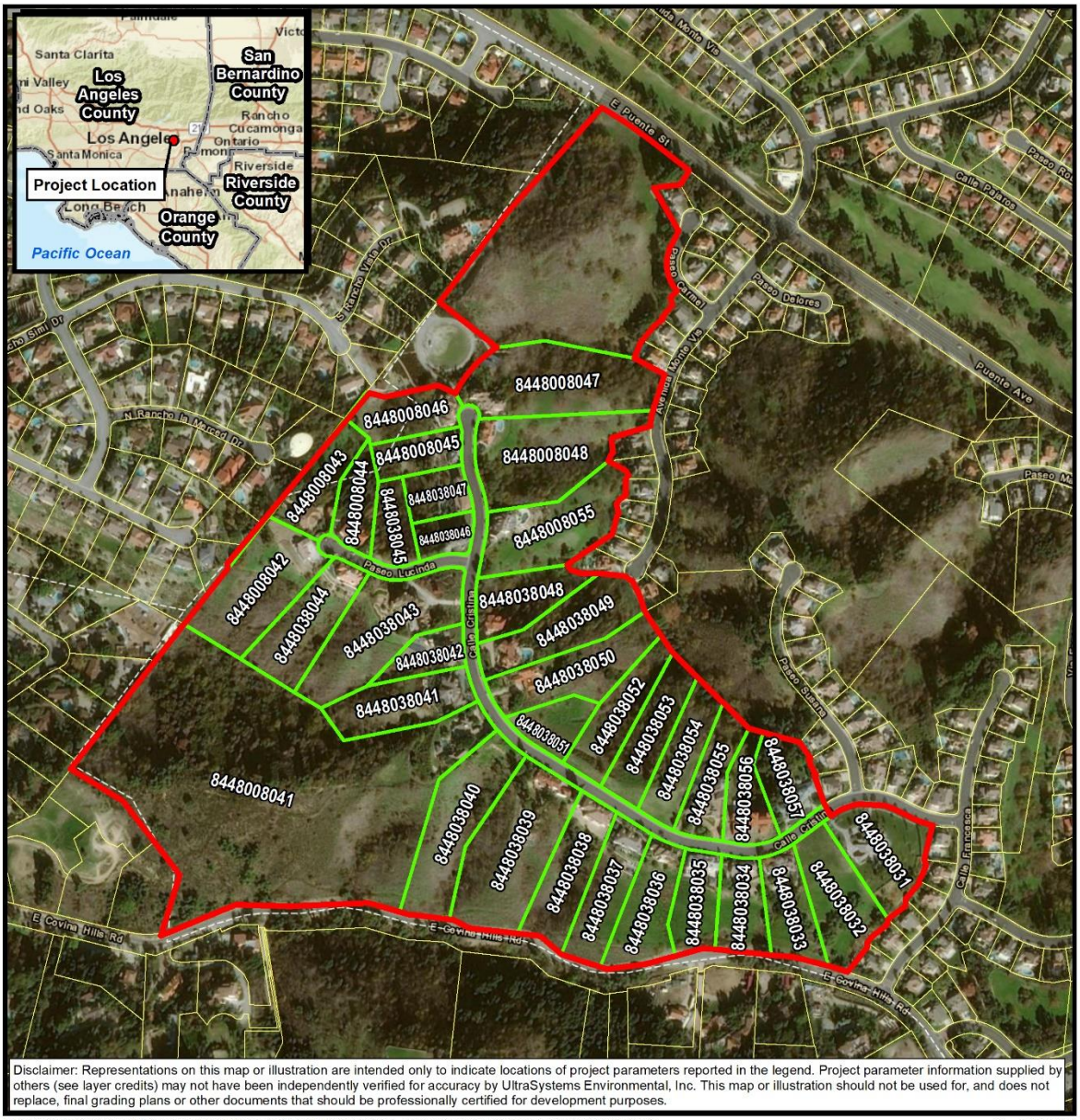


Figure 3.1-2
PROJECT PARCEL MAP



3.2.1 Proposed Additional Allowable Grading

The project consists of expanding the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot, increasing the total additional grading by 36,000 cy. The current grading quantity permitted onsite is insufficient for grading backyards, and owners must use decks in the rear portions of their lots. The increase in allowable grading is to permit owners to grade backyards. The increase in allowable grading does not include what is necessary for the primary residence, driveway, and garage and would not expand the allowable lot coverages. Presently, the Code does not allow grading for a swimming pool and decking; therefore, such grading would be allowed under the proposed additional allowable grading calculations.

The current total grading quantity permitted for the primary residence, driveway, and garage on the 36 lots is approximately 774,000 cy (approximately 21,500 cy per lot); thus, the proposed increase is about 4.7% of the currently permitted grading quantity (City of San Dimas, 2022). Grading permitted under the existing approved Specific Plan is compared to the additional grading under the proposed MCTA in **Table 3.2-1** below.

Table 3.2-1
GRADING PERMITTED UNDER EXISTING SPECIFIC PLAN AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

	Existing Specific Plan Permitted Grading	Proposed Additional Grading
Grading Quantity	774,000 total cubic yards; average 21,500 cubic yards per lot	36,000 total cubic yards; 1,000 cubic yards per lot
Purposes	Mass grading; grading building pads for primary residences, garages, and driveways.	Grading for usable backyards, including but not limited to swimming pools and decks; currently decking is only option for backyard use. Additional grading is not for primary residences, garages, and driveways.

Sources: San Dimas, 2022. San Dimas, California Municipal Code Title 18 Zoning, Chapter 18.518 Specific Plan No. 11

3.2.2 Proposed Municipal Code Text Amendments

The proposed project includes the following amendments to San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan No. 11 to preserve the original intent of the specific plan, minimize the visual impacts of potential grading and retaining walls, codify existing policies/practices and eliminate defunct sections of the code.

1. Requirements that any proposed grading and retaining walls follow the existing topographic contours present onsite. The proposed grading cuts and/or retaining walls should not cut directly across contour lines.

2. A limitation of retaining walls to a maximum exposed height of 12 feet per wall and a maximum combined exposed height of 24 feet. This language is consistent with existing retaining wall height limit standards used in other hillside areas.

3. A requirement that if more than one retaining wall will be constructed directly adjacent to another, the two walls must be separated by half the height of the taller of the two adjacent walls.

4. Requirements to use gravity type retaining walls, unless onsite conditions prohibit their use.

5. Wall materials which must be either slump stone or split-face stone with a tan or earth tone color.

6. Landscape and irrigation standards which require the planting of trees at the base of the lowest retaining wall and drought-tolerant shrubs at the base of every wall. Installation of permanent irrigation shall be required to ensure that the required landscaping survives and is healthy enough to provide screening.

3.2.3 Project Operation

Project implementation would not change operation of existing and future residences onsite. Land use of the project site would not change.

3.3 Discretionary and Ministerial Approvals

Project approval requires approval of the proposed MCTA by the City of San Dimas.

Implementation of the proposed project on each residential lot would require approval of a grading permit—by the City of San Dimas Building & Safety Division. Existing required submittals and approvals would not change.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The checked topics below indicate that a "Potentially Significant Impact" or a "Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Required" are likely with project implementation. In the following pages, these impacts will be identified.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural and Forest Resources	☐ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☒ Geology / Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☒ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population / Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination (To Be Completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

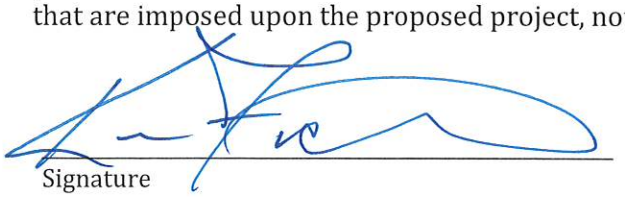
☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature

12/21/22
Date

Ken Fichtelman, Associate Planner
Printed Name

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

(1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

(2) All answers must take into account the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

(3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

(4) "Negative Declaration: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to less than significant level.

(5) Earlier analyses may be use where, pursuant to the tiering, Program EIR, or other CEQA process, an affect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. (See Section 15063(c)(3)(D) of the CEQA Guidelines. In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   (a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where the earlier analysis available for review.

   (b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   (c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

(6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated. A source list should be attached and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

(7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

(8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

(9) The explanation of each issue should identify:

(a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

(b) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

4.1 Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			**X**	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			**X**	
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			**X**	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			**X**	

"Visual environment" includes the built environment (development patterns, buildings, parking areas, and circulation elements) and natural environment features such as hills, vegetation, rock outcroppings, drainage pathways, and soils.

Views are characterized by visual quality, viewer groups and sensitivity, duration, and visual resources.

- *Visual quality* refers to the general aesthetic quality of a view, such as vividness, intactness, and unity.
- *Viewer groups* identify who is most likely to experience the view.
- *High-sensitivity land uses* include residences, schools, playgrounds, religious institutions, and passive outdoor spaces such as parks, playgrounds, and recreation areas.
- *Duration* of a view is the amount of time that a particular view can be seen by a specific viewer group.
- *Visual resources* refer to unique views, and views identified in local plans, from scenic highways, or of specific unique structures or landscape features.

a) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099 would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact

Scenic vistas generally include extensive panoramic views of natural features, unusual terrain, or unique urban or historic features, for which the field of view can be wide and extend into the distance, and focal views that focus on a particular object, scene or feature of interest.

The City of San Dimas General Plan does not have any classified scenic vistas. However, the city contains scenic resources such as open foothills and canyons, the San Gabriel Mountains, Way Hill, San Dimas Canyon, Sycamore Canyon, Walnut Creek, and Cinnamon Creek that serve as unique visual resources that the city would like to preserve (City of San Dimas, 1991, p. V-18). In addition, the City has classified Puente Street, which runs generally in an east/west direction, to the north (and below the elevation) of the site, as a scenic highway corridor (City of San Dimas, 1991, p. V-28); views of the project from Puente Street are mostly blocked by intervening topography and vegetation.

The project site is located within an urban portion of the City of San Dimas surrounded with single-family homes to the north and west, and single-family homes and undeveloped land to the south and east. Dominant natural visual resources in the vicinity of the project site include the San Gabriel Mountains, foothills, and canyons and views from surrounding areas towards the project site are characterized primarily by vegetated terrain, including trees in many areas (Google Earth Pro, 2022). **Figure 2.2-2** provides photographs from Calle Cristina, the primary spine street within the project area. **Figure 4.1-1** depicts a photo location map for the photos shown in **Figures 4.1-2 through 4.1-4**.

The proposed project would incorporate a Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) allowing for additional grading within the project site, which would include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The purpose of the MCTA is to allow homeowners within the project site to create an adequate backyard space that is leveled. With current regulations, homeowners could only install a deck with supporting beams due to the steep nature of their backyards and grading limits. The proposed project would not expand beyond the current property boundaries and would only deepen residential backyards, which would benefit viewing of the surrounding scenic resources from within the project area and at the same time would have minimal impact on views into the project from the surrounding area. Therefore, the proposed project would create less than significant impacts in regards to scenic vistas.

b) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Less Than Significant Impact

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) provides information regarding officially designated or eligible state scenic highways, designated as part of the California Scenic Highway Program. According to Caltrans, there are no officially designated scenic highways within or adjacent to the project area, and no roadways near the project site are currently eligible for scenic highway designation (Caltrans, 2022), as shown in **Figure 4.1-5, Scenic Highways**. In addition, in its General Plan Open Space Element (City of San Dimas, 1991, p. V-28) the City has classified Puente Street as a scenic highway corridor.

Figure 4.1-1
PHOTO LOCATION MAP



Figure 4.1-2
PHOTOS OF THE SURROUNDING PROJECT AREA (1-4)



Photo 1: View looking north of single-family homes along Puente Street.



Photo 2: View looking east of single-family homes along Avenida Monte Vista.



Photo 3: View looking south of single-family homes and undeveloped land along East Covina Hills Road.



Photo 4: View looking west of distant mountain views along Calle Cristina.

Figure 4.1-3
PHOTOS OF THE SURROUNDING PROJECT AREA (5-8)



Photo 5: View looking south towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Via Esperanza.



Photo 6: View looking southwest towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Via Esperanza.



Photo 7: View looking west towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Via Esperanza.



Photo 8: View looking south towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Avenida Monte Vista.

Figure 4.1-4
PHOTOS OF THE SURROUNDING PROJECT AREA (9-12)



Photo 9: View looking southeast towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Avenida Monte Vista.



Photo 10: View looking southwest towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Avenida Monte Vista.



Photo 11: View looking south towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Rancho Corto Drive.



Photo 12: View looking southeast towards the project site from the intersection of Puente Street and Rancho Corto Drive.

Figure 4.1-5
SCENIC HIGHWAYS



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\GISSVR\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_4_1_State_Scenic_Hwys_2022_08_15.mxd
August 16, 2022
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Caltrans, 2021; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:633,600

N

0 5 10 Miles

0 5 10 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- County Boundary
- Eligible State Scenic Highway
- Officially Designated State Scenic Highway

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005
Scenic Highways

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The closest official state scenic highway, State Route 91 (SR-91), is approximately 15 miles south of the project site. The city considers the 210 Foothill Freeway and Highway 30 to be regional scenic highways, and Walnut Avenue, Puente Street and San Dimas Avenue to be local scenic highways (City of San Dimas, 1991, p. V-19). However, none of the regional or state scenic highways are within at least three miles from the project site (most are far more distant), nor is any of them visible from the project, and the view from Puente Street is mostly blocked by intervening topography and vegetation as seen in **Figures 4.1-3** and **4.1-4**. Therefore, the project would have no impacts on trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway, and at most a less than significant impact on scenic views from locally- and regionally-designated scenic highways.

c) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project in non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less than Significant Impact

The project site is located in an urban setting characterized by very low-density single-family residential land uses, and thus subject to applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. **Table 4.1-1** below provides the applicable policies from the City of San Dimas General Plan that pertain to aesthetics, along with a description of how the proposed project would be in compliance.

Table 4.1-1
PROJECT COMPLIANCE WITH CITY OF SAN DIMAS GENERAL PLAN POLICIES REGARDING SCENIC QUALITY AND AESTHETICS

General Plan Element	Project Compliance
Open Space Element **Goal OS-1: Maintain the rural open space atmosphere.**	
Objectives 1.1 Continue to enhance the "western theme", "Early California theme", and Frontier Village themes within the City. **Policies:** 1.1.1 Retain the low-density atmosphere of San Dimas	The proposed project would allow homeowners within the project site to further grade their backyards to create a more adequate backyard without the need of support structures. The project would not affect the design theme of the City and would continue to retain the low-density atmosphere. Therefore, the project would not conflict with this goal.
Open Space Element **Goal OS-4: Preserve San Dimas' scenic resources.**	
Objectives 4.1 Preserve existing views of the foothills. 4.2 Enhance the scenic highways within the City. **Policies:**	The proposed project would allow homeowners to increase the amount of grading in their backyard, which would allow them to level-out the elevation of a portion of their backyards to be able to have a patio adjacent to the back of their homes. This would not include any buildings. Existing views from Puente Street would not be hindered since it is a lower elevation that the project

General Plan Element	Project Compliance
4.1.1 Minimize views to development from trails within the natural areas and view corridors.	site. Therefore, the project would not conflict with this goal.
Open Space Element **Goal OS-5: Preserve the city's northern foothills.**	
Objectives 5.1 Preserve existing ridge lines. 5.2 Preserve the topographic and scenic character of the northern foothills. **Policies:** 5.1.1 Development shall conform to terrain. 5.1.2 Protect views and viewsheds of the foothills.	The proposed project would allow homeowners to increase the amount of grading in their backyard, which would allow them to level-out the elevation of a portion of their backyards. Views from areas surrounding the proposed site would not be impeded or degraded. Therefore, the project would not conflict with this goal.
Conservation Element **Goal CN-4: Preserve San Dimas' northern foothills.**	
Objectives 4.1 Conserve the integrity of the northern foothills and maintain a reasonable economic return for the landowner. **Policies:** 4.1.1 Designate the northern foothills as very low-density residential development to minimize grading and protect its natural appearance.	The proposed project would allow homeowners to increase the amount of grading in their backyards, which would allow them to level-out the area behind their homes for a patio. The project would not extend beyond the existing homeowner's property lines and would maintain the very low-density residential land use. Therefore, the project would not conflict with this goal.
Conservation Element **Goal CN-6: Conserve Puddingstone Hills**	
Objectives 6.1 Conserve the integrity of the Puddingstone Hills and maintain a reasonable economic return for the landowner. **Policies:** 4.1.1 Designate the Puddingstone Hills as very low-density residential development to minimize grading and protect its natural appearance.	The project is not located within Puddingstone Hills. Therefore, the project would not conflict with this goal.

Source: City of San Dimas, 1991, p. V-21 through V-23, and VI-21 through V-22

The proposed MCTA requires that retaining walls be constructed during the grading process provided for in the MCTA. As analyzed above, the proposed project would adhere to applicable aesthetic and scenic quality regulations and policies mandated by the City of San Dimas General Plan. The proposed project would allow homeowners to create an adequately spaced backyard when compared to existing conditions. Additionally, the proposed project would adhere to Chapter 18.518, Specific Plan No. 11 in the City's Municipal Code, which would ensure that building height, setbacks,

building design, parking stalls and screening would be within required threshold levels (City of San Dimas, 2021a). Therefore, the proposed project would have less than significant impacts.

d) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact

The project site is located in an urban area, which is characterized by low to medium nighttime ambient light levels. Street lights, traffic on local streets and exterior lighting in nearby developments are the primary sources of light that contribute to the ambient light levels in the project area. The project is generally surrounded by residential land uses and/or open space in all directions (Google Earth Pro, 2022).

The project proposes an MCTA that would allow residential owners within the project site to increase the amount of grading allowed in their backyards. The project does not introduce new lighting; however, grading activities could introduce temporary lighting in the area. All lighting would adhere to the City of San Dimas Municipal Code § 18.518.280, which would ensure that lighting and glare would cause less than significant impacts (City of San Dimas Municipal Code, 2021a). Therefore, with adherence to the city's Municipal Code, the proposed project would have less than significant impacts in regard to light and glare, and no mitigation is required.

4.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

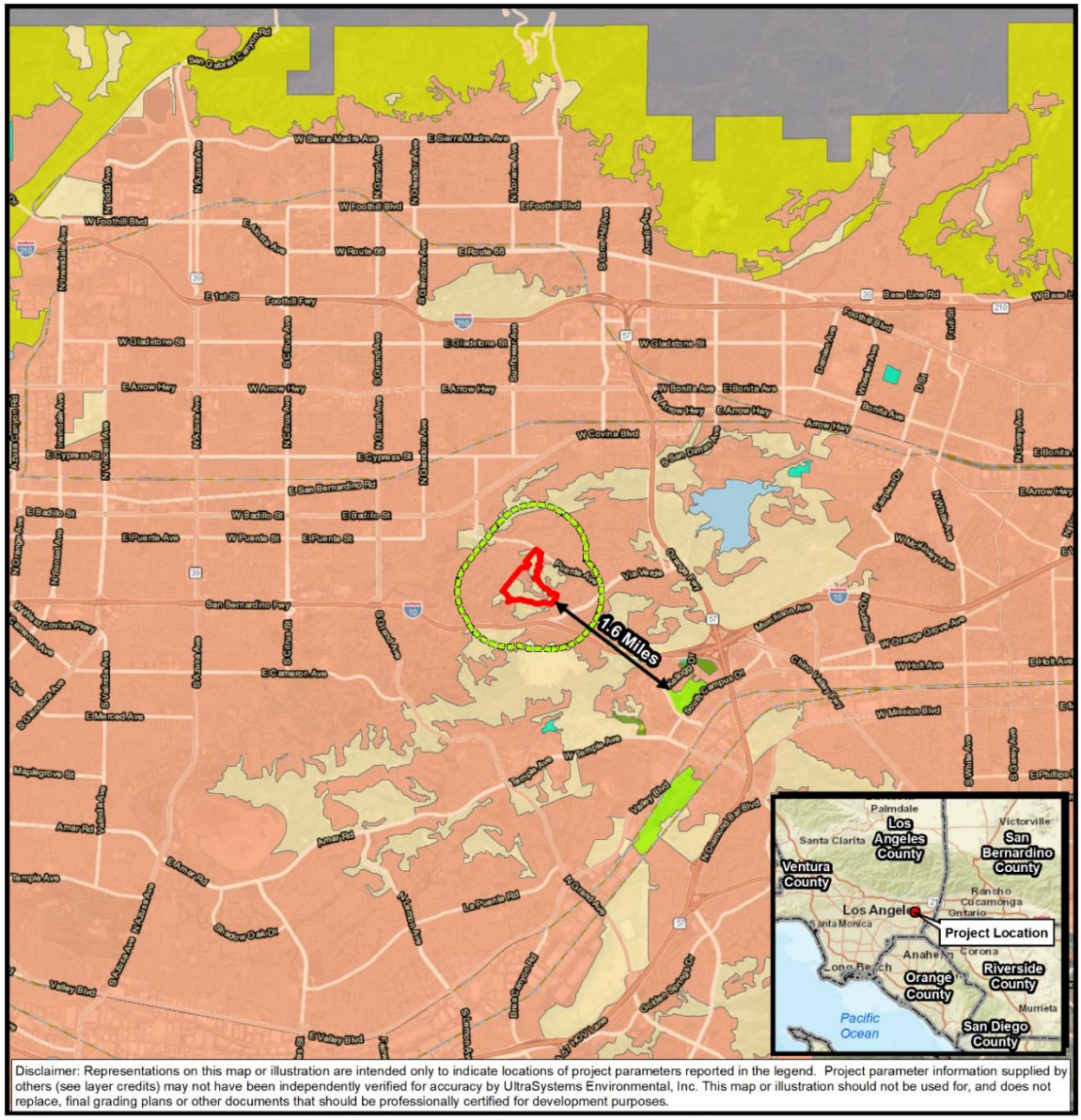
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				**X**
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				**X**
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Codes § 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code § 51104(g))?				**X**
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact

The California Department of Conservation (DOC) established the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) in 1982 to identify critical agricultural lands and track the conversion of these lands to other uses. The FMMP is a non-regulatory program and provides a consistent and impartial analysis of agricultural land use and land use changes throughout California. As depicted in **Figure 4.2-1** below, the project site and surrounding uses are designated by the FMMP as "Urban and Built-Up Land," and "Other Land" which means that no agricultural uses were mapped onsite (DOC, 2022a). The project is located within a generally urbanized area, and construction activities and onsite improvements would occur within the project site. Therefore, no farmland would be converted to non-agricultural use and no impacts would occur.

Figure 4.2-1
IMPORTANT FARMLAND



b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact

The Williamson Act allows local governments to work with private landowners by negotiating an agreement to tax these landowners at lower rates if they restrict specific pieces of land to agricultural or open space use. Refer to **Figure 4.2-2,** which depicts the project location relative to the location of Williamson Act Lands in Southern California. The project site area has a City of San Dimas Zoning Designation of Specific Plan (SP) (City of San Dimas, 1991). Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract and no impact would occur.

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Codes § 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code § 51104(g))?

No Impact

The project site is zoned as Specific Plan (City of San Dimas, 2021) and is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland production Therefore, proposed project would not conflict with zoning for forest land or timberland, and no impact would occur.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact

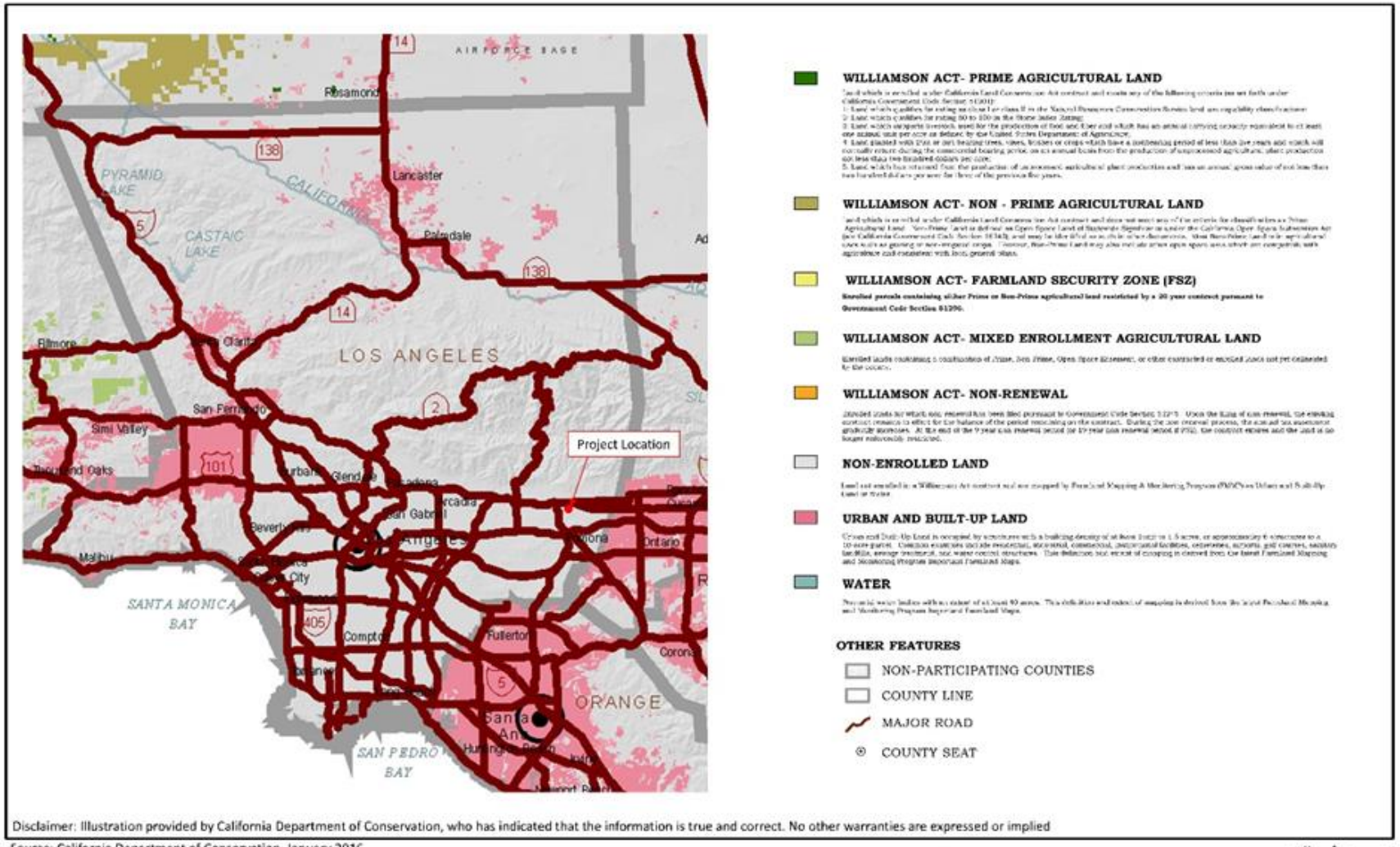
No forest land is present on or next to the project site. Therefore, development activity in the proposed project area would not cause the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use, and no impact would occur.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact

The project site and surrounding properties are not currently used for agriculture and are developed in a mostly urbanized setting. Therefore, project development would not involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could cause conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impacts would occur.

Figure 4.2-2
WILLIAMSON ACT LANDS



Disclaimer: Illustration provided by California Department of Conservation, who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied

Source: California Department of Conservation, January 2016.

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Allen/Cataract Warehouse Project
Williamson Act Lands

4.3 Air Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			**X**	
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			**X**	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			**X**	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			**X**	

4.3.1 Pollutants of Concern

Criteria pollutants are air pollutants for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and ambient air quality standards have been established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and/or the California Air Resources Board (ARB). The criteria air pollutants of concern are nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon dioxide (CO_2), particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), and ozone (O_3), and their precursors, such as reactive organic gases (ROG), which are ozone precursors. Since the proposed project would not generate appreciable SO_2 or Pb emissions,[5] it is not necessary for the analysis to include those two pollutants. Presented below is a description of the air pollutants of concern and their known health effects.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_X) serve as integral participants in the process of photochemical smog production and are precursors for certain particulate compounds that are formed in the atmosphere. The two major forms of NO_x are nitric oxide (NO) and NO_2. NO is a colorless, odorless gas formed from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen when combustion takes place under high temperature and/or high pressure. NO_2 is a reddish-brown pungent gas formed by the combination of NO and oxygen. NO_2 is an acute respiratory irritant and eye irritant and increases susceptibility to respiratory pathogens. A third form of NO_X, nitrous oxide (N_2O), is a greenhouse gas (GHG) (USEPA, 2022f).

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless non-reactive pollutant produced by incomplete combustion of carbon substances (e.g., gasoline or diesel fuel). The primary adverse health effect associated with CO is its binding with hemoglobin in red blood cells, which decreases the ability of these cells to transport oxygen throughout the body. Prolonged exposure can cause headaches, drowsiness, or loss of equilibrium; high concentrations are lethal (USEPA, 2022g).

5 Sulfur dioxide emissions will be below 0.081 pound per day during construction.

Particulate matter (PM) consists of finely divided solids or liquids, such as soot, dust, aerosols, fumes, and mists. Two forms of fine particulate matter are now regulated. Respirable particles, or PM_{10}, include that portion of the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (i.e., 10 one-millionths of a meter or 0.0004 inch) or less. Fine particles, or $PM_{2.5}$, have an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers (i.e., 2.5 one-millionths of a meter or 0.0001 inch) or less. Particulate discharge into the atmosphere results primarily from industrial, agricultural, construction, and transportation activities. However, wind action on the arid landscape also contributes substantially to the local particulate loading. Fossil fuel combustion accounts for a sizable portion of $PM_{2.5}$. In addition, particulate matter forms in the atmosphere through reactions of NO_X and other compounds (such as ammonia) to form inorganic nitrates and sulfates. Both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ may adversely affect the human respiratory system, especially in those people who are naturally sensitive or susceptible to breathing problems (USEPA, 2022h).

Reactive organic gases (ROG) are compounds comprised primarily of atoms of hydrogen and carbon that have high photochemical reactivity. The major source of ROG is the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels in internal combustion engines. Other sources of ROG include the evaporative emissions associated with the use of paints and solvents, the application of asphalt paving and the use of household consumer products. Some ROG species are listed toxic air contaminants, which have been shown to cause adverse health effects; however, most adverse effects on human health are not caused directly by ROG, but rather by reactions of ROG to form other criteria pollutants such as ozone. ROG are also transformed into organic aerosols in the atmosphere, contributing to higher levels of fine particulate matter and lower visibility. The term "ROG" is used by the ARB for air quality analysis and is defined essentially the same as the federal term "volatile organic compound" (VOC).[6]

Ozone (O_3) is a secondary pollutant produced through a series of photochemical reactions involving ROG and NO_X. Ozone creation requires ROG and NO_x to be available for approximately three hours in a stable atmosphere with strong sunlight. Because of the long reaction time, peak ozone concentrations frequently occur downwind of the sites where the precursor pollutants are emitted. Thus, O_3 is considered a regional, rather than a local, pollutant. The health effects of O_3 include eye and respiratory irritation, reduction of resistance to lung infection and possible aggravation of pulmonary conditions in persons with lung disease. Ozone is also damaging to vegetation and untreated rubber (USEPA, 2022i).

4.3.2 Climate/Meteorology

The project site will be located wholly within the South Coast Air Basin SCAB, which includes all of Orange County, as well as the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The distinctive climate of the SCAB is determined by its terrain and geographical location. The SCAB is in a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills, bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the southwest quadrant with high mountains forming the remainder of the perimeter. The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. Thus, the climate is mild, tempered by cool sea breezes. This usually mild climatological pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana winds (SCAQMD, 1993).

[6] Emissions of organic gases are typically reported only as aggregate organics, either as VOC or as ROG. These terms are meant to reflect what specific compounds have been included or excluded from the aggregate estimate. Although EPA defines VOC to exclude both methane and ethane, and the ARB defines ROG to exclude only methane, in practice it is assumed that VOC and ROG are essentially synonymous.

The annual average of total precipitation at the San Dimas Fire FC 95 meteorological station (#047749; latitude 34.105°, longitude -117.802°) (WRCC, 2022a), which is approximately 3.13 miles northeast of the project site, is approximately 18.38 inches, which occurs mostly during the winter and relatively infrequently during the summer. Monthly precipitation averages approximately 4.12 inches during the winter (December, January, and February), approximately 1.53 inches during the spring (March, April, and May), approximately 0.88 inch during the fall (September, October, and November), and approximately 0.063 inch during the summer (June, July, and August). The average high and low temperatures as recorded at Pomona Fairplex meteorological station (#047050; latitude 34.04°, longitude -117.46°) (WRCC, 2022b), which is approximately 4.22 miles east of the project site, are 77.5°F and 47.6°F, respectively. Average winter (December, January, and February) high and low temperatures are approximately 66.5°F and 38.93°F and average summer (June, July, and August) high and low temperatures are approximately 88.73°F and 56.4°F.

4.3.3 Local Air Quality

Table 4.3-1 shows the area designation status of the SCAB for each criteria pollutant for both the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has divided the SCAB into source receptor areas (SRAs), based on similar meteorological and topographical features. The proposed project site is in SCAQMD's Pomona-Walnut Valley SRA (SRA 10), which is served by the Glendora Station, located about five miles north of the proposed project site, at 840 Laurel Avenue, Glendora CA 91741 (SCAQMD, 2022). All the criteria pollutants discussed in this report are monitored at this station. The ambient air quality data in the proposed project vicinity as recorded at the *Glendora station* from 2018 to 2020 and the applicable federal and state standards are shown in **Table 4.3-2**.

Table 4.3-1
FEDERAL AND STATE ATTAINMENT STATUS

Pollutants	Federal Classification	State Classification
Ozone (O_3)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	Nonattainment
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Maintenance (Serious)	Nonattainment
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Nonattainment (Serious)	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Maintenance (Serious)	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Maintenance	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfates	No Federal Standards	Attainment
Lead (Pb)		Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)		Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles		Unclassified

Sources: ARB, USEPA

Table 4.3-2
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING DATA

Air Pollutant	Standard/Exceedance	2018	2019	2020
Ozone (O_3)	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.14	0.13	0.173
	Max. 8-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.105	0.103	0.138
	# Days > Federal 8-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	46	58	97
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	32	46	76
	# Days > California 8-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	46	61	100
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.06	0.06	0.05
	Annual Average (ppm)	0.009	0.008	0.008
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	0	0	0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Federal Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	101.7	97.9	227.2
	State Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	ND	ND	ND
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 35 µg/m³ State Annual	0	ND	2
	Federal Average (µg/m³)	28.6	21.8	28
	State Average (µg/m³)	ND	ND	ND
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Federal Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	ND	ND	ND
	State Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	84.8	75.1	148.1
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 35 µg/m³ State Annual	ND	ND	ND
	Federal Average (µg/m³)	ND	ND	ND
	State Average (µg/m³)	ND	11.7	14.9

Source: California Air Resources Board, "iADAM Air Quality Data Statistics." Internet URL: http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/, (April, 2022).
ND - There was insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.

4.3.4 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

The SCAQMD is required to produce plans to show how air quality will be improved in the region. The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires that these plans be updated triennially to incorporate the most recent available technical information. A multi-level partnership of governmental agencies at the federal, state, regional, and local levels implement the programs contained in these plans. Agencies involved include the EPA, ARB, local governments, SCAG, and SCAQMD. The SCAQMD and the SCAG are responsible for formulating and implementing the AQMP for the SCAB. The SCAQMD updates its Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) every three years.

The 2016 AQMP (SCAQMD, 2017b) was adopted by the SCAQMD Board on March 3, 2017, and on March 10, 2017 was submitted to the ARB (SCAQMD, 2017a) to become part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP)[7] (SCAQMD, 2017a). It focuses largely on reducing NO_x emissions as a means of attaining the 1979 1-hour ozone standard by 2022, the 1997 8-hour ozone standard by 2023, and the 2008 8-hour standard by 2031 (SCAQMD, 2017b). The AQMP prescribes a variety of current and proposed new control measures, including a request to the EPA for increased regulation

[7] The State Implementation Plan (SIP) is a collection of local and regional plans, regulations, and rules for attaining ambient air quality standards. It is periodically submitted to the USEPA for approval.

of mobile source emissions. The NO_x control measures will also help the SCAB attain the 24-hour standard for $PM_{2.5}$.

4.3.5 Sensitive Receptors

Some people, such as individuals with respiratory illnesses or impaired lung function because of other illnesses, persons over 65 years of age, and children under 14, are particularly sensitive to certain pollutants. Facilities and structures where these sensitive people live or spend considerable amounts of time are known as sensitive receptors. For the purposes of a CEQA analysis, the SCAQMD considers a sensitive receptor to be a receptor such as a residence, hospital, or convalescent facility where it is possible that an individual could remain for 24 hours (Chico and Koizumi, 2008, p. 3-2). Commercial and industrial facilities are not included in the definition of sensitive receptor, because employees typically are present for shorter periods of time, such as eight hours. Therefore, applying a 24-hour standard for PM_{10} is appropriate not only because the averaging period for the state standard is 24 hours, but because the sensitive receptor would be present at the location for the full 24 hours.

4.3.6 Analysis of Impacts

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than Significant Impact

The SCAQMD (2019) has developed criteria in the form of emissions thresholds for determining whether emissions from a project are regionally significant. They are useful for estimating whether a project is likely to result in a violation of the NAAQS and/or whether the project is in conformity with plans to achieve attainment. SCAQMD's significance thresholds for criteria pollutant emissions during construction activities are summarized in **Table 4.3-3**. A project is considered to have a regional air quality impact if emissions from its construction activities exceed the corresponding SCAQMD significance thresholds.

Table 4.3-3
SCAQMD EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS FOR SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL IMPACTS

Pollutant	Mass Daily Thresholds (Pounds/Day) for Construction
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	100
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	75
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	150
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	55
Sulfur Oxides (SO_x)	150
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550
Lead	3

Source: SCAQMD, 2019.

Air Quality Methodology

Estimated criteria pollutant emissions from the project's onsite and offsite project activities were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2020.4.0. CalEEMod (CAPCOA, 2021) is a planning tool for estimating emissions related to land use projects. Model-predicted project emissions are compared with applicable thresholds to assess regional air quality impacts. As some construction plans have not been finalized, CalEEMod defaults were used for construction offroad equipment and onroad construction trips and vehicle miles traveled.

For the purpose of this analysis, construction activities for the San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project are anticipated to last seven months and would begin in early January 2023 and end in August 2023. There would be only one construction phase of grading activities. This construction schedule is also used for calculating GHG emissions presented in **Section 4.8** and for the noise analyses in **Section 4.13**.

The construction activity would temporarily create emissions of dusts, fumes, equipment exhaust, and other air contaminants. Mobile sources (such as diesel-fueled equipment onsite and traveling to and from the project site) would primarily generate NO_X emissions. The amount of emissions generated daily would vary, depending on the amount and types of construction activities occurring at the same time.

Regional Short-Term Air Quality Effects

Project construction activities would generate short-term air quality impacts. Construction emissions can be distinguished as either onsite or offsite. Onsite air pollutant emissions consist principally of exhaust emissions from offroad heavy-duty construction equipment, as well as fugitive particulate matter from earth working and material handling operations. Offsite emissions result from workers commuting to and from the job site, as well as from trucks hauling materials to the site and construction debris for disposal.

As shown in **Table 4.3-5**, construction emissions would not exceed SCAQMD regional thresholds. Therefore, the project's short-term regional air quality impacts would be less than significant.

Table 4.3-5
MAXIMUM DAILY REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Construction Activity	Maximum Emissions (pounds/day)				
	ROG	NO_x	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Maximum Emissions, 2023	3.45	38.35	29.79	11.41	5.19
SCAQMD Significance Thresholds	*75*	*100*	*550*	*150*	*55*
Significant? (Yes or No)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Calculated by OB-1 Air Analyses with CalEEMod (Version 2020.4.0 (CAPCOA, 2021).

Regional Long-Term Air Quality Effects

Operational emissions were not addressed in this study, because the only activity that will change is the grading of additional land. Thus, the long-term air quality impacts were not evaluated.

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less than Significant Impact

Since the SCAB is currently in nonattainment for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$, related projects may exceed an air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality exceedance. The SCAQMD neither recommends quantified analyses of construction emissions from multiple development projects nor provides methodologies or thresholds of significance to be used to assess the cumulative emissions generated by multiple cumulative projects. Instead, the District recommends that a project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project-specific impacts. Furthermore, the SCAQMD states that if an individual development project generates less-than-significant construction emissions impacts, the development project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the Basin is in nonattainment.

As discussed above, the mass daily construction emissions generated by the project would not exceed any of the SCAQMD's significance thresholds. Also, as discussed below, localized emissions generated by the project would not exceed the SCAQMD's Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs). Therefore, the project would not contribute a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for the pollutants which the Basin is in nonattainment. Thus, cumulative air quality impacts associated with the project would be less than significant.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact

Localized Short-Term Air Quality Effects from Construction Activity

Construction of the proposed project would generate short-term and intermittent emissions. Following SCAQMD guidance (Chico and Koizumi, 2008), only onsite construction emissions were considered in the localized significance analysis. The residences in the project site, are the nearest sensitive receptors. Localized significance thresholds for projects in SRA 10 were obtained from tables in Appendix C of the SCAQMD's *Final* Localized *Significance Threshold Methodology* (Chico and Koizumi, 2008). **Table 4.3-7** shows the results of the localized significance analysis for the proposed project. The localized significance analysis determined that the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Screening Health Risk Assessment

Given that the proposed project will not be an important source of toxic air contaminants, and will not be a receptor for significant TAC emissions from offsite sources, impacts from TACs will be less than significant

Table 4.3-7
RESULTS OF LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Nearest Sensitive Receptor	Maximum Onsite Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NO_x	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Maximum daily unmitigated emissions	34.52	28.05	5.58	2.96
SCAQMD LST for 5 acres @ 25 meters[a]	*236*	*1,566*	*12*	*7*
Significant (Yes or No)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

[a]LST values were from SCAQMD table values corresponding to 25 meters (Chico and Koizumi, 2008, Appendix C)

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than Significant Impact

Odors can cause a variety of responses. The impact of an odor results from interacting factors such as frequency (how often), intensity (strength), duration (in time), offensiveness (unpleasantness), location, and sensory perception.

Under this significance criterion, a significant impact is defined here as a situation in which a project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402 (Nuisance). Rule 402 broadly defines nuisance odors; in reality, it is imposed only in cases in which (1) complaints are received by the SCAQMD, and (2) an inspector personally observes the offensive odor. Because the proposed project site is in a residential area, and unusually odorous materials will not be handled, Rule 402 complaints are unlikely.

Land uses typically considered associated with odors include wastewater treatment facilities, waste disposal facilities, or agricultural operations. The proposed project is not a land use typically associated with emitting objectionable odors. It would involve the use of diesel construction equipment and diesel trucks during construction. In addition, project-generated emissions would rapidly disperse in the atmosphere and would not be noticeable to the nearby public. Therefore, the project would not generate a significant odor impact during construction.

4.4 Biological Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		**X**		
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		**X**		
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		**X**		
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 nursery sites?		**X**		
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?		**X**		
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?				**X**

4.4.1 Methodology

UltraSystems biologists researched readily available information, including relevant literature, databases, agency websites, various previously completed reports and management plans, GIS data, maps, aerial imagery from public domain sources, and in-house records to identify the following: 1) habitats, special-status plant and wildlife species, jurisdictional waters, critical habitats, and wildlife corridors that may occur in and near the project site; and 2) local or regional plans, policies, and regulations that may apply to the project. The following data sources were accessed by UltraSystems for synthesis of data within this Initial Study.

- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographic Map *San Dimas* Quadrangle and current aerial imagery (USGS, 2018).
- The Web Soil Survey, provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (USDA NRCS, 2021).
- California Interagency Wildlife Task Group. CWHR version 9.0 personal computer program, provided by CDFW (CDFW, 2014)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), provided by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (CNDDB, 2022a).
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer (CDFW, 2022a)
- California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) Life History Accounts and Range Maps, provided by CDFW (CDFW, 2022b)
- Information, Planning and Conservation (IPaC), provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS; USFWS, 2022a).
- Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Species Profiles, provided by USFWS (USFWS, 2022b)
- Critical Habitat Portal, provided by the USFWS (USFWS, 2022c).
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), provided by the USFWS.
- Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, 8th Edition and Vegetation Alliance Search provided by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS, 2022a, b).
- National Hydrography Dataset, provided by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS; USGS, 2022).
- Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, J.M. Evens, 2009. *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition,* provided by California Native Plant Society Press.
- Meteorological station location information from National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) San Dimas Fire FC 95 (Station #047749), provided by Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC; WRCC, 2022a)

- EPA Waters GeoViewer, provided by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA; USEPA, 2022j).

Plant and wildlife species protected by federal agencies, state agencies, and nonprofit resource organizations, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), are collectively referred to as "special-status species". When plant and animal species that are federally or state listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species are discussed as a subcategory of special-status species they are referred to as "listed species". When plant and animal species are protected by an agency but not a "listed species" and are discussed as a subcategory of special-status species they are referred to as "sensitive species." Some of these plant and wildlife species are afforded special legal or management protection because they are limited in population size, and typically have a limited geographic range and/or habitat.

Aerial imagery from the above-mentioned sources was overlaid with geospatial data by utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) software (ArcGIS 10.1) to identify documented observations of the following biological or environmental components within the project vicinity:

(1) Previously recorded observations within the project vicinity and geographic range of special-status species and potentially suitable habitats;

(2) special-status vegetation communities;

(3) protected management lands;

(4) proposed and final critical habitat;

(5) waters of the United States (U.S.) and waters of the State of California (State), including wetlands; and

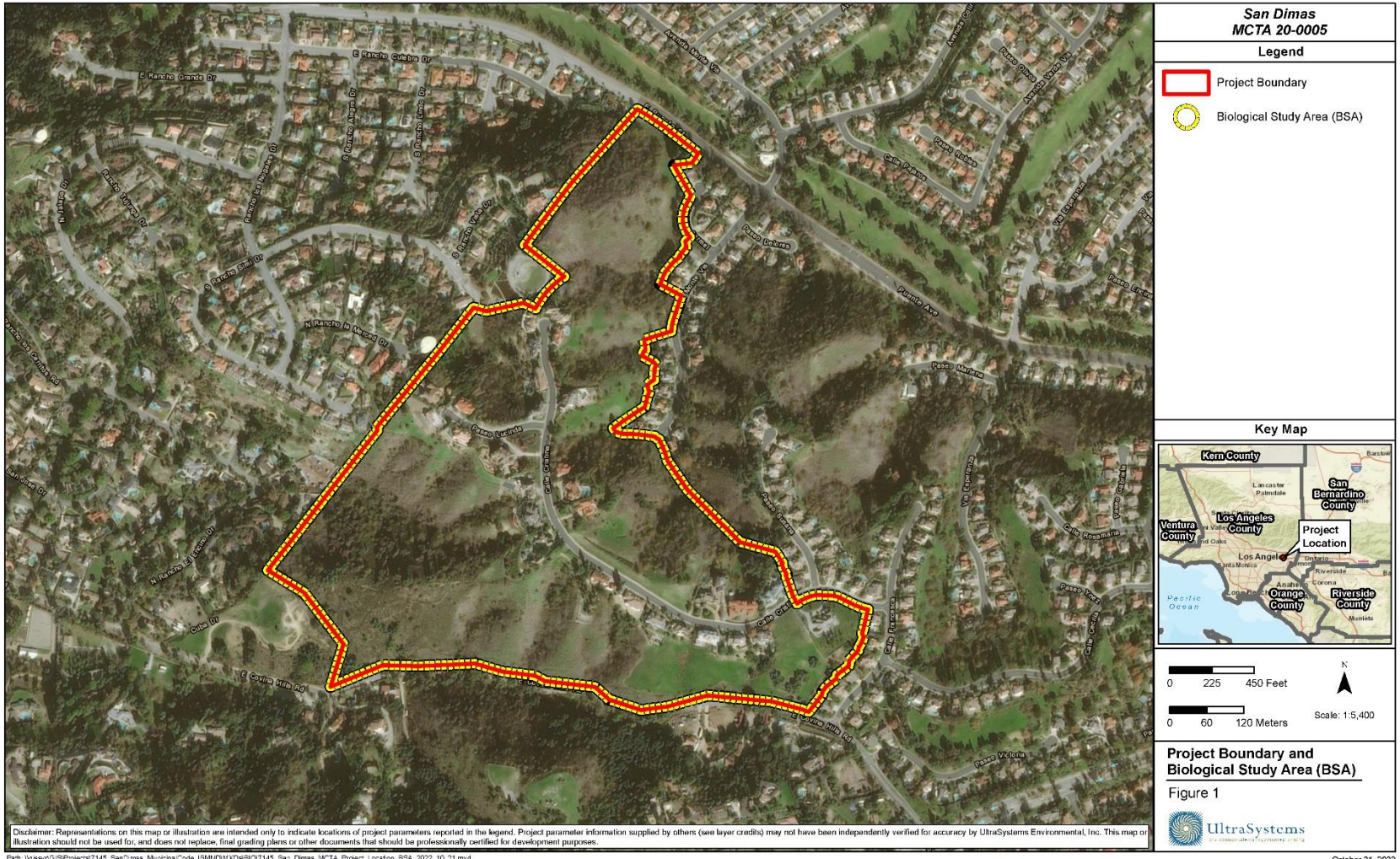
(6) wildlife corridors.

An analysis was then made to plan either the avoidance of or to minimize project impacts to any of those biological resources. A Biological Study Area (BSA) was defined for the project and includes (and is coterminous with) the proposed MCTA 20-0005 planning area (refer to **Figure 4.4-1**).

The general habitat assessment and vegetation mapping survey was conducted by UltraSystems biologists between June 30, 2022 and August 5, 2022 (see **Appendix C**, *Biological Resources Evaluation*). Areas within the BSA were surveyed during the daytime on foot by walking slowly across each habitat type, where accessible. Biologists used binoculars from strategic vantage points whenever direct access was not possible, due to private property with no access rights, chain-linked fences, and locked gates. Observations were also made with aerial imagery for inaccessible areas. During the survey, observed plant and wildlife species, vegetation communities, and land cover types were identified and recorded.

Biologists identified and characterized existing vegetation communities, and assessed habitat to ascertain existing site conditions and identify habitat that could be suitable for special-status plant and wildlife species.

Figure 4.4-1
BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA (BSA)



Path: \\gisevr\GIS\Projects\7145_SanDimas_Municipal\Code_IS\MND\MXD\sIS\7145_San_Dimas_MCTA_Project_Location_BSA_2022_10_21.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NCCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community: UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022.

Observed vegetation communities were identified and mapped in the field by marking their limits on a color aerial map and/or with the use of a GPS unit. Descriptions of vegetation communities, land cover types and habitat within the BSA were based on the dominant perennial plant species or physical features. Generally, classifications of habitat types or vegetation communities were based on A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition (Sawyer et al., 2009) with modifications to better represent existing site conditions. Each habitat type identified in Sawyer et al. (2009) was cross-referenced with the following resources and classification systems so that a more accurate characterization of the existing habitat types and vegetation communities could be identified: Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California (Holland, 1986), and the CDFW's California Natural Community List (CDFW, 2022c).

Topography, soil characteristics, substrates, and disturbed and developed areas were also components of the habitat assessment to search for special-status plants and wildlife. Following the field mapping, UltraSystems' GIS staff processed hand-drawn field maps and downloaded the data from the GPS units, and digitized the data into an ArcGIS file. Once the data were in ArcGIS, the acreage of each land cover type observed within the BSA was calculated.

Limitations of Survey Data and Analyses

The Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE; see **Appendix C**) documents the methods and results of the literature review, field surveys, and resulting impact analyses based on the existing project plans, project description, and other relevant data furnished by the City of San Dimas for the project.

Therefore, this Biological Resources section provides a summary of existing conditions and a determination of project-related impacts based on the best available data at the time of preparation. The limitations of survey data and analyses are provided below:

1. This BRE incorporated findings from the original EIR documents (Takata Associates, 1991; The Planning Center, 1983; and UltraSystems, 1977) to inform our understanding of the existing biological resources at the time of the initial development of the project area. For example, the locations of the pre-project vegetation communities, protected trees, special-status species, wetlands and waters, and wildlife corridors, may not be adequately summarized in the historic documents. Erroneous or inadequate information within the baseline documents may affect findings within this BRE.

2. This BRE documents the initial reconnaissance-level evaluation of biological resources within the project area based on aerial photography, visual estimates of vegetation community boundaries, percent cover of dominant, co-dominant, and sub-dominant species, and photo documentation collected during field surveys.

3. The reconnaissance surveys (UltraSystems, 2022) were performed for the sole purpose of the MCTA 20-0005 project and do not absolve individual landowners from performing project-specific surveys during the engineering design phase.

   For parcels supporting protected biological resources, focused surveys are required to meet local, regional, state, and federal regulations to accurately determine the resources within the MCTA-approved areas.

   Landowners should be aware that biological resource surveys are generally valid for a duration of up to one to three years, dependent upon the survey focus. Due to the uncertainty

and temporal variation of individual parcel design, planning, and development phases, additional reconnaissance surveys may be combined with the initial focused biological surveys to meet the regulatory framework at the time any individual project is proposed. Surveys would be performed for sensitive habitats, protected plants and wildlife species, wildlife corridors, proposed and designated land management areas, changes to species listing statuses, and jurisdictional areas (waters of the U.S., waters of the State).

Focused survey requirements vary season-to-season as determined by the species protocols. Seasonally dependent surveys must occur within the required season; therefore, surveys may need to be performed up to one year (sometimes two) prior to expected construction. For example, if surveys must occur during the spring and summer, then the landowner must plan the project accordingly to coordinate mitigation with final grading permits. No focused protocol surveys were performed for this MCTA 20-0005 project.

4. Mitigation measures for avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation are based on conditions at the time of survey. Potential impacts to protected resources will be refined during future focused protocol surveys. Additional mitigation may be necessary and should be employed based on the focused survey findings and regulatory context at the time of the proposed development.

5. Time of year, drought conditions, temperature, and individual surveyor observations may affect survey findings, although the margin for error is expected to be negligible during this reconnaissance-level survey.

6. The drainages displayed in Appendix A, Figures 12-12e Biological Constraints were derived from the NWI dataset, NHD datasets, USGS topographic maps, and field observations during the reconnaissance level surveys. Actual limits of jurisdictional areas require additional habitat assessments and may trigger formal jurisdictional delineations for parcels with wetlands and waters during the planning and design phase. Overlays provided are for informational purposes only until delimited at a future date.

Impact Types

Impact analysis is an important step in the CEQA process. Biological resources may be either directly or indirectly impacted by a project (defined by CEQA Guidelines § 15358). Direct and indirect impacts may be either permanent (long-term) or temporary (short-term) in nature (see **Appendix C**, BRE, *Section 6.2*).

This section discusses potential significant effects, or impacts, if any, to the environmental baseline and sensitive biological resources that could result from implementation of activities by individual property owners pursuant to the proposed MCTA. Individual properties were numbered 1 through 36 for reference, and potential impacts were determined with regard to each lot. With regard to potential or expected impacts and their related mitigation measures, MCTA-related activities will be referred to as “projects”.

Lot numbers and their associated Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) are provided in **Table 4.4-1** and in **Figure 4.4-2.**

Figure 4.4-2
RESIDENTIAL LOTS AND ASSOCIATED ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS (APNs)

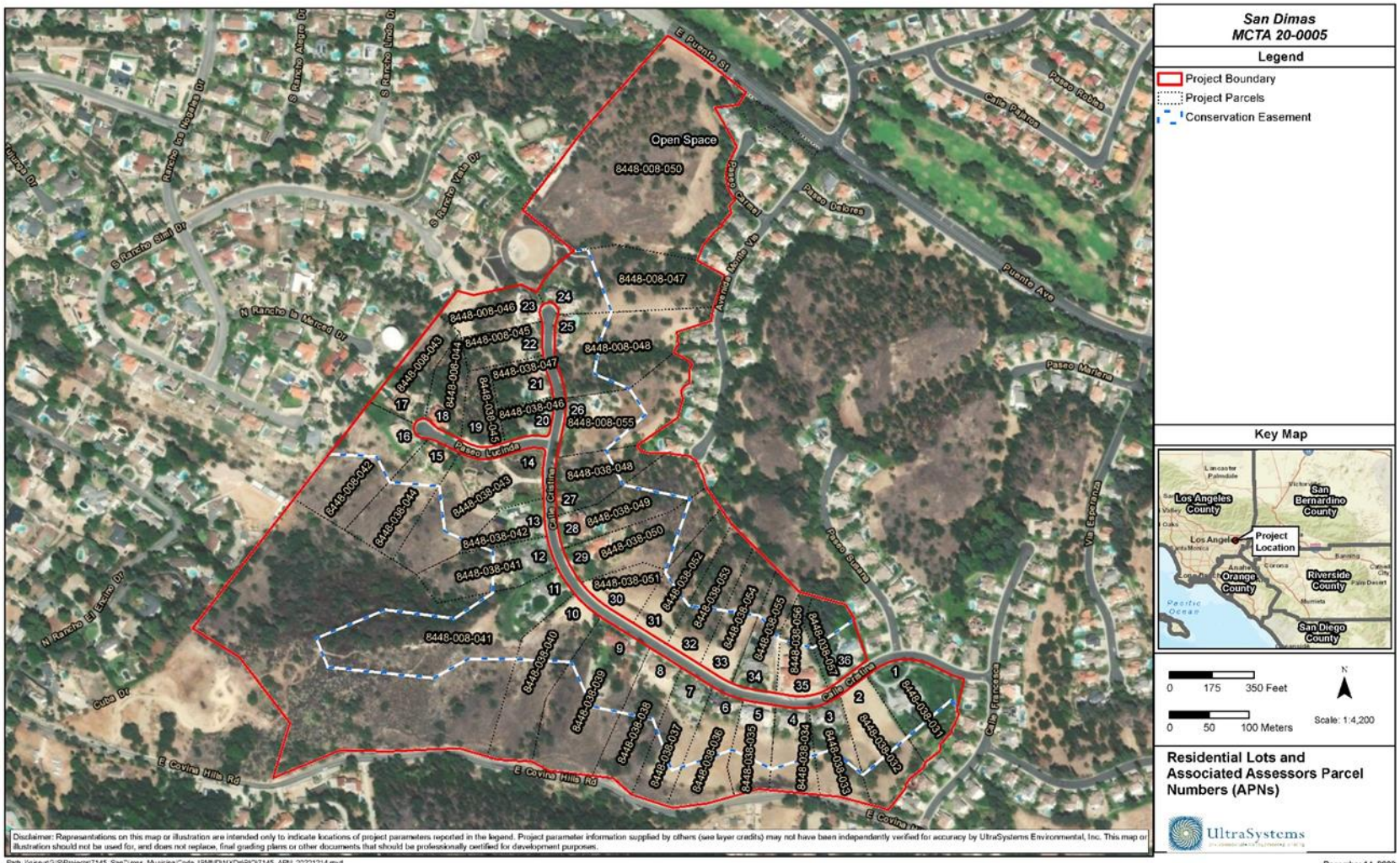


Table 4.4-1
RESIDENTIAL LOTS AND ASSOCIATED ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS (APNs)

Lot Number	APN	Lot Number	APN
1	8448-038-031	19	8448-038-045
2	8448-038-032	20	8448-038-046
3	8448-038-033	21	8448-038-047
4	8448-038-034	22	8448-008-045
5	8448-038-035	23	8448-008-046
6	8448-038-036	24	8448-008-047
7	8448-038-037	25	8448-008-048
8	8448-038-038	26	8448-008-055
9	8448-038-039	27	8448-038-048
10	8448-038-040	28	8448-038-049
11	8448-008-041	29	8448-038-050
12	8448-038-041	30	8448-038-051
13	8448-038-042	31	8448-038-052
14	8448-038-043	32	8448-038-053
15	8448-038-044	33	8448-038-054
16	8448-008-042	34	8448-038-055
17	8448-008-043	35	8448-038-056
18	8448-008-044	36	8448-038-057

Special-Status Plants

Plant species that are designated federally or state listed endangered, threatened, candidate, or state rare under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) are referred to as "listed species". Special-status plant species that have no designated status under the ESA, CESA, and/or the NPPA, but are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, or nonprofit resource organizations such as the CNPS, are referred to as "sensitive" in the BRE.

Twenty-three special-status plant species were identified based on a literature review and query from publicly available databases (USFWS, 2022d; 2022e, CNDDB, 2022a, CNPS, 2022a) for reported occurrences within a ten-mile radius of the BSA. Each special-status plant species was assessed for its potential to occur within the BSA by comparing its habitat, elevation range and distribution obtained from the literature review, the CNPS website (CNPS, 2022a) and other databases with the location and elevation range of the BSA. A species was determined to have "no potential to occur" or as "not expected to occur" within the BSA if the BSA is outside the species' known distribution and/or the species' known elevation range, and/or if there is lack of suitable habitat conditions within the BSA to support the species.

Special-status plant species that were determined to have no potential to occur or are not expected to occur within the BSA were eliminated from further evaluation. The analysis of the occurrence potential of special-status plant species, including those determined to have no potential to occur or not expected to occur in the BSA can be found in the BRE. Twelve special-status plant species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur in the BSA.

Special-Status Wildlife

Wildlife species that are designated federally or state listed endangered, threatened, candidate, or state rare under the ESA, CESA, and/or the NPPA are referred to as "listed species". Special-status wildlife species that have no designated status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA, but are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, local agencies and nonprofit resource organizations such as the CNPS are referred to as "sensitive" in the BRE.

Forty-seven special-status wildlife species were identified based on a literature review and query from publicly available databases (CNDDB, 2022a; USFWS, 2022d, e) for reported occurrences within a ten-mile radius of the BSA. These species were identified by one or more of the following means: reported in the search, recognized as occurring based on previous surveys or knowledge of the area, or observed during the habitat assessment survey. Five listed and 20 sensitive wildlife species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur in the BSA. Three special-status species were observed in the BSA and were therefore determined to be present. These species are monarch butterfly, Nuttall's woodpecker, and Cooper's hawk.

Each special-status wildlife species was assessed for its potential to occur within the BSA by comparing its habitat range and distribution (if known) with the location and elevation range of the BSA. A species was determined to have no potential to occur or is not expected to occur within the BSA if the BSA is outside the species' known geographic range and/or the species' known elevation range. Through this analysis, 10 of the special-status wildlife species were determined to have no potential to occur or are not expected to occur within the BSA and were eliminated from further evaluation. It is anticipated that the project will have no impacts to these species and they are listed but not discussed further in the BRE.

Disclaimer Regarding MCTA Biological Analyses

The avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures provided in Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-18 are intended to comprehensively address the potential impacts to biological resources within SP-11 as an entire ecological unit, and per individual parcel, based on preliminary reconnaissance surveys for the purposes of the MCTA. The MCTA considered conceptual impact areas at the time of review and were not applicable to project-specific impacts, which are unknown at this time.

The biological constraints that may require avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation include sensitive vegetation communities, special-status species (e.g., plants and wildlife), seasonal species protections (e.g., reproduction and overwintering), jurisdictional wetlands and waters, riparian drainage segments, protected trees, wildlife corridors, and land management designations.

A qualified biologist will perform focused biological surveys for construction approvals, based on 65 percent to 95 percent complete professional engineering drawings at the time of proposed development of each individual parcel. The biologist conducting the focused surveys will incorporate the focused survey results and those of the reconnaissance surveys (UltraSystems, 2022) to assign the relevant mitigation for each individual project. The City will require the mitigation in the construction specifications prior to issuance of grading plans approved for each individual land owner (or project applicant). The mitigation measures contained herein are legally binding and are required if impacts to protected biological resources occur as a result of the project.

4.4.2 Impacts Analysis

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse impact, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

The planning area is adjacent to urbanized areas and residential developments, including the residential developments within the BSA. The topography of the BSA can be generally characterized as an area of ridges and small vegetated canyons. Most of the ridges are developed with single-family residences on large parcels; these parcels slope toward the canyons and tend to be well-vegetated beyond their landscaped backyards. A detailed analysis of the biological resources and potential impacts to these resources that would result from implementation of the proposed MCTA 20-0005 to these resources can be found in **Appendix C,** *Biological Resources Evaluation*.

Plants

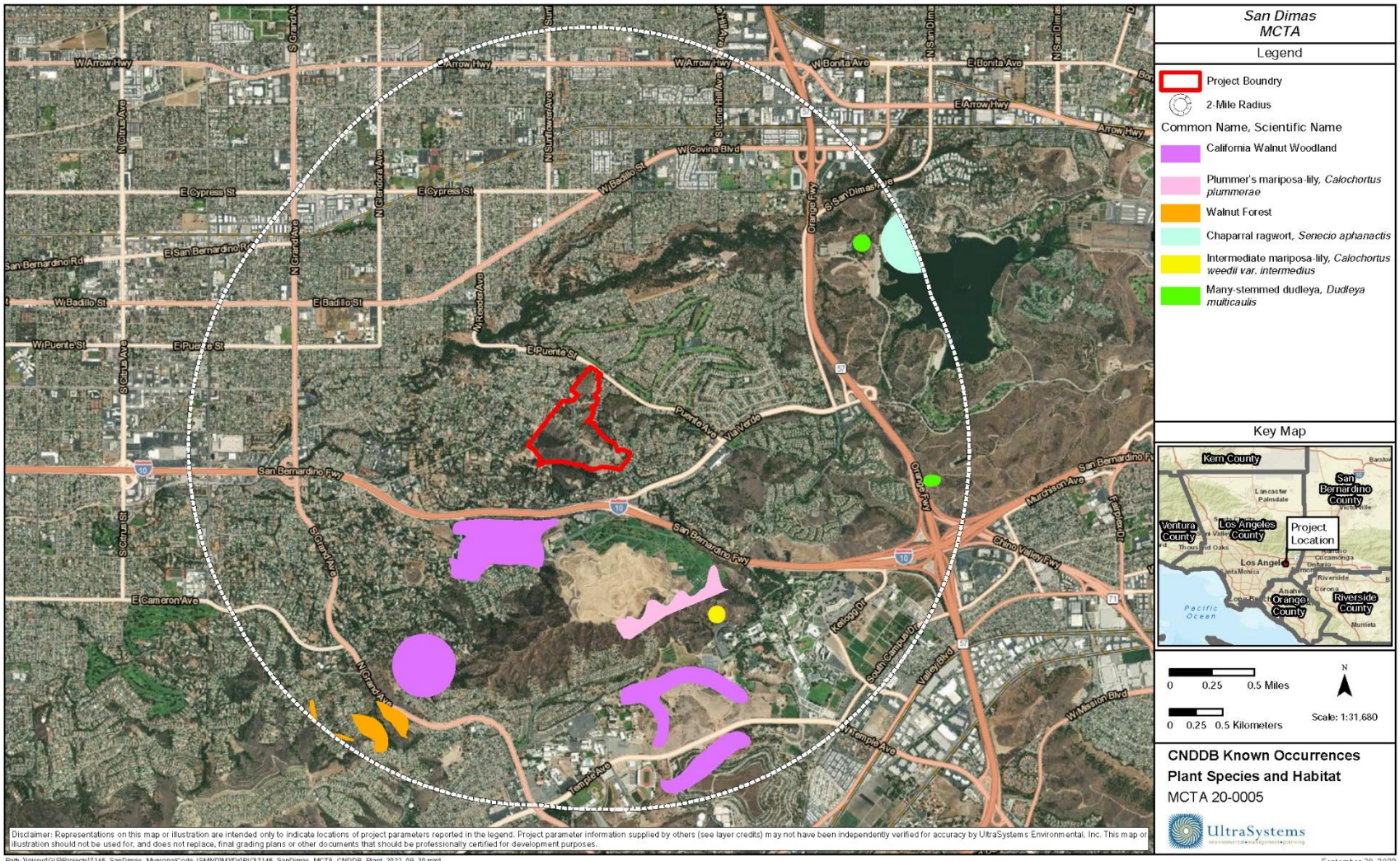
Approximately 53 plant species from 29 distinct plant families were observed within the BSA during the field survey. The dominant tree species are coast live oak and California black walnut, with occasional stands of Peruvian pepper trees; however, no special-status plant species were observed within the BSA during the surveys. Coast live oak woodland and California black walnut woodland are considered to be sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c). Coast live oak, California black walnut, and other mature significant trees occur throughout the planning area.

A literature review and query from publicly available databases (CDFW, 2022a; CNPS, 2022) found six special-status plant species that have been reported within a two-mile radius around the BSA; these species are shown on **Figure 4.4-3**. An analysis of existing conditions within the BSA determined that two listed and nine sensitive plant species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Special-status plants were not observed within the project site, but numerous species have the potential to occur due to the presence of suitable habitat in the BSA. The special-status plant species with at least a low potential to occur are listed below and are presented in the BRE, included as **Appendix C** of this document, with the taxonomic (scientific) name, common name, status and general habitat of each plant species. Species determined to have no potential to occur or not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat in the BSA and/or that the BSA is outside of the geographic and elevational range are also presented in the BRE (**Appendix C** of this document). The species reported in literature review were evaluated as to their occurrence potential based on habitat, elevational and geographic range and the project site disturbances (CNDDB 2022a; Calflora, 2022; CDFW, 2022; CDFW, 2022a, b; CNPS, 2022a; Jepson, 2022; USFWS, 2022a, b, c).

No listed or sensitive plants were observed during the biological field surveys, however focused surveys would be required for projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA to further evaluate whether these species are present or absent within a project site.

Figure 4.4-3
CNDDB KNOWN OCCURRENCES: PLANT SPECIES AND HABITAT



Plant Species with a Potential to Occur in the BSA

Each special-status plant species was assessed for its potential to occur within the BSA by comparing its habitat range and distribution (if known) with the location and elevation range of the BSA. A species was determined as having "no potential to occur" within the BSA if the BSA is outside the species' known distribution and/or the species' known elevation range.

The following 14 special-status plant species were determined to have a low- to moderate potential to occur in the BSA; they are listed with their respective protection statuses determined by various state, federal, regional and local regulatory agencies listed below (see **Appendix C**, *Biological Resources Evaluation* for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species).

- thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) FT, SE, CRPR: 1B.1.
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1 Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*) CRPR: 2B.2
- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) CRPR: 2B.2
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*) CRPR: 2B.1
- Plummer's mariposa lily *(Calochortus plummerae)* CRPR: 4.2
- slender mariposa lily *(Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis)* CRPR: 1B.2
- intermediate mariposa lily *(Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius)* CRPR: 1B.2
- Robinson's pepper grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*) CRPR: 1B.1
- Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*) CRPR: 1B.2
- many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) CRPR: 1B.2
- Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*) CRPR: 2B.2
- Greata's asper (Symphyotrichum greatae [=Aster greatae]) CRPR 1B.3
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) CRPR: 1B.2

Impacts to special-status plant species may occur as a result of implementation of the proposed MCTA due to the potential for special-status plant species to occur in the BSA. Special-status plant species occurring in areas adjacent to the BSA, including on conservation easements, could be indirectly impacted as a result of the project. Without appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for special-status plants, potentially significant impacts associated with subsequent construction include loss of habitat, loss or reduction of productivity, and direct mortality. Therefore, mitigation is required.

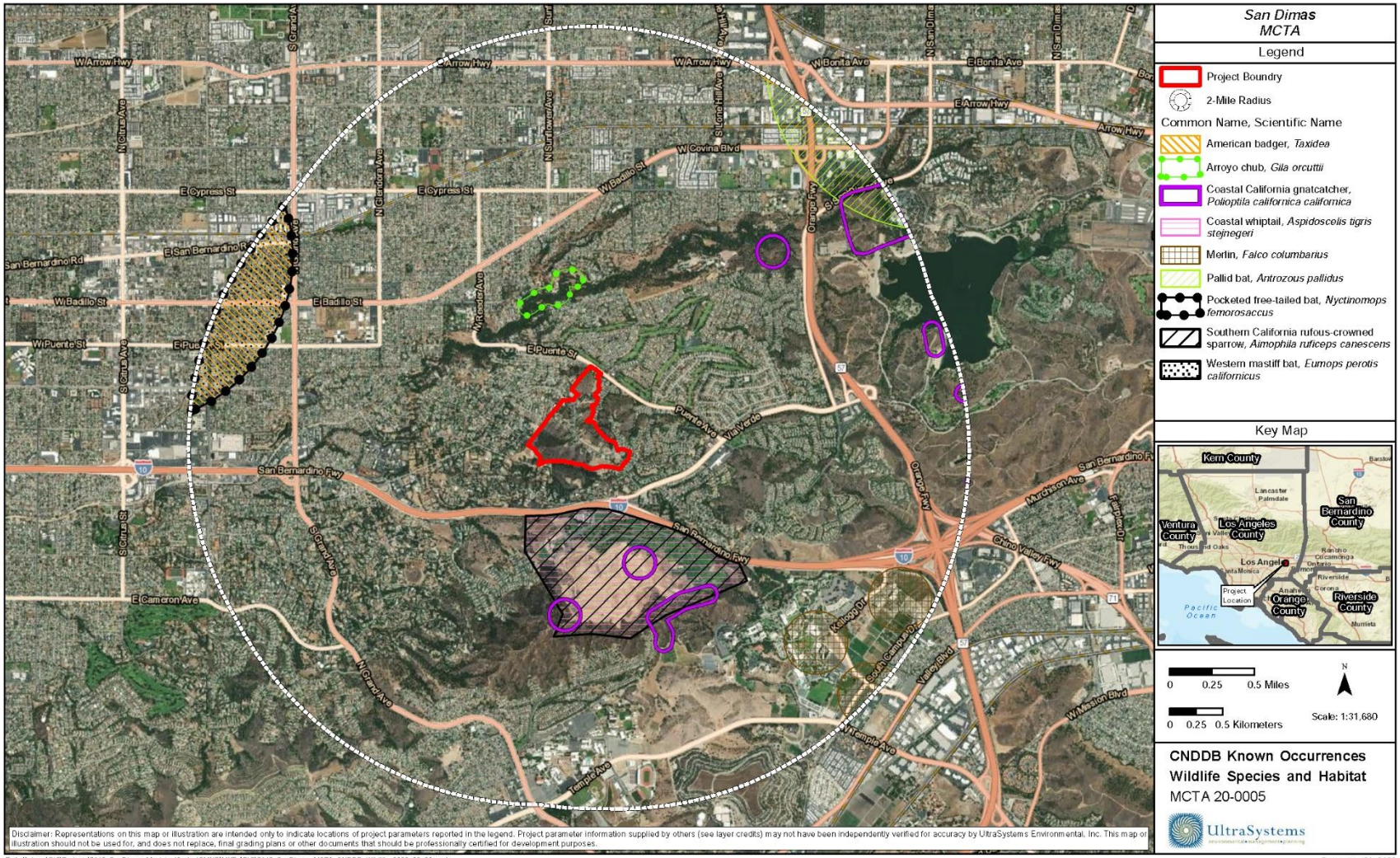
Wildlife

Based on a literature review and query from publicly available databases (CNDDB, 2022a; USFWS, 2022a, b, c) for reported occurrences within a ten-mile radius of the project site, 47 special-status wildlife species, 11 listed and 36 sensitive, were reported as recent occurrences (<20 years). These species were identified by one or more of the following means: reported in the search, recognized as occurring based on previous surveys or knowledge of the area, or observed during the habitat assessment survey (see BRE *Appendix B*, *Special-Status Species and Potential Occurrence Determination*). Of those 47 total species, three were observed within the BSA (see pp. 4.4-7 and 4.4-8), five listed and 20 sensitive wildlife species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur in the BSA based on habitat requirements and known distribution. Nine of these special-status wildlife species have been reported within a two-mile radius around the BSA; these species are

shown on **Figure 4.4-4**. An analysis of existing conditions within the BSA determined that the five listed and 23 sensitive wildlife species listed below have a low- to moderate- potential to occur within the BSA.

- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) FT, SSC
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) FE, SE, Season of concern: nesting
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) FE, SE
- arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) FE, SSC
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) ST, BCC, Season of concern: nesting
- pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) SSC
- Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) SSC
- merlin (*Falco columbarius*) WL
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*) SSC
- yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) SSC, BCC
- large-blotched ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi*) SSC
- coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) BCC
- two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*) SSC
- Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvilli*) SSC
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) SSC
- hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus)* WBWG:M
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) SSC, WBWG:H
- southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*) WL
- mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) California Fish and Game Code §§ 4800 – 4810
- white-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus) fully protected
- golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) fully protected, WL, BCC, CDF:S, Season of Concern: nesting and wintering
- red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*) SSC
- southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) SSC
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) BCC
- California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*) SSC, BCC
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) SSC, WBWG:H
- big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*) SSC, WBWG:MH
- long-eared owl (*Asio otus*) SSC, Season of concern: nesting

Figure 4.4-4
CNDDB KNOWN OCCURRENCES: WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITAT



The BSA supports an assortment of wildlife and provides foraging, nesting, breeding, and cover habitat to reptiles, birds (year-round residents, seasonal residents, migrants), and mammals. During the field surveys, 17 bird species, seven mammal species, and one invertebrate species were observed within the BSA. Three species special-status species were observed on the project site and are determined to be present (see **Appendix C** *Biological Resources Evaluation*).

One wildlife species, monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1), is a candidate for federal listing (overwintering population); two sensitive species, Nuttall's woodpecker and Cooper's hawk, were observed within the BSA during the field surveys BSA (see **Appendix C**, *Biological Resources Evaluation*). These species are further discussed below.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Present in the BSA

Monarch butterfly

Monarch butterfly was observed in the BSA during the surveys. Monarch butterflies are found across North America in areas of suitable feeding, breeding, and overwintering habitat. Two populations, referred to as the eastern and the western populations, are distinguished by separation by the Rocky Mountains.

Monarch presence in a given area within their range depends on the time of year. They are one of few migratory insects, traveling long distances between summer breeding habitat and winter habitat where they spend several months inactive. In the summer they range as far north as southern Canada. In the fall the eastern population migrates to the cool, high mountains of central Mexico and the western population migrates to coastal California, where they spend the entire winter.

The overwintering population of this butterfly is designated as a federal candidate for listing. Candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.

Nuttall's woodpecker

Nuttall's woodpecker is a common, permanent resident of low-elevation riparian deciduous and oak habitats, typically occurring in the Central Valley, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, in the Coast Ranges north to Sonoma County and rarely to Humboldt County, and in lower portions of the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada. This woodpecker primarily forages in oak and riparian deciduous habitats while pecking, probing, and drilling for sap. Approximately 80 percent of the diet of this species is comprised of adult and larval insects, mostly beetles. Berries, poison-oak seeds, nuts, other fruits are also occasionally consumed. Breeding season occurs from late March through early July with peak activity occurring from April to early June (Bent, 1939; CDFW, 2014, 2022b; Miller and Bock, 1972).

This species is currently designated by USFWS as a bird of conservation concern (BCC). BCC species are those listed in the USFWS' 2021 Birds of Conservation Concern report (USFWS, 2021). The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While the bird species

included in the report are priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing.

Cooper's hawk

Cooper's hawks are medium-sized hawks of the woodlands. These raptors are commonly sighted in parks, neighborhoods, over fields, and even along busy streets if there are large trees nearby for perching, and adequate prey species such as other birds and small mammals. They prefer to breed in more densely wooded areas than occur in the BSA, such as woodland openings and edges of riparian and oak habitat (CDFW, 2014; Cornell Lab or Ornithology, 2022). Cooper's hawks build nests in pines, oaks, Douglas-firs, beeches, spruces, and other trees. Males typically build the nest over a period of about two weeks, with just the slightest help from the female. Nests are piles of sticks roughly 27 inches in diameter and 6 to 17 inches high with a cup-shaped depression in the middle, eight inches across and four inches deep. The cup is lined with bark flakes and, sometimes, green twigs. (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2022).

Cooper's hawk is included on the CDFW Watch List (CNDDB, 2022b).

Special-Status Species with a Potential to Occur in the BSA

The BSA contains coastal sage scrub, coast live oak woodlands, California walnut groves, and other native vegetation, including riparian areas; therefore, the BSA results in the provision of suitable habitat for several listed wildlife species.

Coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN)

The coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica;* gnatcatcher) is found on the coastal slopes of southern California, from southern Ventura southward through Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties into Baja California, Mexico. Within its range, the distribution of gnatcatcher is further defined by relatively narrow elevation limits. In general, inland populations of the gnatcatcher can be found below the 1,640-foot elevation, and coastal populations tend to be found below an elevation of 820 feet (CDFW, 2014).

The BSA contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat to support this species.

Least Bell's vireo

Least Bell's vireo is a small, olive-grey migratory songbird, and is a summer resident of riparian areas in southern California. The species' breeding distribution is currently restricted to eight California counties: Kern, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Imperial. Preferred habitat for this species is dense willow-dominated riparian habitat with a well-developed understory. The understory shrub thickets provide nesting habitat. Willows are most commonly used. High and low shrub layers are used as foraging substrate. Other plant species used for nesting and foraging include California wild rose and coast live oak.

The BSA contains potentially suitable nesting habitat (coast live oak) required for this species.

Southwestern willow flycatcher

The breeding range of the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*; SWFL) includes southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, and extreme southern portions of Nevada and Utah. Southwestern willow flycatcher breed and forage in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes (e.g., reservoirs). SWFL suitable habitat contains: surface water, saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants present during the early summer months; woody riparian vegetation is present and covers a minimum aerial extent of 20 percent over a 0.5-acre section of floodplain or adjacent streamside terrace; dense clumps or stands of woody vegetation are present. SWFLs also nest in thickets dominated by the non-native tamarisk and Russian olive, and in habitats where native and non-native trees and shrubs are present in essentially even mixtures.

The BSA contains potentially suitable nesting habitat for SWFL (woody vegetation, even mixtures of native and non-native trees and shrubs; the BSA may also contain saturated soils in the bottom of canyons within the BSA).

A variety of bird species are expected to be residents in the BSA, using the habitat throughout the year. Other species are present only during certain seasons. For example, the white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) and western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*) are expected to occur in the BSA during the winter season and will then migrate north in the spring to breed during the summer.

Native bird species observed in the BSA include cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), American goldfinch, bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*).

Potential Impacts to Special-Status Species

California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) is present in the BSA; impact to this species as a vegetation community is described in **Section 4.4(b)**. No additional listed or sensitive plants were observed within the BSA during the field surveys. However, the literature review and field surveys concluded that the majority of the plant species in the plant inventory have a moderate potential to occur within the BSA due to the presence of suitable habitat, soils, and/or other factors to support them.

One listed wildlife species, monarch butterfly, was observed within the BSA during the general biological surveys. However, the BSA has the potential to support additional listed wildlife species, including (but not limited to) coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, Swainson's hawk, and arroyo toad.

The project occurs within the Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESA) of the mountain lion, which is currently a Candidate State Threatened species. As a Candidate species, protections are given as a listed status species would be protected, which is fully protected under CESA.

Two sensitive wildlife species, Nuttall's woodpecker and Cooper's hawk, were observed within the BSA during the biological surveys. Habitat in the BSA may support additional sensitive species, including (but not limited to) golden eagle, red-diamond rattlesnake, southern California legless

lizard, burrowing owl, California spotted owl, western yellow bat, big free-tailed bat, and long-eared owl.

Direct impacts to special-status plant species may occur as a result of implementation of the proposed MCTA due to the potential for special-status plant species to occur in the BSA. Special-status plant species occurring in areas adjacent to the BSA, including on conservation easements, could be indirectly impacted as a result of the project. Without appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for special-status plants, potential significant impacts associated with subsequent construction include loss of habitat, loss or reduction of productivity, and direct mortality.

Direct impacts to common and special-status wildlife occupying the BSA could occur from project-related mortality, injury, or harassment of individuals as a result of permanent development of project sites, and from the removal and direct loss of breeding, foraging, and/or sheltering habitat. Permanent impacts include all areas within the limits of grading in individual project sites. Potential impacts include, but are not limited to:

- Ground-disturbing and habitat-altering activities could result in significant impacts to common and special-status ground-dwelling animals or nesting birds. Examples of such activities include grading, clearing, disking, grubbing, excavation, trenching, paving, mowing, compaction through use of heavy equipment, crushing of vegetation to access the project sites, vegetation and tree removal, and use of herbicides and pesticides.

- Direct impacts to less mobile fossorial (burrowing) animals that dwell underground during most of the day or year (e.g., small mammals or lizards), or wildlife which have a life stage in the soil or on plants, could occur from encounters with vehicles or heavy equipment. Most of these animals cannot or do not run away from construction vehicles/equipment, and could be expected to experience direct mortality, injury, harassment, and displacement from increased human activity and vehicle/equipment travel if they are present at project sites at the time of construction. The loss of these animals could also affect other common and special-status wildlife in the food chain that depend on them as prey.

- The BSA also supports large trees and other physical features that could provide foraging, nesting, and cover habitat to support a diverse assortment of special-status bird species (year-round residents, seasonal residents, and migrants). It unlawful to take special-status birds, and their nests, eggs, and young. Activities which are most likely to result in take of migratory birds during the breeding bird season when eggs or young are likely to be present include, but are not limited to, clearing or grubbing of nesting bird habitat and tree removal. The project has a potential to directly take individual breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs.

- Large trees and buildings in the BSA also provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for special-status bat species. Clearing or grubbing of bat nesting habitat, including tree removal, is likely to impact special-status bats, including maternity roosts and hibernacula.

Indirect impacts could occur within areas located adjacent to project sites, including within conservation easements. Indirect impacts are more subtle than direct impacts. Indirect impacts may either be short-term (related to construction) or long-term, affecting populations and habitat quality

over an extended period of time long after construction activities have been completed. Examples of indirect impacts include the following:

- The permanent loss of habitat including hunting, foraging, roosting, denning and/or breeding areas. Habitat loss could displace species from existing populations and impact nearby populations which may not be able to support them. This could result in delayed nest building, fewer breeding attempts, reduced size clutch or number of offspring, and an overall reduction in reproductive output.

- An increase and continuation of human activities within and adjacent to a project site could lead to mortality, injury, or harassment of wildlife species by providing anthropogenic food sources in the form of trash, litter, , water, or other food sources (e.g., domestic pets) which attract predators such as the common raven (*Corvus corax*), northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

- Introduction of new sources of artificial lighting could disrupt natural foraging and breeding behaviors and/or alter wildlife movement patterns and migratory routes of nocturnally active species such as mammals and snakes. Most animals would attempt to avoid moving in or near the lighting; however, some animals such as insects, migratory birds, and bats might be attracted to the lighting, increasing construction-related mortalities. Artificial lighting could also indirectly affect wildlife by increasing detection by predators. The new development could also provide an increase in artificial lighting and glare which could disrupt nocturnal wildlife behavior.

Details of potential direct and indirect impact to special-status plant and wildlife species can be found in **Appendix C,** *Biological Resources Evaluation*.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are intended to minimize or avoid direct or indirect impacts to biological resources to less than significant levels, and to comply with all applicable environmental laws, ordinances, policies, regulations, and management plans. Mitigation measures described in **Section 4.4** would be applicable to each project and project owner (i.e., property owner) on the specified lots (see **Table 4.4-2**, *Residential Lots and Associated Mitigation Measures*) for activities pursuant to the proposed MCTA 20-0005.

Special-Status Plants Measures

Implementation of projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA may result in direct and indirect impacts to special-status plants (see **Appendix C-1**, *Lot-Specific Impacts*); therefore, mitigation measures are required (see **Table 4.4-2**).

Mitigation measure **BIO-4**, *Focused Botanical Surveys*, will require a qualified biologist to conduct focused botanical surveys for special-status plants that are likely to occur based on habitat, soils, elevation, climate, and other conditions, as described below. The focused plant surveys will be conducted in accordance with the *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CNPS, 2018) and the *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants* (USFWS, 2000), and conducted in the field at appropriate times of the year to coincide with the

growing season and different blooming periods, and when optimum conditions for identification (generally blooms, fruits, and leaves) are present. Biologists will pay special attention to those habitat areas that appear to provide suitable habitat for special-status species.

Following completion of the focused botanical surveys, a focused botanical survey report will be prepared in accordance with agency guidelines. The report will: 1) summarize information regarding the habitat of the survey area and the habitat's suitability for special-status plants; 2) assess the potential presence of special-status plants onsite; 3) analyze the potential impacts to special-status plants from project development; and 4) recommend, as appropriate, BMPs, avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potential impacts to special-status plants (see **Section 7.4**).

Mitigation measures **BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3,** and **BIO-4** will also minimize or avoid impacts to special-status plant species, as described

Special-Status Wildlife Measures

Special-status wildlife species were observed during the surveys, and the BSA contains habitat that could support additional special-status species. A negative survey finding does not preclude the occupation by special-status species of any location within the BSA. Several mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize and avoid impacts to special-status wildlife species.

Prior to project approval, applicants will implement the following mitigation measures: **BIO-2** and **BIO-3; BIO-5**, *Habitat Assessment for Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher* and **BIO-6**, *Focused Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys*, to determine the presence and location of these species if they are occupying a project site. The applicant's qualified (permitted) biologist will conduct these surveys in accordance with the methodology set forth below (or in accordance with current protocol or guidelines) and submit survey reports to the USFWS and to CDFW. If special-status bird species are present on a project site, the qualified biologist will consult with USFWS and CDFW to determine appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to minimize impacts to these species.

Applicants will also implement mitigation measure **BIO-7**, *Focused Cactus Wren Surveys* prior to grading plan approval, to assess the presence of and use by cactus wren, as described below. If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See **BIO-1**).

Because the BSA supports hunting and foraging habitat for mountain lions, applicants will implement mitigation measure **BIO-8**, *Preconstruction Mountain Lion Avoidance (Natal Dens)* prior to grading plan approval, to survey areas that may provide habitat for mountain lions to determine presence/absence and potential for natal dens and avoidance of impacts to mountain lions as described in **in BIO-8**.

Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-9**, *Preconstruction Wildlife Surveys*, will ensure that sensitive wildlife species are cleared from a project site to the greatest practicable extent, thus minimizing direct impacts to sensitive wildlife species; **BIO-10**, *14-Day Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Surveys*, will be implemented no more than 14 days prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities will minimize or avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl, as detailed in **Section 7.10**; mitigation measure **BIO-11**, *Preconstruction Bat Surveys*, requires that a bat survey be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to vegetation removal to minimize or avoid impacts to bats

and bat maternity roosts. Mitigation Measure **BIO-12**, *Preconstruction Breeding Bird Surveys*, requires that a qualified biologist conduct preconstruction surveys for breeding birds (including hawks) and their nests.

Mitigation measure **BIO-13**, *Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)*, requires all contractors, subcontractors, etc., working on a project site to attend a WEAP prior to performing any work on project site. The WEAP is intended to inform workers of the special-status plant and wildlife species known to occur on a project site, what species may occur, and steps to take if special-status species are observed by workers. Mitigation measure **BIO-14**, *Biological Monitor*, requires the presence of a qualified biological monitor on a project site. The biological monitor will ensure the implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-15**, *Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance*; and **BIO-16**, *Construction Best Management Practices*. These mitigation measures are intended to minimize or avoid direct and indirect impacts to wildlife through avoiding inadvertent entrapment of wildlife on a project site, and the maintenance of a clean project site to avoid attracting wildlife by littering and degradation of water quality, and accidental release of hazardous materials.

The biological monitor will also ensure the implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-2** and **BIO- 3**.

Please see **Table 4.4-2** for parcel-by-parcel mitigation relevant to potential impacts caused as a result of the activities pursuant to the proposed MCTA 20-0005.

Table 4.4-2
RESIDENTIAL LOTS AND ASSOCIATED MITIGATION MEASURES

Lot No.	Vegetation Community Replacement Plan	Project Limits and Designated Areas	General Vegetation and Wildlife Avoidance	Focused Botanical Surveys	Habitat Assessment for LBV & SWFL	Focused CAGN Surveys	Focused Cactus Wren Surveys	Pre-Construction Mountain Lion Avoidance	Pre-con Wildlife Surveys	14-Day Pre-con BUOW Surveys	Pre-con Bat Surveys	Pre-con Breeding Bird Survey	Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)	Biological Monitor	Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance	Construction Best Management Practices	Jurisdictional Delineation Habitat Assessment or as-needed Survey	Significant Tree Protection Measures
	BIO-1	BIO-2	BIO-3	BIO-4	BIO-5	BIO-6	BIO-7	BIO-8	BIO-9	BIO-10	BIO-11	BIO-12	BIO-13	BIO-14	BIO-15:	BIO-16	BIO-17	BIO-18
1		X	X						X			X			X	X		X
2	P	X	P	P					X	X		X	P	P	X	X	P	P
3	X	X	X	P			P		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4		X	X	P		P	P		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5		X	X							X		X			X	X		
6		X	X							X		X			X	X		
7	X	X	X	P		P	P		X	X	P	X			X	X		X
8	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	P	X	X	P	X
10	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X
11	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
12	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
13	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	P	P
14	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X		X	P	X	X	X	P	P
15	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X		X	P	X	X	X	P	P
16	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X		X	P	X	X	X	P	P
17	X	X	X	X		P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
18	X	X	X	X		P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
19	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
22	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
23	X	X	X	X		P	P	X	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	P	X
24	P	X	X	P		X	X	X	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	X	X
25	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28	P	X	X	P		X	X	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
29	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	X	X
30	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P		X	P	P	X	X	P	P
31	X	X	X	X		P	P	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	P	X
33	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	P	P	X	X	P	X
34	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X		P
35	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	P	X
36		X	X					P	X			X	P	P	X	X	P	X

Note: *X = Mitigation required for any area of the parcel*
P = Mitigation required if impacts extend into the "remaining parcel (extension to CE boundary)

Mitigation Measures

MM BIO-1: Vegetation Community Replacement Plan

Sensitive natural communities (vegetation communities) are communities that have a limited distribution and are often vulnerable to the environmental effects of projects. These communities may or may not contain special-status species or their habitats. For purposes of this BRE, sensitive natural communities are considered to include vegetation communities listed in the CNDDB and communities (alliances and/or associations) listed in the CDFW Natural Communities List with a rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable) (CDFW, 2022). Replacement and maintenance of natural resources will ecological viability as required in the FEIR (The Planning Center, 1983)), General Plan (Takata Associates, 1991), and as per CEQA § 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions (CEQA § 21081.6).

As the project contains multiple areas of protected sensitive vegetation communities, including California walnut groves, coast live oak woodland and forest, coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, and/or California buckwheat scrub (if occupied by CAGN or other listed species), and if impacts cannot be avoided, then the following mitigation would be implemented.

Delimit Sensitive Vegetation Communities: A qualified biologist will survey the project site and field verify the mapped locations and extent of sensitive vegetation communities, per the 2022 surveys (Appendix A, BRE report; UltraSystems, 2022) If discrepancies are observed, then corrections will be made to determine the extent of impact. For areas that are inaccessible due to topography and/or dense vegetation, a visual estimate may be used to map the vegetation extent via binocular survey, photo documentation, drawn on aerial imagery, then digitized using GIS to estimate the number, maturity, condition, and habitat value of the sampled area. Mitigation will then be fulfilled as follows.

Compensatory mitigation is required for impacts to sensitive natural communities per § 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions. The following compensatory mitigation is provided:

Mitigation Bank. The primary, streamlined approach for compensatory mitigation is payment into a local mitigation bank. The project should ideally be within the service area for the mitigation bank providing available credits for "in kind" impacts to the aforementioned sensitive vegetation communities. The minimum compensatory mitigation ratio for sensitive vegetation communities will be 3:1. If the project applicant uses an existing mitigation bank, such as Soquel Canyon Mitigation Bank[8]: (https://landveritasmitigationbanks.com/soquel.html) or similar, the fee fully mitigates onsite impacts and no further mitigation for is necessary per **BIO-1**.

Vegetation Communities Replacement Plan (in lieu of mitigation bank). In the event impacts cannot be mitigated through an approved mitigation bank, then on-site and/or off-site replanting is required at a 3:1 ratio for the impacted vegetation. The replacement plantings will be planted to mimic the surrounding natural habitat in an effort to retain the functions and values per each tree-dominated vegetation community.

[8] The Soquel Mitigation Bank is administered by Land Veritas and provides mitigation credits for walnut woodlands, oak woodlands, and coastal sage scrub.

A certified arborist, qualified biologist, or licensed landscape architect will prepare a Vegetation Communities Replacement Plan ("habitat mitigation and monitoring plan;"; HMMP) which shall be submitted to the City of San Dimas and CDFW (as feasible) for approval. A project-specific HMMP will include location and techniques for habitat restoration//revegetation. The HMMP will define the proposed mitigation site, mitigation site preparation, installation of native vegetation replacement, seed palette, irrigation schedule, maintenance, monitoring, reporting, and performance success criteria. The HMMP will recommend feasible measures for mitigating any impacts to trees, sensitive native vegetation water quality, riparian, and biological resources from project implementation. The minimum monitoring period for restoration and replanting will be 5-years.

In addition to protecting sensitive vegetation communities, **BIO-1** may also serve to satisfy a portion of the requirements of the City of San Dimas tree protection ordinances (§§ 16.42.020, 16.42.090, 18.162.060, 18.162. 070, and 18.162.100) as mandated by the City's required tree removal permit for Mature Significant Trees (see **Section 7.18 and MM BIO-18, below**).

MM BIO-2: Project Limits and Designated Areas

To avoid impacts to sensitive biological resources, the property owners will collectively implement the following measures prior to project construction and commencement of any ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal.

- Specifications for the project boundary, limits of construction, project-related parking, storage areas, laydown sites, and equipment storage areas will be mapped and clearly marked in the field with temporary fencing, screens, silt fencing, signs, stakes, flags, rope, cord, or other appropriate markers.

- All markers will be maintained until the completion of activities in that area. Construction employees will be informed to strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans.

- The construction crew will inspect excavated areas daily to detect the presence of trapped wildlife. See **BIO-15** Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance and **BIO-16** Construction Best Management Practices, below.

MM BIO-3: General Vegetation and Wildlife Avoidance and Protection Measures

The BSA contains habitat which can support many wildlife species. The property owner shall implement the following general avoidance and protection measures to protect vegetation and wildlife, to the extent practical:

- Cleared or trimmed native vegetation and woody debris will be chipped and left onsite. If cleared or trimmed non-native, invasive vegetation are in the flowering and/or seeding/fruiting stages, then the seed heads will be bagged tightly and disposed of in a legal manner at an approved disposal site (landfill) as soon as possible to prevent regrowth and the spread of weeds.

- The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

- Vehicles and equipment will be free of caked mud or debris prior to entering a project site to avoid the introduction of new invasive weedy plant species.

- To minimize construction-related mortalities of nocturnally active species such as mammals and snakes, it is recommended that all work be conducted during daylight hours. Nighttime work (and use of artificial lighting) will not be permitted unless specifically authorized. If required, night lighting will be directed away from the preserved open space areas to protect species from direct night lighting. All unnecessary lights will be turned off at sunset to avoid attracting wildlife such as insects, migratory birds, and bats.

- If any wildlife is encountered during the course of project activities, said wildlife will be allowed to freely leave the area unharmed.

- Wildlife will not be disturbed, captured, harassed, or handled. Animal nests, burrows and dens will not be disturbed without prior survey and authorization from a qualified biologist.

- Covered trash receptacles will be placed at each designated work site and the contents will be properly disposed at least once a week. Trash removal will reduce the attractiveness of the area to opportunistic predators such as common ravens, coyotes, northern raccoons, and Virginia opossums.

- The contractors and project applicant will ensure that storm water BMPs include erosion control measures for construction-related disturbance near undeveloped land with ponded water to avoid sedimentation of breeding grounds for special-status sensitive amphibians and invertebrates, such as the spadefoot toad.

- Post-construction lighting. The MCTA will ensure that construction specifications provide provisions to reduce light pollution, including down-shielding or removal of motion sensor lighting, as this type of lighting can deter wildlife and impede movement throughout the area. Night lighting can disrupt the circadian rhythms of many wildlife species. Therefore, if night lighting is required at entry points, we recommend low level lighting. All non-essential lighting should be eliminated. The Project should avoid or limit the use of artificial light during the hours of dawn and dusk, as these intervals of time are when many wildlife species are most active.

MM BIO-4: Focused Botanical Surveys

To avoid impacts to special-status plant species, a qualified biologist will survey the project site for the presence of special-status plant species that are likely to occur based on habitat, soils, elevation, climate, and other conditions of the project site. The focused plant surveys will be conducted in accordance with the *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CNPS, 2018) and the Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants (USFWS, 2000). The surveys will be conducted in the field at appropriate times of the year to coincide with the growing season and different blooming periods and when optimum conditions for identification

(generally blooms, fruits, and leaves) are present. Biologists will pay special attention to those habitat areas that appear to provide suitable habitat for special-status species.

A minimum of two surveys would be conducted during different seasons of the same year to adequately capture the floristic diversity of a site, with a focus on areas that will be directly or indirectly receiving impacts from project activities. Plant taxa that occur on site will be identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity and listing status, as feasible. Plant species will be identified by an expert botanist if a question of rarity and listing status occurs. Special-status plant species will be identified, recorded in field notes, counted or estimated, and mapped on an aerial map or with a GPS unit.

Following completion of the focused botanical surveys, a focused botanical survey report will be prepared in accordance with agency guidelines. The report will: 1) summarize information regarding the habitat of the survey area and the habitat's suitability for special-status plants; 2) assess the potential presence of special-status plants onsite; 3) analyze the potential impacts to special-status plants from project development; and 4) recommend, as appropriate, BMPs, avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potential impacts to special-status plants. The report will include: 1) methods and results of the literature review and field surveys; 2) figures depicting the location of special-status plants; 3) a complete flora compendium; and 4) site photographs.

Because CDFW generally considers botanical surveys to be valid for a period of up to three years, some aspects of the proposed project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if the project is proposed to occur over a protracted time frame, or in phases, or if surveys are completed during periods of drought.

MM BIO-5: Habitat Assessment for Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

Potential indirect impacts to downstream riparian habitat may require a biologist with a valid Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit will perform a habitat assessment for the least Bell's vireo (LBV) (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and the southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL) (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) to determine if the downstream riparian areas may support special-status species and project activities may cause an adverse effect (direct or indirect) to said species.

If the qualified biologist determines there is potential for project activities to cause an adverse effect (direct or indirect) to special-status avian species, then the authorized biologist will conduct protocol LBV surveys in accordance with the United States Fish and Wildlife's (USFWS) LBV Survey Guidelines (dated February 1992 and revised January 19, 2001 [USFWS, 2001]) and protocol SWFL surveys in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the USFWS and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) survey protocol for the SWFL (dated July 11, 2000 [USFWS, 2000] and revised June 22, 2010 [Sogge et al., 2010]). This habitat assessment report will be submitted to USFWS and the South Coast (Region 5) CDFW office within 45 days of survey effort completion. In addition, all survey efforts completed during the calendar year should be submitted to the abovementioned agencies (USFWS, 2001a).

MM BIO-6: Focused Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys

The BSA is located in the known distributional range of the California gnatcatcher (CAGN) and contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat (coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, California buckwheat scrub) to potentially support this bird; therefore, focused surveys in

accordance with the *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Protocol* (USFWS, 1997; survey protocol) will be required. The property owners will be responsible for retaining a qualified biologist holding a Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit issued by the USFWS to conduct focused surveys for CAGN. This authorized biologist will coordinate with the Carlsbad USFWS Office prior to survey.

A minimum of six surveys shall be conducted at least one week apart, between March 15 and June 30. A minimum of nine surveys shall be conducted at least two weeks apart between July 1 and March 14. Surveys should be conducted between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. and shall avoid period of inclement conditions. No more than 80 acres of suitable CAGN habitat should be surveyed per biologist per day.

If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See **BIO-1**).

A survey report should then be prepared and submitted with 45 days from survey effort completion to the Carlsbad USFWS Office and the CDFW South Coast (Region 5) Office. The survey report should include the names and permit numbers of all surveyors, survey area locations, descriptions of and mapped extent of the vegetation communities in the survey area and areas adjacent. Number, age, sex, and applicable color band information for detected CAGNs should be reported by the authorized biologist.

Note: Incidental observations of raptors and sensitive avian species shall be recorded during the CAGN surveys; incidental species include *but are not limited to*: Cooper's hawk, merlin, golden eagle, burrowing owl, California spotted owl, long-eared owl, coastal cactus wren, yellow warbler, and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow.

MM BIO-7: Focused Cactus Wren Surveys

The BSA is located in the known distributional range of the cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) [CAWR] and contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat (coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, California buckwheat scrub) to potentially support this bird; therefore, focused surveys for this species should occur within areas of suitable habitat.

Cactus wren and the CAGN (see BIO-6) occur within similar suitable habitats. Providing that the authorized biologist with a Section 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit for CAGN has the experience and expertise to conduct the CAWR survey, surveys may be conducted concurrently. If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See **BIO-1**)

MM BIO-8: Preconstruction Mountain Lion Surveys (for Natal Dens)

The project occurs within the Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESA) of the mountain lion, which is currently a Candidate State Threatened species. As a Candidate species, protections are given as a listed status species would be protected, which is full protections under CESA.

Protections are for mountain lion wildlife corridors, and potential hunting, foraging habitat, and breeding opportunities within the area of the proposed MCTA. . A qualified biologist familiar with the mountain lion species behavior and life history should conduct pre-construction surveys within the

project area and 500-foot buffer that occur within 30 days prior to project mobilization and ground-moving activities (clear, grub, grade, excavation, etc.)

A qualified biologist familiar with the mountain lion species behavior and life history should conduct surveys in areas that may provide possible habitat for mountain lion to determine the potential presence/absence of natal dens for the species. Surveys should be conducted when the species is most likely to be detected, during crepuscular periods at dawn and dusk. Survey results including negative findings should be submitted to CDFW prior to initiation of project activities.

Should an active natal den be located within 500 feet of the project site, the applicant should cease work and inform CDFW with 24 hours. No construction activities should occur in the 500-foot buffer zone until a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW establishes an appropriate setback from the den that would not adversely affect the successful rearing of the cubs. No construction activities or human intrusion should occur within the established setback until the cubs have been successfully reared or the cats have left the area.

If take or adverse impacts to mountain lion cannot be avoided either during project construction and over the life of the project, project proponent shall consult CDFW and must acquire a CESA Incidental Take Permit (pursuant to Fish & Game Code, §2080 et seq.).

If there are no adverse effects to the mountain lion habitat, then project activities may commence without further mitigation.

MM BIO-9: Preconstruction Wildlife Surveys

To comply with California Fish and Game Code §§ 2050-2089, § 3511, § 4700, § 5050 and § 5515, the following measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to sensitive species which include, but are not limited to: southern California legless lizard, Crotch's bumble bee, western spadefoot toad, large-blotched ensatina, coast range newt, two-striped garter snake, Blainville's horned lizard, California glossy snake, and red diamond rattlesnake. The measures below will help to minimize or avoid direct and indirect impacts caused by project implementation to sensitive species.

- The project applicant will retain a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction wildlife surveys within the applicant's APN (aka. project site) and associated conservation easements.

- The survey will be conducted at least seven days prior to the onset of scheduled activities, (e.g., staging and stockpiling, structure removal, clear and grub, grading, fill, etc.).

- Pre-construction surveys for special-status wildlife species will concentrate attention in areas with potential to detect protected species, their nests, or indicators of presence (i.e., tracks, middens, fur, pellets, claw marks, scat, burrows, and/or vocalizations); observations of special-status species and/or sign will be recorded and mapped. During the surveys, the biologist will also record incidental observations of non-special-status species and/or their sign.

- Upon completion of the pre-construction wildlife surveys, the qualified biologist will prepare a brief letter report summarizing methods, results, and recommendations for project commencement. If a greater than seven days lapse in construction-related activities occurs within the subject parcel then an additional pre-construction survey is required.

- If it is determined that a federally-listed and/or state-listed or sensitive plant/wildlife species will be directly impacted by the project, the qualified biologist will consult with the USFWS in accordance with the Endangered Species Act § 7 and the CDFW in accordance with CESA under California Fish and Game Code § 2081(b), respectively. However, if the qualified biologist conducts thorough pre-construction surveys and determines there is no threat to special-status species, then construction may commence.

- Sensitive wildlife species and/or potential nesting sites will not be disturbed, captured, handled or moved.

MM BIO-10: 14-Day Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Surveys and Report

A qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction BUOW survey (Take Avoidance Survey) in accordance with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (Staff Report) (CDFG, 2012) no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities. The survey shall be conducted in accessible portions of the Biological Study Area (BSA), a zone 500 feet out from the project site that contains BUOW essential habitat (nesting, foraging, wintering, and dispersal habitat). The survey will be conducted from sunrise to 10:00 a.m. or from two hours before sunset until evening twilight when weather conditions are conducive to BUOW observations. The biologist shall walk belt transects spaced no more than 20 meters apart to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the survey area, and examine entrances of potential burrows and suitable man-made structures for BUOWs and signs of BUOW. The biologist shall identify, record, and map with a global positioning system (GPS) unit BUOWs and potential BUOW signs. Detailed notes, including observations of wildlife species encountered during the survey, shall be recorded in field notes. A final preconstruction BUOW survey (Take Avoidance Survey) shall be conducted within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, following the survey methodology described above (CDFG 2012).

Following the completion of the preconstruction BUOW surveys, the biologist shall prepare and electronically submit to the applicant a report summarizing the results of the survey. The report shall be prepared in accordance with the instructions described in the Staff Report. The applicant will submit one electronic copy to the project proponent and one electronic copy of the report to the City for review and concurrence prior to conducting project activities.

- The results of the 14-day preconstruction BUOW surveys will be valid for 14 days. If construction is delayed more than 14 days, then the 14-day preconstruction BUOW surveys must be repeated. That will require a change order.

- If no BUOW or signs of BUOW are observed during the survey and concurrence is received from the City, project activities may begin and no further mitigation will be required.

- If BUOW or signs of BUOW are observed during the survey, the site will be considered occupied and the BUOW may require noise and activity shielding BMPs and/or require passively relocation. The qualified biologist will notify the City and contact CDFW to assist in the development of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures prior to commencing project activities. A passive relocation program (Burrowing Owl Mitigation Monitoring and Artificial Burrow and Exclusion Plan) may be necessary and will require approval by CDFW prior to commencing project activities.

MM BIO-11: Preconstruction Bat Surveys

The BSA provides suitable oak woodland habitat and other large trees and structures including buildings that provide roosting sites for several special-status bay species. Three sensitive bat species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur in the BSA due to presence of suitable habitat and recent occurrences data (CNDDB, 2022a). These species are pallid bat, western mastiff bat, and big free-tailed bat.

Within 30 days prior to commencement of vegetation removal, a preconstruction bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist during nighttime hours for the presence of any roosting bats.

Acoustic recognition technology shall be used for the bat survey if feasible and appropriate. If either a bat maternity roost or hibernacula (structures used by bats for hibernation) are present, a qualified biologist shall develop and implement appropriate protection measures for that maternity roost or hibernacula.

If either a maternity roost or hibernacula, which are structures used by bats for hibernation, is identified, a qualified biologist shall develop and implement appropriate protection measures for that maternity roost or hibernacula. These protection measures shall include, as appropriate, safely evicting non-breeding bats, establishment of avoidance buffers, or replacement of roosts at a suitable location.

MM BIO-12: Preconstruction Breeding Bird Survey

To maintain compliance with the MBTA and Fish and Game Code and to avoid impacts or take of migratory non-game breeding birds and other native birds, their nests, young, and eggs, the following measures will be implemented. Impacts to nesting birds would be a potential significant impact if protected breeding birds are present, therefore, the measures below will help to reduce direct and indirect impacts caused by construction-related activities to less than significant levels.

- If project activities cannot be avoided during February 15 through September 15, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction breeding bird survey for active nests (adult birds, eggs, nestlings, fledglings, and those dependent upon the nest). The breeding bird nesting season is typically from but can vary slightly from year to year, usually depending on weather conditions.

- The survey will be conducted between three to seven days prior to the onset of scheduled activities and will include all potential nest sites, such as open ground, trees, shrubs, grasses, burrows, and structures during the breeding season.

- The project applicant will make every effort to conduct the pre-construction survey and subsequent removal of all physical features that could potentially serve as nest sites (e.g., staging and stockpiling, structure removal, clear and grub, grading, fill, etc.) to avoid impacts to nesting birds.

- If a breeding bird territory or an active bird nest is located during the pre-construction survey and will potentially be impacted, the site will be mapped and location provided to the construction foreman, City, and project applicant. The qualified biologist will establish a buffer zone around the active nest, which will be delimited (fencing, stakes, flagging, orange snow fencing, etc.) at a minimum of 100 feet or as the qualified biologist determines is

appropriate for the detected species. The biologist will determine the appropriate buffer size based on the planned activities and tolerances of the nesting birds. This no-activity buffer zone will not be disturbed until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area, or the young will no longer be impacted by project activities. Periodic monitoring by a biologist will be performed to determine when nesting is complete. Once the nesting cycle has finished, project activities may begin within the buffer zone.

- If listed bird species are observed within a project site during the preconstruction survey, the biologist will immediately map the area and notify the appropriate resource agency to determine suitable protection measures and/or mitigation measures and to determine if additional mitigation is necessary. Project activities may begin within the area only when concurrence is received from the appropriate resource agency.

- Birds or their active nests will not be disturbed, captured, handled or moved. Active nests cannot be removed or disturbed; however, nests can be removed or disturbed if determined inactive by a qualified biologist.

If no breeding birds or active nests are observed during the preconstruction survey or they are observed and will not be impacted, project activities may begin and no further mitigation will be required.

MM BIO-13: Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)

Prior to project construction activities, a qualified biologist will prepare and conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) to describe the biological constraints of the project.

- All personnel who will work within a project site will attend the WEAP prior to performing any work. The WEAP will include, but not be limited to: results of preconstruction surveys; description of sensitive biological resources potentially present within a project site; legal protections afforded the sensitive biological resources; BMPs for protecting sensitive biological resources (i.e., restrictions, avoidance, protection, and minimization measures); individual responsibilities associated with the project. The program will also include the reporting requirements if workers encounter a sensitive wildlife species (i.e., notifying the biological monitor or the construction foreman, who will then notify the biological monitor).

- A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading.

- Training materials will be language-appropriate for all construction personnel. Upon completion of the WEAP, workers will provide their signature on a "sign-in sheet" stating that they attended the program, understand all protection measures, and will abide all the rules of the WEAP. A record of all trained personnel will be kept with the construction foreman at the project field construction office and will be made available to any resource agency personnel.

- If new construction personnel are added to the project later, the construction foreman will ensure that new personnel receive training before they start working. The biologist will provide written hard copies of the WEAP and photos of the sensitive biological resources to the construction foreman.

MM BIO-14: Biological Monitor

A qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.

If special-status wildlife species or nesting bird species are observed and determined present within a project site during the pre-construction surveys or as required by the resource agencies, then a biological monitor shall be onsite to monitor throughout earth-moving activities that result in tree or vegetation removal, to minimize the likelihood of inadvertent impacts to protected biological resources. Monitoring shall also be conducted periodically during construction activities to ensure no new nests are built during any vegetation removal or building demolition activities between February 15 through September 15. The biological monitor shall ensure that all BMPs, avoidance, protection and mitigation measures described in the relevant project permits and reports are in place and are adhered to.

The biological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt all construction activities and all non-emergency actions if protected biological resources are identified and would be directly affected. The monitor shall notify the project applicant, the City, and then the appropriate resource agency if the issue cannot be resolved. If necessary, the biological monitor shall relocate wildlife "out of harm's way,"," outside of the work area. Work can continue at the location if qualified biological monitor determines that the activity will not result in adverse effects on the protected resource.

The appropriate agencies shall be notified if a dead or injured protected species is located within a project site. Written notification shall be made within 15 days of the date and time of the finding or incident (if known) and must include location of the carcass, a photograph, cause of death (if known), and other pertinent information.

MM BIO-15: Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance

Project-related excavations shall be secured to prevent wildlife entry and entrapment.

- Holes and trenches shall be backfilled, securely covered, or fenced. Excavations that cannot be fully secured shall incorporate appropriate wildlife ramp(s) at a slope of no more than a 3:1 ratio (horizontal: vertical), or other means to allow trapped animals to escape.

- Biological monitors shall provide guidance to construction crews to ensure that wildlife ramps or other means are sufficient to allow trapped animals to escape.

- At the end of each work day, a biological monitor shall ensure that excavations have been secured or provided with appropriate means for wildlife escape.

- All pipes or other construction materials or supplies will be covered or capped in storage or laydown areas. No pipes or tubing will be left open either temporarily or permanently, except during use or installation.

Any construction pipe, culvert, or other hollow materials will be inspected for wildlife before it is moved, buried, or capped. This type of inspection will be conducted to preclude or minimize potential impacts to all targeted species.

MM BIO-16: Construction Best Management Practices

Project work crews will be directed to use BMPs where applicable. These measures will be identified prior to construction and incorporated into the construction operations.

Implementation of this mitigation measure will help to avoid, eliminate or reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources, such as special-status terrestrial wildlife species, to less than significant levels. BMPs that apply to this project construction and development are as follows:

- Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements (i.e., National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES], § 401 Clean Water Act [CWA],], and/or SWRCB Resolution No. 2019-0015 [Waste Discharge Requirements]).]).

- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or another sensitive habitat. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional areas per the City, USFWS, CDFG and RWQCB, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

The natural resource agencies shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

Level of Significance with Mitigation Incorporated

The BSA contains at least one sensitive plant species, California black walnut. Conditions on the project site may support additional special-status plant species; therefore, the project is anticipated to have direct impacts to listed or sensitive plants. The project is also anticipated to have indirect impacts to special-status plant species through loss of habitat, loss or reduction of productivity, and other future habitat modifications. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3,** and **BIO-4** would minimize or avoid significant impacts to special-status plant species to less than significant.

The BSA contains at least three special-status wildlife species: monarch butterfly, Nuttall's woodpecker and Cooper's hawk. Conditions on the project site may support additional special-status wildlife species; therefore, the project is anticipated to have direct impacts to listed or sensitive wildlife. The project is also anticipated to have indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species through increased ambient noise, human activities, lighting, etc. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-2** through **BIO-16** would minimize or avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species to less than significant.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse impact 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

The planning area is adjacent to urbanized and residential developments, including the residential developments within the BSA. The topography of the BSA can be generally characterized as an area of ridges and small vegetated canyons. Most of the ridges are developed with single-family residences on large parcels; these parcels slope toward the canyons and tend to be well-vegetated beyond their landscaped backyards. A detailed analysis of the biological resources and potential impacts to these resources that would result from implementation of the proposed MCTA to these resources can be found in **Appendix C,** *Biological Resources Evaluation*.

Project activities pursuant to the proposed MCTA 20-0005 are anticipated to result in direct impacts (permanent loss of vegetation) to sensitive vegetation communities and habitat such as coast live oak woodland, California walnut groves, coast prickly pear scrub, and California buckwheat scrub. Therefore, mitigation for loss of these sensitive natural communities is required.

Land Cover Types and Vegetation Communities

Land cover types and vegetation communities were mapped within the project site boundary. These land cover types and vegetation communities are shown on **Figure 4.4-5** and discussed in detail below.

California Buckwheat Scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

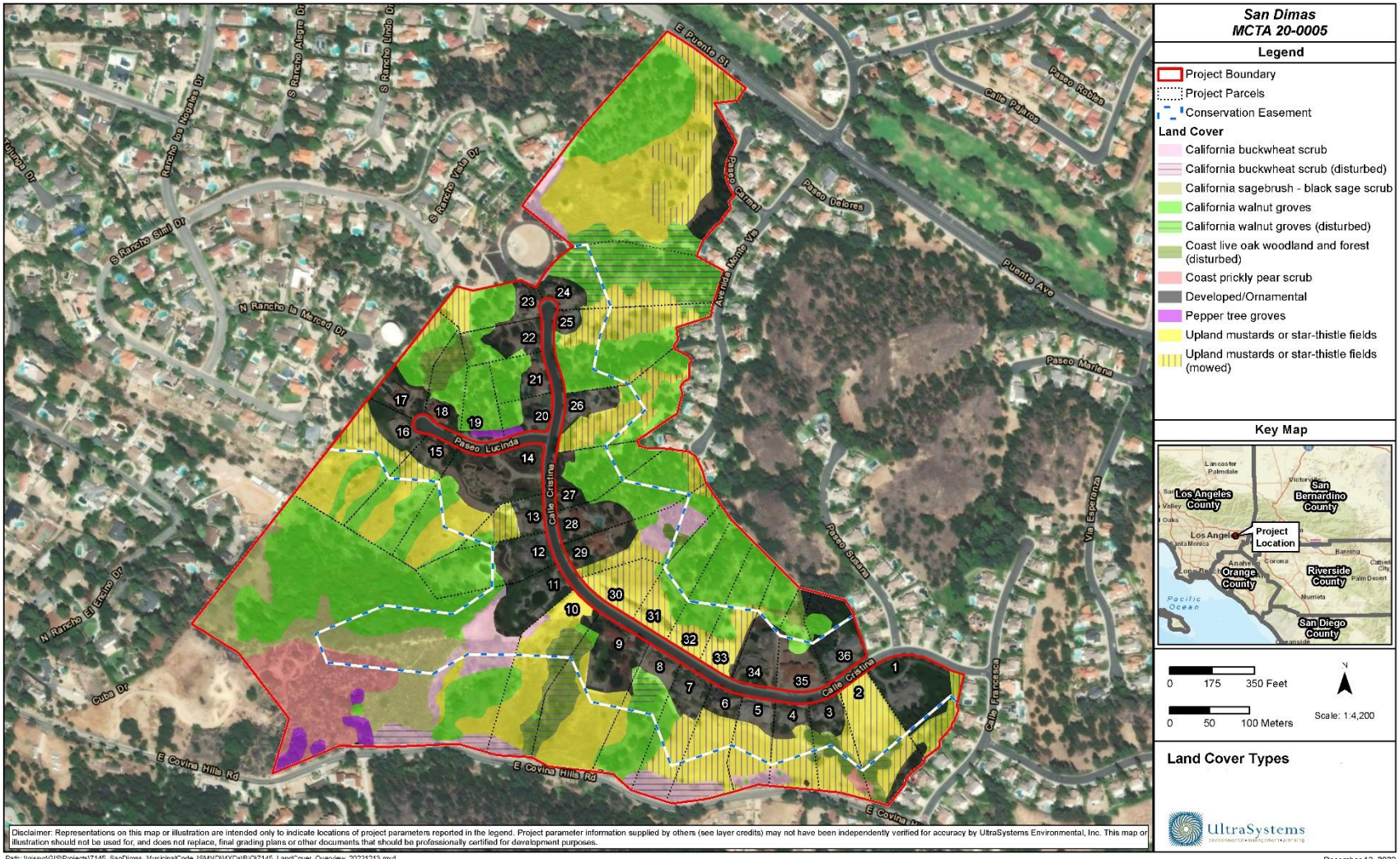
Approximately 2.85 acres of California buckwheat scrub was mapped within the BSA. California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* shrubland alliance) occurs on upland slopes, arroyos experiencing intermittent flooding, channels and washes. This alliance occurs on course, well drained soils that are moderately acidic to slightly saline (CNPS, 2022a, b). California buckwheat is the dominant species of this mapped land cover. This observed scrub community is best characterized as Diegan coastal sage scrub described in the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California (Holland 1986). In A Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition (Sawyer et al., 2009), this species assemblage meets the membership rules for the Eriogonum fasciculatum shrubland alliance (California buckwheat scrub).

Sawyer et al. describes California buckwheat scrub as a community that is a nearly pure stand of California buckwheat. Weeds and other coastal sage scrub shrubs occur, but in low densities. The shrub canopy is continuous to intermittent. The herbaceous layer is variable. This community is usually one of the first of the coastal scrubs to establish in mechanically disturbed areas, such as road cuts or slope failures, and it persists in areas with light to moderate grazing.

California buckwheat scrub has been designated by NatureServe as a secure (G5 and S5) natural community. Secure communities are common, widespread, and abundant in the state.

This community is considered low priority for inventory by CDFW and is not considered sensitive (CDFW, 2022c; CNPS, 2022a, b; NatureServe, 2022a).

Figure 4.4-5
LAND COVER TYPES



However, California buckwheat scrub is considered a sensitive and protected vegetation community when found to support special status (listed) species, such as the California gnatcatcher (CDFW, 2022c; CNPS, 2022a, b).

California Buckwheat Scrub, Disturbed (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

There are approximately 1.54 acres of disturbed California buckwheat scrub in the BSA. This mapped land cover is as described above. However, this land cover exists in a disturbed state because it contains areas that have been altered due to human activities resulting in significant soil compaction and reduction in habitat quality.

Onsite areas given the designation of "disturbed" indicate that more than 20 percent of the given polygon consists of non-native or invasive species, but did not meet the criteria to meet the membership rules for other non-native vegetation communities, such as upland mustards/star thistle fields. In its disturbed state, this vegetation community is considered of moderate to low habitat quality.

This community is considered low priority for inventory by CDFW and is not considered sensitive (CDFW, 2022c; CNPS, 2022a, b).

However, California buckwheat scrub is considered a sensitive and protected vegetation community when found to support special-status (listed) species, such as the California gnatcatcher (CDFW, 2022c; CNPS, 2022a, b).

California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub (*Artemisia californica - Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance)

Approximately 4.86 acres of California sagebrush – black sage scrub was identified in the BSA. California sagebrush – black sage scrub is characterized by the co-dominance of both California sagebrush and black sage with a 30 to 60 percent relative cover in the shrub canopy. This community is typically found on steep east- to southwest-facing slopes in soils that are usually colluvial (CNPS,2022c). At the project site, the understory ground cover is dominated by leaf litter, with low cover of non-native grass and forb species near the canopy's drip line.

This community is categorized as apparently (S4 and G4), which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.

This community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c; CNPS, 2022a, b).

However, California sagebrush – black sage scrub is considered a sensitive and protected natural community when found to support special status (listed) species, such as the California gnatcatcher (CDFW, 2022c; CNPS, 2022a, b, NatureServe, 2022a).

California Walnut Groves (*Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Approximately 31.01 acres of California walnut groves was identified within the BSA. Mature California black walnut trees are the dominant and most prevalent tree species in the BSA, in some areas reaching 100 percent cover. California walnut trees occur primarily in slope depressions and swales on southern facing slopes and throughout northern facing slopes. California walnut groves

are characterized by the dominance of California black walnut in densities of greater than 50 percent of relative cover in the tree canopy layer or 30 percent relative cover if codominant with coast live oak (CNPS, 2022a, b). The canopy in this vegetation community varies from open to continuous and the shrub layer consists of sparsely distributed herbs and grasses. California black walnut can reach a height of up to 30 feet and stands occur in association with annual grassland, mesic chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian vegetation (CNPS, 2022a, b).

This community is categorized by NatureServe as vulnerable (G3 and S3.2), which are natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors. considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c, NatureServe, 2022a).

California Walnut Groves, Disturbed (*Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Approximately 4.10 acres of disturbed California walnut groves was identified in the BSA. This mapped land cover is as described above. However, this land cover exists in a disturbed state because it contains areas that have been altered by human activities resulting in significant soil compaction and reduction in habitat quality. California black walnut is the dominant canopy species of this mapped land cover. The canopy in this vegetation community varies from open to continuous and the shrub layer consists of sparsely distributed herbs and grasses. California black walnut can reach a height of up to 30 feet and stands occur in association with annual grassland, mesic chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian vegetation (CNPS, 2022a, b).

Onsite areas given the designation of "disturbed" indicate that more than 20 percent of the given polygon consists of non-native or invasive species, but did not meet the criteria to meet the membership rules for other non-native vegetation communities, such as upland mustards/star thistle fields. In its disturbed state, this vegetation community is considered of moderate to low habitat quality. If found to support listed species it would be protected as sensitive, with compensatory mitigation likely assigned a reduced ratio.

This community is categorized by NatureServe as vulnerable (G3 and S3.2), which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors (NatureServe, 2022a). This community is considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c).

Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest, Disturbed (*Quercus agrifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Approximately 3.54 acres of coast live oak woodland was identified in the BSA. Coast live oak woodland is characterized by the dominance of coast live oak in densities of greater than 50 percent of relative cover in the tree canopy layer (CNPS, 2022a, b). The understory in this vegetation community is typically sparse to intermittent and the herbaceous layer consists of sparsely distributed herbs, due to the natural mulch dropped by the oak trees that can inhibit germination of plant seedlings. Coast live oaks can reach a canopy height of 30 meters, but usually vary from nine to 22 meters (Sawyer et al., 2009; Barbour and Minnich 2000). Canopy coverage varies between continuous to open. Shrub cover is occasional or common with the ground layer varying from grassy to absent (Sawyer et al. 2009). Woodlands may intergrade with grasslands such that shrub cover becomes diminished and herbaceous cover can reach 80 percent (Holland and Keil 1995; Barbour and Minnich 2000; CNPS, 2022a, b).

This community is considered vulnerable (G3 and S3) which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors; this community is considered sensitive (CDFW, 2022c; NatureServe, 2022a).

Coast Prickly Pear Scrub (*Opuntia littoralis - Opuntia oricola - Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance)

Approximately 3.85 acres of coast prickly pear scrub was identified in the BSA. Coast prickly pear scrub is characterized by the dominance of coastal prickly pear in densities greater than 50 percent of relative cover in the shrub canopy layer or greater than 30 percent if sage scrub species, such as California buckwheat, are co-dominant. The canopy is intermittent or continuous; the herbaceous layer is open to continuous and diverse. This community is typically found on south-facing slopes and headlands in shallow loam and clay soils that may be rocky (CNPS, 2022a, b). Coast prickly pear is the dominant species of this mapped land cover. This community is categorized as vulnerable (S3 and G4), which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.

This vegetation community is considered sensitive by CDFW. (CDFW, 2022c, NatureServe, 2022a).

Developed/Ornamental

Approximately 25.28 acres of the developed/ornamental land cover type occurs in the BSA. includes areas that often support man-made structures such as houses, sidewalks, buildings, parks, water tanks, flood control channels and transportation infrastructure (streets, bridges and culverts), as well as turf lawns and other landscaped areas containing non-native, ornamental plant species. Within the BSA, the Developed/Ornamental land cover type comprises single-family residential homes and associated paved surfaces such as roadways and driveways, utility structures, and landscaped gardens and yards with ornamental trees and plants.

This land cover type is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c; NatureServe, 2022a).

Pepper tree groves (*Schinus* [*molle, terebinthifolius*] - *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance)

Approximately 0.81 acre of Pepper tree or Myoporum groves *(Schinus [molle, terebinthifolius] - Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance (Pepper tree groves) occurs on the project site. This semi-natural alliance is characterized by the dominance of *Myoporum laetum, Schinus molle* or *Schinus terebinthifolius* in the tree canopy; shrubs can occur infrequently or commonly (CNPS, 2022a, b). In the BSA, this vegetation community is dominated by the non-native Peruvian pepper tree, which is currently assigned a limited rating on the California Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal IPC, 2022). See **Appendix C**, *Biological Resources Evaluation* for defined Cal-IPC ratings and criteria for the rating system.

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c).

Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields (*Brassica nigra - Centaurea* [*solstitialis, melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)

Approximately 10.89 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields (upland mustard fields) were identified in the BSA in senesced, post-fruiting, "mature" condition. Upland mustard fields are characterized by the dominance of black mustard, short-podded mustard, or other mustards occurring with non-native plants in densities greater than 80 percent of relative cover in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous. This community is typically found on fallow fields, rangelands, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, riparian areas, cleared roadsides, waste places in clay to sandy loam soils (CNPS, 2022a, b).

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c, NatureServe, 2022a).

Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields, Mowed (Brassica nigra - Centaurea [*solstitialis, melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)

Approximately 16.71 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields (Upland mustard fields) were identified in the BSA in a manicured "mowed" condition. Mowed areas are generally associated with fire clearance (fuel modification) requirements within 200 feet of dwelling structures. Upland mustard fields are characterized by the dominance of black mustard, short-podded mustard, or other mustards occurring with non-native plants in densities greater than 80 percent of relative cover in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous. This community is typically found on fallow fields, rangelands, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, riparian areas, cleared roadsides, waste places in clay to sandy loam soils (CNPS, 2022a, b).

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022c, NatureServe, 2022a).

Direct impacts to vegetation communities have immediate consequences, such as the changes that occur when land is cleared for permanent development and vegetation communities are altered or removed during project activities. Direct permanent impacts include all areas within the limits of activities on project sites. **Appendix C,** *Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE)* provides the approximate acreages of each plant community and non-vegetated feature that is anticipated to be directly impacted by project activities. Calculations were based on existing APNs (not including conservation easements) in conjunction with vegetation mapping from field surveys and aerial imagery (see **Appendix C,** BRE Figure 10, *Land Cover Types Impact Areas Overview* and Figures 10a through 10e, *Land Cover Impacts*).

A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing. Coast live oak woodland and forest, and California walnut groves found on a project site are considered as locally and regional rare, unique and/or uncommon; and/or regionally rare vegetation communities; that is, communities that are rare or uncommon in a local or regional context and, as such, would meet the CEQA definition of a rare species (CEQA § 15380). The loss of onsite populations of coast live oak woodland and forest and California walnut groves would be potentially significant from a project and cumulative perspective under CEQA.

Indirect impacts to vegetation communities result in secondary consequences and are likely to be temporary. Indirect impacts could occur to vegetation communities within areas located adjacent to project sites. Examples of indirect, temporary impacts include the effects of fugitive dust and mud

splatter created by construction activities. Construction-generated fugitive dust and mud splatter can adversely affect vegetation communities by settling on plant surfaces and inhibiting metabolic processes such as photosynthesis and respiration. Construction-related erosion, runoff, siltation, sedimentation, soil compaction, and alteration of drainage patterns could affect vegetation communities by altering conditions within the BSA such that they become unsuitable for survival of these communities.

Implementation of a project could result in indirect impacts to the coast live oak woodland and forest and California walnut groves communities onsite through alteration of drainage patterns which alter the quantity of available water (via stormwater) to these communities; loss of vertical and horizontal structural complexity; and loss of understory species diversity. Indirect impacts to coast live oak woodland and forest and to California walnut groves meet or exceed significance thresholds and are considered significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of a project pursuant to the proposed MCTA could result in direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities (see **Table 4.4-2**). These impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be significant; therefore, mitigation measures are required.

Implementation of **BIO-1,** *Vegetation Community Replacement Plan*, would require projects to either avoid areas of protected sensitive vegetation communities, including California walnut groves, coast live oak woodland and forest, coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, and/or California buckwheat scrub If these communities cannot be avoided, then, mitigation measure **BIO-1** would require projects to provide compensatory mitigation for impacted vegetation communities in the form of mitigation bank credits or the payment of in-lieu fees to a mitigation bank.

In addition to protecting sensitive vegetation communities designated by CDFW, mitigation measure **BIO-1** may also serve to satisfy the requirements of the City of San Dimas tree protection ordinances (§§ 16.42.020, 16.42.090, 18.162.060, 18.162. 070, and 18.162.100) as mandated by the City's required tree removal permit for Mature Significant Trees (see MM **BIO-18**).

Mitigation measure **BIO-2**, *Project Limits and Designated Areas*, will specify the limits of ground and vegetation disturbance or removal, and ensure that project-related work limits are delineated and clearly visible to work crews; work crews will be restricted to working within these limits, as described in **Section 7.2**.

Mitigation Measure **BIO-3**, *General Vegetation and Wildlife Avoidance*, will require that removal of native vegetation shall be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent possible. Temporarily impacted areas shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

Level of Significance with Mitigation Incorporated

Direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities designated by CDFW would occur as a result of project activities pursuant to the proposed MCTA 20-0005. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1, BIO-2,** and **BIO-3** would minimize or avoid potential impacts to special-status vegetation communities, such as California walnut groves, coast live oak woodland and forest, coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, and/or California buckwheat scrub within

the property of an applicant, requiring compensatory mitigation, delineating work areas, and restoring temporarily impacted areas.

Projects would have substantial adverse effects-to sensitive natural communities (see **Appendix C-1**, *Lot-Specific Impacts*) however, with implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, and **BIO-3**, potential impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

UltraSystems biologists reviewed aerial imagery and data from the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) to identify natural and man-made drainages (rivers, streams, creeks), open water (lakes, ponds, etc.), and other features that may be subject to federal or state jurisdictional authority within the BSA (i.e., waters of the U.S. and State, including wetlands; see **Figure 4.4-6**). They also reviewed USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map for the *San Dimas* Quadrangle to identify potential presence or absence of waterways within the BSA.

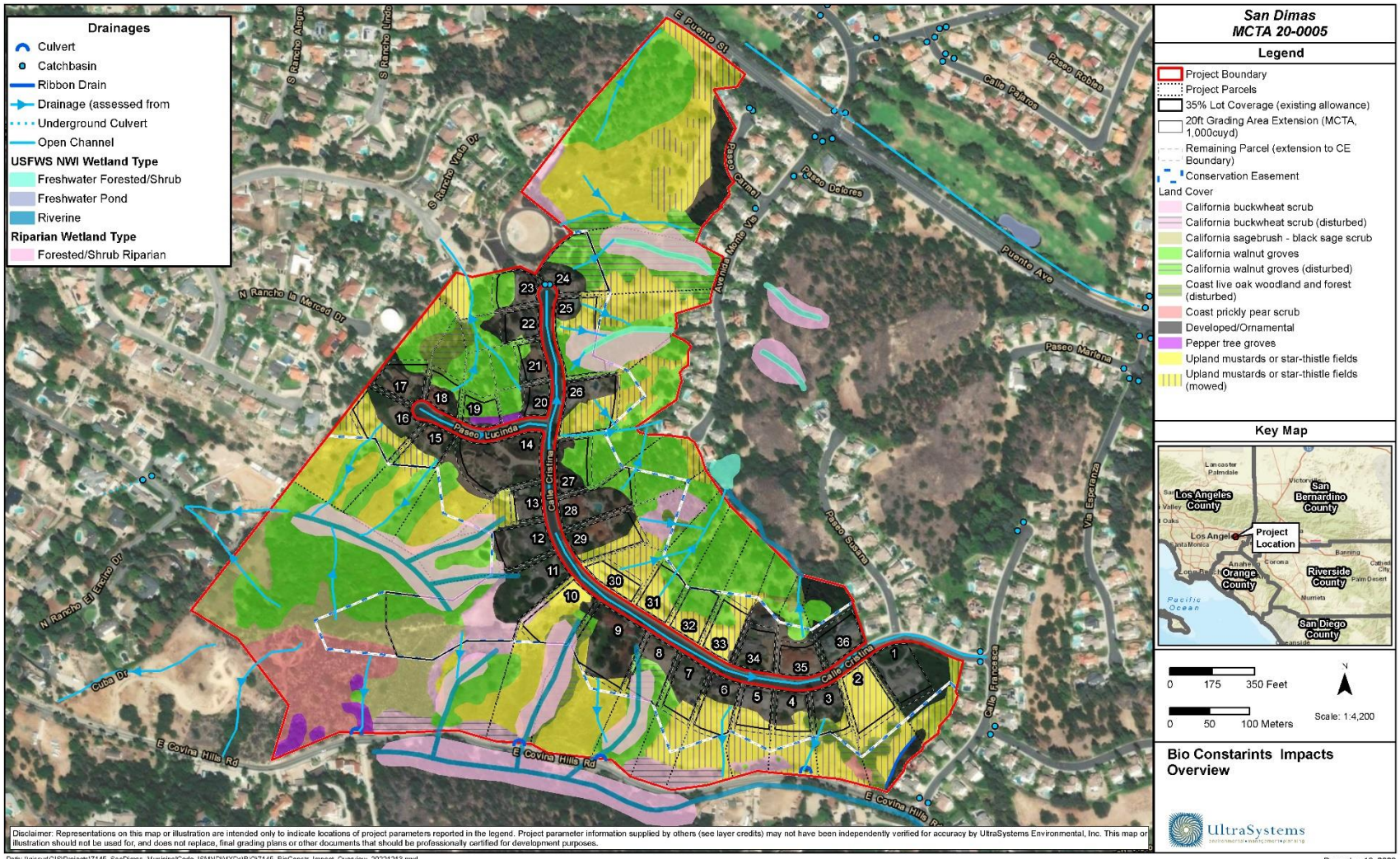
The BSA contains NWI-mapped features including freshwater forested/shrub wetlands, riverine areas, and forested/shrub riparian areas, as well as data from the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). During the survey, evidence of hydrologic features such as streams, wetlands, and ponds were evaluated. During the biological surveys, UltraSystems biologists observed hydrologic features including vegetated riverine wetlands (e.g., riparian areas); additional potential drainages were also mapped using topographic maps. These features are shown on **Figure 4.4-6**. Based on these reviews, the biologists identified multiple potential waters of the U.S. and/or State within the BSA.

Potential Impacts to Waters of the U.S. and/or State

Direct impacts to waters of the U.S. and State (including, but not limited to, wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent streams, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat) have immediate consequences, such as the changes that occur when land is cleared and graded for permanent development and waters of the U.S. and State are altered or permanently filled in during project activities. Examples of potential direct impacts which could destroy or significantly impact water features include any ground-disturbing activities, such as grading, clearing, disking, grubbing, excavation, trenching, paving, or compacting that would permanently remove or alter water features. Other examples of potential direct impacts to water features include filling, stockpiling, channelization, bank stabilization, road crossings, or other permanent drainage modification.

Indirect impacts to water features, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat result in secondary consequences and are likely to be temporary during project activities, but they could also be long-term as a result of the introduction of impervious surfaces and permanent development. Indirect impacts from implementation of the proposed MCTA could occur within areas adjacent to a project site, including conservation easements, and eventually within downstream areas and receiving waters (e.g., Walnut Creek). Construction-related pollutants including the accidental release of hazardous materials, fugitive dust and siltation/sedimentation, as well as erosion, increased runoff, and soil compaction could adversely affect water features, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat. Alteration of drainage patterns could affect downstream water features, plants, and habitat by redirecting water flow and runoff to new areas.

Figure 4.4-6
BIOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS



The BSA contains waters of the U.S. and State; water which drains from the site into gutters or storm drains ultimately discharge into Walnut Creek. Project implementation would have significant direct and indirect impacts to water features, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat both within the BSA and in receiving waters, such as Walnut Creek. Projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA 20-0005 may have significant impacts to waters of the U.S. and State, including wetlands; therefore, mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

MM BIO-17: Jurisdictional Delineation Survey and Report

Applicants of grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to contract with an authorized biologist to conduct a jurisdictional delineation assessment on their property to determine the presence and extent of potential waters of the U.S. or State (including but not limited to wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent drainages, and associated vegetation communities) that would be subject to the jurisdictional authority of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB, as represented by the Los Angeles RWQCB), and CDFW. If the assessment determines that the subject property may contain waters of the U.S. or State, a jurisdictional delineation survey is required.

Upon completion of the survey, waters of the U.S or State, if present on the applicant's property, would be mapped and described in a jurisdictional delineation report that meets or exceeds the report standards of the USACE, Los Angeles District office. The report would include a determination of potential impacts to waters of the U.S. or State (including associated vegetation communities) that would result from the applicant's project, quantify the area (in acres and square feet) of impacts to waters under the jurisdiction of each agency, and provide a list of permits, authorizations, and agreements required by the applicant from each agency. The report would also recommend impact avoidance and/or minimization measures and best management practices, and compensatory mitigation, as applicable.

Level of Significance with Mitigation Incorporated

The literature search and field surveys determined that the BSA contains waters of the U.S. and State, including riverine and riparian areas. The City of San Dimas, pursuant to § VI(D)(8) of the MS4 permit, will require the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss, and impacts to water quality including those resulting from the discharge of construction wastes within the planning area and to receiving waters (e.g., Walnut Creek).

With regard to the significance criterion for jurisdictional areas, the project is anticipated to result in substantial adverse effect to waters under the jurisdiction of USACE, CDFW, RWQCB; however, implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-17** will minimize or avoid impacts to waters of the U.S. and State (including aquatic and riparian habitat), and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

A wildlife corridor is a connection of habitat, generally native vegetation, which joins two or more larger areas of similar habitat that are otherwise separated by natural barriers, changes in vegetation composition, or land permanently altered for human activities (e.g., parks, cemeteries), and by infrastructure, including roads, railroads, residential development, or fencing. When native vegetation is cleared, fragmented patches of open space or isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat are created. Fragmentation and habitat loss are the two main contributors to continuing biodiversity decline. The main goal of corridors is to facilitate movement of individuals, through dispersal, seasonal migration, and movement for foraging, breeding, cover, etc. Corridors allow for physical and genetic exchange between isolated wildlife populations and are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes, including allowing for the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations and higher species diversity.

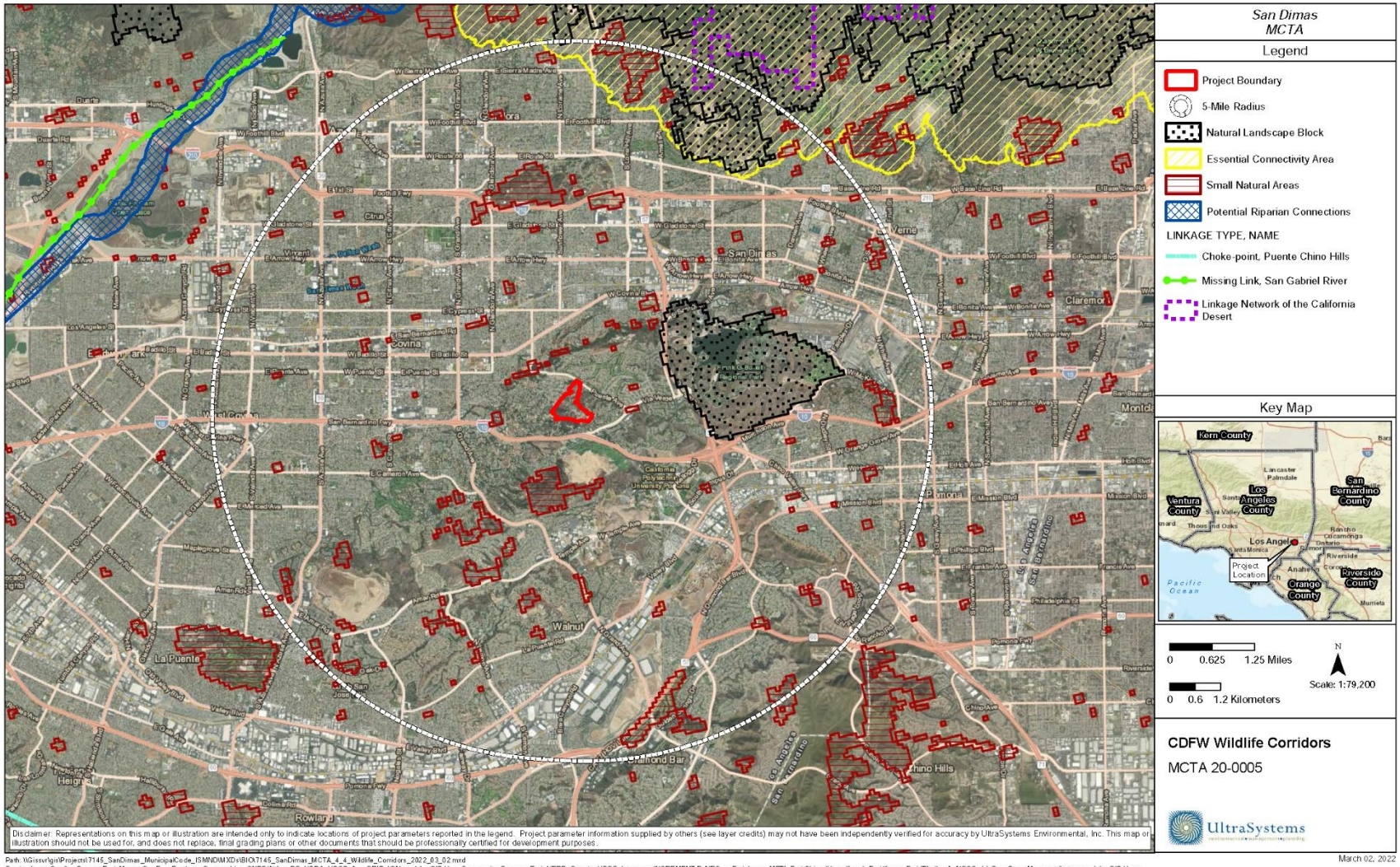
Wildlife corridors may either be contiguous strips of vegetation and habitat, such as ridgelines or riverbeds, or intermittent patches of habitat or physical features spaced closely enough to allow safe travel. Corridors can be natural, such as a riparian corridor, or man-made, such as culverts, tunnels, drainage pipes, walls, underpasses, overpasses, or streets. Man-made corridors are often referred to as "wildlife crossings" and they allow wildlife to pass over, under, or through physical barriers that otherwise hinder movement. Wildlife corridors also vary greatly in size, shape, and composition.

The BSA does not overlap with CDFW Essential Connectivity Areas, Natural Landscape Blocks, or other wildlife corridors. The nearest Small Natural Area is Via Verde Park, less than 0.75-mile east of the BSA; the nearest Natural Landscape Block is approximately 1.5 miles east of the BSA at Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park (CDFW, 2022a; see **Figure 4.4-7**). The Angeles National Forest, approximately five miles north of the BSA, is the nearest Essential Connectivity Area (Google Earth Pro, 2022; CDFW, 2022a).

Due to the urbanization of the region, movement of some mammals that require larger dispersal distances would likely be deterred. Species that are less restricted in movement and/or are well-adapted to urbanized areas such as raccoon, skunk, coyote, and mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) likely move through areas of the BSA. The project area and a portion of the BSA support habitat, including movement habitat, for species on a local scale (habitat for reptiles, bird, and mammal species), and likely facilitates wildlife movement for some larger wildlife species on a regional scale.

Predators (e.g., coyotes) and smaller mammals (e.g., raccoons [*Procyon lotor*] and striped skunks [*Mephitis mephitis*]) are known to use medium- to low-density residential neighborhoods, golf courses, and washes for hunting and foraging, using washes (natural and channelized), culverts, underpasses, and city streets for travelling, often but not necessarily limited to overnight hours when human activity decreases (Baker and Timm, 1998). Urban areas provide a unique ecosystem with ecological opportunity in the form of anthropogenic food sources such as discarded human food, pet food, human-associated fruits, and domestic animals (Larson et. al., 2020). Observations recorded during the biological surveys, including the coyote observed on the BSA, and examination of aerial imagery indicate that the BSA acts as a hunting, foraging, and movement area, and the BSA and surrounding areas are suitable wildlife movement corridors.

Figure 4.4-7
CDFW WILDLIFE CORRIDORS



A review of aerial imagery and observations recorded during the biological surveys, including the coyote observed on the BSA, and examination of aerial imagery indicate that the BSA acts as a hunting, foraging, and movement area, and the BSA and surrounding areas are suitable wildlife movement corridors. Additionally, the BSA supports habitat for bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

Direct impacts to wildlife corridors and crossings occur as a result of loss of cover and hunting or foraging habitat for wildlife species utilizing these areas. Direct impacts to bat maternity roosts and hibernacula occurs when trees and vegetation are cleared, removing suitable habitat for maternity roosts and hibernation sites.

Indirect impacts to wildlife corridors occur when vegetation removal results in fragmented patches of open space or isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. Because wildlife corridors facilitate movement of individuals through dispersal, seasonal migration, and movement for foraging, breeding, and cover, corridors allow for physical and genetic exchange between isolated wildlife populations and are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes, including allowing for the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations and higher species diversity.

Indirect impacts to bat maternity roosts and hibernacula occur when removal of vegetation reduces available habitat for insects, reptiles, and small mammal species which in turn reduces the available area for hunting and foraging.

Increased lighting and level of human activity would result in indirect impacts to both wildlife corridors and bat maternity roost and hibernacula.

Increased lighting and level of human activity would result in indirect impacts to both wildlife corridors and bat maternity roost and hibernacula.

Wildlife corridors and native wildlife nursery sites are anticipated to be impacted as a result of project activities. Because Small Natural Areas occur on all sides of the planning area and a Natural Landscape Block (i.e., Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park) is located approximately 1.5 miles east of the planning area, the loss of open space and vegetation within the planning area, combined with the loss of habitat for bat maternity roosts and hibernacula, would be a potentially significant impact; therefore, mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

To minimize or avoid impacts to wildlife corridors, bat maternity roosts, and hibernacula, mitigation measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, **BIO-3**, **BIO-11**, and **BIO-16** will be implemented to minimize or avoid removal of native vegetation and other habitat. Implementation of these mitigation measures would preserve valuable resources essential to wildlife corridors, bat maternity roosts, and hibernacula, and preserve native vegetation and habitat which supports hunting and foraging areas. Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-11** will identify existing maternity roost or hibernacula minimize or avoid impacts to them by safely evicting non-breeding bats, establishing avoidance buffers, or replacing roosts at a suitable location.

Level of Significance with Mitigation Incorporated

The literature review and field surveys determined that the planning area functions as a wildlife corridor and potentially contains native wildlife nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts). With implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, **BIO-3**, **BIO-11**, and **BIO-16**, impacts to wildlife corridors and native wildlife nursery sites would be less than significant.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The Chapter 18.62 Tree Preservation Ordinance of the San Dimas Municipal Code states the goal of protecting and preserving mature significant trees, as well as "*other trees which are determined to be desirable".* The Tree Preservation Ordinance defines a mature significant tree as follows:

> *Any tree within the city of an oak genus which measures eight inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any other species of tree that measures ten inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches.*

Removal or relocation of mature significant trees must be approved by the director of development services or the development plan review board. Section 18.162.020 defines removal to include:

> *Any act which will cause a mature significant tree to die, including but not limited to acts which inflict damage upon the root system or other parts of the tree by fire, cutting, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery, or by changing the natural grade of land by excavation or filling the drip line area around the trunk*.

Future removal or relocation of mature significant trees must be approved by the director of development services or the development plan review board. This approval is subject to conditions as deemed necessary to implement the provisions of the ordinance. No protected tree shall be removed or otherwise destroyed unless a tree removal permit has been approved by the director.

The BSA supports many mature significant trees which, due to their trunk diameter and/or total circumference of combined trunks, would require a tree removal permit as per the ordinance (see **Appendix C,** *Biological Resources Evaluation* for a full discussion of this ordinance).

The removal of the existing protected trees on a project site would cause direct impacts as a result of construction of the project. Other direct impacts to trees scheduled for preservation is that ground-disturbing construction activities such as grading, disking, excavating, soil compaction, and operation of heavy equipment could damage lateral tree roots that extend beyond the tree protection zone.

Potential indirect impacts to mature significant trees on a project site include increased dust levels. Dust generated during project activities may have indirect impacts to the preservation of protected trees. Dust can coat the leaves throughout a tree's canopy and reduce the tree's ability to conduct photosynthetic processes necessary for growth and survival.

Removal of mature significant trees within individual project sites pursuant to the proposed MCTA 20-0005 would be potentially significant (see **Section 4.4[b]**), and mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures

To minimize impacts to the root system or other parts of protected trees, mitigation measure **BIO-18** will be implemented in Lots 1 through 36 (see **Table 4.4-2**); **BIO-18**, *Mature Significant Tree Protection Measures*, requires mitigation for trees permitted by the City for removal.

Mitigation measure **BIO-1** will also be implemented as described in **Section 4.4(b)**.

MM BIO-18: Mature Significant Tree Protection Measures

There are numerous trees in the project areas that are designated as "mature significant trees" as per the City's tree preservation ordinance. Refer to Section **3.3.2** of the BRE (**Appendix C**) for an expanded discussion of the tree ordinance.

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, in accordance with the tree preservation ordinance, a certified arborist will conduct a complete tree inventory of the project site and adjacent areas within the property of the applicant, including conservation easements. The tree inventory will include the location, species, estimated height, canopy dripline (estimate if inaccessible), health, and diameter(s) (see measurement requirements below). Transplantable saplings will also be noted.

Measurements. The trunk diameter must be measured at a point thirty-six inches above the ground at the base of the tree. Mature significant trees include:

- Any tree of the Genus *Quercus* (oak) measuring greater than eight inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or
- Any other species of tree that measures ten inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or
- Any multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches.

The ordinance also requires that no significant trees shall be removed or relocated on an undeveloped area of a property without first submitting an arborist report and obtaining a tree removal permit from the City's Development Services, Planning Division.

The arborist report will incorporate the aforementioned tree inventory criteria, as well as provisions for disease management using best available management practices including: (1) treated infected trees before removing them from the project site; (2) cleaning and disinfecting all pruning and power tools before and after use to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pathogens; (3) and irrigation avoidance within oak tree canopies. Recommendations for onsite and/or offsite replanting methods will be provided. It is suggested that the City require replanting efforts to mimic the surrounding landscape and avoid separate landscape tree plantings as replacement, which do not meet the definition of CEQA for appropriate mitigation to less than a significant level.

Section 18.162.060 Conditions Imposed of the Tree Preservation Ordinance:

- *Tree relocation and/or two for one replacement with minimum fifteen-gallon box tree(s), or other replacement of equivalent value and size, within the subject property. The two for one replacement ratio may be reduced as determined by the final decision-making body, if a minimum of one of the following additional findings are made: (1) The reduced replacement requirement is consistent with the purposes of this chapter, (2) the tree(s) in question are located where the impact of the tree removal on the community is limited (such as trees in a*

generally flat portion of the rear yard of a single-family house that are deemed to have less public benefit).;

- *When on-site features, project constraints, and/or other considerations exist which prevent reasonable on-site relocation, relocation to an approved off-site location shall be permitted;*

- *If said conditions are imposed, the owner will be responsible for all replacement and relocated trees for a minimum period of two years. If during this time the tree(s) is (are) declared unhealthy by a certified arborist as set forth in Section 18.162.090, the diseased trees shall be removed and replaced at the cost of the applicant, as set forth in Section 18.162.100*

- *A maintenance agreement shall be submitted by the applicant and established for each replaced and relocated tree. The maintenance agreement and maintenance responsibility shall be transferred with the sale of the property if title to the property is transferred within the specified maintenance period.* (Ord. 1165 § 4, 2006))

If approved by the City, compensatory mitigation may occur through a fee payment into a local mitigation bank and/or through development and implementation of an HMMP (see **BIO-1**).

Replanting may occur onsite or offsite (within the reserved open space conservation easement) as "restoration/rehabilitation" and/or "enhancement."." The conservation easement must allow for habitat restoration activities if available as an option. The replacement plantings will be planted to mimic the surrounding natural habitat in an effort to retain the functions and values per each tree-dominated vegetation community. Individual disjointed plantings will be avoided to the maximum extent feasible, in an effort to maintain or prevent net loss of the existing surrounding landscape.

Upon City approval, **BIO-1** may fully mitigate for **BIO-18**, This mitigation will satisfy the City's Tree Preservation and Protection ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 106.39) and will ensure equal or superior ecological viability as required in the FEIR, General Plan, and as per CEQA § 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions.

Level of Significance with Mitigation Incorporated

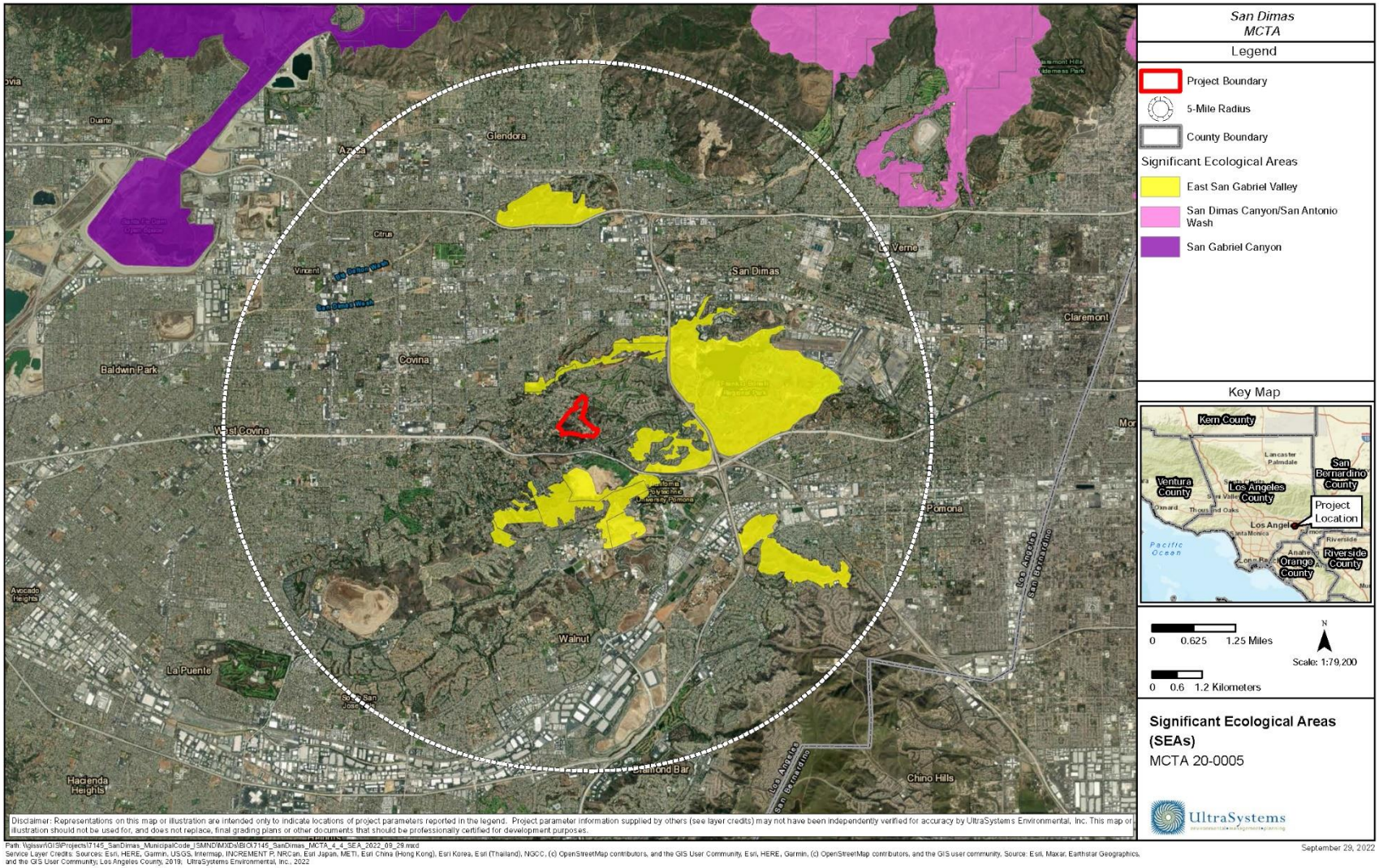
Potential project impacts to protected trees that are not covered by the City of San Dimas Tree Removal Permit would be impacted during project-related activities. Implementing mitigation measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-18** will minimize the significant impacts to protected and mature significant trees to a less than significant level.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact

The East San Gabriel Valley Significant Ecological Area (SEA) is located in the easternmost portion of the San Gabriel Valley, which includes the San Jose Hills (see **Figure 4.4-8**). The area represents several ridgelines and hilltops and a major drainage at the eastern end of the San Jose Hills which have been surrounded by urban development over the past four decades. The largest component of this SEA is Frank G. Bonelli Regional County Park (Bonelli Park) and a portion of Walnut Creek Park.

Figure 4.4-8
SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGLICAL AREAS (SEAs)



Components of the East San Gabriel SEA are within approximately 0.5-mile of the BSA; however, the BSA does not intersect with nor is it immediately adjacent to these SEA components.

The BSA is located less than 1.5 miles from designated critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher within and surrounding Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park (see **Figure 4.4-9**). Additionally, the BSA is less than one mile north of designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher which is mapped along the south-facing slopes of the San Jose Hills from northwest of the I-10/SR-57 Interchange to Highway 39 (Azusa Avenue) in West Covina. However, the BSA is not located within or adjacent to this critical habitat.

No direct or indirect impacts to critical habitat are anticipated as a result of construction of the project.

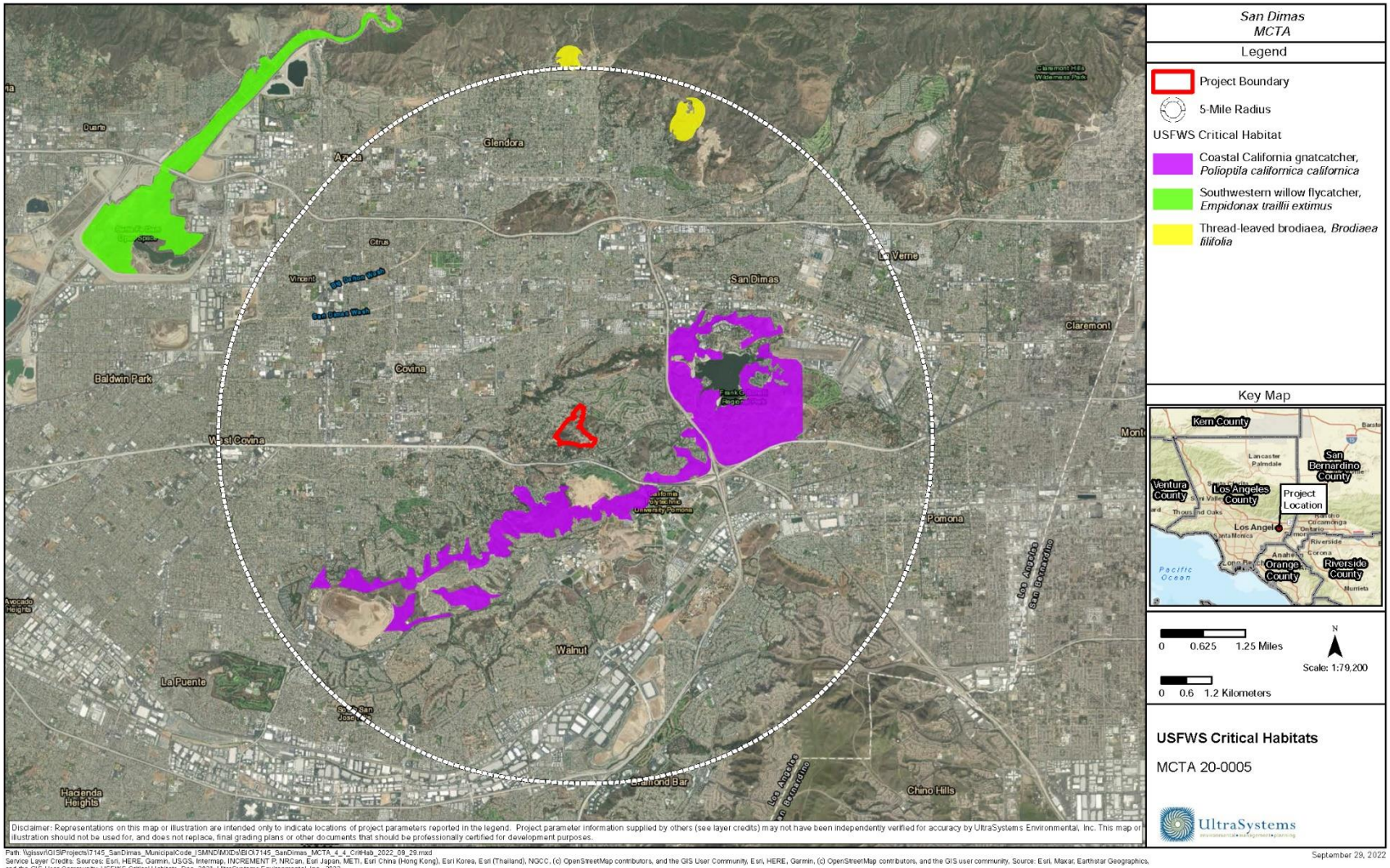
Mitigation Measures

Critical habitat is not anticipated to be significantly impacted; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance

Neither the East San Gabriel SEA nor critical habitat within the vicinity of the BSA are anticipated to be impacted by implementation of the proposed MCTA; therefore, no impact will occur.

Figure 4.4-9
USFWS CRITICAL HABITATS



4.5 Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?		**X**		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?		**X**		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		**X**		

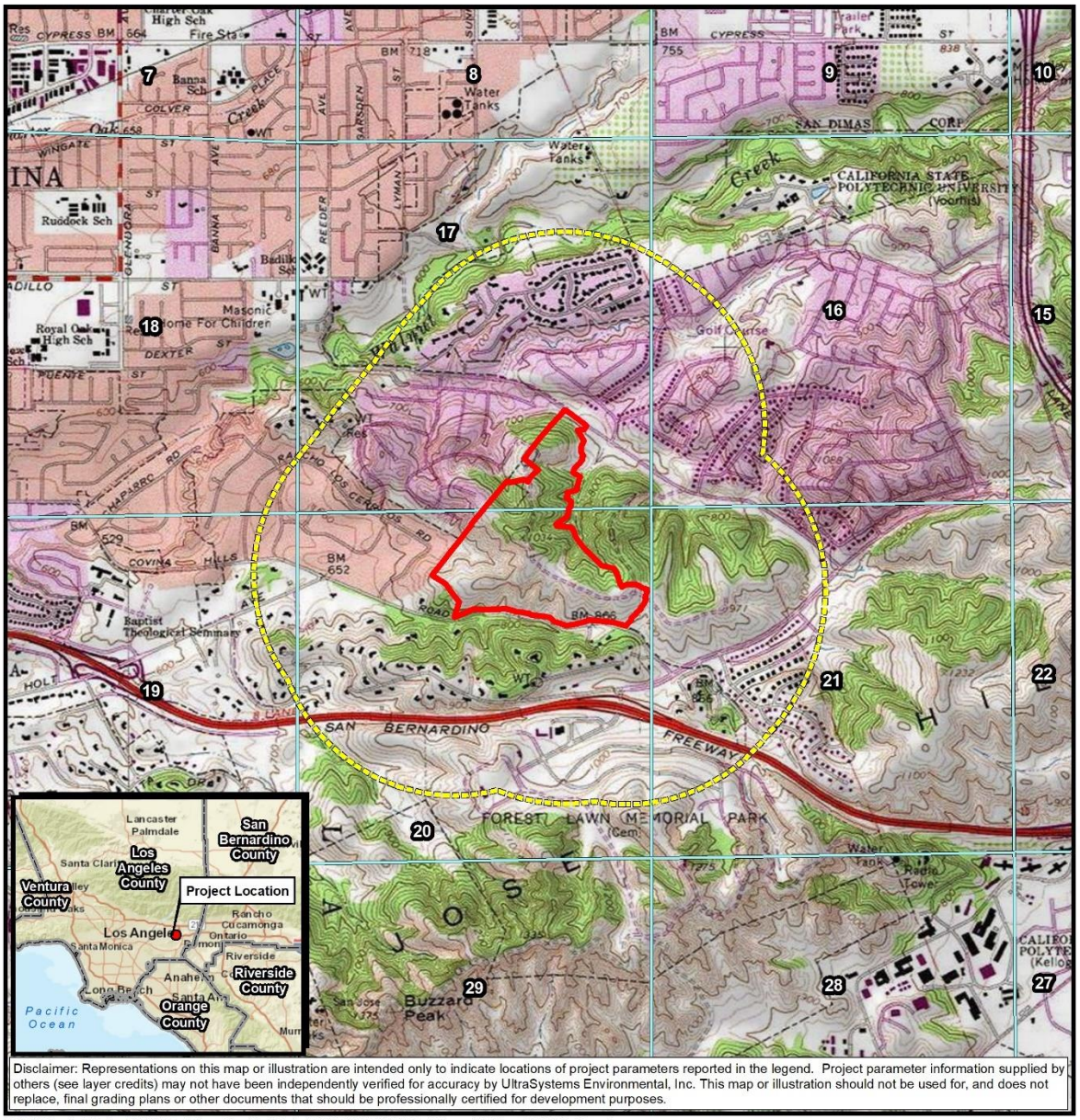
4.5.1 Methods

A cultural resources analysis was conducted for the San Dimas Municipal Code Amendment 20-005 project site (refer to **Figure 4.5-1**) that included a California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton for cultural resources in the project boundary and the 0.5-mile radius on March 9, 2022. Additionally, a request was made to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for potential traditional cultural properties as well as to provide a list of local Native American tribes and tribal representatives to contact. Finally, a pedestrian survey of the project boundary was completed on August 9, 2022. The SCCIC records search was conducted prior to conducting the pedestrian survey. The NAHC request was made on February 28, 2022, and a reply was received on April 15, 2022; letters were sent to the listed tribes on April 17, 2022 (see Attachment C in **Appendix D**).

4.5.2 Existing Conditions

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no historic cultural resources or prehistoric archeological sites have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the 0.5-mile buffer zone, there was one previously recorded prehistoric cultural resource but no historic-era archaeological sites have been recorded. No historic or prehistoric resources were observed during the field survey.

Figure 4.5-1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_4_5_Topo_2022_02_10.mxd
February 10, 2022
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; CA Dept. of Conservation, May 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: San Dimas
Township: 1S Range: 9W
Sections: 17,20

UltraSystems
environmental • management • planning

4.5.3 Analysis of Impacts

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

A historical resource is defined in § 15064.5(a)(3) of the CEQA *Guidelines* as any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Historical resources are further defined as: being associated with significant events, important persons, or distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; representing the work of an important creative individual; or possessing high artistic values. Resources listed in, or determined eligible for, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), included in a local register, or identified as significant in a historic resource survey are also considered as historical resources under CEQA.

Similarly, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (contained in 36 CFR 60.4) are used to evaluate resources when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Specifically, the NRHP criteria state that eligible resources comprise districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that: (a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as a result of a project or development is considered a significant impact on the environment. Substantial adverse change is defined as physical demolition, relocation, or alteration of a resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired. Direct impacts are those that cause substantial adverse physical change to a historic property. Indirect impacts are those that cause substantial adverse change to the immediate surroundings of a historic property, such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.

The cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC determined that five historic-era resources have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the area of potential effect (APE) of the project boundary (Table 1.3-1 in **Appendix D**), but none of them has been recorded within the APE. All of the sites are historic and the majority are residential sites.

According to records at the SCCIC, two previous cultural resource surveys have included a portion of the project area, and 21 surveys have been conducted within the 0.5-mile radius project buffer but not within the project APE (**Appendix D**).

As a result of the field survey, no historic buildings were identified within the project site. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. Therefore, it is unlikely that historical and archaeological resources would be adversely affected by construction of the project. However, grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and may result in the unanticipated discovery of unique historic and/or prehistoric

archeological resources. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1** and **CUL-2** described below would ensure that impacts on historical and archaeological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

MM CUL-1 Prior to the commencement of grading or excavation, workers conducting construction activities and their foremen will receive Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training from a qualified archaeologist regarding the potential for sensitive archaeological and paleontological resources to be unearthed during grading activities. The workers will be directed to report any unusual specimens of bone, stone, ceramics or other archaeological artifacts or features observed during grading and/or other construction activities to their foremen and to cease grading activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist or Native American cultural monitor is notified of the discovery by the Superintendent of the project site and can assess their significance. The WEAP shall be implemented to educate all construction personnel of the area's environmental conditions and the environmental protection measures that must be adhered to by all workers throughout the duration of project construction.

Training materials shall be language-appropriate for all construction personnel. Upon completion of the WEAP, workers shall sign a form stating that they attended the program, understand all protection measures, and shall abide by all the rules of the WEAP. A record of all trained personnel shall be kept with the construction foreman at the project field construction office and shall be made available to any resource agency personnel. If new construction personnel are added to the project later, the construction foreman shall ensure that new personnel receive training before they start working. The archaeologist shall provide hard copies of the WEAP presentation to the construction foreman.

MM CUL-2 If historical or unique archaeological resources are discovered during construction, the contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the City. An on-call qualified archaeologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). A Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be prepared by the qualified archaeologist. The qualified archaeologist shall recommend the extent of archaeological monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Construction activities may continue on other parts of the site while evaluation and treatment of historical or unique archaeological resources takes place.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1** and **CUL-2** above, potential impacts related to historical and archaeological resources would be less than significant.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

An archaeological resource is defined in § 15064.5(c) of the CEQA Guidelines as a site, area or place determined to be historically significant as defined in § 15064(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or as a unique archaeological resource defined in § 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code as an artifact, object, or site that contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions of public interest or that has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest or best example of its type, or that is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. The level ground surface elevation relative to adjacent roads suggests that the ground on the project site has been minimally disturbed, with the native surface soil remaining. It is unlikely that undisturbed unique archeological resources exist on the project site as determined by the cultural resources investigation conducted by UltraSystems, which included a CHRIS records search of the project site and 0.5-mile radius, a search of the SLF by the NAHC, and a pedestrian field survey.

The cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC determined that there is one known prehistoric cultural resource site recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project boundary (Table 1.3-1 in **Appendix D**). The records search revealed that are no historic resources recorded within 0.5-mile of the project site.

A NAHC SLF search was conducted on and within a 0.5-mile radius around the project site. The NAHC provided a response letter dated April 15, 2022, which stated that there is a record documenting the presence of traditional cultural properties within this area, and to contact the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for more information.

The NAHC also provided UltraSystems with a list of local Native American tribes (including the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation) and specific tribal representatives to contact regarding this project. Subsequently, nine representatives of the seven Native American tribes were contacted with a letter requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area that they could provide, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project. The contacted tribes are:

- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

As noted in **Section 4.5.1**, letters were sent to the nine representatives of seven Native American tribal organizations, including a note to the Gabrielino – Kizh Nation asking about the SLF site. There were no direct responses to the letter and subsequent emails. (refer to **Appendix D** of this IS/MND).

Four telephone calls were placed on July 22, 2022, with no answer and messages left describing the project and requesting a response. These calls were to Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrielino – Kizh Nation; Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Charles Alvarez, Councilmember of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and to Lovina Redner, Tribal Cahir of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Chairperson Anthony Morales, of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that the footprint of the SR-57 and I-10 Freeway are sensitive to the tribe. There are sites at nearby Cal Poly Pomona to the east and Bonelli Park. They recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring using their tribe. Tribal Consultant and Administrator Christina Conley, of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that the tribe has no comment on the project and will leave any comments to their sister tribes. Joseph Ontiveros, of the Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that there are resources in the area that have place names, including sites at Bonelli Park and Cal Poly Pomona campus. The tribe would defer any comments to Chairman Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. No further responses have been received to date. (See Attachment C in **Appendix D.**)

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic sites and isolates on the project site. Based on the results of the records search and the onsite field survey, it is unlikely that cultural resources or tribal resources would be adversely affected by construction of the project. However, grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and may result in the unanticipated discovery of unique historic and/or prehistoric archeological resources. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, implementation of mitigation measure **MM CUL-2** described above would ensure that impacts on archeological resources would be less than significant.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1** and **CUL-2** above, potential impacts related to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

As previously discussed in Section 4.5.3-b above, the project would be built on an area where the much of the land that the amendment would allow to be graded is undisturbed slopes, with native surface that has not been previously graded. No human remains have been previously identified or recorded onsite. It is unlikely that undisturbed unique archaeological resources exist on the project site. The project proposes grading activities for the implementation of infrastructure that includes water, sewer and utility lines. Grading and trenching activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and could result in the unanticipated discovery of unknown human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery, implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-3** and adherence to applicable codes and regulations would ensure that impacts related to the accidental discovery of human remains would be less than significant.

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 identifies procedures for the discovery of human remains. CEQA § 15064.5 indicates the process for determining the significance of impacts on archaeological and historical resources. California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 stipulates the notification process during the discovery of Native American human remains, descendants, disposition of human remains, and associated artifacts.

Mitigation Measure

MM CUL-3 If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery and the County Coroner shall be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner shall determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they shall contact the NAHC. The NAHC shall be responsible for designating the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD (either an individual or sometimes a committee) shall be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD shall make recommendations within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-3** above, potential impacts related to human remains would be less than significant.

4.6 Energy

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			**X**	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			**X**	

4.6.1 Existing Conditions

Electricity

Electricity is supplied to the project site by Southern California Edison (SCE), which provides electricity to the City of San Dimas (Karen Warner Associates, 2013a, p. II-5). SCE provides electricity to the project site from existing electrical service lines.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas is supplied to the project site by SoCalGas, which provides natural gas to the City of San Dimas (Karen Warner Associates, 2013a, p. II-5).

4.6.2 Impact Analysis

a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than Significant Impact

According to the CEQA Guidelines, "uses of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the project may be irreversible since a large commitment of such resources makes removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. Primary impacts and, particularly, secondary impacts (such as highway improvement that provides access to a previously inaccessible area) generally commit future generations to similar uses. Also, irreversible damage can result from environmental accidents associated with the project. Irretrievable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified." (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.2[d]) Therefore, the purpose of this analysis is to identify any significant irreversible environmental effects of project implementation that cannot be avoided.

Construction

The following forms of energy are anticipated to be expended during construction:

- Diesel fuel for off-road equipment (gallons).
- Electricity to deliver water for use in dust control (kilowatt-hours [kWh]).
- Motor vehicle fuel for worker commuting, materials delivery and waste disposal (gallons).

Electricity

During project construction, energy would be consumed in the form of electricity associated with the conveyance and treatment of water used for dust control and, on a limited basis, powering lights, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power.

Due to the fact that electricity usage associated with lighting and construction equipment that utilizes electricity is not easily quantifiable or readily available, the estimated electricity usage during project construction is speculative.

Lighting used during project construction would comply with Title 24 standards/requirements (such as wattage limitations). This compliance would ensure that electricity use during project construction would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy. Lighting would be used in compliance with applicable City of San Dimas Municipal Code requirements to create enough light for safety.

Natural Gas

Construction activities, including the construction of new buildings and facilities, typically do not involve the consumption of natural gas. Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to have a demand for natural gas during project construction.

Transportation Energy

Project construction would consume energy in the form of petroleum-based fuels associated with the use of off-road construction vehicles and equipment on the project site, construction workers' travel to and from the project site, and delivery and haul truck trips hauling solid waste from and delivering building materials to the project site.

During project construction, trucks and construction equipment would be required to comply with the California Air Resources Board's (ARB's) anti-idling regulations. ARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets regulation would also apply (ARB, 2016). Vehicles driven to or from the project site (delivery trucks, construction employee vehicles, etc.) are subject to fuel efficiency standards requirements established by the federal government. Therefore, project construction activities regarding fuel use would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy.

Operation

The project consists of expanding the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot, increasing from 35,000 cy to 36,000 cy. Energy would be consumed during project operations related to space, water conveyance, and vehicle trips of construction equipment. Project operation energy usage, which was estimated by

CalEEMod as part of the greenhouse gas emissions analysis (refer to **Section 4.8**) is shown in **Table 4.6-1.**

Table 4.6-1
ESTIMATED PROJECT OPERATIONAL ENERGY USE

Energy Type	Units	Value	Daily
Onroad Motor Vehicle Travel (gasoline/diesel use)	Gallons gasoline/year	44,589	122
	Gallons diesel/year	3,630	10
Natural Gas Use	1,000 BTU per year	917,715	2,514
Electricity Use	Kilowatt-hours per year	282,886	775

Sources: Onroad Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption calculated by UltraSystems using EMFAC2021(v1.0.2) emissions inventory web platform tool (ARB, 2022) and CalEEMod (2020.4.0) (CAPCOA, 2022); see **Appendix E**.
Natural Gas Use and Electricity Use calculated by UltraSystems with CalEEMod (2020.4.0) (CAPCOA, 2022).

The proposed project would install energy-efficient features. Insulated and glazed windows and low E coating on windows, would be incorporated into building design. Additionally, the proposed project would adhere to applicable federal, state, and local requirements for energy efficiency, including Title 24 standards. The proposed project would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of building energy. Additionally, there would not be any inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary energy usage in comparison to similar development projects of this nature regarding construction-related fuel consumption. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts on energy resources.

Continued use of energy resources is consistent with the anticipated growth within the city and the general vicinity and would not result in energy consumption requiring a significant increase in energy production for the energy provider. Therefore, the energy demand associated with the project would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less Than Significant Impact

Title 24

The proposed project would be in compliance with the California Green Building Standards (CAL Green) Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11), which includes mandatory measures for nonresidential site development, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency, and environmental quality.

City of San Dimas General Plan

Section III, 2014-2021 Housing Element, of the City of San Dimas, states that the City has adopted the latest version of the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, along with all required updates. The City has adopted the State 2010 Green Building Code Standard's within its Municipal Code (Karen Warner Associates, 2013b, p. III-14). The City has completed a greenhouse gas inventory (GHG), and in 2010 adopted an Energy Efficiency & Conservation Strategy which identifies a series of projects to help the City save energy and reduce GHGs (Karen Warner Associates, 2013c, p. V-4).

The proposed project would adhere to applicable federal, state, and local requirements for energy efficiency, including California Code of Regulations Title 24 standards and the City of San Dimas General Plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

4.7 Geology and Soils

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			**X**	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?		**X**		
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?		**X**		
iv) Landslides?		**X**		
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			**X**	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?		**X**		
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?		**X**		
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				**X**
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		**X**		

The project would result in an increase in allowable grading under the Municipal Code. Grading conducted pursuant to such increase is addressed below. The project does not propose development of land uses; thus, impacts caused by operation of land uses are not addressed below.

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Less than Significant Impact

The Alquist-Priolo Zones Special Studies Act defines active faults as those that have experienced surface displacement or movement during the last 11,650 years (i.e., during the Holocene Period). The project site is located in the seismically active region of Southern California; however, no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Hazard Zones and no active faults are mapped in or near the project site. (See Figure 4.7-1.) The nearest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Hazard Zone to the project site is approximately 6.5 miles to the northwest along the Sierra Madre Fault Zone. The nearest mapped active fault to the project site is the Duarte Fault, approximately 4.6 miles to the northwest (CGS, 2022). In addition, the project does not propose development of structures for human occupancy. Project implementation would not cause hazards arising from surface rupture of a known active fault, and no impacts would occur.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The two nearest faults to the project site are the Walnut Creek Fault, approximately 0.5 mile to the north, and the San Jose Fault about 1.5 miles to the south (CGS, 2022; see Figure 4.7-2.) Both the Walnut Creek Fault and the San Jose Fault are known, active earthquake faults.

The project proposes an increase in permissible grading; due to the slopes present within the project site the proximity of the Walnut Creek Fault and the San Jose Fault, applicants for grading permits authorized by the proposed MCTA would be required to obtain site-specific studies as described in mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**.

GEO-1 Preliminary Soil Report. Expansion of grading, as permitted by the MCTA, would require a preliminary soil report, prepared by a civil engineer who is registered by the state. The report would be based upon adequate test borings or excavations as described in §§ 1803.1.1.1 through 1803.1.1.5 of the 2022 (or current) California Building Code.

Soil classification would be based on observation and any necessary tests of the materials disclosed by borings, test pits or other subsurface exploration made in appropriate locations. Additional studies would be made as necessary to evaluate slope stability, soil strength, position and adequacy of load-bearing soils, the effect of moisture variation on soil-bearing capacity, compressibility, liquefaction and expansiveness. The Preliminary Soil Report would provide best management practices for grading and construction and measures to minimize or avoid damage to human life and

property due to erosion or slope failure resulting from weak soils or seismic shaking, compression, liquefaction, and expansion.

GEO-2 Geotechnical Investigations. Due to the proximity of active earthquake faults, expansion of grading, as permitted by the MCTA, would require a geotechnical investigation prepared by a geotechnical engineer who is registered by the state. The geotechnical investigation would be conducted in accordance with §§ 1803.3 through 1803.7 of the 2022 (or current) California Building Code.

The geotechnical investigation would include but not be limited to:

- Slope instability Liquefaction
- Total and differential settlement
- Surface displacement due to faulting or seismically induced lateral spreading or lateral flow
- The potential for liquefaction and soil strength loss evaluated for site peak ground acceleration, earthquake magnitude and source characteristics consistent with the maximum considered earthquake ground motions.

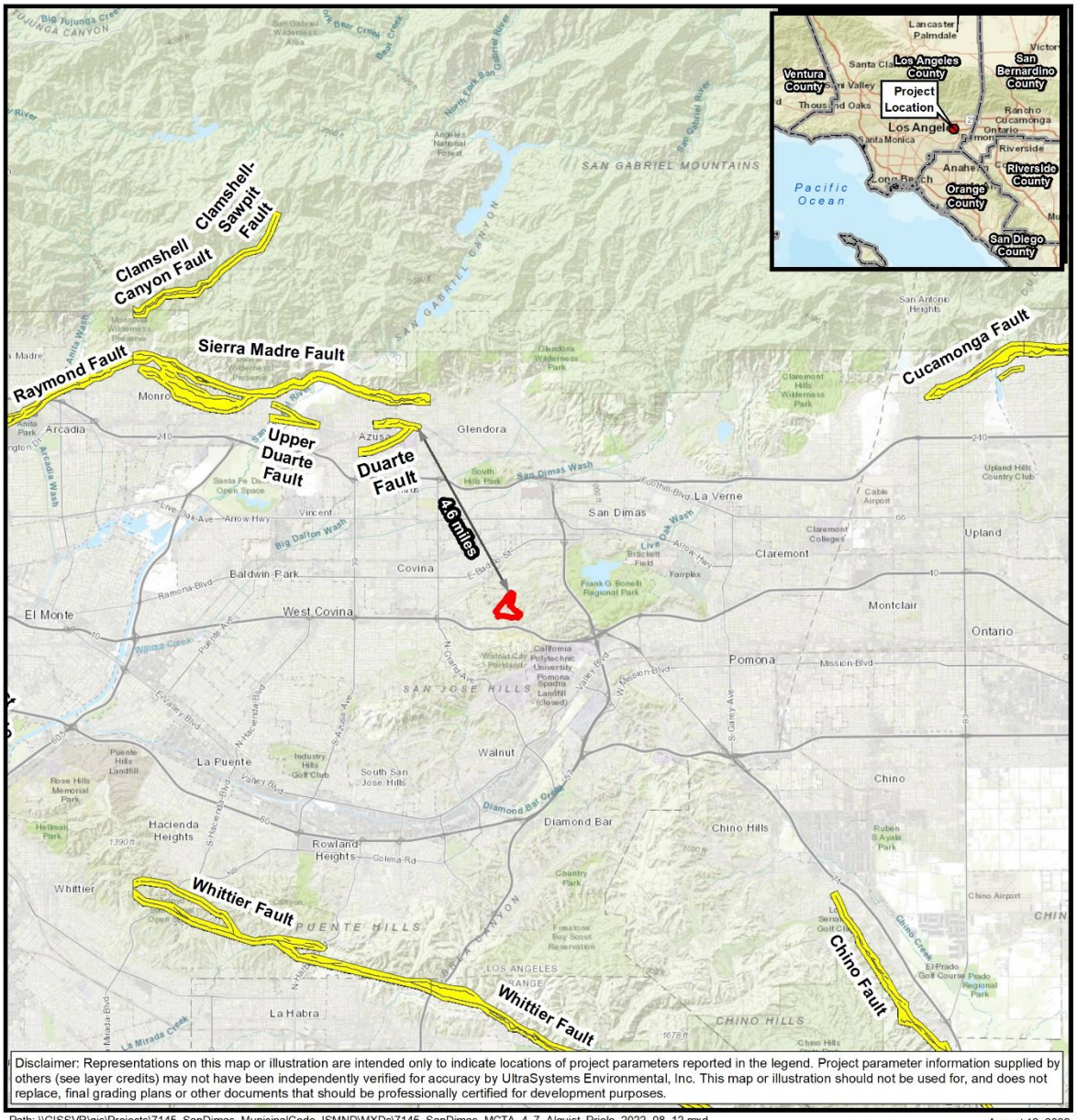
An assessment of potential consequences of liquefaction and soil strength loss including, but not limited to, the following:

- Lateral soil movement
- Lateral soil loads on foundations
- Increases in soil lateral pressures on retaining walls.

The geotechnical investigation report would include provide measures designed to mitigate potential hazards resulting from seismic activity

With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**, implementation of the proposed MCTA would not cause substantial hazards arising from strong ground shaking, and impacts would be less than significant and no additional mitigation would be required.

Figure 4.7-1
ALQUIST PRIOLO FAULT ZONES



Path: \\GISSVR\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_4_7_Alquist_Priolo_2022_08_12.mxd
August 12, 2022
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Seismic Hazards Program, California Geological Survey, California Department of Conservation, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; CA Dept. of Conservation, 2021; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:205,920

N

0 1.625 3.25 Miles

0 1.25 2.5 Kilometers

Legend

Project Boundary

Alquist Priolo Potentially Active Fault

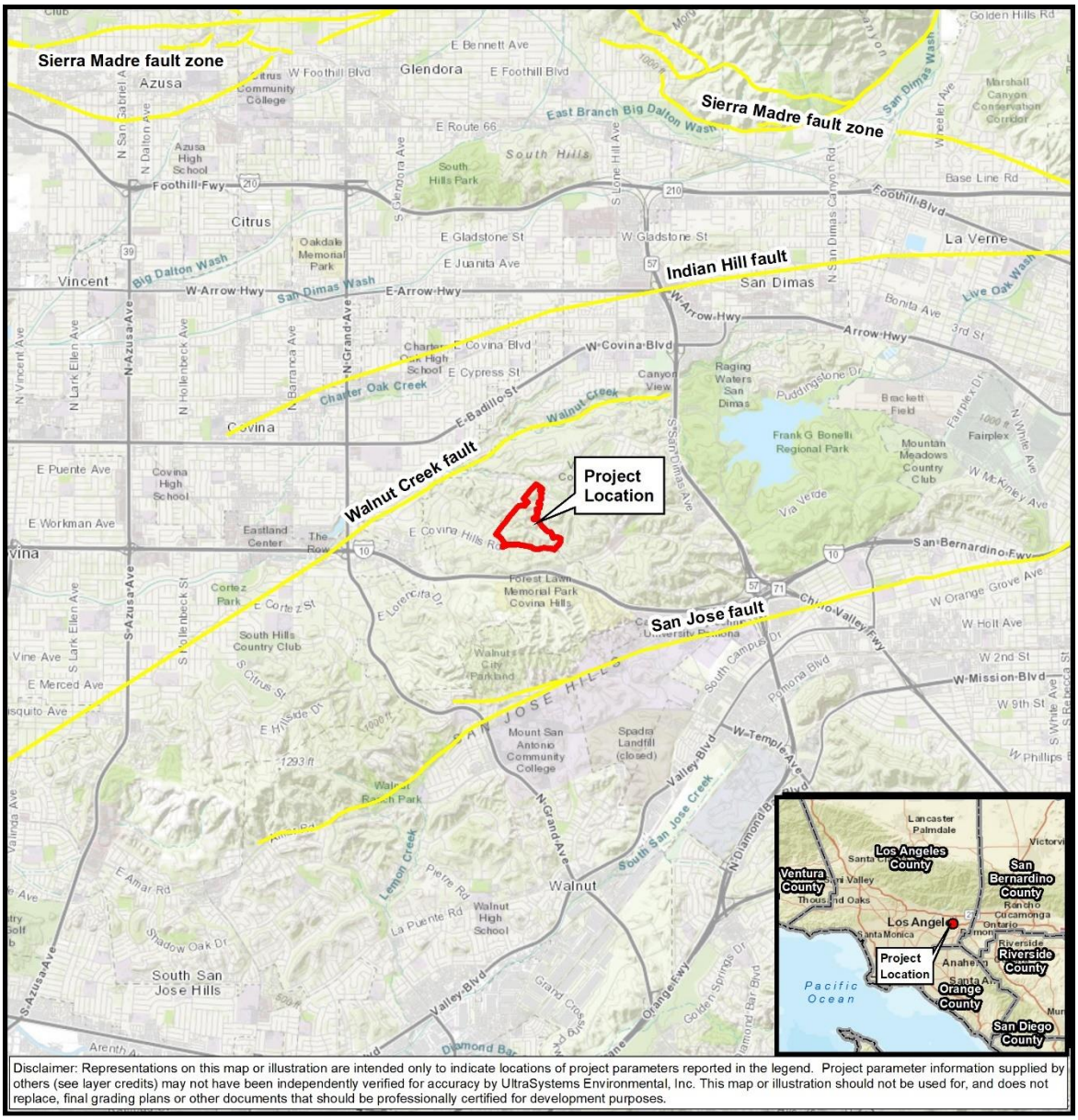
Alquist Priolo Special Study Zone Boundary

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones

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Figure 4.7-2
REGIONALLY ACTIVE FAULTS



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_4_7_Active_Faults_2022_03_08.mxd

March 08, 2022

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; U.S./California Geological Survey, 2006; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:79,200

N

0 0.625 1.25 Miles

0 0.75 1.5 Kilometers

Legend

Project Boundary

Quaternary Fault

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Regionally Active Faults

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iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Liquefaction is the sudden decrease in the strength of cohesionless soils due to dynamic or cyclic shaking. Saturated soils behave temporarily as a viscous fluid (liquefaction) and consequently lose their capacity to support the structures built on them. The potential for liquefaction decreases with increasing clay and gravel content but increases as the ground acceleration and duration of shaking increase. Liquefaction potential has been found to be the greatest where the groundwater level and loose sands occur within 50 feet of the ground surface.

No geotechnical investigation report for the entire project site is available. Geotechnical investigation reports for two properties within the project site are mentioned here referencing examples of conditions onsite. A geotechnical investigation reports for 1532 Calle Cristina determined that that property is underlain by colluvium (soil and rock fragments that have slid to the base of a cliff or slope) underlain by Puente Formation bedrock consisting of thin beds of siltstone interbedded with thin beds of sand (Quartech, 2015). A geotechnical investigation report for 1533 Calle Cristina found the site to be underlain by 12 to 18 inches of loose, dry, disced fill soil underlain by Puente Formation siltstone (Nicoll, 2014). Groundwater was not identified in borings in 1532 Calle Cristina to depths of approximately 35 feet below ground surface (bgs), or in test pits in 1533 Calle Cristina to depths of up to 6 feet bgs (Quartech, 2015; Nicoll, 2014).

Mitigation measure **GEO-2** would require a geotechnical investigation for each grading project conducted pursuant to the proposed MCTA. Mitigation measure **GEO-2** would assess liquefaction potential in rock and soil under their respective project sites and provide any recommendations needed to minimize risks from liquefaction. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and no additional mitigation would be required.

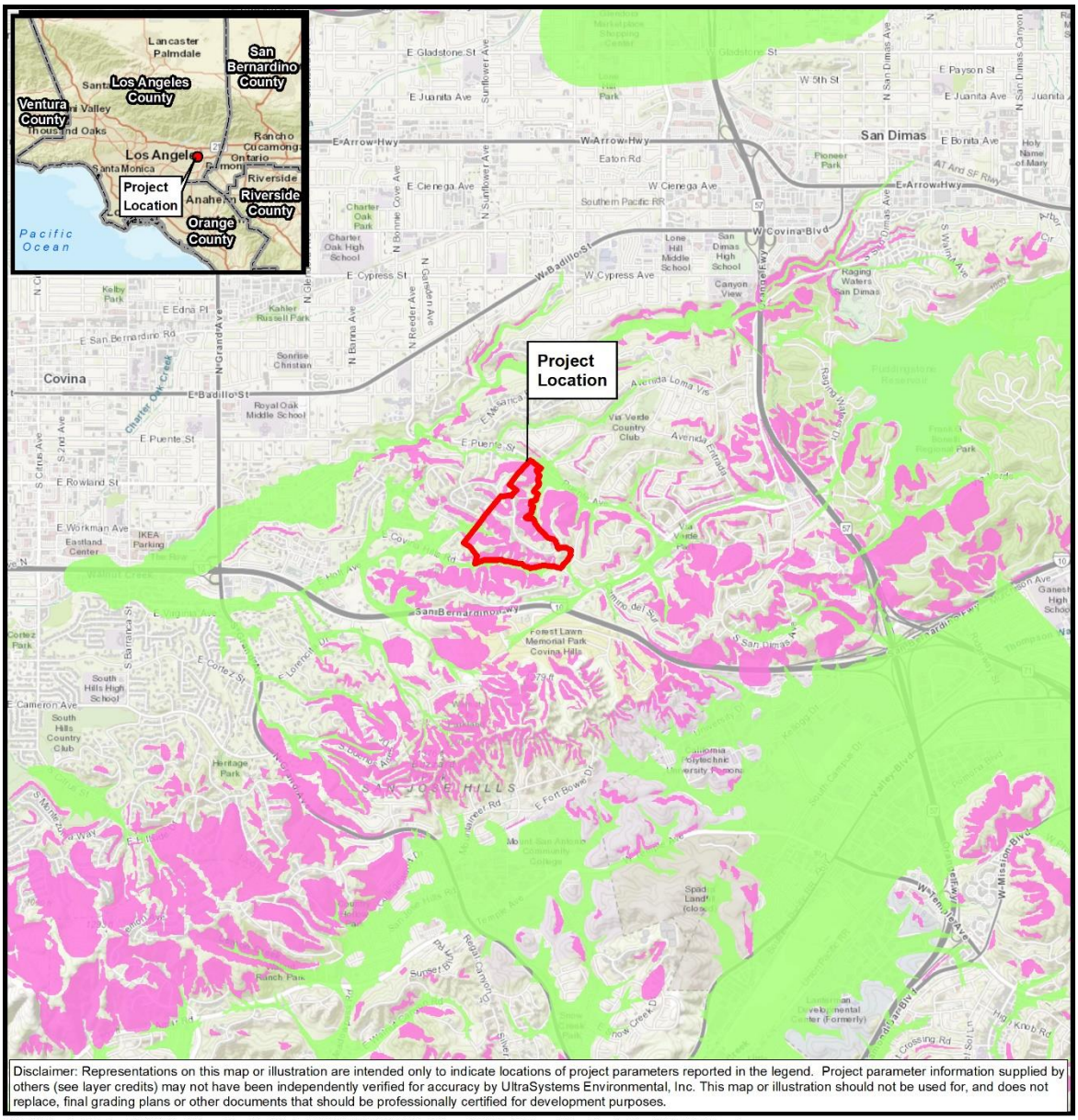
iv) Landslides?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The project site is on the crest and upper slopes of a small ridge in the San Jose Hills. Much of the project site is in a zone of required investigation for earthquake-induced landslides mapped by the California Geological Survey (CGS, 2022)- See **Figure 4.7-3**. Project implementation could cause substantial hazards arising from earthquake-induced landslides.

Mitigation measure **GEO-2** would assess the potential for earthquake-induced landslides resulting from the proposed grading and recommend measures to minimize any hazards identified. Implementation of such recommendations would be required as a condition of a grading permit. Impacts would be less than significant after compliance with requirements of the City of San Dimas Municipal Code and of grading permits issued by the City. No additional mitigation would be required.

Figure 4.7-3
LANDSLIDES AND LIQUEFACTION



b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact

Construction

Soils on the project site are moderately susceptible to sheet and rill erosion by water, and are moderately susceptible to wind erosion (Soil Survey Staff, 2022). As described in Section 4.10, Hydrology and Water Quality, applicants of grading projects under the proposed MCTA would be required by the City to comply with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit.

As described in § IV(D)(8)(d) of the MS4 Permit, applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to implement an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss prior to commencement of construction activities. These BMPs must be maintained, inspected before and after each precipitation event, and repaired or replaced as necessary. Because applicants would be required by the MS4 Permit to comply with all applicable conditions of the Construction General Permit,

Grading pursuant to the proposed MCTA would involve large-scale soil disturbance, which could cause severe soil erosion if effective erosion-control measures were not used. Grading would also be required to comply with City of San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 14.11, *Stormwater Management and Discharge*, Section 14.11.060, *Requirements for Construction Projects*. Sediment must be retained onsite to the maximum extent practicable; sediment that leaves the site must be removed the same day. Drainage controls—such as detention ponds, dikes, filter berms, ditches, down drains, chutes, or flumes— must be used as needed (QCode, 2022).

Project impacts would be less than significant after compliance with§ IV(D)(8)(d) of the MS4 Permit and relevant San Dimas Municipal Code requirements.

c) Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Impacts of project development arising from liquefaction would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**, and no landslide impact would occur, as substantiated above in Sections 4.7.a.iii and 4.7.a.iv, respectively.

Lateral Spreading

Lateral spreading is the rapid downslope movement of surface sediment, in a fluid-like flow, due to liquefaction in a subsurface layer. The analysis for liquefaction in Section 4.7.a.iii above also pertains to lateral spreading. With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**, impacts would be less than significant.

Subsidence

The major cause of ground subsidence is the excessive withdrawal of groundwater. With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2,** impacts would be less than significant.

Collapse

Collapsible soils consist of loose, dry, low-density materials that collapse and compact with the addition of water or excessive loading. The proposed increase in allowable grading is for grading of backyards. Common uses of backyards such as lawns and gardens would not exacerbate hazards arising from collapsible soils. Any subsequent construction for human occupancy in an affected backyard—for instance, an accessory dwelling unit (ADU)—would be a separate project requiring a geotechnical investigation report, as described in mitigation measure **GEO-2**, assessing the suitability of rock and soil on that site for supporting that proposed structure; and providing needed recommendations for remedial grading and foundation design. With implementation of mitigation measure **GEO-2,** impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Less than Significant Impact

Expansive soils shrink and swell with changes in soil moisture. Soil moisture may change from landscape irrigation, rainfall, and utility leakage. Repeated shrinking and expansion may compromise structure foundations. Expansive soils are commonly very fine-grained with high to very high percentages of clay. Expansive soils may be present onsite based on the type of rock underlying the site, including shale (a sedimentary rock composed of clay particles), clay shale, and siltstone. The project does not propose construction of structures for human occupancy. When a homeowner may want to build a paved patio in their backyard, the geotechnical investigation report for grading on that property would provide recommendations for remedial grading and for pavement design. In addition, if a structure meant for human habitation would be proposed, it would require a geotechnical investigation report assessing the suitability of rock and soil on that site for supporting that proposed structure; and providing needed recommendations for remedial grading and foundation design. The analysis addressing subsequent construction projects under *Collapse* above also applies to expansive soils. With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2,** impacts would be less than significant.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact

The proposed project would not generate wastewater. Thus, no impacts associated with septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems would occur.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The project site is underlain by siltstone of the Puente Formation of late Miocene age (Dibblee and Minch, 2002). The Miocene Epoch extends from approximately 23 million to 5.3 million years before present (ybp) to the present (GSA, 2018). A paleontological records search completed by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County on February 26, 2022 identified seven vertebrate fossil

localities in the project region listed in **Table 4.7-1** below. The geologic units of the five closest localities are Puente Formation; two of those units are also identified as shale. The remaining two localities are unknown formations of Pleistocene age, one being sand and silt and the other silt. The Pleistocene Epoch extends from approximately 2.58 million to 12,000 ybp (GSA, 2018). Two of the localities are on the ground surface, one at a depth of 30 feet bgs, and the remaining four are at unknown depths.

Table 4.7-1
PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7471	Lot 14 off Calle Amapola Street in SanDimas	Puente Formation	Mola (sunfish; Molidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 6172	Calle Andrea and S.San Dimas Avenue	Puente Formation (densetan/yellow shale)	Fish (Osteichthyes)	Unknown
LACM VP 6166	First bike path diverging south fromVia Verde Road in Bonelli RegionalCounty Park	Puente Formation	Sturgeonfish (*Prionurus*)	Surface
LACM VP 6173	Ridge overlooking thesouthwestern bank ofPuddingstone Reservoir	Puente Formation(shale)	Extinct bony fish (*Etringus*)	Surface
LACM VP 6167	Puddingstone Dam	Puente Formation	Mako shark (*Isurus planus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 3363	W of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass;E of the Long Beach Freeway & S of the Nboundary of Section 32; Monterey Park	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (*Equus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (Gasterosteus); Snake (*Colubridae*), Rodents (*Thomomys, Microtus*, *Reithrodontomys*); Rabbit (*Sylvilagus*)	30 feet bgs

Source: Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, 2022

Considering the number of fossil localities in the Puente Formation, and specifically Puente Formation shale, grading operations in accordance with the proposed project could damage fossils in Puente Formation rock onsite. Any substantial excavations should be closely monitored to collect any specimens quickly and professionally. In the event of an unexpected discovery, implementation of mitigation measure **GEO-1** would ensure paleontological resources or unique geologic features are not significantly affected.

Mitigation Measure

MM GEO-1 Before the beginning of grading pursuant to the proposed project, the grading proponent shall retain a qualified paleontologist to be on-call during the duration of grading. If paleontological resources are uncovered during grading, the contractor shall halt grading in the immediate area and notify the City. The on-call paleontologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and

curate the find(s). Subsequently, the monitor shall remain onsite for the duration of grading to ensure the protection of any other resources that are found.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of mitigation measure **GEO-1** above, potential impacts related to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			**X**	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			**X**	

4.8.1 GHG Constituents

Introduction

Constituent gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere are called greenhouse gases, analogous to the way a greenhouse retains heat. GHGs play a critical role in the Earth's radiation budget by trapping infrared radiation emitted from the Earth's surface, which would otherwise escape into space. Without the natural heat-trapping effect of GHG, the Earth's surface would be about 34°F cooler. This natural phenomenon, known as the "Greenhouse Effect," is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. However, anthropogenic emissions of these GHGs, more than natural ambient concentrations, are responsible for the enhancement of the greenhouse effect, and have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth's natural climate known as global warming or climate change (CalEPA, 2006).

Greenhouse Gases

GHGs are defined under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).[9] Associated with each GHG species is a "global warming potential" (GWP), which is a value used to compare the abilities of different GHGs to trap heat in the atmosphere. GWPs are based on the heat-absorbing ability of each gas relative to that of CO_2, as well as the decay rate of each gas (the amount removed from the atmosphere over a given number of years). Methane (CH_4) is estimated to have a GWP of 25 over 100 years. carbon dioxide (CO_2) has a GWP of 1 and nitrous oxide (N_2O) has a GWP 298 times that of CO_2 for a 100-year timescale. (USEPA, 2022d). "Carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO_2e) emissions are calculated by weighting each GHG compound's emissions by its GWP and then summing the products.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a clear, colorless, and odorless gas consisting of molecules made up of two oxygen atoms and one carbon atom. Fossil fuel combustion is the main human-related source of CO_2 emissions; electricity generation and transportation are first and second in the amount of CO_2 emissions, respectively. Carbon dioxide is the basis of GWP, and thus has a GWP of 1.

[9] http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_0001-0050/ab_32_bill_20060927_chaptered.pdf.

Methane (CH_4) is a clear, colorless gas, and is the main component of natural gas. Anthropogenic sources of CH_4 are fossil fuel production, biomass burning, waste management, and mobile and stationary combustion of fossil fuel. Wetlands are responsible for most of the natural CH_4 emissions (USEPA, 2022e). As mentioned above, within a 100-year period CH_4 is 25 times more effective in trapping heat than is CO_2.

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is a colorless, clear gas, with a slightly sweet odor. N_2O has both natural and human-related sources and is removed from the atmosphere mainly by photolysis or breakdown by sunlight, in the stratosphere. The main human-related sources of N_2O in the United States are agricultural soil management (synthetic nitrogen fertilization), mobile and stationary combustion of fossil fuel, adipic acid production, and nitric acid production. Nitrous oxide is also produced from a wide range of biological sources in soil and water (USEPA, 2019). According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), within a 100-year span, N_2O is 298 times more effective in trapping heat than is CO_2 (IPCC, 2007).

4.8.2 Thresholds of Significance

Neither the City, the SCAQMD nor the State CEQA Guidelines Amendments has adopted specific quantitative thresholds of significance for addressing a project's GHG emissions. Nonetheless, § 15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines serves to assist lead agencies in determining the significance of the impacts of GHGs. As required in § 15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines, this analysis includes an impact determination based on the following: (1) an estimate of the amount of GHG emissions resulting from the project; (2) a qualitative analysis or performance based standards; (3) a quantification of the extent to which the project increases GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting; and (4) the extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions.

The City of San Dimas does not have an adopted threshold of significance for GHG emissions, but for CEQA purposes, it has discretion to select an appropriate significance criterion, based on substantial evidence. To provide guidance to local lead agencies on determining significance for GHG emissions in their CEQA documents, the SCAQMD Board adopted an Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules, and Plans (SCAQMD, 2008a). The SCAQMD estimated that a threshold of 3,000 metric tons (MT) of CO_2e per year for all non-industrial projects would help subject 90% of all GHG emissions to CEQA analysis (SCAQMD, 2010). The City has selected this value as a significance criterion which has been supported by substantial evidence.

a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact

Methodology

GHG emissions would come from the construction of the proposed project. Construction of the project would result in temporary emissions of GHGs from fuel combustion by onsite construction equipment and by onroad vehicle traffic (i.e., worker commute and delivery truck trips. Operational emissions were not addressed in this study, because the only activity that will change is the grading of additional land.

Short-term GHG emissions are those construction emissions that do not recur over the life of the project. The only construction phase in this analysis is grading. Emissions are from offroad construction equipment and on-road travel, such as worker commuting; vendor deliveries; and truck hauling of soil

Other GHG emissions would occur continually after buildout. GHGs are emitted from buildings because of activities for which electricity and natural gas are typically used as energy sources. Combustion of carbon-based fuel emits CO_2 and other GHGs directly into the atmosphere; these emissions are considered direct emissions. The project's primary direct source of annual GHG emissions will be on-road mobile sources. GHGs are also emitted during the generation of electricity from fossil fuels; when produced offsite, these emissions are indirectly associated with the project. Indirect GHG emissions also result from the production of electricity used to convey, treat, and distribute water and wastewater. A final indirect GHG emission source is decomposition of organic waste that is generated by the project and transported to landfills.

Temporary construction GHG emissions from the project's onsite and offsite project activities were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2020.4.0 (CAPCOA, 2021). CalEEMod is a planning tool for estimating emissions related to land use projects. To assess the overall lifetime project GHG emissions, the SCAQMD developed an Interim Guidance (SCAQMD, 2008a, p. 3-10) that recommends that construction emissions should be amortized over the life of the project, defined in the guidance as 30 years. Annualized GHG emissions is compared to the applicable interim GHG significance threshold.

Construction

Construction is an episodic, temporary source of GHG emissions. Emissions are generally associated with the operation of construction equipment and the disposal of construction waste. To be consistent with the guidance from the SCAQMD for calculating criteria pollutants from construction activities, only GHG emissions from onsite construction activities and offsite hauling and construction worker commuting are considered as project-generated. As explained by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in its 2008 white paper (CAPCOA, 2008), the information needed to characterize GHG emissions from manufacture, transport, and end-of-life of construction materials would be speculative at the CEQA analysis level. CEQA does not require an evaluation of speculative impacts (*CEQA Guidelines* § 15145). Therefore, the construction analysis does not consider such GHG emissions, but does consider non-speculative onsite construction activities, and offsite hauling and construction worker trips. All GHG emissions are identified on an annual basis.

The proposed project includes a Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and to make various clean-up text amendments. The grading phase involves the use of a mix of construction equipment and has its own distinct GHG emissions characteristics. A "worst-case" scenario, in which all the additional grading would occur during seven months om 2023, was assumed. CalEEMod defaults were used otherwise. Construction emissions occur both onsite and offsite. Onsite air pollutant emissions consist principally of exhaust emissions from offroad heavy-duty construction equipment. Offsite emissions result from workers commuting to and from the job site, as well as from vendors and visitors to the site.

CalEEMod estimated construction GHG emissions to be 577.49 MT of CO_2e. The 30-year amortized value is 19.25 MT per year. This is below the threshold of 3,000 MT per year and is therefore less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than Significant Impact

City of San Dimas doesn't include a GHG emissions plan and thus, it relies on the efficient state and regional plans which helps to reduce GHG emissions everywhere, including San Dimas. The Greenhouse Gas Inventory prepared by CTG Energetics, Inc. in 2010, includes the actions by other parties which results in the reduction of GHG emissions (City of San Dimas Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 2010). Therefore, it is assumed to be true for the purpose of estimating the future GHG emissions.

The City of San Dimas GHG Inventory provides information on the activities that cause emissions and removals, as well as background on the methods used to make the calculations. Although it covers a large number of interrelated topics, the following discussion focuses on those aspects that (1) seek to reduce GHG emissions that result from municipal and private sector activities in the city and (2) have potential relevance to the proposed project. The GHG inventory has the following relevant targets in the reduction of GHG emissions and fossil fuels:

State Action Assumptions

California has established a number of mandates that will help reduce GHG emissions by 2020. These actions will reduce fossil fuel combustion and therefore reduce GHG emissions throughout the state, including in San Dimas.

California Renewable Portfolio Standard

- The California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Adopted Scoping Plan makes it clear that implementation of the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) is a foundational element of the State's emissions reduction plan.

- The scenario with 2020 State mandates considered in this analysis assumes that utilities will reduce the carbon intensity of delivered electricity equivalent to meeting the 33% RPS goal by 2020.

These actions will reduce fossil fuel combustion and therefore reduce GHG emissions.

California Low Carbon Fuel Standard

- In 2007, Executive Order S-1-07 was issued requiring the establishment of a Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) for transportation fuels. This statewide goal requires that California's transportation fuels reduce their carbon intensity by at least 10 percent by 2020.

- In accordance with the Scoping Plan, this analysis incorporates the modified reduction potential for the LCFS.

These actions will reduce the amount of carbon emitted by fossil fuel combustion and therefore reduce transportation GHG emissions.

Federal Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards

- In 2010, the EPA and the Department of Transportation's National Highway Safety Administration announced new light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emissions standards and corporate average fuel economy standards.

- The EPA forecasts that these standards will reduce GHG emissions from the U.S. light-duty fleet by approximately 21 percent from 2030 business-as-usual.

These actions will reduce fossil fuel combustion and therefore reduce GHG emissions.

Title 24 Code Cycles

- California's Title 24 Building Energy Code is updated every three years. Due to the implementation of new Title 24 Codes, there will be a reduction in new residential and non-residential building emissions.

- Based on the growth projections provided by San Dimas, the City can expect about 3.5% reduction from total city-wide baseline 2020 emissions due to increasing Title 24 Code updates for residential and nonresidential buildings.

These actions will reduce fossil fuel combustion and therefore reduce GHG emissions.

As was demonstrated in **Section 4.11**, the proposed project would have no impacts in relation to consistency with local land use plans, policies, or regulations. Therefore, the project would not hinder the GHG emission reductions of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

Finally, as noted in **Section 3.2.1**, allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site would have to comply with the provisions of the California Green Building Code, Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations.

Climate change impacts of the project will be less than significant.

4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			**X**	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			**X**	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				**X**
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			**X**	
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				**X**
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			**X**	
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?			**X**	

The proposed increase in allowable grading would not include development of land uses involving an operations phase. Thus, the analysis in this Section addresses impacts of grading only.

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than Significant Impact

Grading pursuant to project approval would involve use of hazardous materials such as lubricants, and greases. Chemical transport, storage, and use would comply with: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); California hazardous waste control law; California Division of Safety and Health (DOSH); South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) requirements. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations would ensure that impacts associated with routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during grading would be less than significant.

b) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant Impact

Grading pursuant to project approval could involve accidental release of hazardous materials. The construction contractor would train construction workers in containment and cleanup of small spills of hazardous materials and would maintain equipment and supplies for such containment and cleanup onsite. In the event of a release of hazardous materials of quantity and/or toxicity that construction workers could not safely contain and clean up, the contractor would notify the LACoFD immediately. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact

No schools are within 0.25 mile of the project site. Project implementation would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of a school, and no impact would occur.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less than Significant Impact

Government Code § 65962.5 requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to compile and update, at least annually, lists of the following:

- Hazardous waste and substances sites from the DTSC EnviroStor database.
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites by county and fiscal year in the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database.

- Solid waste disposal sites identified by SWRCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside waste management units.

- SWRCB Cease and Desist Orders (CDOs) and Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs).

- Hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to § 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code, identified by DTSC.

These lists are collectively referred to as the "Cortese List" (CalEPA, 2020). The project site is not listed in the Cortese List and there would be no impacts (CalEPA, 2020).

Two hazardous materials sites are listed within 0.5 mile of the project site on the GeoTracker database maintained by the State Water Resources Control Board:

- Forest Lawn Memorial Park, 21300 Via Verde Drive, Covina, 950 feet south of the project site: leaking underground storage tank (LUST) released gasoline affecting drinking water aquifer; case closed 1996.

- Forest Lawn Memorial Park, 21300 Via Verde Drive, Covina, 1,050 feet southeast of the project site: LUST released gasoline affecting soil; case closed 2007 (SWRCB, 2022).

Neither of those sites are considered environmental concerns for the proposed project due to the downgradient elevation of the sites and because both cases are closed. Project implementation would not create substantial hazards to the public or the environment related to hazardous materials sites included on the Cortese List, and impacts would be less than significant.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact

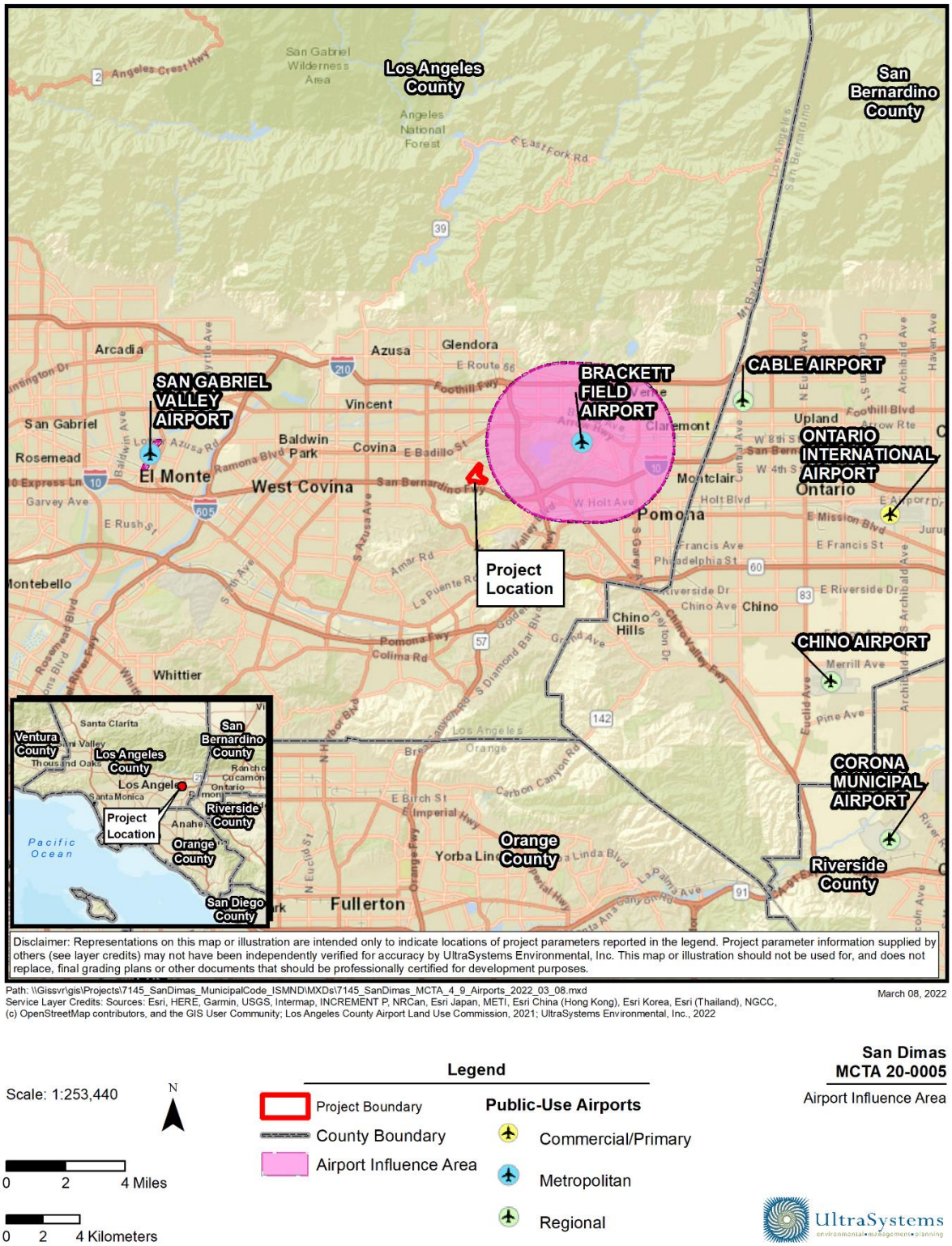
The closest public airport is Brackett Field in the City of La Verne, approximately 2.8 miles to the northeast. As shown in **Figure 4.9-1**, the project site is outside of land use compatibility zones and noise contours for Brackett Field (LACALUC, 2022). Therefore, project development would not expose people residing or working in the project area to a hazard or excessive noise levels associated with airports and no impact would occur.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact

The emergency operations plan in effect for the City of San Dimas is the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan ("ERP") approved by the County Board of Supervisors in 2012. The ERP identifies County agencies and other agencies that would be involved in emergency responses, threat summaries and assessments, and procedures for responding agencies as well as County agencies that would be involved in coordinating and managing responses. The ERP is focused on emergencies beyond the scope of the daily functions of public safety agencies, such as emergencies

Figure 4.9-1
BRACKETT FIELD AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA



requiring multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional responses (LACOA, 2012).

Construction

Grading in accordance with the proposed project would be conducted within residential parcels and would not extend into roadways. Grading operations would not use public roadways for staging of construction equipment or soil, in concurrence with City of San Dimas Department of Public Works, Engineering Division requirements. Project implementation would not interfere with an emergency response plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Less than Significant Impact

The project site is in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in a Local Responsibility Area—that is, an area where local jurisdictions are responsible for the costs of wildfire prevention and suppression—mapped by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, as shown in **Figure 4.9-3** (CAL FIRE, 2022). A State Responsibility Area abuts the south project site boundary, as shown in **Figure 4.9-2**. The project site and abutting land to the north and south are a mix of residential uses and vacant land. However, land surrounding the project site is built out with urban uses. Three historical wildfires are mapped within the project site on maps maintained by CAL FIRE.

- Puente Fire, 1971, burned 165 acres
- Covina Hills Road Fire, 1976, burned 191 acres
- Via Verde Fire, 1972, burned 10 acres (CAL FIRE, 2022).

Implementation of the proposed increase in allowable grading is minimal and typically would not involve development of structures for human occupancy. Thus, project implementation would not expose people or structures to substantial wildfire risks, and impacts would be less than significant.

Figure 4.9-2
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE – STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

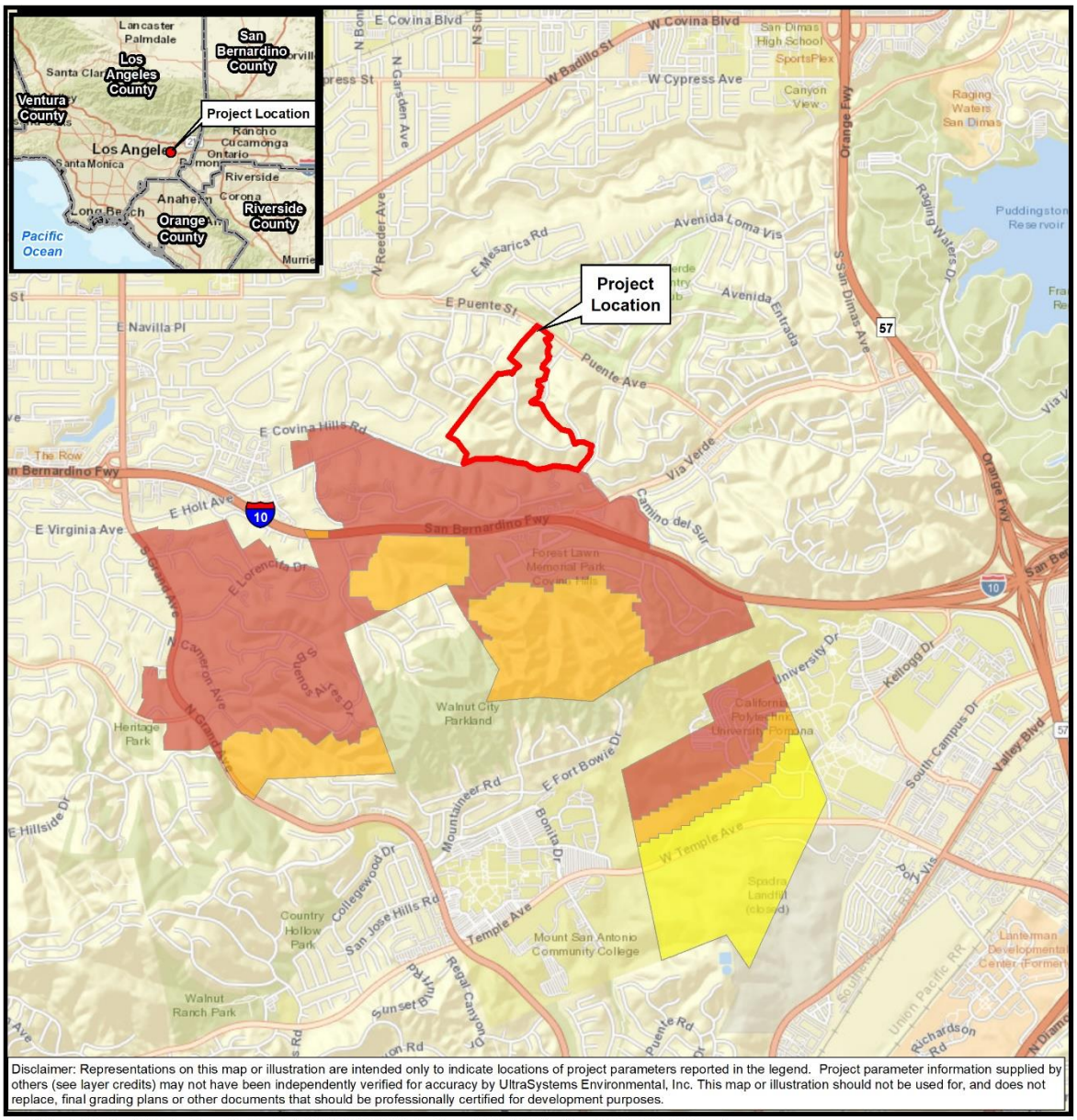
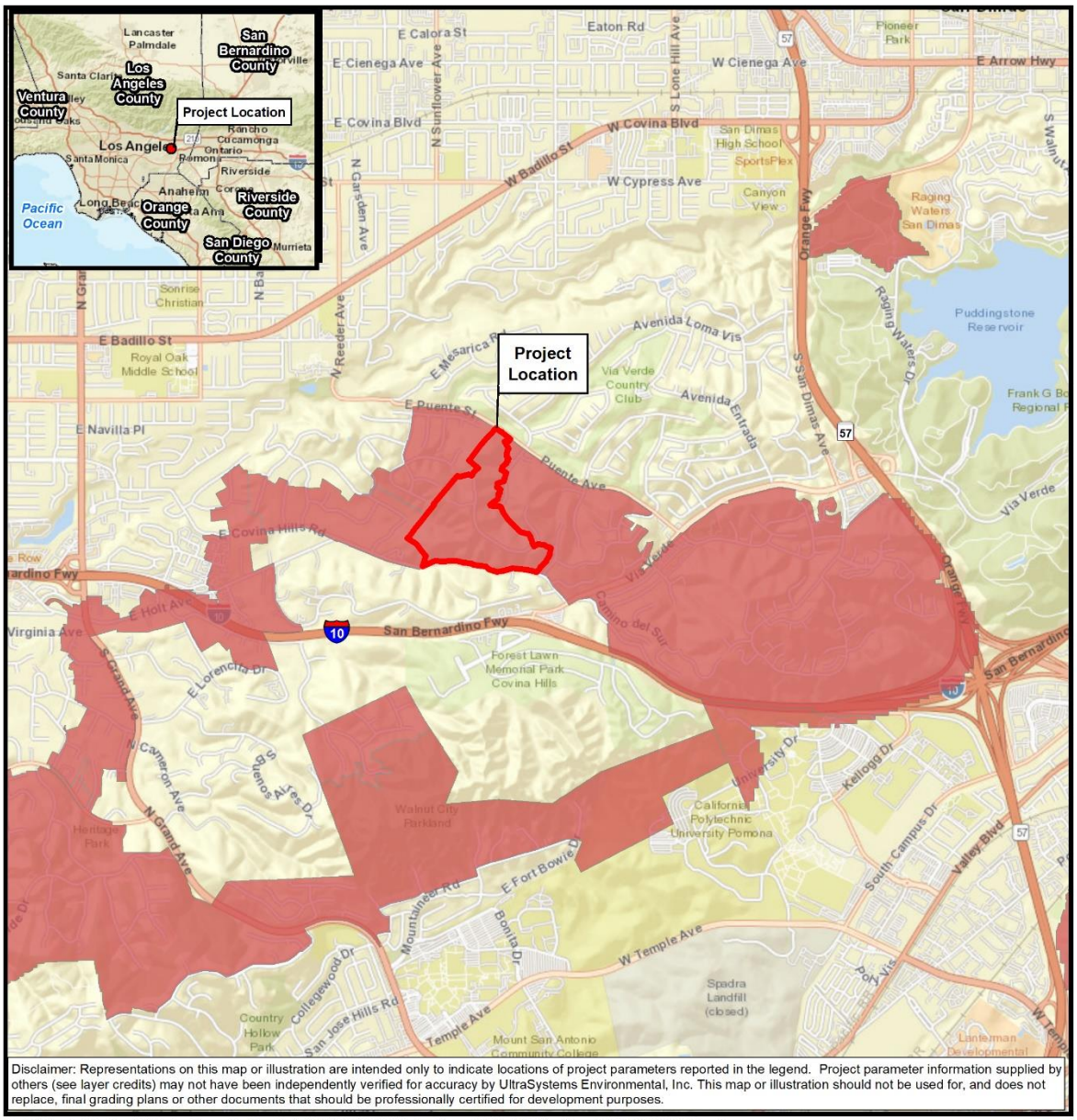


Figure 4.9-3
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE – LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY AREA



4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			**X**	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			**X**	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite;		**X**		
(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;		**X**		
(iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or		**X**		
(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				**X**
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				**X**
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than Significant Impact

Planning Area 1 (PA1; project) is located within the southwestern portion of the City and is located within Specific Plan 11. The majority of PA1 has been developed with single-family residences within hillside areas and is surrounded by existing hillside single-family residences. Local access to PA1 is provided by Via Verde and regional access is provided by the San Bernardino Interstate-10 (I-10) Freeway, approximately 1 mile to the south. PA1 generally drains into a storm drain system on Calle Cristina and connects via an underground storm drainage system to Walnut Creek Wash. Walnut Creek Wash is a tributary of the San Gabriel River.

Runoff from the Project discharges to Walnut Creek Wash (State Waterbody ID: CAR405310001998091811243 3). This 303(d) impaired waterbody is part of the larger USGS San Gabriel Watershed (HUC 18070106) [USGS, 2013]. Water quality impairments from Walnut Creek Wash near PA1 were considered when selecting the pollutants of concern for this water quality analysis. CWA Section 303(d) Listings for the Walnut Creek Wash impairments include benthic-macroinvertebrate toxicity bioassessments, indicator bacteria, and pH.

Impacts related to water quality would occur during three different periods: (1) during the earthwork and construction phase, when the potential for erosion, siltation, and sedimentation would be the greatest; (2) following construction, prior to the establishment of ground cover in the landscaped areas, when the erosion potential may remain relatively high; and (3) following completion of the project, when impacts related to sedimentation would diminish, but those associated with urban runoff would increase.

Construction Pollutant Controls

The project owners would be required by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to obtain coverage under a General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ, as authorized by § 402 CWA for projects which will disturb one or more acres of soil during construction). The Construction General Permit requires potential dischargers of pollutants into waters of the U.S. to prepare a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which establishes enforceable limits on discharges, requires effluent monitoring, designates reporting requirements, and requires construction BMPs to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants.

The project would be required to obtain an Construction General Permit, prepare a SWPPP, and implement construction stormwater BMPs prior to commencement of construction activities. Additionally, BMPs must be maintained, inspected before and after each precipitation event, and repaired or replaced as necessary. Because the project is required by the SWRCB to comply with all applicable conditions of the Construction General Permit, potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during project construction would be less than significant.

For projects that would disturb less than one acre of soil, applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to comply with the Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los

Angeles County (except those discharges originating from the City of Long Beach MS4), Order No. R4-2012-0175 as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 NPDES Permit No. CAS004001 (referred to as the MS4 Permit), to which the City of San Dimas is a Permittee. The MS4 Permit the discharge of pollutants from anthropogenic sources into waters of the U.S. through stormwater and urban runoff conveyance systems, including flood control facilities (e.g., storm drains)

Section IV(D)(8)(d)(1) of the MS4 applies to construction sites of less than one acre, and requires the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Sections IV(D)(8)(e) and IV(D)(8)(f) of the MS4 require *operators of public and private construction sites within its jurisdiction to select, install, implement, and maintain BMPs that comply with its erosion and sediment control ordinance*, and state that the *requirements contained in this part apply to all activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving and linear underground/overhead projects*. Grading projects of less than one acre would, with compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit, minimize or avoid potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and would not substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality.

Applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to comply with § IV(D)(8)(d) of the MS4 Permit, which requires construction best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants, including sediment.

Additionally, BMPs must be maintained, inspected before and after each precipitation event, and repaired or replaced as necessary. Potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during project construction would be less than significant.

Operational Pollutant Controls

As new development and redevelopment occurs, it can significantly increase pollutant loads in stormwater and urban runoff, because increased population density results in proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage wastes, household hazardous wastes, fertilizers, pet waste, trash, and other anthropogenic pollutants (SWRCB, 2013). The Los Angeles County MS4 Permit requires new development and significant redevelopment projects to incorporate post-construction low-impact development BMPs into project design. to reduce or eliminate the quantity, and improve the quality of, stormwater being discharged from the project site.

A preliminary Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report (HWQTR) (Engeo, 2022) has been prepared for the proposed project site and is included herein as **Appendix G**. The associated HWQTR recommends the implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) features, as presented in the LID Standards Manual (LACDPW, 2014) to ensure that most stormwater runoff is treated and retained onsite.

The project HWQTR includes BMPs, such as erosion control, sediment control, waste and materials management, non-stormwater management, training and education, inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and sampling (Engeo, 2022, pgs. 9-10).

Compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit, and with implementation of BMPs recommended by the HWQTR, potential impacts to water quality would be less than significant and mitigation is not proposed.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less Than Significant Impact

The project site is over the Main San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin, which spans approximately 255 square miles in east-central Los Angeles County (DWR, 2022a). Golden State Water Company (GSWC) San Dimas System provides water to the project site. GSWC obtains water supplies from the following sources: imported water from northern California purchased through Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD); groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin; treated groundwater and surface water purchased from Covina Irrigating Company; and treated water purchased from Walnut Valley Water District (Stetson Engineers Inc, 2021, p. 6-3). GSWC forecasts that it will have sufficient water supplies to meet demands in its service area over the 2025-2045 period. Water demand projections are based on growth projections from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which in turn are based on forecasts according with developments pursuant to general plan land use designations. The proposed project would conform with the existing General Plan land use designation; thus, water use from the proposed project is accounted for in GSWC's water demand forecast. Project development would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies.

The project site is not used for intentional groundwater recharge, and project development would not interfere with groundwater recharge. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite;

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

The proposed project site contains multiple slopes in the San Jose Hills. Ephemeral and intermittent drainages were observed throughout the project site during the biological surveys conducted for the project.

As described in Section 4.7, the project site is moderately susceptible to wind and water erosion; erosion may lead to siltation on- or offsite. Potential grading of up to 1,000 cubic yards on individual properties could lead to substantial erosion. Mitigation measure **GEO-1**, described in Section 4.7(b), would evaluate soils of individual grading sites and assess their potential for erosion. The Preliminary Soil Report would provide best management practices for grading and construction and measures to minimize or avoid erosion that could lead to siltation.

Applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to comply with § IV(D)(8)(d) of the MS4 Permit which would minimize or avoid wind or water through either wind or water erosion, and thus minimize or avoid soil erosion onsite and siltation in receiving waters.

With implementation of mitigation measure **GEO-1** and compliance with the MS4 Permit and proper maintenance and replacement of required stormwater BMPs (as necessary), potential impacts resulting in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite would be minimized or avoided, and impacts would be less than significant. No additional mitigation is proposed.

ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;

iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

As detailed in the proposed project's HWQTR and in **Section 4.10 a)** above**,** the proposed project would incorporate operational LID BMPs as required by the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit.

Issuance of a grading permit for future proposed projects within PA1, would require implementation of MM **HYD-1, Hydraulic Study.** This mitigation measure would require applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA to prepare a hydraulic study. The hydraulic study would evaluate the ability of existing downstream infrastructure to safely collect and convey any additional runoff created by future projects into the existing storm drainage system in accordance with San Dimas and LA County standards.

The hydraulic study would be required prior to review and approval of grading plans by the Building Official and City Engineer. Also, future projects would be to comply with the MS4 Permit, the Los Angeles County LID Manual, or future MS4 permits that would become effective in the future. Lastly, new projects would comply with applicable local ordinances from the City or local water agency to limit excess irrigation water into the PA1 storm drainage system (Engeo, 2022, pg. 11)

The MS4 and the project HWQTR would require the implementation of BMPs and other features which would ensure that runoff is treated prior to discharge into native soils (infiltration), storm drains or other regional stormwater conveyance facilities, as described in the MS4 Permit. Therefore, upon adherence to existing state water quality requirements, including MS4 requirements, the proposed project would minimize or avoid causing a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would: (1) result in flooding on- or offsite; (2) would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or (3) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is proposed.

MM HYD-1 Hydraulic Study. This mitigation measure would require applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA to prepare a hydraulic study. The hydraulic study would evaluate the ability of existing downstream infrastructure to safely collect and convey any additional runoff created by future projects into the existing storm drainage system in accordance with San Dimas and LA County standards. The hydraulic study must be approved by the City Engineer and would be required prior to review and approval of grading plans by the Building Official and City Engineer.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact

The project site is outside of 100-year and 500-year flood zones; the project is within an area designated as Zone D "Areas of Undetermined Flood Hazards". Zone D includes areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards for which no flood hazard analysis has been conducted. (FEMA, 2022a, b). Implementation of the proposed MCTA would not impede or redirect flood flows, and no impact would occur.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact

As described in **Section 4.10 iv)** above**,** the proposed project site is above the 100-year and the 500-year flood hazard zones and it is not anticipated that the site would become inundated due to flood.

A tsunami is a sea wave (or series of waves) of local or distant origin that results from large-scale seafloor displacements associated with large earthquakes, major submarine slides, or exploding volcanic islands (California Seismic Safety Commission, 2020). Tsunami Inundation Zones (zones) are not mapped for Los Angeles County (CGS, 2022). A review of the Orange County, California Tsunami Inundation Maps (CGS, 2022) revealed that the tsunami inundation zone nearest to the project site is in the City of Los Alamitos in western Orange County, approximately 40 miles southwest of the project site. Therefore, no tsunami hazard is present onsite and project development would not risk release of pollutants due to tsunami inundation.

A seiche is an oscillating wave caused by wind, tidal forces, earthquakes, landslides, and other phenomena in a closed or partially closed water body such as a river, lake, reservoir, pond, and other large inland water body. A review of aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2022) revealed no water bodies large enough to support a seiche near the proposed project site. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would be inundated by a seiche.

The project site is outside of dam inundation areas mapped by the Department of Water Resources (DWR, 2022b). Project development would not risk release of pollutants due to dam inundation. Implementation of the proposed MCTA would not result in impacts from floods, tsunamis, or seiches, or related water quality hazards. No impact would occur.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less than Significant Impact

The project site is in the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB)'s jurisdictional area. The water quality control plan in effect in the project region is the LARWQCB Basin Plan issued in 2014. The groundwater management plan in effect in the project region is the Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan issued by the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Watermaster). The Basin Plan sets forth water quality objectives for surface waters and groundwater basins in the LARWQCB region; beneficial uses, that is, uses to which water can be put

to use for the benefit of people and wildlife; plans, policies, and actions intended to achieve water quality objectives; and describes monitoring and assessment programs used to measure attainment of water quality objectives (LARWQCB, 2014).

The Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan describes the Watermaster's programs for developing and monitoring water supplies; drought management; and water quality cleanup, monitoring, and pollution prevention programs (Watermaster, 2021).

The MS4 Permit discussed in Section 4.10.a was issued pursuant to the Basin Plan. Therefore, implementation of the grading permits, pursuant to the proposed MCTA, in accordance with the MS4 permit would assure that project operation would conform with plans and policies specified in the Basin Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

Project impacts on groundwater would be less than significant, as substantiated in Section 4.10.b above. Therefore, project development would not conflict or obstruct implementation of the Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.11 Land Use and Planning

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				**X**
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				**X**

b) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact

The project site is part of a residential neighborhood in the San Jose Hills in the southern part of the City of San Dimas. Most of the site comprises 36 lots for single-family residential development, 29 of which are developed. The project proposes an increase in allowable grading in the rear portions of the lots onsite. The lots are all private properties and are not used for access through the neighborhood or between properties. Therefore, project implementation would not divide an established community and no impact would occur.

c) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact

As shown in **Figure 4.11-1**, the City's General Plan land use designation for the project site is Single Family Very Low, which allows a density of 0.2 to 3.0 dwelling units per acre. As shown in **Figure 4.11-2**, the City's zoning designation for the project site is Specific Plan 11, which allows for single-family residential development (City of San Dimas Municipal Code -City of San Dimas, 2021). The project proposes an increase in allowable grading on existing single-family residential lots (most of them are already developed, seven remaining vacant). The project does not propose a change in land uses or other actions which would conflict with the existing zoning and General Plan land use designations. Project implementation would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation and no impact would occur.

Figure 4.11-1
PROJECT SITE CURRENT GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

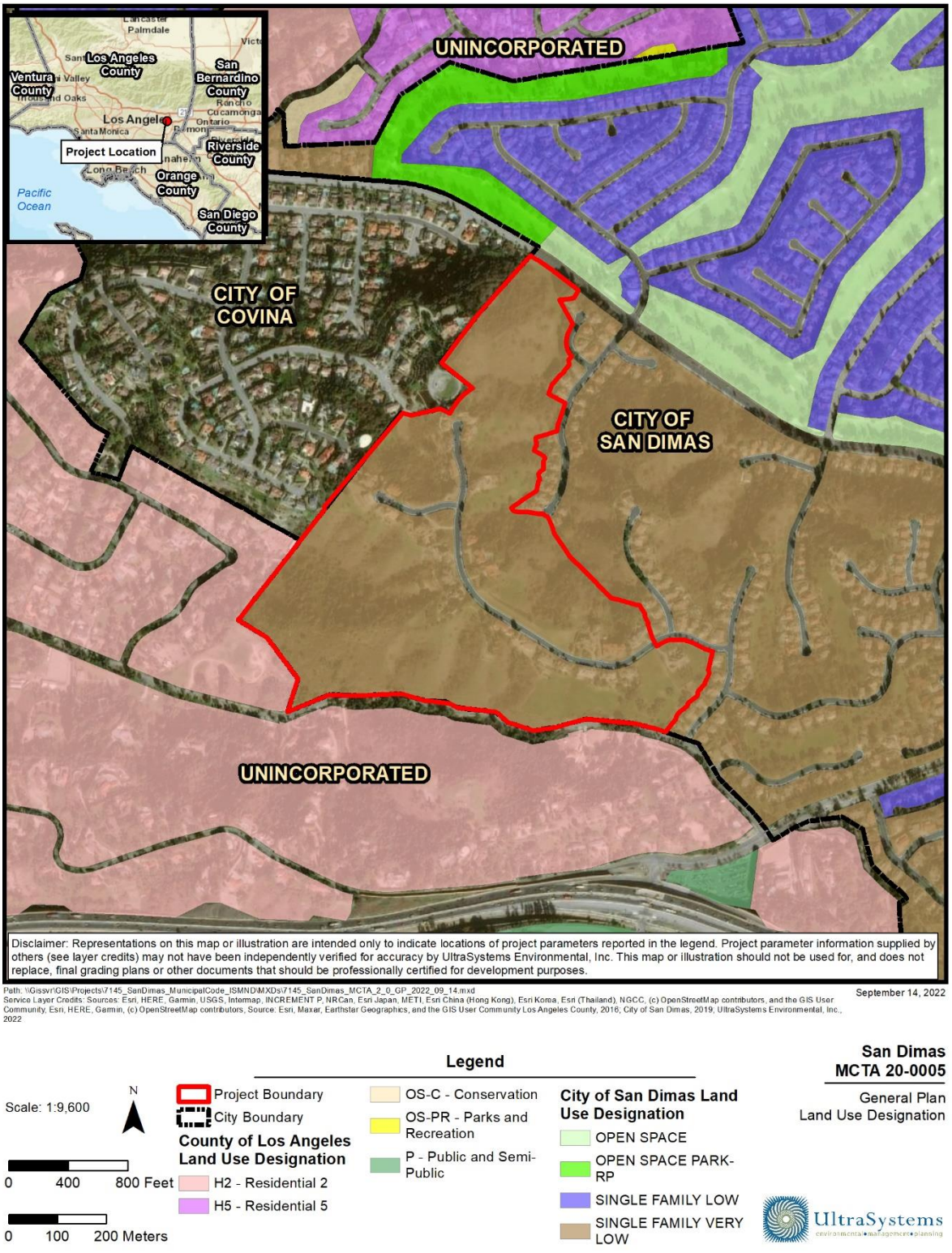
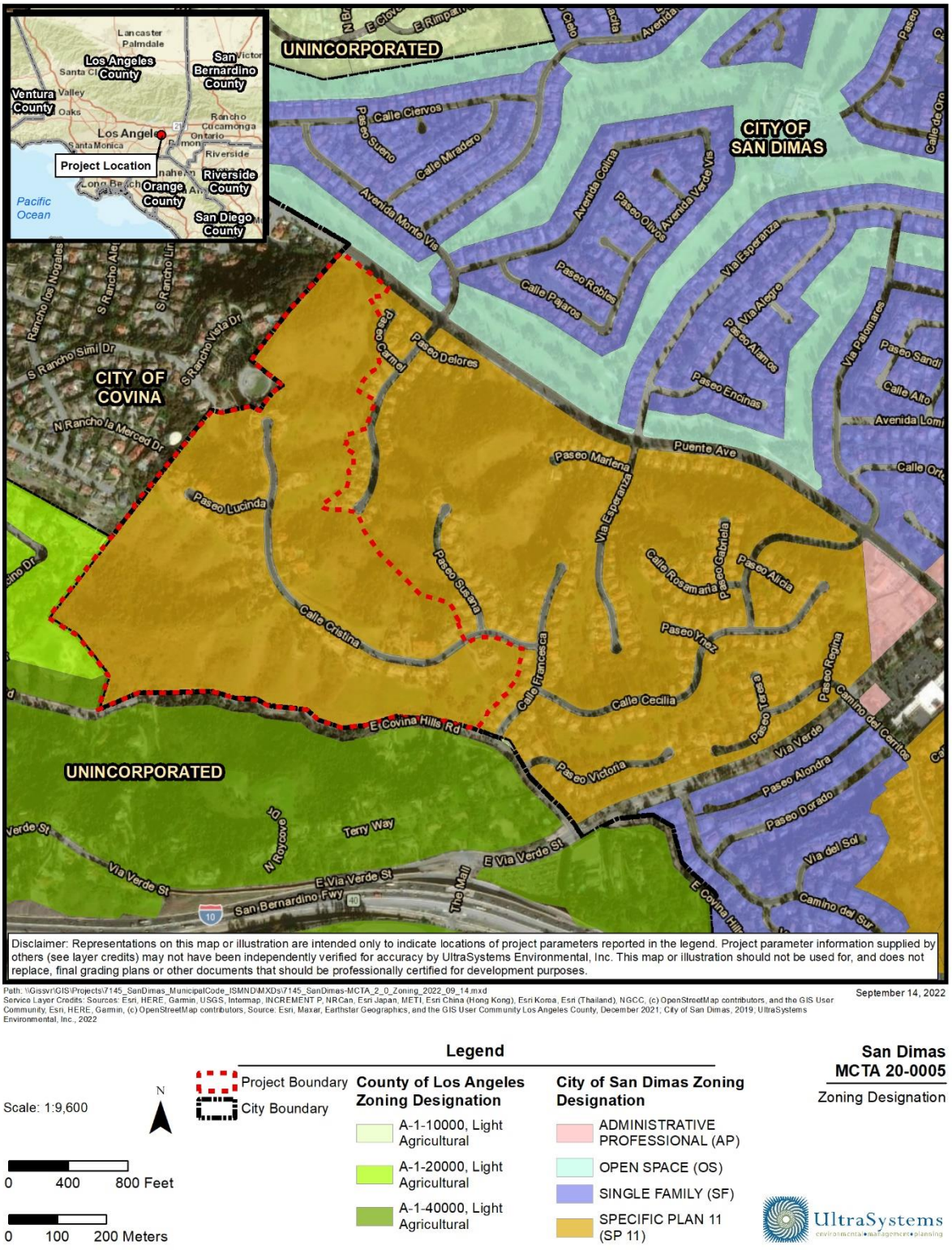


Figure 4.11-2
PROJECT SITE CURRENT ZONING DESIGNATIONS



4.12 Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?			X	
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?			X	

a) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State?

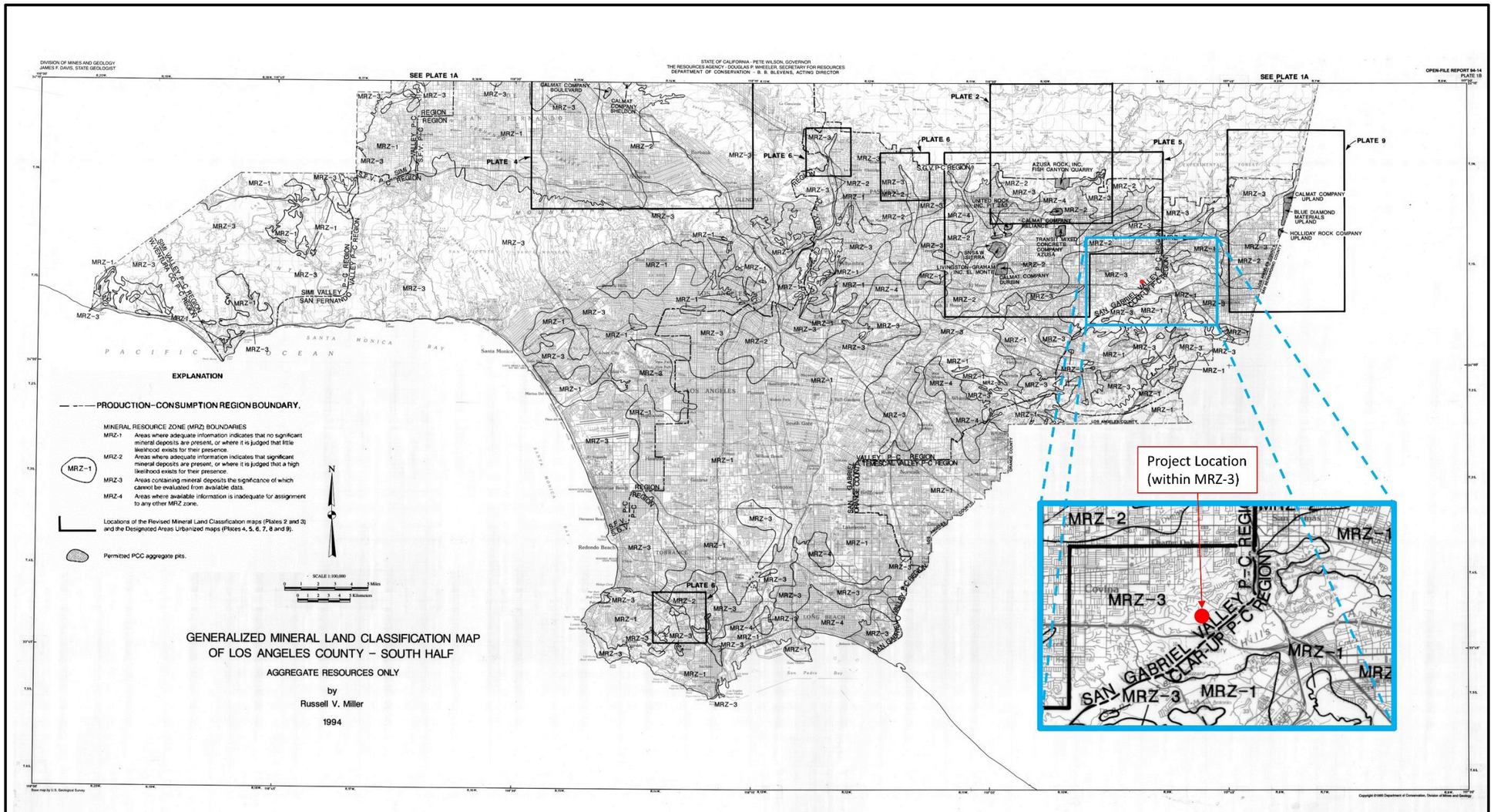
and

b) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

Less than Significant Impact

As shown on **Figure 4.12-1**, the project site is located within the San Gabriel Valley production-consumption (P-C) Region and within Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ)-3, which is an area containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data (Miller, R.V., 1994a and 1994b). The closest mine is an open pit sand and gravel mine, the Olive Pit Mine 91-19-0052, located northwest of the intersection of Azusa Canyon Road and Los Angeles Street in the City of Irwindale (DMR, 2022). This mine is located approximately 5.6 miles west of the project site. According to the Land Use Element of the San Dimas General Plan, the City does not include mining in any of its zoning categories and the Conservation Element discourages mining of aggregate resources where potential conflicts (such as, traffic, noise, and dust impacts) may be experienced with adjacent land uses (City of San Dimas, 1991). The nearest oil or gas well to the project site is approximately 1.3 miles to the south, as shown in **Figure 4.12-2** (Miller, R.V., 1994a). No geothermal wells are present in the vicinity of the project site (DOC, 2022b); refer to **Figure 4.12-3**. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on the availability of known mineral resources of value to the region or to any locally important mines.

Figure 4.12-1
MINERAL RESOURCES



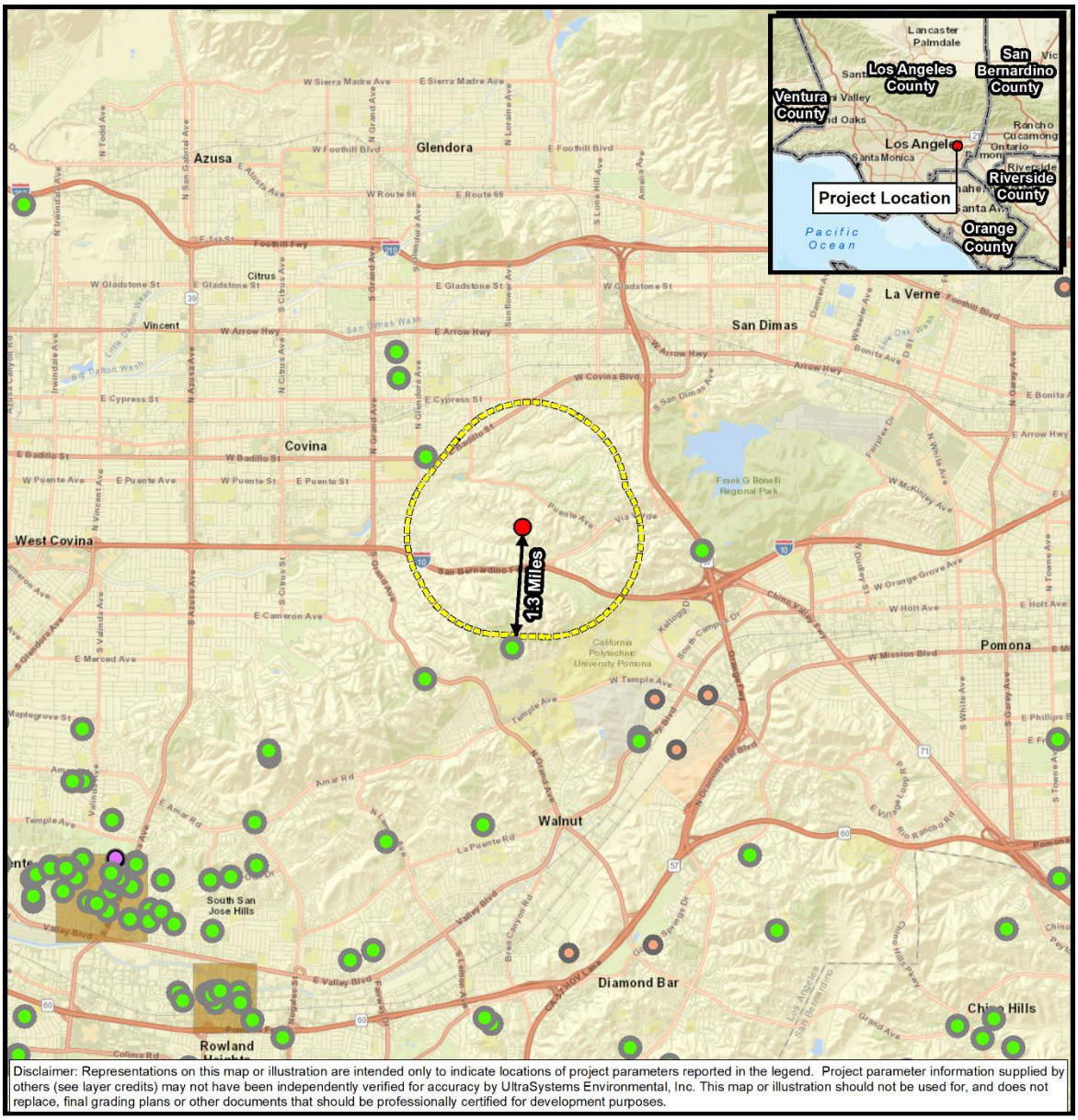
Disclaimer: Illustration provided by Miller, R.V. and California Department of Conservation, who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied

Source: Miller, R.V., 1994a.

San Dimas MCTA 20-0005

Designated Mineral Resource Zones

Figure 4.12-2
OIL AND GAS WELLS AND FIELDS



Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_4_9_Oil_Gas_Wells_and_Fields_2022_03_07.mxd
March 07, 2022
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; CA Dept. of Conservation, December, 2017; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:95,040

N

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

0 0.75 1.5 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- 1-Mile Radius
- Oil and Gas Field Boundary

Oil and Gas Well Status:

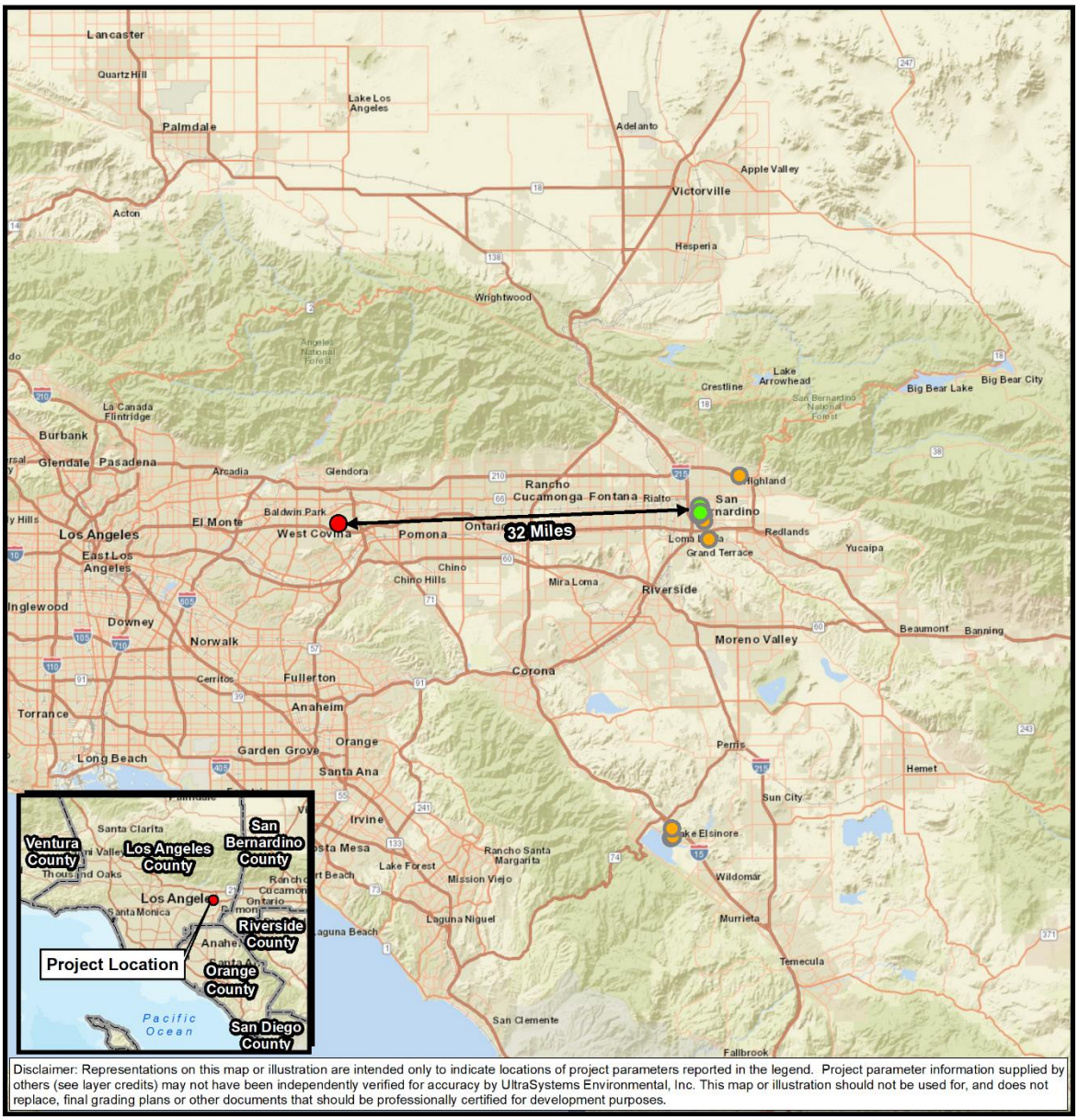
- Active
- Idle
- Plugged

San Dimas MCTA 20-0005

Oil and Gas Wells and Fields

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Figure 4.12-3
GEOTHERMAL WELLS



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_4_9_Geothermal_Wells_2022_03_07.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; CA Dept. of Conservation, December, 2017; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

March 07, 2022

Scale: 1:760,320

N

0 6 12 Miles

0 6 12 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location

Geothermal Well Status:

- Active
- Idle

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005
Geothermal Wells

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4.13 Noise

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			**X**	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			**X**	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				**X**

4.13.1 Characteristics of Sound

Sound is a pressure wave transmitted through the air. It is described in terms of loudness or amplitude (measured in decibels), frequency or pitch (measured in hertz [Hz] or cycles per second), and duration (measured in seconds or minutes). The decibel (dB) scale is a logarithmic scale that describes the physical intensity of the pressure vibrations that make up any sound. The pitch of the sound is related to the frequency of the pressure vibration. Because the human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies, a special frequency-dependent rating scale is used to relate noise to human sensitivity. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) provides this compensation by discriminating against upper and lower frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear. The scale is based on a reference pressure level of 20 micropascals (zero dBA). The scale ranges from zero (for the average least perceptible sound) to about 130 (for the average human pain level).

4.13.2 Noise Measurement Scales

Several rating scales have been developed to analyze adverse effects of community noise on people. Since environmental noise fluctuates over time, these scales consider that the effect of noise on people depends largely upon the total acoustical energy content of the noise, as well as the time of day when the noise occurs. Those that are applicable to this analysis are as follows:

- L_{eq}, the equivalent noise level, is an average of sound level over a defined time period (such as 1 minute, 15 minutes, 1 hour or 24 hours). Thus, the L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure.

- L_{90} is a noise level that is exceeded 90 percent of the time at a given location; it is often used as a measure of "background" noise.
- L_{max} is the root mean square (RMS) maximum noise level during the measurement interval. This measurement is calculated by taking the RMS of all peak noise levels within the sampling interval. Lmax is distinct from the peak noise level, which only includes the single highest measurement within a measurement interval.
- CNEL, the Community Noise Equivalent Level, is a 24-hour average Leq with a 4.77-dBA "penalty" added to noise during the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and a 10-dBA penalty added to noise during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for noise sensitivity in the evening and nighttime (Caltrans, 2020). The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60-dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a calculation of 66.7 dBA CNEL.
- L_{dn}, the day-night average noise, is a 24-hour average Leq with an additional 10-dBA "penalty" added to noise that occurs between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. The L_{dn} metric yields values within 1 dBA of the CNEL metric. As a matter of practice, L_{dn} and CNEL values are considered to be equivalent and are treated as such in this assessment.

4.13.3 Existing Noise

The project site is a residential neighborhood of approximately 92 acres, subdivided into 36 residential lots, of which 29 lots are developed with single-family residences and seven are vacant. With the exception of homes within the project site area, the only sensitive receptors are the homes located in residential developments to the east and west of the project site. The only current sources of noise in the neighborhood are the existing residences, including traffic into and out of the homes as well as ambient noise from the residences.

4.13.4 Regulatory Setting

State of California

The most current guidelines prepared by the state noise officer are contained in Appendix D of the General Plan Guidelines issued by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in 2017 (OPR, 2017). These guidelines establish four categories for judging the severity of noise intrusion on specified land uses:

- **Normally Acceptable**: Is generally acceptable, with no mitigation necessary.
- **Conditionally Acceptable**: May require some mitigation, as established through a noise study.
- **Normally Unacceptable**: Requires substantial mitigation.
- **Clearly unacceptable**: Probably cannot be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

The OPR noise compatibility guidelines assign ranges of CNEL values to each of these categories. The ranges differ for different types of sensitive receivers, and are shown in **Table 4.13-2**.

Table 4.13-2
CALIFORNIA LAND USE COMPATIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY NOISE SOURCES

Land Use Category	Noise Exposure (dBA, CNEL)						
	55	60	65	70	75	80	
Residential – Low-Density Single-Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes							
Residential – Multiple Family							
Transient Lodging – Motel, Hotels							
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes							
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters							
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports							
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks							
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries							
Office Buildings, Business Commercial and Professional							
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture							

	Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction without any special noise insulation requirements.
	Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply system or air conditioning will normally suffice.
	Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.
	Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 2017.

City of San Dimas General Plan Noise Element

The City of San Dimas adopted its update to the General Plan in September 1991. The City of San Dimas General Plan Noise Element has the following goals, policies and actions that apply to proposed project:

Goals Statement N-1A: *To protect those existing regions of the City for which the noise environment is deemed acceptable and those locations throughout the City which are deemed "Noise-Sensitive."*

Objective 1.1: *Future projects within the City regarding the reduction of unnecessary noise near noise-sensitive areas…*

Policy 1.1.4: Close attention should be paid to the noise evaluation in environmental impact statements

City of San Dimas Municipal Code (Title 8, Chapter 8.36)

The City of San Dimas Municipal Code specifies that the allowable noise level in a low-density residential zone shall be the higher of either the actual measured ambient level or the following sound level (A-weighted) decibels: 50 (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.); 45 (6 p.m. to 10 p.m.); 40 (night).

4.13.5 Significance Thresholds

The City of San Dimas has not published explicit thresholds for use in determining significance of noise impacts under CEQA. In keeping with standard practice, two criteria were used for judging noise impacts. First, noise levels generated by the proposed project must comply with all relevant federal, state, and local standards and regulations. Noise impacts on the surrounding community are limited by local noise ordinances, which are implemented through investigations in response to nuisance complaints. It is assumed that all existing applicable regulations for the construction and operation of the proposed project would be enforced. In addition, the proposed project should not produce noise levels that are incompatible with adjacent noise-sensitive land uses.

The second measure of impact used in this analysis is a significant increase in noise levels above existing ambient noise levels as a result of the introduction of a new noise source. An increase in noise level due to a new noise source has a potential to adversely impact people.

Impact Analysis

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact

To the extent that they were to take place, construction activities, especially with heavy equipment operation, would create noise effects on and adjacent to the construction site. However, given that the proposed project would only allow a minor incremental increase in grading activity of less than five percent above already-approved levels, that additional noise would be di minimis, and by the nature of the action allowed under the MCTA there would be no long-term noise impacts.

Therefore, noise associated with project construction and operation would not expose a land use to noise levels that are considered incompatible with or in excess of adopted standards, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact

Vibration is sound radiated through the ground. Vibration can result from a source (e.g., subway operations, vehicles, machinery equipment, etc.) that causes the adjacent ground to move, thereby creating vibration waves that propagate through the soil to the foundations of nearby buildings. This effect is referred to as groundborne vibration. The peak particle velocity (PPV) or the root-mean-square (RMS) velocity is usually used to describe vibration levels. PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration level, while RMS is defined as the square root of the average of the squared amplitude of the level. PPV is typically used for evaluating potential building damage, while RMS velocity in decibels (VdB) is typically more suitable for evaluating human response (FTA, 2018, pp. 110-111).

The background vibration velocity level in residential areas is usually around 50 VdB. The vibration velocity level threshold of perception for humans is approximately 65 VdB. A vibration velocity level of 75 VdB is the approximate dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for most people. Most perceptible indoor vibration is caused by sources within buildings such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or the slamming of doors. Typical outdoor sources of perceptible groundborne vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads. If a roadway is smooth, the groundborne vibration from traffic is rarely perceptible. The range of interest is from approximately 50 VdB to 100 VdB, which is the general threshold where minor damage can occur in fragile buildings (FTA, 2018, p. 120).

Given that the proposed project would only allow an incremental increase in grading activity of less than five percent above already-approved level, that additional groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels would be di minimis, and by the nature of the action allowed under the MCTA there would be no long-term impacts. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact

The closest public airport is Brackett Field in the City of La Verne, approximately 2.8 miles to the northeast. As shown in **Figure 4.9-1**, the project site is outside of land use compatibility zones and noise contours for Brackett Field. Therefore, the project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels and no impact would occur.

4.14 Population and Housing

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact

The population of the city of San Dimas is forecast to increase by approximately 800 between 2016 and 2045, and employment in the City is forecast to increase by 1,400 between 2016 and 2045. The number of households in the city is expected to increase by about 200 over the 2016-2045 period, as shown below in **Table 4.14-1** (CDF, 2021; SCAG, 2020; US Census, 2022).[10]

Table 4.14-1
CITY OF SAN DIMAS DEMOGRAPHIC FORECAST

	2016	2045	Difference, 2021 to 2045	Percent Difference, 2021 - 2045
Population	34,200	35,000	800	2.3%
Households	12,100	12,300	200	1.7%
Employment	11,500	12,900	1,400	12.2%

Sources: SCAG, 2020; US Census, 2022

[10] Note that the SCAG 2020 housing and population forecasts for the city of San Dimas are obsolete. The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation for the City of San Dimas issued by the California Department of Housing and Community Development for the 2021-2029 period is for 1,248 units (SCAG, 2021). The average household size in the city of San Dimas in 2021 was 2.77 persons. The estimated number of households, and population, in the city in 2029—assuming the city achieves its RHNA allocation—are shown below in **Table 4.17-2**.

Table 4.14-2
CITY OF SAN DIMAS DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES
Assuming achievement of Regional Housing Needs Assessment allocation, 2021-2029

	2021	2029	Difference, 2021 - 2029	Percent Difference, 2021 - 2029
Population	34,003	37,460	3,457	10.2%
Households	12,289	13,537	1,248	10.2%

Sources: CDF, 2021; SCAG, 2020; US Census, 2022

Since the project site is already planned for and mostly developed with single-family residences, implementation of the proposed increase in allowable grading would not involve additional development of residential or employment-generating land uses beyond current plans. Therefore, project implementation would not cause direct population growth or employment growth and would not indirectly induce population growth through employment growth. Implementation would not extend roads or infrastructure. No impact would occur.

b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact

The increase in allowable grading would be in the rear sections of parcels; currently 29 are developed with single-family homes and seven are vacant. Grading in accordance with the proposed project would not involve demolition of existing residences. Therefore, project implementation would not displace residents or housing, and no impact would occur.

4.15 Public Services

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
a) Fire protection?				**X**
b) Police protection?				**X**
c) Schools?				**X**
d) Parks?				**X**
e) Other public facilities?				**X**

a) Fire Protection?

No Impact

Fire prevention, fire protection and emergency response services for the City of San Dimas are provided by contract with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD). There are two fire stations in the city. Fire Station 141 is the closest to the project site and is located at 1124 W. Puente, approximately 0.8 miles west of the project site. Travel time to the project site from Station 141 is approximately three minutes. (City of San Dimas, 2022b)(Google Maps, 2022a).

The project site is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Local Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE, 2020). The project would be in compliance with applicable portions of the City of San Dimas Municipal Code, Chapter 15.51: Fire Code. The project would also be consistent with the 2019 edition of the California Fire Code (CFC) and the 2018 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC), as adopted and amended by the City of San Dimas.

The project covers an area of approximately 92 acres and consists of expanding the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site area by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot, or a total of 36,000 cy. The increase in allowable grading is to permit owners to grade backyards. The project is within the service area of the LACoFD stations and would not result in an increase in the population in the surrounding area. It is not expected to significantly affect the existing service capacity of the LACoFD. No new or expanded fire department facilities would be required. The project's demands on fire protection services would have no impact.

b) Police Protection?

No Impact

Law enforcement services are provided to the City of San Dimas by contract with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LACoSD). As a part of that service, LACoSD maintains a station in San

Dimas, located at 270 S. Walnut Avenue. The San Dimas Station is the central location for 18 patrol deputies, one motorcycle reserve deputy, three team leaders, three special assignment officers, one team sergeant, two community service assistants, one law enforcement technician (crime prevention officer), and one school resource officer. (City of San Dimas, 2022d)

As indicated earlier, the project covers an area of approximately 92 acres and consists of expanding the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site area; the increase in allowable grading is to permit owners to grade backyards. The project is within the service area of the San Dimas station and would not result in an increase in the population in the surrounding area, nor is it expected to affect the existing service capacity of the LACoSD. No new or expanded police protection facilities would be required. Therefore, no impacts on police protection services would occur.

c) Schools?

No Impact

The project site is located within the Covina-Valley Unified School District (C-VUSD). CV-USD provides public education for over 11,000 students and includes nine elementary schools, three middle schools, three high schools, one alternative education high school and one online learning academy (C-VUSD, 2022b, p13). C-VUSD schools serving the project site include Barranca Elementary School (grades K-5), Sierra Vista Middle School (grades 6-8), and South Hills High School (grades 9-12). Barranca Elementary School is 3.52 miles driving distance west of the project site at 727 S Barranca Avenue, Covina. Sierra Vista Middle School is 2.4 miles northwest of the project site at 777 E Puente Street, Covina. South Hills High School is 4.1 miles southwest of the project site at 645 S Barranca Avenue, Covina.

The project consists of expanding the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot to permit owners to grade backyards. The project does not propose any new residential uses. Therefore, no impact on schools would occur.

d) Parks?

No Impact

Recreational services in the city of San Dimas are provided by the City's Parks and Recreation Department, which maintains 14 parks, sports facilities, and recreation centers (City of San Dimas, 2022e). The City currently has approximately 177 acres of parks and land for public use (City of San Dimas, 2022e).

The project does not propose any new residential land uses and is not anticipated to add new residents to the city. Therefore, no impact on parks would occur.

e) Other Public Facilities?

No Impact

Library services in the city are provided by the Los Angeles County Library System, which is comprised of 85 regional and community libraries, one institutional library and three bookmobiles (Los Angeles County Public Library, 2022a). Within the city of San Dimas, there is one library, the San

Dimas Library located at 145 N Walnut Avenue (Los Angeles County Public Library, 2022b). The San Dimas Library is located approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the project site.

The project does not propose any new residential land uses and is not anticipated to add new residents to the city. Therefore, no impact on libraries or other public facilities would occur.

4.16 Recreation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				**X**
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				**X**

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

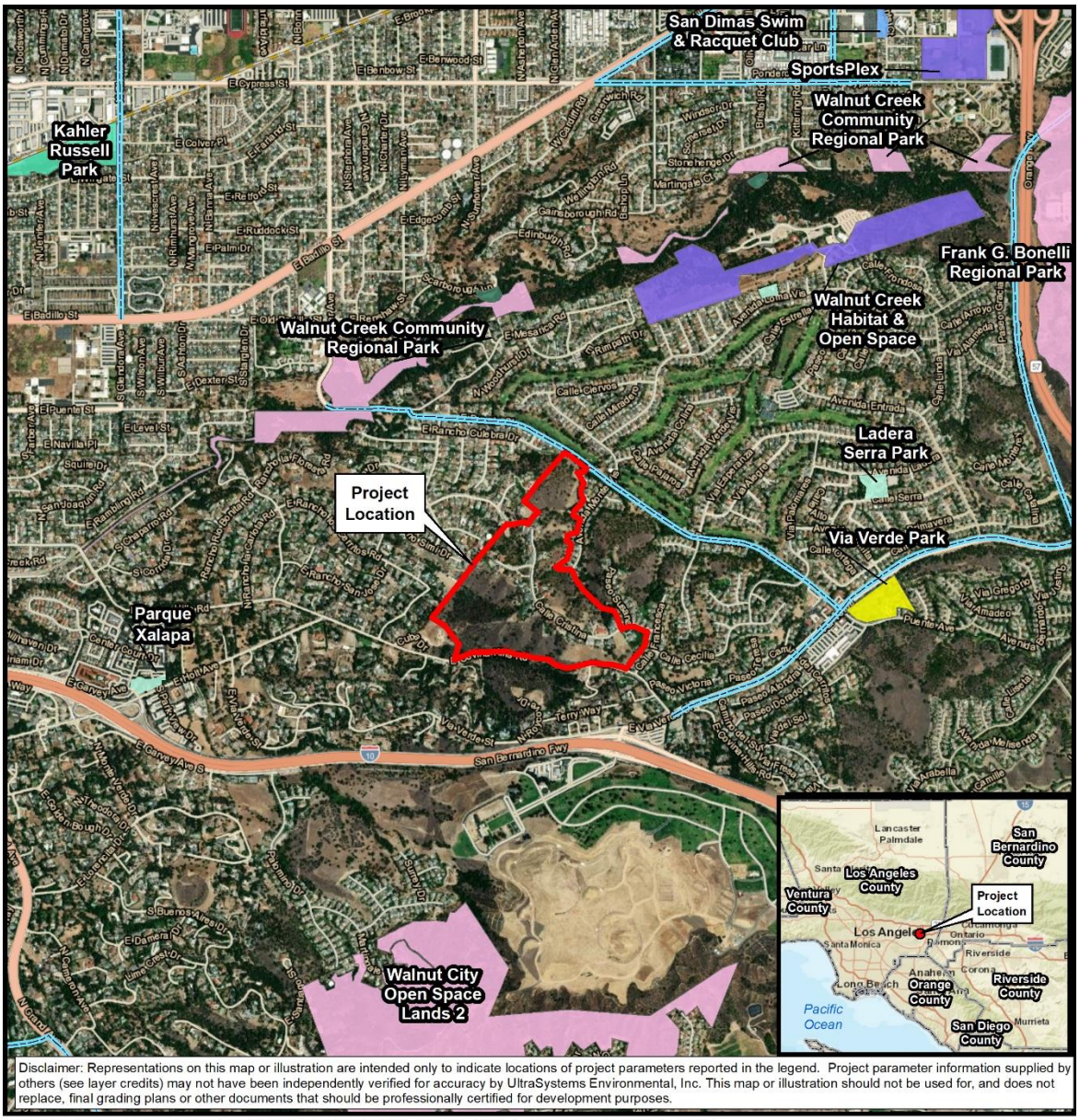
No Impact

Recreational services in the City of San Dimas are managed by the Landscape Maintenance Division of the City's Parks and Recreation Department, which maintains 14 city-operated recreational facilities, including 12 parks, a Swim and Racquet Club, and the Sportsplex. The City's park acreage standard is 2.0 acres of land per 1,000 population for neighborhood parks and 3.5 acres of land per 1,000 population for community parks (City of San Dimas, 2022).

The parks nearest to the project include Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space, located approximately 0.42-mile northeast of the project site, and Walnut Creek Community Regional Park located approximately 0.46 miles northwest from the project site. (**See Figure 4.16-1**)

The project consists of expanding the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot, or a total of 36,000 cy. The increase in allowable grading is to permit owners to grade backyards. The residential population would not increase as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, there will be no increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreation facilities and no impact on their physical deterioration.

Figure 4.16-1
NEARBY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact

As described above, the project does not propose new or expanded recreational facilities that would have potential adverse effects on the environment. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.17 Transportation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?				**X**
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?				**X**
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				**X**
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			**X**	

The proposed increase in allowable grading would not involve development or operation of land uses. Therefore, the analysis in this Section focuses on construction impacts only.

a) Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

No Impact

The following City, County and regional plans, ordinances and policies would apply to the project.

City of San Dimas General Plan Circulation Element

The City of San Dimas General Plan Circulation Element sets forth roadway classifications, roadway and intersection operation goals, and objectives and policies regarding public transit, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, parking, and transportation demand management (TDM) (City of San Dimas, 1991).

City of San Dimas Municipal Code

City of San Dimas Municipal Code Section 10.32.030 designates truck routes in the City, including state highways under Caltrans jurisdiction (QCode, 2021). The two roadways within the project site, Calle Cristina and Paseo Lucinda, are both local streets. Sidewalks are present on both sides of both roadways; no bicycle facilities are present. The proposed increase in allowable grading would not generate operational vehicle trips or involve alterations of existing roadways or construction of driveways intersecting existing roadways. Grading projects conforming with the proposed project

would involve transportation of small numbers of off-road construction equipment during brief grading operations.

Project implementation would not conflict with the City of San Dimas Municipal Code or Circulation Element. No adverse impact would occur.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

No Impact

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, *Determining the Significance of Transportation Impacts*, sets forth requirements for use of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as a method of determining the significance of transportation impacts. The City of San Dimas City Council adopted guidelines for transportation impact analysis (TIA Guidelines) using VMT providing project screening criteria and guidance for VMT assessments in October 2020.

The City TIA Guidelines set forth three screening criteria to determine whether a project can be presumed to have a less-than-significant impact.

Transit Priority Area (TPA) Screening:

Projects located within a TPA may be presumed to have a less than significant impact absent substantial evidence to the contrary. A TPA is defined as a half mile area around an existing major transit stop or an existing stop along a high-quality transit corridor per the definitions below. 'Major transit stop' means a site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A 'high-quality transit corridor' means a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. The project site is not in a TPA and this criterion does not apply to the project.

Low VMT Area Screening

Residential and office projects located within a low VMT-generating area may be presumed to have a less than significant impact absent substantial evidence to the contrary. Locations within a low-VMT generating area are identified using the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) VMT Evaluation Tool, which in turn uses the SCAG travel forecasting model. The project site is presumed to not be in a low-VMT generating area based on the land use type (detached single-family residential) and this criterion does not apply to the project.

Project Type Screening

A list of project types is presumed to generate less-than-significant VMT impacts. One of the listed project types is projects generating fewer than 110 net new daily trips. The project consists of an increase in allowable grading. The project would not involve development of land uses that would generate VMT. The project type criterion therefore applies to the proposed project and no impact would occur.

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact

The project does not propose modifications to roadways or construction of driveways intersecting with existing roadways; project implementation would not create a roadway design hazard. Grading projects undertaken pursuant to the proposed project would involve transportation of small numbers of offroad construction equipment on roadways in the area. Trucks hauling construction equipment occasionally use local streets in residential areas and are not considered incompatible uses. No impact would occur.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant Impact

During grading operations in accordance with the proposed project, lanes and sidewalks may be temporarily closed off. Parking and staging for such grading operations would meet the requirements of the City of San Dimas Public Works Department Engineering Division. This is an existing requirement affecting all construction projects in the City affecting public roadway rights-of-way and/or travel lanes, and thus, no mitigation is required to ensure enforcement. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?				**X**
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			**X**	

4.18.1 Methods

Information from the Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Report, dated August 18, 2022 (see **Appendix D**), prepared by UltraSystems for the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment 20-0005 Project describes the research for and analysis of potential cultural resources data, including Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) conducted for the project. This research included a cultural resources record search by the SCCIC, a SLF record search by the NAHC, and a pedestrian survey assessment (see **Section 4.5**).

No prehistoric archaeological resources were observed during the field survey. Previous cultural resources surveys within the 0.5-mile radius resulted in a single archaeological site and no historic-era sites being recorded. During the cultural resources record search at the SCCIC, no prehistoric resources were found within the project boundary. The results of the pedestrian assessment indicate it is highly unlikely that prehistoric properties would be adversely affected by construction of the

project. The cultural resource study findings at the SCCIC suggest that there is a low potential for finding prehistoric resources.

One potential resource (as defined by Public Resources Code § 21074) has been noted ("NAHC Sacred Land File Records Search" in **Appendix D** of this IS/MND). A TCR site was documented within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site in the NAHC's SLF search, though its location and description were not provided.

As discussed in **Section 4.5**, the NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation to learn further information about the SLF site. Therefore, UltraSystems sent a letter to the Gabrielino-Kizh Nation, along with the other eight tribal contacts provided by the NAHC.

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

No Impact

The Cultural Resources investigation determined that there are no TCRs listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k) within the project site or within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less than Significant Impact

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requires meaningful consultation with California Native American Tribes regarding potential impacts on TCRs, as defined in Public Resources Code § 21074. TCRs are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either eligible or listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or local register of historical resources (California Natural Resources Agency [CNRA], 2007).

As part of the AB 52 process, Native American tribes must submit a written request to a lead agency to be notified of projects within their traditionally and culturally affiliated area. The lead agency (City) must provide written, formal notification to those tribes within 14 days of deciding to undertake a project. The tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receiving this notification if they want to engage in consultation on the project, and the lead agency must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the tribe's request. Consultation concludes when

either (1) the parties agree to mitigation measures to avoid a significant effect on a TCR, or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes mutual agreement cannot be reached.

In addition, the City is conducting Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) Government Code § 65352.3(a) consultation with Native Americans on General Plan proposals for the purposes of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in § 5097.5 and § 5091.993 of the Public Resources Code that are located within the City's jurisdiction. The SB 18 process requires that the City make an attempt to contact local tribes for the purpose of opening consultations between the City and the tribal governments. Following legislation guidelines, tribes have a 90-day period in which to request consultation (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.a(s)).

In compliance with AB 52, letters were sent by the City of San Dimas' Planning Department (City) to all applicable Native American Tribes, asking if they wanted to participate in consultation. Luis Torrico, Planning Manager with the City's Planning Department, has taken the lead for this process. The letters were sent May 22, 2022 to the following tribes:

- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation,
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians,
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation,
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council,
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe,
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians,
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

At this time the AB 52 and SB 18 response periods have passed with no tribes requesting consultation. With that, the consultation has been concluded.

A potential resource as defined by Public Resources Code § 21074 has been noted (Attachment C**:** "NAHC Sacred Land File Records Search" in **Appendix D** to this S/MND). A traditional cultural site was documented within a half-mile radius of the project site in the NAHC's SLF search, though its location and description were not provided. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation to learn further information about the SLF site. A letter to the Gabrielino-Kizh Nation inquired about the SLF site, but there was no reply (**Appendix D**). The project site has not been recommended for historic designation for prehistoric resources or TCRs.

No prehistoric archaeological resources were observed during the field survey. The previous cultural resources surveys within the 0.5-mile radius resulted in one prehistoric archaeological site being recorded. During the cultural resources record search at the SCCIC, no prehistoric resources were identified within the project boundary. The results of the pedestrian assessment indicate it is highly unlikely that prehistoric properties will be adversely affected by construction of the project. The cultural resource study findings at the SCCIC suggest that there is a low potential for finding resources. Therefore, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

With no tribes requesting consultation there are no TCR recommended mitigation measures.

4.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?				**X**
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?				**X**
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				**X**
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?				**X**
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				**X**

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact

The project covers an area of approximately 92-acres and consists of expanding the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot, or a total of 36,000 cy. The increase in allowable grading is to permit owners to grade backyards. The project does not propose any new residential or other utility uses and there would be no impact on relocation or construction of facilities

Water Treatment: Impacts on water treatment capacity are addressed below in Section 4.19.b. The Project has no significant water demands. Sufficient water supplies and water treatment capacity are available in the region, and there would be no project impacts on water treatment facilities.

Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater from San Dimas is conveyed by the City's sewers and which are maintained by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) (City of San Dimas, 2022g) to LACSD's San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant (SJCWRP) located at 1965 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601 (LACSD, 2022a), approximately 13 miles southwest of the project site. The SJCWRP has capacity of 100 million gallons per day (mgd); average effluent flows in 2021 were 62.64 mgd (Table 1-1, p1-1, LACSD, 2022b); and residual capacity is 37.36 mgd. Project operation is not expected to generate any significant average wastewater per day.

The project does not propose any new residential or other water or wastewater uses. Therefore, there would be no impact on wastewater treatment.

Stormwater Drainage: As shown in **Figure 4.19-1**, there are no existing storm drains within the project site but there are catch basins at either end of Calle Cristina, specifically two located at 1615 Calle Cristina and two located at the start of the 1500 block of Calle Cristina at the intersection of Calle Cristina and Calle Francesca. The discharge points for these catch basins are unknown.

Project drainage and water quality components would be required to comply with the City of San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 14.11, Stormwater Management and Discharge. Chapter 14.11 requires that new development projects maximize, to the maximum extent practicable, the percentage of permeable surfaces to allow more percolation of stormwater into the ground; and minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the amount of stormwater directed to impermeable areas and to the municipal storm drainage system (City of San Dimas, 2021a).

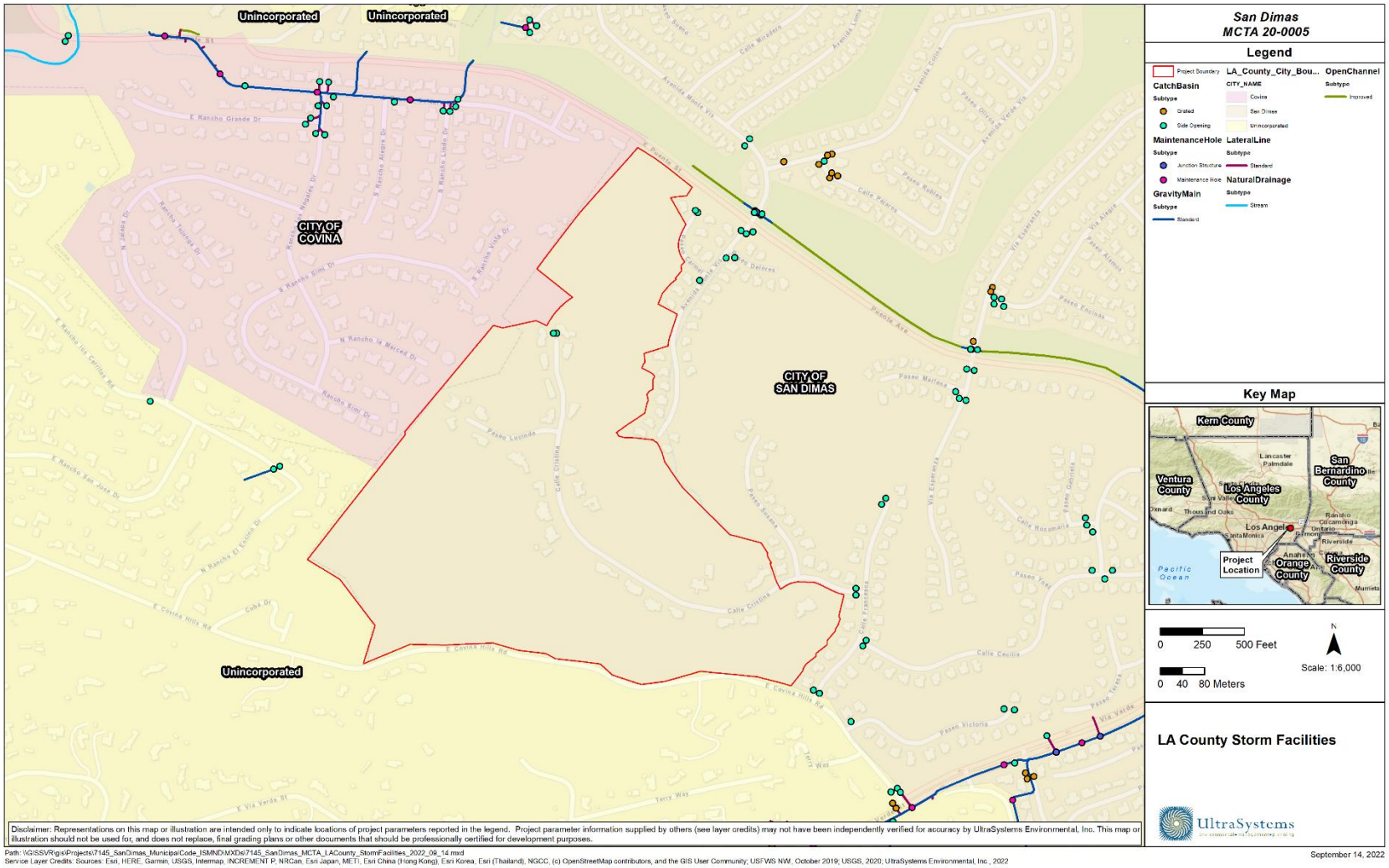
The project does not propose any new residential or other stormwater related uses. However, any new development has to follow the appropriate codes. Therefore, impact on stormwater would be less than significant.

Electric Power: Electric power for the City of San Dimas is provided by Southern California Edison (SCE) (City of San Dimas, 2022f). The proposed project is located in a developed area, and infrastructure for providing electric power to the area is well established. SCE typically utilizes existing utility corridors to reduce environmental impacts, and has energy-efficiency programs to reduce energy usage and maintain reliable service throughout the year (SCE, 2020). Any future development would be constructed in accordance with all applicable California Code of Regulations Title 24 provisions.

The project does not propose any new residential or other construction or relocation of electrical power facilities. Therefore, impact on Electrical Power would be less than significant.

Natural Gas: The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is the primary distributor of retail and wholesale natural gas across Southern California, including the City of San Dimas. SoCalGas provides services to residential, commercial, and industrial consumers, and also provides gas for electric generation customers. In its 2020 California Gas Report, SoCalGas analyzed a 15-year demand period, from 2020-2035, to determine its ability to meet projected demand (California Gas and Electric Utilities, 2020. p. 96).

Figure 4.19-1
LOS ANGELES COUNTY STORM FACILITIES MAP



SoCalGas expects total gas demand to decline 1 percent annually from 2018 to 2035 as a result of modest economic growth, and CPUC-mandated energy efficiency (EE) standards and programs and California Senate Bill 350 (Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015) goals (California Gas and Electric Utilities, 2020, p. 96). Therefore, anticipated natural gas supply is adequate to meet demand in the SoCalGas region, and the proposed project is not expected to impact this determination.

Thus, project development would not require construction or expansion of natural gas facilities, and there would be no impact.

Telecommunications Facilities: Telecommunication services, including internet, phone, and television, for the city of San Dimas are provided by Spectrum and Frontier Communications (City of San Dimas, 2022f).

The proposed project would not interfere with operation of Spectrum or Frontier's facilities, and there would be no impact.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

No Impact

Water Supplies

The project site lies within the service area of the Golden State Water Company (GSWC) San Dimas System. GSWC obtains water supplies from the following sources: imported water from northern California purchased through Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD); groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin; treated groundwater and surface water purchased from Covina Irrigating Company; and treated water purchased from Walnut Valley Water District (Stetson, 2021, p. 6-3). GSWC forecasts that it will have sufficient water supplies to meet demands in its service area over the 2025-2045 period.

Supply and demand comparisons for normal, single-dry-year, and multiple-dry-year conditions are shown below in **Tables 4.19-2, 4.19-3, and 4.19-4** (Stetson, 2021, pp. 4-6, 6-54, 7-11 – 7-13). Water demand projections are based on growth projections from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which in turn are based on forecasts according with developments pursuant to general plan land use designations (Stetson, 2021, p. 3-6). The proposed project would conform with the existing General Plan land use designation; thus, water use from the proposed project is accounted for in GSWC's water demand forecast.

The Project has no significant water demands. Sufficient water supplies and water treatment capacity are available in the region, and there would be no project impacts on water supplies.

Table 4.19-2
GSWC SAN DIMAS SYSTEM WATER SUPPLIES AND DEMANDS, AVERAGE WATER CONDITIONS

Supply Source	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater from Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Imported water from northern California	7,053	7,096	7,140	7,183	7,227
Covina Irrigating Company: Purchased Water	500	500	500	500	500
Walnut Valley Water District: Purchased Water	200	200	200	200	200
Supplies: Total	**10,753**	**10,796**	**10,840**	**10,883**	**10,927**
Demands	**10,753**	**10,796**	**10,840**	**10,883**	**10,927**
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Source: Stetson Engineers, 2021					

Table 4.19-3
GSWC WATER SUPPLIES AND DEMANDS, SINGLE DRY YEAR CONDITIONS

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supplies	10,402	10,444	10,485	10,527	10,569
Demands	10,402	10,444	10,485	10,527	10,569
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Source: Stetson Engineers, 2021					

Table 4.19-4
GSWC WATER SUPPLIES AND DEMANDS, MULTIPLE DRY YEAR CONDITIONS

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supplies	11,280	11,325	11,371	11,416	11,462
	Demands	11,280	11,325	11,371	11,416	11,462
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supplies	9,359	9,397	9,434	9,472	9,510
	Demands	9,359	9,397	9,434	9,472	9,510
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Source: Stetson Engineers, 2021						

c) Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

No Impact

As described under threshold 4.19 a) above, the volume of wastewater generated by the project is not expected to be significant and represents only a small fraction of the existing daily capacity of the wastewater treatment facility serving the area. Therefore, the wastewater anticipated to be generated by the project would be within the existing capacity of the wastewater treatment provider and no impacts would occur.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

No Impact

Solid waste disposal services for San Dimas are provided by Waste Management, Inc., a private company under contract with the City.

In 2019, the latest year for which data are available, approximately 94% of the solid waste landfilled from the city of San Dimas was disposed of at the three landfills described below in **Table 4.19-5**.

Table 4.19-5
LANDFILLS SERVING SAN DIMAS

Facility and Nearest City/Community	Remaining Capacity, cubic yards	Daily Permitted Disposal Capacity, tons	Actual Daily Disposal, tons[1]	Residual Daily Disposal Capacity, tons	Estimated Closing Date
El Sobrante Landfill, Corona, Riverside County	143,977,170	16,054	11,398	4,656	2051
Olinda Alpha Landfill, Brea, Orange County	17,500,000	8,000	7,011	989	2036
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center, Simi Valley, Ventura County	82,954,873	10,792	4,850	5,942	2063
Total	**244,432,043**	**34,846**	**23,259**	**11,587**	Not applicable

[1] Daily disposal calculated based on annual disposal tonnage assuming 300 operating days per year: that is, six days per week less certain holidays. Simi reports 64,750 Tons per week, calculated over six days equals 10,792 tons per day.
Sources: CalRecycle. 2019a. Jurisdiction Disposal by Facility; CalRecycle. 2022[a, b and c]. Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): SWIS Facility/Site Search; CalRecycle. 2022d. 2019 Landfill Summary Tonnage Report.

The project does not propose any new residential or other frequent solid waste generation related uses. However, future grading may produce a one-off solid waste impact. Grading can include redistribution, removal or addition of soil and can only be determined on a case-by-case basis which is currently unknown. Any new development has to follow the appropriate codes.

The three landfills serving San Dimas have combined residual disposal capacity of nearly 12,000 tons per day. Thus, project solid waste generation would not exceed available landfill capacity, and there would be no impacts.

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact

In 1989, the California Legislature enacted the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939), in an effort to address solid waste problems and capacities in a comprehensive manner. The law required each city and county to divert 50% of its waste from landfills by the year 2000.

Assembly Bill 341 (AB 341; Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) increases the statewide waste diversion goal to 75% by 2020.

Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383; California Health and Safety Code Sections 39730.5 et seq.) set targets to achieve a 50% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction by 2025. The law is intended to reduce emissions of methane, a short-lived climate pollutant, from decomposition of organic waste in landfills, for the protection of people in at-risk communities as well as to reduce GHG emissions.

Section 5.408 (Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal, and Recycling) of the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen; Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) requires that at least 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. Any future construction would include diversion of at least 65% of demolition and construction waste for recycling or salvage in compliance with CALGreen Section 5.408.

The project does not propose any new residential or other significant solid waste to occur. The project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.20 Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			**X**	
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?			**X**	
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?			**X**	
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?			**X**	

a) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact

As shown in **Figure 4.20-1**, the project site is located adjacent to a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) State Responsibility Area (SRA) along its southern boundary. **Figure 4.20-2** shows that the project site is located entirely within a VHFHSZ in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA).

Review of **Figure 4.20-3** Los Angeles County Disaster Routes Map for the City of San Dimas (Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, 2008 map plot date) shows that the project site is not directly accessed by a road designated as a disaster route. However, an interchange between Via Verde and the Interstate 10 (I-10) freeway is located approximately 1,000 feet south of the project site, with the I-10 freeway being a designated "Freeway Disaster Route". Via Verde can be directly accessed by Covina Hills Road, which is the southern boundary of the project site.

Figure 4.20-1
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE - STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

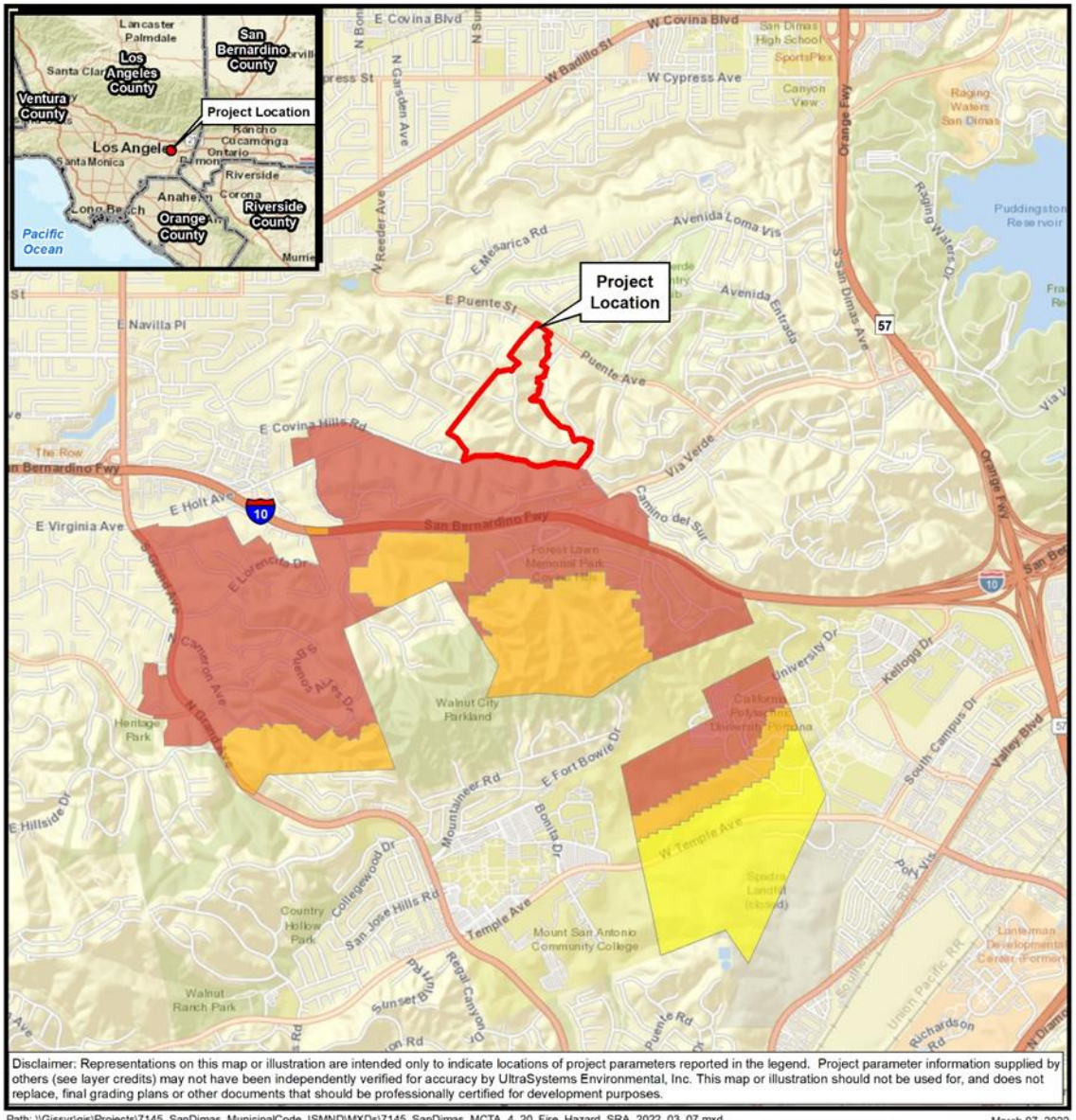


Figure 4.20-2
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE - LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY AREA

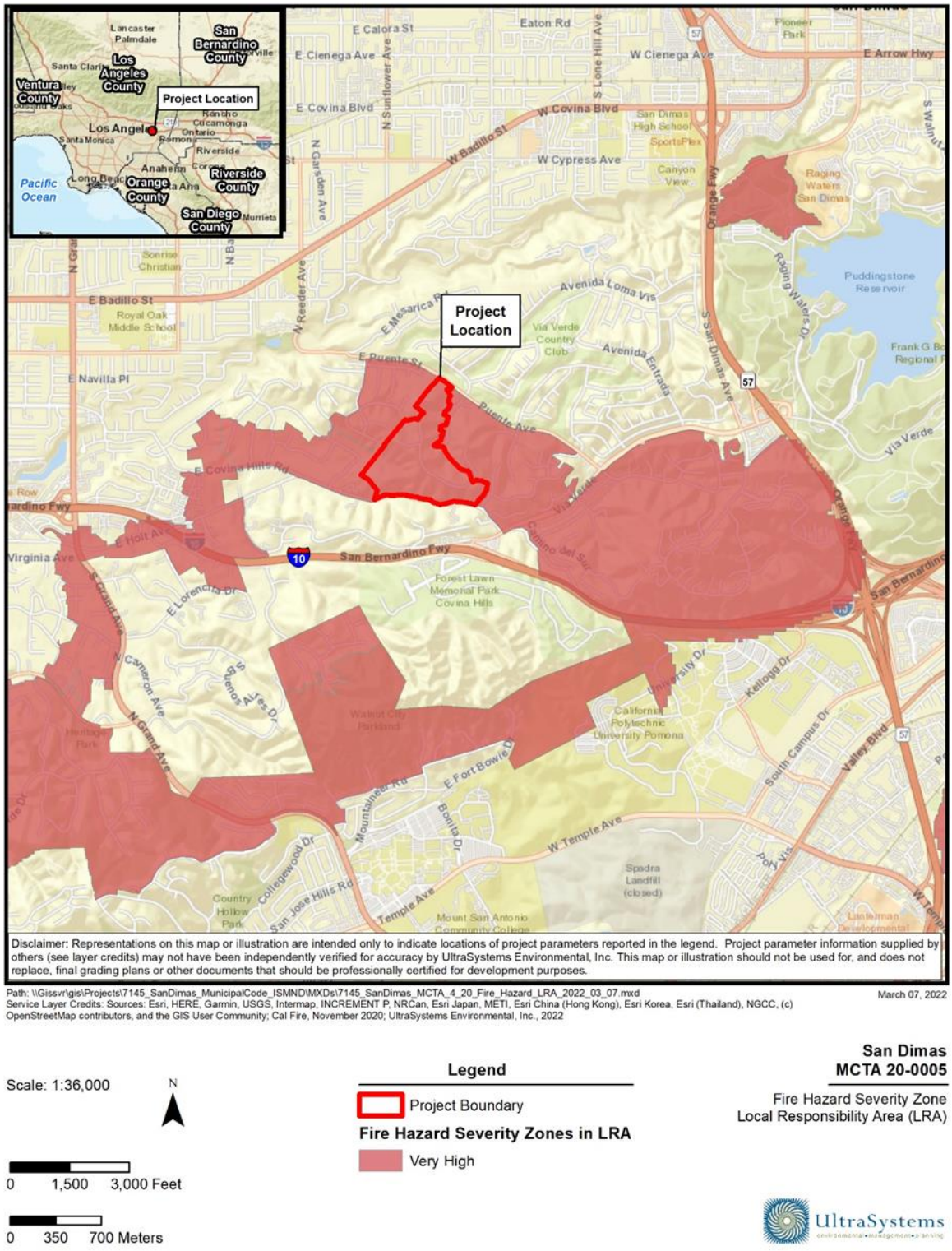
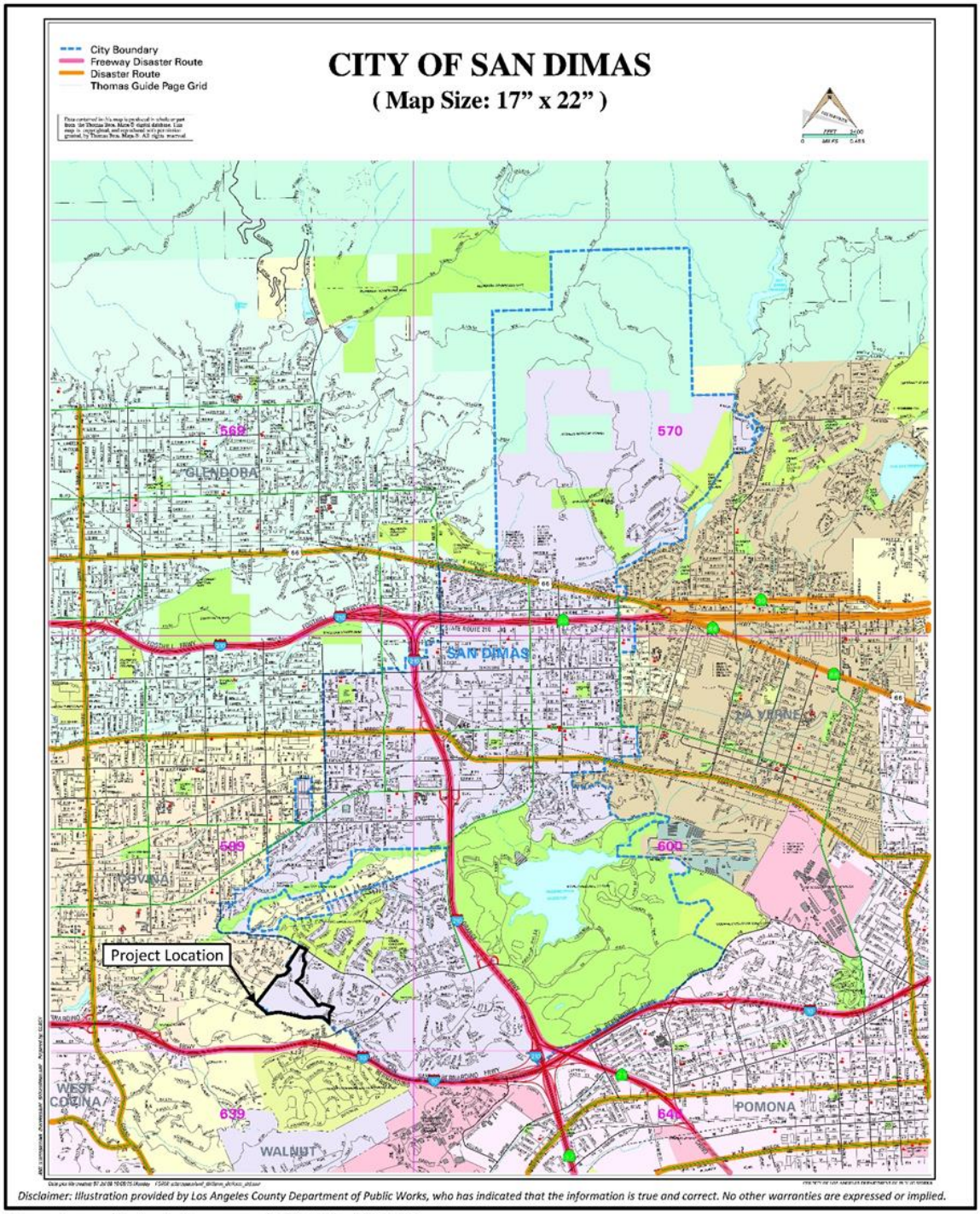


Figure 4.20-3
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISASTER ROUTES MAP FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIMAS



Source: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, July 7, 2008.

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San Dimas MCTA 20-0005
Disaster Routes

The County of Los Angeles through the Chief Executive Office's Administrative Services carries out an Emergency Management function. Emergency Management has developed numerous Emergency/Disaster Plans and Annexes for large scale emergencies and disasters which includes wildfires, and there is a comprehensive emergency program in place for large-scale disasters (County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office, 2022). In addition, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department provides fire protection services under contract to City of San Dimas and has specialist air and ground resources to tackle wildfires. The office has published many Emergency and Disaster Preparedness documents.

Project implementation would not block emergency access or hinder emergency evacuation because the project is not on a disaster route. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impact in this regard.

b) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Less than Significant Impact

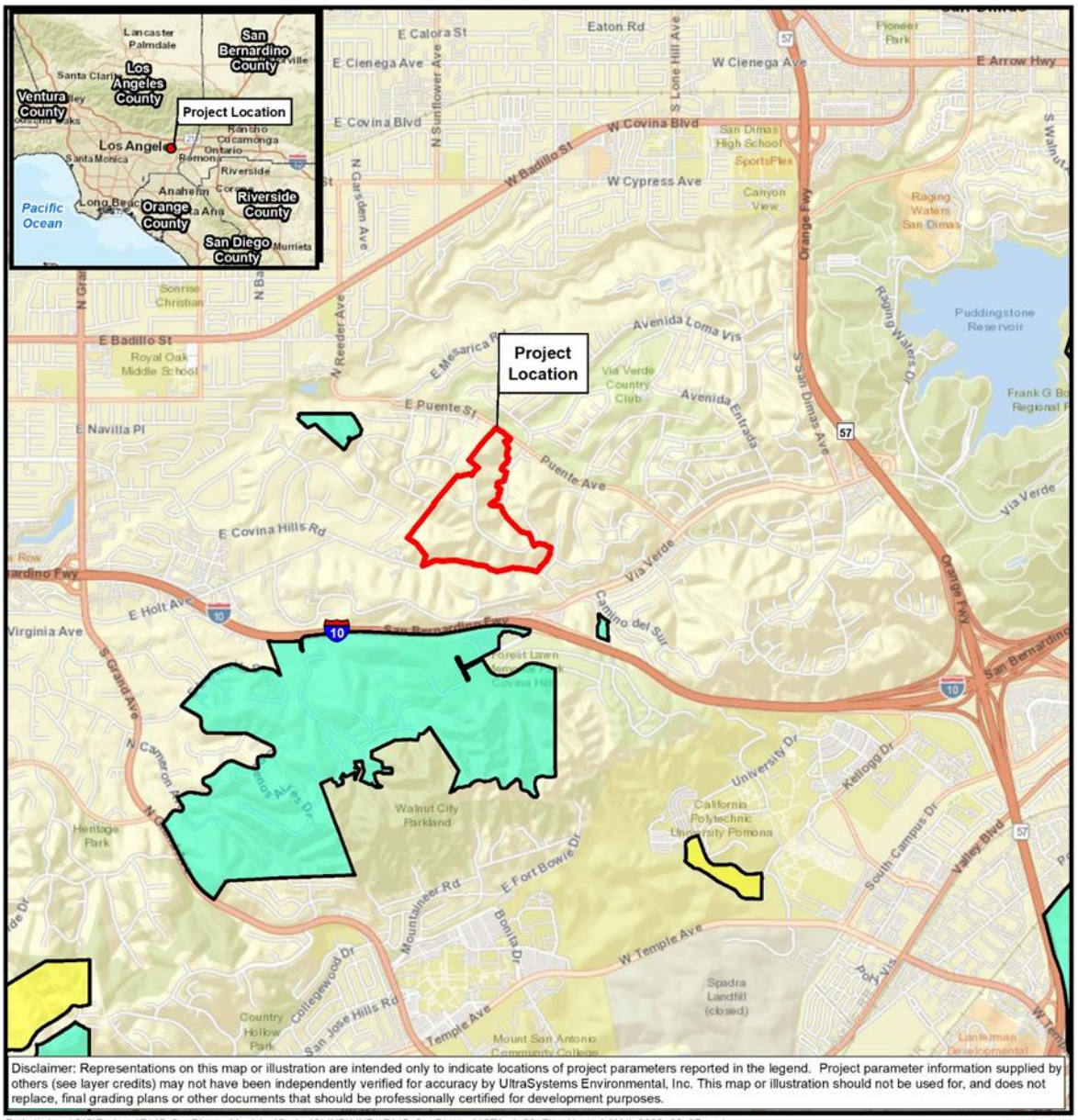
As indicated in item a) above the project site is located in or near an SRA and lands classified as VHFHSZ. San Dimas faces the greatest ongoing threat from a wind-driven fire in the Wildland/Urban Interface area found in the hillsides and canyons in the northern part of the city according to the 2004 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. As shown on **Figure 4.20-3** the project is not located within a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The Los Angeles County Fire Department provides Fire Protection services to the City of San Dimas. Adherence to the California Building Code and Fire Code would reduce impact to less than significant.

c) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Less than Significant Impact

As indicated in item a) above the project site is located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The Los Angeles County Fire Department provides Fire Protection services to the City of San Dimas. Adherence to the California Building Code and Fire Code would reduce impact to less than significant impact.

Figure 4.20-3
FIRE HAZARD – WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE



d) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Less than Significant Impact

As indicated in item a) above the project site is located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The Los Angeles County Fire Department provides Fire Protection services to the City of San Dimas. As discussed in Section 4.7 a) iv the risk of landslides is Less Than Significant Impact and Section 4.10 d) indicates that the project site is not in dam inundation area. Additionally, as part of all proposed future projects that require permits for grading, the individual homeowner will be required to submit a registered civil engineer's report for soils and geology and a structural engineering report for any proposed retaining wall. Therefore, the project site has low potential for landslides and any potential future development of the proposed project would be in compliance with governing City grading and building codes, which would reduce potential project impacts related to potential slope failure to a Less than Significant Impact.

4.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Does the project have:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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 animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		**X**		
b) Impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?		**X**		
c) Environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		**X**		

a) Does the project have 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 animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Section 4.4 of this document addresses impacts on biological resources. The project site is located in a highly-urbanized area that is surrounded by residential and commercial properties, which provides low habitat value for special-status plant and wildlife species (including species listed by state or federal agencies as “candidate” or “sensitive” species). However, the trees on the project site as well as trees in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for nesting birds protected by the MBTA. If construction occurs during the nesting season, indirect impacts on migratory birds could occur from increased noise, vibration, and dust during construction. This could adversely affect the breeding behavior of some birds, and lead to the loss (take) of eggs and chicks, or nest abandonment.

Impacts to nesting birds would be significant without mitigation. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-6** through **BIO-12** would reduce impacts to less than significant. Furthermore, oak trees were observed onsite and are protected under the Tree Preservation Ordinance of the San Dimas Municipal Code. Impacts to these trees would be a significant impact without mitigation. Furthermore, California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) is present in the project site as well. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-18** would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Section 4.5 of this document addresses potential impacts on Cultural Resources. According to records at the SCCIC, two previous cultural resource surveys have included a portion of the project area, and 21 surveys have been conducted within the 0.5-mile radius project buffer but not within the project APE. As a result of the field survey, no historic buildings were identified within the project site. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. Therefore, it is unlikely that historical and archaeological resources would be adversely affected by construction of the project. However, grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and may result in the unanticipated discovery of unique historic and/or prehistoric archeological resources. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1 and CUL-2** would ensure that impacts on historical and archaeological resources would be less than significant.

Section 4.7 of this document addresses potential impacts on paleontological resources. Considering the number of fossil localities in the Puente Formation, and specifically Puente Formation shale, grading operations in accordance with the proposed project could damage fossils in Puente Formation rock onsite. Any substantial excavations should be closely monitored to collect any specimens quickly and professionally. In the event of an unexpected discovery, implementation of mitigation measure **GEO-1** would ensure reduce impacts to paleontological resources or unique geologic features to less than significant affected.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The proposed project would be consistent with regional plans and programs that address environmental factors such as air quality, water quality, and other applicable regulations that have been adopted by public agencies with jurisdiction over the project for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects.

Sections 4.3, 4.8, and 4.13 of this Initial Study address potential impacts related to Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emission, and Noise, respectively. As detailed in **Section 4.3**, air quality impacts associated with project construction and operation would be less than significant and do not warrant mitigation. As detailed in **Section 4.8**, greenhouse gas impacts associated with project construction and operation would be less than significant and do not warrant mitigation. As detailed in **Section 4.13, construction and** operational noise impacts associated with the project site were found to be less than significant and do not warrant mitigation.

The project would create employment opportunities (during construction); employees from the local workforce would be hired during the construction phase of the project. The project is not of the scope

or scale to induce people to move from outside of the project area to work at the proposed project. The project does not include a housing component or otherwise support an increase in the resident population of the City and would utilize existing infrastructure for its operation. Therefore, indirect population growth resulting solely from the project would be less than significant.

Since the project would not increase environmental impacts after mitigation measures are incorporated, the incremental contribution to cumulative impacts is anticipated to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

As discussed in **Sections 4.1** through **4.20** of this document, after the implementation of mitigation measures, potential adverse environmental effects were found to be less than significant on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur.

5.0 REFERENCES

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7.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared in conformance with § 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code and § 15097 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, which requires all state and local agencies to establish monitoring or reporting programs whenever approval of a project relies upon a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The MMRP ensures implementation of the measures being imposed to mitigate or avoid the significant adverse environmental impacts identified through the use of monitoring and reporting. Monitoring is generally an ongoing or periodic process of project oversight; reporting generally consists of a written compliance review that is presented to the decision-making body or authorized staff person.

It is the intent of the MMRP to: (1) provide a framework for document implementation of the required mitigation; (2) identify monitoring/reporting responsibility; (3) provide a record of the monitoring/reporting; and (4) ensure compliance with those mitigation measures that are within the responsibility of the lead agency and/or project applicant to implement.

Table 7.0-1 lists impacts, mitigation measures and project improvement measures adopted by the City of San Dimas in connection with approval of the proposed project, level of significance after mitigation, responsible and monitoring parties, and the project phase in which the measures are to be implemented. Only those environmental topics for which mitigation is required are listed in this Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Table 7.0-1
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
4.4 Biological Resources				
Threshold 4.4a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	**MM BIO-1: Vegetation Community Replacement Plan** Sensitive natural communities (vegetation communities) are communities that have a limited distribution and are often vulnerable to the environmental effects of projects. These communities may or may not contain special-status species or their habitats. For purposes of this BRE, sensitive natural communities are considered to include vegetation communities listed in the CNDDB and communities (alliances and/or associations) listed in the CDFW Natural Communities List with a rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable) (CDFW, 2022). Replacement and maintenance of natural resources will ecological viability as required in the FEIR (The Planning Center, 1983)), General Plan (Takata Associates, 1991), and as per CEQA § 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions (CEQA § 21081.6). As the project contains multiple areas of protected sensitive vegetation communities, including California walnut groves, coast live oak woodland and forest, coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, and/or California buckwheat scrub (if occupied by CAGN or other listed species), and if impacts cannot be avoided, then the following mitigation would be implemented. Delimit Sensitive Vegetation Communities: A qualified biologist will survey the project site and field verify the mapped locations and extent of sensitive vegetation communities, per the 2022 surveys (Appendix A, BRE report; UltraSystems, 2022) If discrepancies are observed, then corrections will be made to determine the extent of impact. For areas that are inaccessible due to topography and/or dense vegetation, a visual estimate may be used to map the vegetation extent via binocular survey, photo documentation, drawn on aerial imagery, then digitized using GIS to estimate the number, maturity, condition, and habitat value of the sampled area. Mitigation will then be fulfilled as follows. Compensatory mitigation is required for impacts to sensitive natural communities per § 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions. The following compensatory mitigation is provided: Mitigation Bank. The primary, streamlined approach for compensatory mitigation is payment into a local mitigation bank. The project should ideally be within the	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	service area for the mitigation bank providing available credits for "in kind" impacts to the aforementioned sensitive vegetation communities. The minimum compensatory mitigation ratio for sensitive vegetation communities will be 3:1. If the project applicant uses an existing mitigation bank, such as Soquel Canyon Mitigation Bank: (https://landveritasmitigationbanks.com/soquel.html) or similar, the fee fully mitigates onsite impacts and no further mitigation for is necessary per BIO-1. Vegetation Communities Replacement Plan (in lieu of mitigation bank). In the event impacts cannot be mitigated through an approved mitigation bank, then on-site and/or off-site replanting is required at a 3:1 ratio for the impacted vegetation. The replacement plantings will be planted to mimic the surrounding natural habitat in an effort to retain the functions and values per each tree-dominated vegetation community. A certified arborist, qualified biologist, or licensed landscape architect will prepare a Vegetation Communities Replacement Plan ("habitat mitigation and monitoring plan;"; HMMP) which shall be submitted to the City of San Dimas and CDFW (as feasible) for approval. A project-specific HMMP will include location and techniques for habitat restoration//revegetation. The HMMP will define the proposed mitigation site, mitigation site preparation, installation of native vegetation replacement, seed palette, irrigation schedule, maintenance, monitoring, reporting, and performance success criteria. The HMMP will recommend feasible measures for mitigating any impacts to trees, sensitive native vegetation water quality, riparian, and biological resources from project implementation. The minimum monitoring period for restoration and replanting will be 5-years. In addition to protecting sensitive vegetation communities, BIO-1 may also serve to satisfy a portion of the requirements of the City of San Dimas tree protection ordinances (§§ 16.42.020, 16.42.090, 18.162.060, 18.162. 070, and 18.162.100) as mandated by the City's required tree removal permit for Mature Significant Trees.			
	MM BIO-2: Project Limits and Designated Areas To avoid impacts to sensitive biological resources, the property owners will collectively implement the following measures prior to project construction and commencement of any ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal. • Specifications for the project boundary, limits of construction, project-related parking, storage areas, laydown sites, and equipment storage areas will be	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	mapped and clearly marked in the field with temporary fencing, screens, silt fencing, signs, stakes, flags, rope, cord, or other appropriate markers. • All markers will be maintained until the completion of activities in that area. Construction employees will be informed to strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. • The construction crew will inspect excavated areas daily to detect the presence of trapped wildlife. See **BIO-15** Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance and **BIO-16** Construction Best Management Practices, below.			
	MM BIO-3: General Vegetation and Wildlife Avoidance and Protection Measures The BSA contains habitat which can support many wildlife species. The property owner shall implement the following general avoidance and protection measures to protect vegetation and wildlife, to the extent practical: • Cleared or trimmed native vegetation and woody debris will be chipped and left onsite. If cleared or trimmed non-native, invasive vegetation are in the flowering and/or seeding/fruiting stages, then the seed heads will be bagged tightly and disposed of in a legal manner at an approved disposal site (landfill) as soon as possible to prevent regrowth and the spread of weeds. • The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species. • Vehicles and equipment will be free of caked mud or debris prior to entering a project site to avoid the introduction of new invasive weedy plant species. • To minimize construction-related mortalities of nocturnally active species such as mammals and snakes, it is recommended that all work be conducted during daylight hours. Nighttime work (and use of artificial lighting) will not be	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	permitted unless specifically authorized. If required, night lighting will be directed away from the preserved open space areas to protect species from direct night lighting. All unnecessary lights will be turned off at sunset to avoid attracting wildlife such as insects, migratory birds, and bats. • If any wildlife is encountered during the course of project activities, said wildlife will be allowed to freely leave the area unharmed. • Wildlife will not be disturbed, captured, harassed, or handled. Animal nests, burrows and dens will not be disturbed without prior survey and authorization from a qualified biologist. • Covered trash receptacles will be placed at each designated work site and the contents will be properly disposed at least once a week. Trash removal will reduce the attractiveness of the area to opportunistic predators such as common ravens, coyotes, northern raccoons, and Virginia opossums. • The contractors and project applicant will ensure that storm water BMPs include erosion control measures for construction-related disturbance near undeveloped land with ponded water to avoid sedimentation of breeding grounds for special-status sensitive amphibians and invertebrates, such as the spadefoot toad. • Post-construction lighting. The MCTA will ensure that construction specifications provide provisions to reduce light pollution, including down-shielding or removal of motion sensor lighting, as this type of lighting can deter wildlife and impede movement throughout the area. Night lighting can disrupt the circadian rhythms of many wildlife species. Therefore, if night lighting is required at entry points, we recommend low level lighting. All non-essential lighting should be eliminated. The Project should avoid or limit the use of artificial light during the hours of dawn and dusk, as these intervals of time are when many wildlife species are most active.			

	MM BIO-4: Focused Botanical Surveys To avoid impacts to special-status plant species, a qualified biologist will survey the project site for the presence of special-status plant species that are likely to occur based on habitat, soils, elevation, climate, and other conditions of the project site. The focused plant surveys will be conducted in accordance with the Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CNPS, 2018) and the Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants (USFWS, 2000). The surveys will be conducted in the field at appropriate times of the year to coincide with the growing season and different blooming periods and when optimum conditions for identification (generally blooms, fruits, and leaves) are present. Biologists will pay special attention to those habitat areas that appear to provide suitable habitat for special-status species. A minimum of two surveys would be conducted during different seasons of the same year to adequately capture the floristic diversity of a site, with a focus on areas that will be directly or indirectly receiving impacts from project activities. Plant taxa that occur on site will be identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity and listing status, as feasible. Plant species will be identified by an expert botanist if a question of rarity and listing status occurs. Special-status plant species will be identified, recorded in field notes, counted or estimated, and mapped on an aerial map or with a GPS unit. Following completion of the focused botanical surveys, a focused botanical survey report will be prepared in accordance with agency guidelines. The report will: 1) summarize information regarding the habitat of the survey area and the habitat's suitability for special-status plants; 2) assess the potential presence of special-status plants onsite; 3) analyze the potential impacts to special-status plants from project development; and 4) recommend, as appropriate, BMPs, avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potential impacts to special-status plants. The report will include: 1) methods and results of the literature review and field surveys; 2) figures depicting the location of special-status plants; 3) a complete flora compendium; and 4) site photographs. Because CDFW generally considers botanical surveys to be valid for a period of up to three years, some aspects of the proposed project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if the project is proposed to occur over a protracted time frame, or in phases, or if surveys are completed during periods of drought.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	MM BIO-5: Habitat Assessment for Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Potential indirect impacts to downstream riparian habitat may require a biologist with a valid Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit will perform a habitat assessment for the least Bell's vireo (LBV) (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and the southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL) (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) to determine if the downstream riparian areas may support special-status species and project activities may cause an adverse effect (direct or indirect) to said species. If the qualified biologist determines there is potential for project activities to cause an adverse effect (direct or indirect) to special-status avian species, then the authorized biologist will conduct protocol LBV surveys in accordance with the United States Fish and Wildlife's (USFWS) LBV Survey Guidelines (dated February 1992 and revised January 19, 2001 [USFWS, 2001]) and protocol SWFL surveys in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the USFWS and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) survey protocol for the SWFL (dated July 11, 2000 [USFWS, 2000] and revised June 22, 2010 [Sogge et al., 2010]). This habitat assessment report will be submitted to USFWS and the South Coast (Region 5) CDFW office within 45 days of survey effort completion. In addition, all survey efforts completed during the calendar year should be submitted to the abovementioned agencies (USFWS, 2001a).	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction
	MM BIO-6: Focused Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys The BSA is located in the known distributional range of the California gnatcatcher (CAGN) and contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat (coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, California buckwheat scrub) to potentially support this bird; therefore, focused surveys in accordance with the Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Protocol (USFWS, 1997; survey protocol) will be required. The property owners will be responsible for retaining a qualified biologist holding a Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit issued by the USFWS to conduct focused surveys for CAGN. This authorized biologist will coordinate with the Carlsbad USFWS Office prior to survey. A minimum of six surveys shall be conducted at least one week apart, between March 15 and June 30. A minimum of nine surveys shall be conducted at least two weeks apart between July 1 and March 14. Surveys should be conducted between	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. and shall avoid period of inclement conditions. No more than 80 acres of suitable CAGN habitat should be surveyed per biologist per day. If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See BIO-1). A survey report should then be prepared and submitted with 45 days from survey effort completion to the Carlsbad USFWS Office and the CDFW South Coast (Region 5) Office. The survey report should include the names and permit numbers of all surveyors, survey area locations, descriptions of and mapped extent of the vegetation communities in the survey area and areas adjacent. Number, age, sex, and applicable color band information for detected CAGNs should be reported by the authorized biologist. Note: Incidental observations of raptors and sensitive avian species shall be recorded during the CAGN surveys; incidental species include but are not limited to: Cooper's hawk, merlin, golden eagle, burrowing owl, California spotted owl, long-eared owl, coastal cactus wren, yellow warbler, and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow.			
	MM BIO-7: Focused Cactus Wren Surveys The BSA is located in the known distributional range of the cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) [CAWR] and contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat (coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, California buckwheat scrub) to potentially support this bird; therefore, focused surveys for this species should occur within areas of suitable habitat. Cactus wren and the CAGN (see BIO-6) occur within similar suitable habitats. Providing that the authorized biologist with a Section 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit for CAGN has the experience and expertise to conduct the CAWR survey, surveys may be conducted concurrently. If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See BIO-1)	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	MM BIO-8: Preconstruction Mountain Lion Surveys (for Natal Dens) The project occurs within the Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESA) of the mountain lion, which is currently a Candidate State Threatened species. As a Candidate species, protections are given as a listed status species would be protected, which is full protections under CESA. Protections are for mountain lion wildlife corridors, and potential hunting, foraging habitat, and breeding opportunities within the area of the proposed MCTA. . A qualified biologist familiar with the mountain lion species behavior and life history should conduct pre-construction surveys within the project area and 500-foot buffer that occur within 30 days prior to project mobilization and ground-moving activities (clear, grub, grade, excavation, etc.) A qualified biologist familiar with the mountain lion species behavior and life history should conduct surveys in areas that may provide possible habitat for mountain lion to determine the potential presence/absence of natal dens for the species. Surveys should be conducted when the species is most likely to be detected, during crepuscular periods at dawn and dusk. Survey results including negative findings should be submitted to CDFW prior to initiation of project activities. Should an active natal den be located within 500 feet of the project site, the applicant should cease work and inform CDFW with 24 hours. No construction activities should occur in the 500-foot buffer zone until a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW establishes an appropriate setback from the den that would not adversely affect the successful rearing of the cubs. No construction activities or human intrusion should occur within the established setback until the cubs have been successfully reared or the cats have left the area. If take or adverse impacts to mountain lion cannot be avoided either during project construction and over the life of the project, project proponent shall consult CDFW and must acquire a CESA Incidental Take Permit (pursuant to Fish & Game Code, §2080 et seq.). If there are no adverse effects to the mountain lion habitat, then project activities may commence without further mitigation.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

	MM BIO-9: Preconstruction Wildlife Surveys To comply with California Fish and Game Code §§ 2050-2089, § 3511, § 4700, § 5050 and § 5515, the following measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to sensitive species which include, but are not limited to: southern California legless lizard, Crotch's bumble bee, western spadefoot toad, large-blotched ensatina, coast range newt, two-striped garter snake, Blainville's horned lizard, California glossy snake, and red diamond rattlesnake. The measures below will help to minimize or avoid direct and indirect impacts caused by project implementation to sensitive species. • The project applicant will retain a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction wildlife surveys within the applicant's APN (aka. project site) and associated conservation easements. • The survey will be conducted at least seven days prior to the onset of scheduled activities, (e.g., staging and stockpiling, structure removal, clear and grub, grading, fill, etc.). • Pre-construction surveys for special-status wildlife species will concentrate attention in areas with potential to detect protected species, their nests, or indicators of presence (i.e., tracks, middens, fur, pellets, claw marks, scat, burrows, and/or vocalizations); observations of special-status species and/or sign will be recorded and mapped. During the surveys, the biologist will also record incidental observations of non-special-status species and/or their sign. • Upon completion of the pre-construction wildlife surveys, the qualified biologist will prepare a brief letter report summarizing methods, results, and recommendations for project commencement. If a greater than seven days lapse in construction-related activities occurs within the subject parcel then an additional pre-construction survey is required. • If it is determined that a federally-listed and/or state-listed or sensitive plant/wildlife species will be directly impacted by the project, the qualified biologist will consult with the USFWS in accordance with the Endangered Species Act § 7 and the CDFW in accordance with CESA under California Fish and Game Code § 2081(b), respectively. However, if the qualified biologist conducts thorough pre-construction surveys and determines there is no threat to special-status species, then construction may commence.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	• Sensitive wildlife species and/or potential nesting sites will not be disturbed, captured, handled or moved.			
	MM BIO-10: 14-Day Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Surveys and Report A qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction BUOW survey (Take Avoidance Survey) in accordance with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (Staff Report) (CDFG, 2012) no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities. The survey shall be conducted in accessible portions of the Biological Study Area (BSA), a zone 500 feet out from the project site that contains BUOW essential habitat (nesting, foraging, wintering, and dispersal habitat). The survey will be conducted from sunrise to 10:00 a.m. or from two hours before sunset until evening twilight when weather conditions are conducive to BUOW observations. The biologist shall walk belt transects spaced no more than 20 meters apart to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the survey area, and examine entrances of potential burrows and suitable man-made structures for BUOWs and signs of BUOW. The biologist shall identify, record, and map with a global positioning system (GPS) unit BUOWs and potential BUOW signs. Detailed notes, including observations of wildlife species encountered during the survey, shall be recorded in field notes. A final preconstruction BUOW survey (Take Avoidance Survey) shall be conducted within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, following the survey methodology described above (CDFG 2012). Following the completion of the preconstruction BUOW surveys, the biologist shall prepare and electronically submit to the applicant a report summarizing the results of the survey. The report shall be prepared in accordance with the instructions described in the Staff Report. The applicant will submit one electronic copy to the project proponent and one electronic copy of the report to the City for review and concurrence prior to conducting project activities. • The results of the 14-day preconstruction BUOW surveys will be valid for 14 days. If construction is delayed more than 14 days, then the 14-day preconstruction BUOW surveys must be repeated. That will require a change order.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	• If no BUOW or signs of BUOW are observed during the survey and concurrence is received from the City, project activities may begin and no further mitigation will be required. • If BUOW or signs of BUOW are observed during the survey, the site will be considered occupied and the BUOW may require noise and activity shielding BMPs and/or require passively relocation. The qualified biologist will notify the City and contact CDFW to assist in the development of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures prior to commencing project activities. A passive relocation program (Burrowing Owl Mitigation Monitoring and Artificial Burrow and Exclusion Plan) may be necessary and will require approval by CDFW prior to commencing project activities.			
	MM BIO-11: Preconstruction Bat Surveys The BSA provides suitable oak woodland habitat and other large trees and structures including buildings that provide roosting sites for several special-status bay species. Three sensitive bat species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur in the BSA due to presence of suitable habitat and recent occurrences data (CNDDB, 2022a). These species are pallid bat, western mastiff bat, and big free-tailed bat. Within 30 days prior to commencement of vegetation removal, a preconstruction bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist during nighttime hours for the presence of any roosting bats. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used for the bat survey if feasible and appropriate. If either a bat maternity roost or hibernacula (structures used by bats for hibernation) are present, a qualified biologist shall develop and implement appropriate protection measures for that maternity roost or hibernacula. If either a maternity roost or hibernacula, which are structures used by bats for hibernation, is identified, a qualified biologist shall develop and implement appropriate protection measures for that maternity roost or hibernacula. These protection measures shall include, as appropriate, safely evicting non-breeding bats, establishment of avoidance buffers, or replacement of roosts at a suitable location.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

	MM BIO-12: Preconstruction Breeding Bird Survey To maintain compliance with the MBTA and Fish and Game Code and to avoid impacts or take of migratory non-game breeding birds and other native birds, their nests, young, and eggs, the following measures will be implemented. Impacts to nesting birds would be a potential significant impact if protected breeding birds are present, therefore, the measures below will help to reduce direct and indirect impacts caused by construction-related activities to less than significant levels. • If project activities cannot be avoided during February 15 through September 15, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction breeding bird survey for active nests (adult birds, eggs, nestlings, fledglings, and those dependent upon the nest). The breeding bird nesting season is typically from but can vary slightly from year to year, usually depending on weather conditions. • The survey will be conducted between three to seven days prior to the onset of scheduled activities and will include all potential nest sites, such as open ground, trees, shrubs, grasses, burrows, and structures during the breeding season. • The project applicant will make every effort to conduct the pre-construction survey and subsequent removal of all physical features that could potentially serve as nest sites (e.g., staging and stockpiling, structure removal, clear and grub, grading, fill, etc.) to avoid impacts to nesting birds. • If a breeding bird territory or an active bird nest is located during the pre-construction survey and will potentially be impacted, the site will be mapped and location provided to the construction foreman, City, and project applicant. The qualified biologist will establish a buffer zone around the active nest, which will be delimited (fencing, stakes, flagging, orange snow fencing, etc.) at a minimum of 100 feet or as the qualified biologist determines is appropriate for the detected species. The biologist will determine the appropriate buffer size based on the planned activities and tolerances of the nesting birds. This no-activity buffer zone will not be disturbed until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area, or the young will no longer be impacted by project activities. Periodic monitoring by a biologist will be performed to determine when nesting is complete. Once the nesting cycle has finished, project activities may begin within the buffer zone. • If listed bird species are observed within a project site during the preconstruction survey, the biologist will immediately map the area and notify the appropriate resource agency to determine suitable protection measures	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	and/or mitigation measures and to determine if additional mitigation is necessary. Project activities may begin within the area only when concurrence is received from the appropriate resource agency. • Birds or their active nests will not be disturbed, captured, handled or moved. Active nests cannot be removed or disturbed; however, nests can be removed or disturbed if determined inactive by a qualified biologist. If no breeding birds or active nests are observed during the preconstruction survey or they are observed and will not be impacted, project activities may begin and no further mitigation will be required.			
	MM BIO-13: Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Prior to project construction activities, a qualified biologist will prepare and conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) to describe the biological constraints of the project. • All personnel who will work within a project site will attend the WEAP prior to performing any work. The WEAP will include, but not be limited to: results of preconstruction surveys; description of sensitive biological resources potentially present within a project site; legal protections afforded the sensitive biological resources; BMPs for protecting sensitive biological resources (i.e., restrictions, avoidance, protection, and minimization measures); individual responsibilities associated with the project. The program will also include the reporting requirements if workers encounter a sensitive wildlife species (i.e., notifying the biological monitor or the construction foreman, who will then notify the biological monitor). • A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. • Training materials will be language-appropriate for all construction personnel. Upon completion of the WEAP, workers will provide their signature on a "sign-in sheet" stating that they attended the program, understand all protection measures, and will abide all the rules of the WEAP. A record of all trained personnel will be kept with the construction foreman at the project field	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	construction office and will be made available to any resource agency personnel. • If new construction personnel are added to the project later, the construction foreman will ensure that new personnel receive training before they start working. The biologist will provide written hard copies of the WEAP and photos of the sensitive biological resources to the construction foreman.			
	MM BIO-14: Biological Monitor A qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint. If special-status wildlife species or nesting bird species are observed and determined present within a project site during the pre-construction surveys or as required by the resource agencies, then a biological monitor shall be onsite to monitor throughout earth-moving activities that result in tree or vegetation removal, to minimize the likelihood of inadvertent impacts to protected biological resources. Monitoring shall also be conducted periodically during construction activities to ensure no new nests are built during any vegetation removal or building demolition activities between February 15 through September 15. The biological monitor shall ensure that all BMPs, avoidance, protection and mitigation measures described in the relevant project permits and reports are in place and are adhered to. The biological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt all construction activities and all non-emergency actions if protected biological resources are identified and would be directly affected. The monitor shall notify the project applicant, the City, and then the appropriate resource agency if the issue cannot be resolved. If necessary, the biological monitor shall relocate wildlife "out of harm's way," outside of the work area. Work can continue at the location if qualified biological monitor determines that the activity will not result in adverse effects on the protected resource. The appropriate agencies shall be notified if a dead or injured protected species is located within a project site. Written notification shall be made within 15 days of	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	the date and time of the finding or incident (if known) and must include location of the carcass, a photograph, cause of death (if known), and other pertinent information.			
	MM BIO-15: Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance Project-related excavations shall be secured to prevent wildlife entry and entrapment. • Holes and trenches shall be backfilled, securely covered, or fenced. Excavations that cannot be fully secured shall incorporate appropriate wildlife ramp(s) at a slope of no more than a 3:1 ratio (horizontal: vertical), or other means to allow trapped animals to escape. • Biological monitors shall provide guidance to construction crews to ensure that wildlife ramps or other means are sufficient to allow trapped animals to escape. • At the end of each work day, a biological monitor shall ensure that excavations have been secured or provided with appropriate means for wildlife escape. • All pipes or other construction materials or supplies will be covered or capped in storage or laydown areas. No pipes or tubing will be left open either temporarily or permanently, except during use or installation. Any construction pipe, culvert, or other hollow materials will be inspected for wildlife before it is moved, buried, or capped. This type of inspection will be conducted to preclude or minimize potential impacts to all targeted species.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction
	MM BIO-16: Construction Best Management Practices Project work crews will be directed to use BMPs where applicable. These measures will be identified prior to construction and incorporated into the construction operations. Implementation of this mitigation measure will help to avoid, eliminate or reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources, such as special-status terrestrial wildlife	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	species, to less than significant levels. BMPs that apply to this project construction and development are as follows: • Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements (i.e., National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES], § 401 Clean Water Act [CWA],], and/or SWRCB Resolution No. 2019-0015 [Waste Discharge Requirements]).]). • Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or another sensitive habitat. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional areas per the City, USFWS, CDFG and RWQCB, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas. The natural resource agencies shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.			
Threshold 4.4b) Would the project have a substantial adverse impact 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	See MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-3 above.	See MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-3 above.	See MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-3 above.	See MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-3 above.

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.4c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	**MM BIO-17: Jurisdictional Delineation Survey and Report** Applicants of grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to contract with an authorized biologist to conduct a jurisdictional delineation assessment on their property to determine the presence and extent of potential waters of the U.S. or State (including but not limited to wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent drainages, and associated vegetation communities) that would be subject to the jurisdictional authority of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB, as represented by the Los Angeles RWQCB), and CDFW. If the assessment determines that the subject property may contain waters of the U.S. or State, a jurisdictional delineation survey is required. Upon completion of the survey, waters of the U.S or State, if present on the applicant's property, would be mapped and described in a jurisdictional delineation report that meets or exceeds the report standards of the USACE, Los Angeles District office. The report would include a determination of potential impacts to waters of the U.S. or State (including associated vegetation communities) that would result from the applicant's project, quantify the area (in acres and square feet) of impacts to waters under the jurisdiction of each agency, and provide a list of permits, authorizations, and agreements required by the applicant from each agency. The report would also recommend impact avoidance and/or minimization measures and best management practices, and compensatory mitigation, as applicable.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to the Start of Project Construction
Threshold 4.4d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	See MMs BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-11, and BIO-16 above.	See MMs BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-11, and BIO-16 above.	See MMs BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-11, and BIO-16 above.	See MMs BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-11, and BIO-16 above.
Threshold 4.4e) Would the project conflict with any	See MM BIO-1 above.	See MM BIO-1 above.	See MM BIO-1 above.	See MM BIO-1 above.

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	**BIO-18: Mature Significant Tree Protection Measures** There are numerous trees in the project areas that are designated as "mature significant trees" as per the City's tree preservation ordinance. Refer to Section 3.3.2 of the BRE (Appendix C) for an expanded discussion of the tree ordinance. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, in accordance with the tree preservation ordinance, a certified arborist will conduct a complete tree inventory of the project site and adjacent areas within the property of the applicant, including conservation easements. The tree inventory will include the location, species, estimated height, canopy dripline (estimate if inaccessible), health, and diameter(s) (see measurement requirements below). Transplantable saplings will also be noted. Measurements. The trunk diameter must be measured at a point thirty-six inches above the ground at the base of the tree. Mature significant trees include: • Any tree of the Genus Quercus (oak) measuring greater than eight inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or • Any other species of tree that measures ten inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or • Any multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches. The ordinance also requires that no significant trees shall be removed or relocated on an undeveloped area of a property without first submitting an arborist report and obtaining a tree removal permit from the City's Development Services, Planning Division. The arborist report will incorporate the aforementioned tree inventory criteria, as well as provisions for disease management using best available management practices including: (1) treated infected trees before removing them from the project site; (2) cleaning and disinfecting all pruning and power tools before and after use to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pathogens; (3) and irrigation avoidance within oak tree canopies. Recommendations for onsite and/or offsite	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 4. Prior to the Start of Project Construction

	replanting methods will be provided. It is suggested that the City require replanting efforts to mimic the surrounding landscape and avoid separate landscape tree plantings as replacement, which do not meet the definition of CEQA for appropriate mitigation to less than a significant level. Section 18.162.060 Conditions Imposed of the Tree Preservation Ordinance: • Tree relocation and/or two for one replacement with minimum fifteen-gallon box tree(s), or other replacement of equivalent value and size, within the subject property. The two for one replacement ratio may be reduced as determined by the final decision-making body, if a minimum of one of the following additional findings are made: (1) The reduced replacement requirement is consistent with the purposes of this chapter, (2) the tree(s) in question are located where the impact of the tree removal on the community is limited (such as trees in a generally flat portion of the rear yard of a single-family house that are deemed to have less public benefit).; • When on-site features, project constraints, and/or other considerations exist which prevent reasonable on-site relocation, relocation to an approved off-site location shall be permitted; • If said conditions are imposed, the owner will be responsible for all replacement and relocated trees for a minimum period of two years. If during this time the tree(s) is (are) declared unhealthy by a certified arborist as set forth in Section 18.162.090, the diseased trees shall be removed and replaced at the cost of the applicant, as set forth in Section 18.162.100 • A maintenance agreement shall be submitted by the applicant and established for each replaced and relocated tree. The maintenance agreement and maintenance responsibility shall be transferred with the sale of the property if title to the property is transferred within the specified maintenance period. (Ord. 1165 § 4, 2006)) If approved by the City, compensatory mitigation may occur through a fee payment into a local mitigation bank and/or through development and implementation of an HMMP (see BIO-1). Replanting may occur onsite or offsite (within the reserved open space conservation easement) as "restoration/rehabilitation" and/or "enhancement."." The conservation easement must allow for habitat restoration activities if available as an option. The replacement plantings will be planted to mimic the surrounding natural habitat in an effort to retain the functions and values per each tree-dominated vegetation community. Individual disjointed plantings will be avoided to			

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	the maximum extent feasible, in an effort to maintain or prevent net loss of the existing surrounding landscape. Upon City approval, BIO-1 may fully mitigate for BIO-18, This mitigation will satisfy the City's Tree Preservation and Protection ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 106.39) and will ensure equal or superior ecological viability as required in the FEIR, General Plan, and as per CEQA § 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions.			
4.5 Cultural Resources				
Threshold 4.5a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	**MM CUL-1** Prior to the commencement of grading or excavation, workers conducting construction activities and their foremen will receive Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training from a qualified archaeologist regarding the potential for sensitive archaeological and paleontological resources to be unearthed during grading activities. The workers will be directed to report any unusual specimens of bone, stone, ceramics or other archaeological artifacts or features observed during grading and/or other construction activities to their foremen and to cease grading activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist or Native American cultural monitor is notified of the discovery by the Superintendent of the project site and can assess their significance. The WEAP shall be implemented to educate all construction personnel of the area's environmental conditions and the environmental protection measures that must be adhered to by all workers throughout the duration of project construction. Training materials shall be language-appropriate for all construction personnel. Upon completion of the WEAP, workers shall sign a form stating that they attended the program, understand all protection measures, and shall abide by all the rules of the WEAP. A record of all trained personnel shall be kept with the construction foreman at the project field construction office and shall be made available to any resource agency personnel. If new construction personnel are added to the project later, the construction foreman shall ensure that new personnel receive training before they start working. The archaeologist shall provide hard copies of the WEAP presentation to the construction foreman.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to Project Construction
	MM CUL-2 If historical or unique archaeological resources are discovered during construction, the contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the City. An on call qualified archaeologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
	time to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). A Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be prepared by the qualified archaeologist. The qualified archaeologist shall recommend the extent of archaeological monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Construction activities may continue on other parts of the site while evaluation and treatment of historical or unique archaeological resources takes place.			3. During Project Construction
Threshold 4.5b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	Refer to mitigation measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 above.	Refer to mitigation measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 above.	Refer to mitigation measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 above.	Refer to mitigation measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 above.
Threshold 4.5c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	**MM CUL-3** If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery and the County Coroner shall be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner shall determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they shall contact the NAHC. The NAHC shall be responsible for designating the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD (either an individual or sometimes a committee) shall be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD shall make recommendations within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. During Project Construction
4.7 Geology and Soils				
Threshold 4.7f) Project could directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	**MM GEO-1** Before the beginning of grading pursuant to the proposed project, the grading proponent shall retain a qualified paleontologist to be on-call during the duration of grading. If paleontological resources are uncovered during grading, the contractor shall halt grading in the immediate area and notify the City. The on-call paleontologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Subsequently, the monitor shall remain onsite for the duration of grading to ensure the protection of any other resources that are found.	Project Applicant	Field Verification	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. During Project Construction

TOPICAL AREA IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality				
Threshold 4.10c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite;	Refer to MM GEO-1 above.	Refer to MM GEO-1 above.	Refer to MM GEO-1 above.	Refer to MM GEO-1 above.
Threshold 4.10c) ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	**MM HYD-1 Hydraulic Study.** This mitigation measure would require applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA to prepare a hydraulic study. The hydraulic study would evaluate the ability of existing downstream infrastructure to safely collect and convey any additional runoff created by future projects into the existing storm drainage system in accordance with San Dimas and LA County standards. The hydraulic study must be approved by the City Engineer and would be required prior to review and approval of grading plans by the Building Official and City Engineer.	Project Applicant	City Engineer Plan Review	1. City of San Dimas 2. City of San Dimas 3. Prior to project grading plan approval
Threshold 4.10c) iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;	Refer to MM HYD-1 above.	Refer to MM HYD-1 above.	Refer to MM HYD-1 above.	Refer to MM HYD-1 above.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

PLANNING AREA 1 LOT COVERAGES

Table 1: SP-11, Planning Area 1 Lot Coverage Calculations

Lot No.	Address	APN	Lot Size (Sq Ft)	1st Floor Built Area (Sq Ft)	Lot Coverage %	Max. Lot Coverage (35%)	Available 1st Floor Building Area (Sq Ft)	Estimated Grading Based on 1st Floor Bldg Area (CY)
1	1508 Calle Cristina	8448-038-031	99,178	7,350	7.41%	34,712	27,362	**4,500**
2	1514 Calle Cristina	8448-038-032	98,723	N/A	N/A	34,553	34,553	**12,750**
3	1520 Calle Cristina	8448-038-033	67,833	3,680	5.43%	23,742	20,062	**11,000**
4	1526 Calle Cristina	8448-038-034	60,774	3,280	5.40%	21,271	17,991	**9,250**
5	1532 Calle Cristina	8448-038-035	59,222	4,571	7.72%	20,728	16,157	**5,900**
6	1538 Calle Cristina	8448-038-036	84,909	3,800	4.48%	29,718	25,918	**14,500**
7	1544 Calle Cristina	8448-038-037	82,012	4,426	5.40%	28,704	24,278	**13,500**
8	1550 Calle Cristina	8448-038-038	92,589	5,450	5.89%	32,406	26,956	**21,500**
9	1556 Calle Cristina	8448-038-039	174,068	4,520	2.60%	60,924	56,404	**25,000**
10	1562 Calle Cristina	8448-038-040	131,895	N/A	N/A	46,163	46,163	**60,000**
11	1568 Calle Cristina	8448-008-041	932,170	7542	0.81%	326,260	318,718	**200000+**
12	1574 Calle Cristina	8448-038-041	90,599	6900	7.62%	31,710	24,810	**15,000**
13	1580 Calle Cristina	8448-038-042	41,254	6019	14.59%	14,439	8,420	**1,000**
14	2050 Paseo Lucinda	8448-038-043	156,815	6000	3.83%	54,885	48,885	**18,000**
15	2062 Paseo Lucinda	8448-038-044	95,376	3672	3.85%	33,382	29,710	**18,000**
16	2068 Paseo Lucinda	8448-008-042	135,600	2650	1.95%	47,460	44,810	**49,000**
17	2069 Paseo Lucinda	8448-008-043	67,605	5480	8.11%	23,662	18,182	**7,500**
18	2063 Paseo Lucinda	8448-008-044	48,185	4400	9.13%	16,865	12,465	**3,200**
19	2057 Paseo Lucinda	8448-038-045	43,298	N/A	N/A	15,154	15,154	**16,500**
20	1602 Calle Cristina	8448-038-046	30,317	3358	11.08%	10,611	7,253	**2,400**
21	1608 Calle Cristina	8448-038-047	40,419	3645	9.02%	14,147	10,502	**3,250**
22	1614 Calle Cristina	8448-008-045	45,865	3298	7.19%	16,053	12,755	**3,500**
23	1620 Calle Cristina	8448-008-046	62,759	7000	11.15%	21,966	14,966	**7,000**
24	1615 Calle Cristina	8448-008-047	166,971	4172	2.50%	58,440	54,268	**22,000**
25	1609 Calle Cristina	8448-008-048	157,305	3017	1.92%	55,057	52,040	**34,000**
26	1603 Calle Cristina	8448-008-055	126,675	4463	3.52%	44,336	39,873	**38,000**
27	1581 Calle Cristina	8448-038-048	72,594	2661	3.67%	25,408	22,747	**13,500**
28	1575 Calle Cristina	8448-038-049	105,370	3800	3.61%	36,880	33,080	**34,000**
29	1569 Calle Cristina	8448-038-050	105,349	4200	3.99%	36,872	32,672	**18,000**
30	N/A Calle Cristina	8448-038-051	45,346	N/A	N/A	15,871	15,871	**8,800**
31	N/A Calle Cristina	8448-038-052	75,743	N/A	N/A	26,510	26,510	**32,500**
32	1551 Calle Cristina	8448-038-053	77,187	N/A	N/A	27,015	27,015	**36,000**
33	N/A Calle Cristina	8448-038-054	71,943	N/A	N/A	25,180	25,180	**7,900**
34	1539 Calle Cristina	8448-038-055	63,605	6842	10.76%	22,262	15,420	**5,000**
35	1533 Calle Cristina	8448-038-056	54,201	7,960	14.69%	18,970	11,010	**1,200**
36	1527 Calle Cristina	8448-038-057	61,010	6,470	10.60%	21,354	14,884	**850**

		Average Lot Size:	**109,021**	**Average Lot Coverage:**	**6.5%**	**Average Available Building Area:**	**34,251**	**Average Available Grading:** **21,500 CY**
								Total Available Grading: **774,000+ CY**

APPENDIX B

AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSSION DATA

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

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1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Single Family Housing	36.00	Dwelling Unit	90.10	1,233,036.00	103

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	9			**Operational Year**	2024
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	390.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Average lot size = 109,021sq ft; 36 lots= 3,924,756sq ft= 90.1 acres
Average available building area= 34,251sq feet; 36 lots= 1,233,036 sqft

Construction Phase -

Off-road Equipment - only grading is considered

Off-road Equipment -

Trips and VMT - only grading is considered

On-road Fugitive Dust - only grading is considered

Demolition -

Grading - only grading is considered

Architectural Coating - only grading is considered

Woodstoves -

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Area Coating -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	36,000.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	64,800.00	1,233,036.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	11.69	90.10

2.0 Emissions Summary

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2023	0.2671	2.9883	2.3057	6.2800e-003	0.7710	0.1124	0.8834	0.2986	0.1034	0.4021	0.0000	567.5727	567.5727	0.1443	0.0212	577.4951
Maximum	**0.2671**	**2.9883**	**2.3057**	**6.2800e-003**	**0.7710**	**0.1124**	**0.8834**	**0.2986**	**0.1034**	**0.4021**	**0.0000**	**567.5727**	**567.5727**	**0.1443**	**0.0212**	**577.4951**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2023	0.2671	2.9883	2.3057	6.2800e-003	0.3776	0.1124	0.4899	0.1427	0.1034	0.2461	0.0000	567.5722	567.5722	0.1443	0.0212	577.4945
Maximum	**0.2671**	**2.9883**	**2.3057**	**6.2800e-003**	**0.3776**	**0.1124**	**0.4899**	**0.1427**	**0.1034**	**0.2461**	**0.0000**	**567.5722**	**567.5722**	**0.1443**	**0.0212**	**577.4945**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**51.03**	**0.00**	**44.54**	**52.21**	**0.00**	**38.78**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

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Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	1-1-2023	3-31-2023	1.3490	1.3490
2	4-1-2023	6-30-2023	1.3584	1.3584
3	7-1-2023	9-30-2023	0.5225	0.5225
		Highest	1.3584	1.3584

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	4.9704	0.0136	0.6000	6.0000e-004		0.0364	0.0364		0.0364	0.0364	3.8239	7.9546	11.7785	0.0120	2.6000e-004	12.1555
Energy	4.9500e-003	0.0423	0.0180	2.7000e-004		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003	0.0000	99.1413	99.1413	5.1700e-003	1.4100e-003	99.6911
Mobile	0.1783	0.2052	1.8638	4.0700e-003	0.4311	2.9900e-003	0.4341	0.1150	2.7700e-003	0.1178	0.0000	382.9447	382.9447	0.0258	0.0163	388.4549
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	8.5723	0.0000	8.5723	0.5066	0.0000	21.2375
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.7441	8.3299	9.0740	0.0771	1.8900e-003	11.5655
Total	**5.1537**	**0.2611**	**2.4818**	**4.9400e-003**	**0.4311**	**0.0428**	**0.4739**	**0.1150**	**0.0426**	**0.1576**	**13.1403**	**498.3706**	**511.5109**	**0.6267**	**0.0199**	**533.1046**

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2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	4.9704	0.0136	0.6000	6.0000e-004		0.0364	0.0364		0.0364	0.0364	3.8239	7.9546	11.7785	0.0120	2.6000e-004	12.1555
Energy	4.9500e-003	0.0423	0.0180	2.7000e-004		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003	0.0000	99.1413	99.1413	5.1700e-003	1.4100e-003	99.6911
Mobile	0.1783	0.2052	1.8638	4.0700e-003	0.4311	2.9900e-003	0.4341	0.1150	2.7700e-003	0.1178	0.0000	382.9447	382.9447	0.0258	0.0163	388.4549
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	8.5723	0.0000	8.5723	0.5066	0.0000	21.2375
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.7441	8.3299	9.0740	0.0771	1.8900e-003	11.5655
Total	**5.1537**	**0.2611**	**2.4818**	**4.9400e-003**	**0.4311**	**0.0428**	**0.4739**	**0.1150**	**0.0426**	**0.1576**	**13.1403**	**498.3706**	**511.5109**	**0.6267**	**0.0199**	**533.1046**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	1/1/2023	8/4/2023	5	155	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

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Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 465

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	4,500.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

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3.2 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.7153	0.0000	0.7153	0.2835	0.0000	0.2835	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.2574	2.6750	2.1740	4.8100e-003		0.1104	0.1104		0.1016	0.1016	0.0000	422.6479	422.6479	0.1367	0.0000	426.0652
Total	**0.2574**	**2.6750**	**2.1740**	**4.8100e-003**	**0.7153**	**0.1104**	**0.8257**	**0.2835**	**0.1016**	**0.3850**	**0.0000**	**422.6479**	**422.6479**	**0.1367**	**0.0000**	**426.0652**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	4.7500e-003	0.3094	0.0788	1.3200e-003	0.0387	1.8500e-003	0.0406	0.0106	1.7700e-003	0.0124	0.0000	131.2356	131.2356	7.2200e-003	0.0208	137.6268
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.9200e-003	3.9100e-003	0.0530	1.5000e-004	0.0170	1.0000e-004	0.0171	4.5100e-003	1.0000e-004	4.6100e-003	0.0000	13.6892	13.6892	3.6000e-004	3.5000e-004	13.8031
Total	**9.6700e-003**	**0.3133**	**0.1317**	**1.4700e-003**	**0.0557**	**1.9500e-003**	**0.0577**	**0.0151**	**1.8700e-003**	**0.0170**	**0.0000**	**144.9248**	**144.9248**	**7.5800e-003**	**0.0212**	**151.4299**

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3.2 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.3219	0.0000	0.3219	0.1276	0.0000	0.1276	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.2574	2.6750	2.1740	4.8100e-003		0.1104	0.1104		0.1016	0.1016	0.0000	422.6474	422.6474	0.1367	0.0000	426.0647
Total	**0.2574**	**2.6750**	**2.1740**	**4.8100e-003**	**0.3219**	**0.1104**	**0.4323**	**0.1276**	**0.1016**	**0.2291**	**0.0000**	**422.6474**	**422.6474**	**0.1367**	**0.0000**	**426.0647**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	4.7500e-003	0.3094	0.0788	1.3200e-003	0.0387	1.8500e-003	0.0406	0.0106	1.7700e-003	0.0124	0.0000	131.2356	131.2356	7.2200e-003	0.0208	137.6268
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.9200e-003	3.9100e-003	0.0530	1.5000e-004	0.0170	1.0000e-004	0.0171	4.5100e-003	1.0000e-004	4.6100e-003	0.0000	13.6892	13.6892	3.6000e-004	3.5000e-004	13.8031
Total	**9.6700e-003**	**0.3133**	**0.1317**	**1.4700e-003**	**0.0557**	**1.9500e-003**	**0.0577**	**0.0151**	**1.8700e-003**	**0.0170**	**0.0000**	**144.9248**	**144.9248**	**7.5800e-003**	**0.0212**	**151.4299**

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4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.1783	0.2052	1.8638	4.0700e-003	0.4311	2.9900e-003	0.4341	0.1150	2.7700e-003	0.1178	0.0000	382.9447	382.9447	0.0258	0.0163	388.4549
Unmitigated	0.1783	0.2052	1.8638	4.0700e-003	0.4311	2.9900e-003	0.4341	0.1150	2.7700e-003	0.1178	0.0000	382.9447	382.9447	0.0258	0.0163	388.4549

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Single Family Housing	339.84	343.44	307.80	1,147,402	1,147,402
Total	339.84	343.44	307.80	1,147,402	1,147,402

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Single Family Housing	14.70	5.90	8.70	40.20	19.20	40.60	86	11	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Single Family Housing	0.542464	0.063735	0.188241	0.126899	0.023249	0.006239	0.010717	0.008079	0.000923	0.000604	0.024795	0.000702	0.003352

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5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	50.1685	50.1685	4.2300e-003	5.1000e-004	50.4274
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	50.1685	50.1685	4.2300e-003	5.1000e-004	50.4274
NaturalGas Mitigated	4.9500e-003	0.0423	0.0180	2.7000e-004		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003	0.0000	48.9728	48.9728	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.2638
NaturalGas Unmitigated	4.9500e-003	0.0423	0.0180	2.7000e-004		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003	0.0000	48.9728	48.9728	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.2638

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5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Single Family Housing	917715	4.9500e-003	0.0423	0.0180	2.7000e-004		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003	0.0000	48.9728	48.9728	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.2638
Total		**4.9500e-003**	**0.0423**	**0.0180**	**2.7000e-004**		**3.4200e-003**	**3.4200e-003**		**3.4200e-003**	**3.4200e-003**	**0.0000**	**48.9728**	**48.9728**	**9.4000e-004**	**9.0000e-004**	**49.2638**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Single Family Housing	917715	4.9500e-003	0.0423	0.0180	2.7000e-004		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003		3.4200e-003	3.4200e-003	0.0000	48.9728	48.9728	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.2638
Total		**4.9500e-003**	**0.0423**	**0.0180**	**2.7000e-004**		**3.4200e-003**	**3.4200e-003**		**3.4200e-003**	**3.4200e-003**	**0.0000**	**48.9728**	**48.9728**	**9.4000e-004**	**9.0000e-004**	**49.2638**

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5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	282886	50.1685	4.2300e-003	5.1000e-004	50.4274
Total		**50.1685**	**4.2300e-003**	**5.1000e-004**	**50.4274**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	282886	50.1685	4.2300e-003	5.1000e-004	50.4274
Total		**50.1685**	**4.2300e-003**	**5.1000e-004**	**50.4274**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	4.9704	0.0136	0.6000	6.0000e-004		0.0364	0.0364		0.0364	0.0364	3.8239	7.9546	11.7785	0.0120	2.6000e-004	12.1555
Unmitigated	4.9704	0.0136	0.6000	6.0000e-004		0.0364	0.0364		0.0364	0.0364	3.8239	7.9546	11.7785	0.0120	2.6000e-004	12.1555

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.3858					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	4.4556					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	0.1179	9.3400e-003	0.2289	5.8000e-004		0.0344	0.0344		0.0344	0.0344	3.8239	7.3482	11.1721	0.0114	2.6000e-004	11.5345
Landscaping	0.0112	4.2800e-003	0.3711	2.0000e-005		2.0600e-003	2.0600e-003		2.0600e-003	2.0600e-003	0.0000	0.6064	0.6064	5.8000e-004	0.0000	0.6210
Total	**4.9704**	**0.0136**	**0.6000**	**6.0000e-004**		**0.0364**	**0.0364**		**0.0364**	**0.0364**	**3.8239**	**7.9546**	**11.7785**	**0.0120**	**2.6000e-004**	**12.1555**

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6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.3858					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	4.4556					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	0.1179	9.3400e-003	0.2289	5.8000e-004		0.0344	0.0344		0.0344	0.0344	3.8239	7.3482	11.1721	0.0114	2.6000e-004	11.5345
Landscaping	0.0112	4.2800e-003	0.3711	2.0000e-005		2.0600e-003	2.0600e-003		2.0600e-003	2.0600e-003	0.0000	0.6064	0.6064	5.8000e-004	0.0000	0.6210
Total	**4.9704**	**0.0136**	**0.6000**	**6.0000e-004**		**0.0364**	**0.0364**		**0.0364**	**0.0364**	**3.8239**	**7.9546**	**11.7785**	**0.0120**	**2.6000e-004**	**12.1555**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

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	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	9.0740	0.0771	1.8900e-003	11.5655
Unmitigated	9.0740	0.0771	1.8900e-003	11.5655

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	2.34554 / 1.47871	9.0740	0.0771	1.8900e-003	11.5655
Total		**9.0740**	**0.0771**	**1.8900e-003**	**11.5655**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	2.34554 / 1.47871	9.0740	0.0771	1.8900e-003	11.5655
Total		**9.0740**	**0.0771**	**1.8900e-003**	**11.5655**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	8.5723	0.5066	0.0000	21.2375
Unmitigated	8.5723	0.5066	0.0000	21.2375

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	42.23	8.5723	0.5066	0.0000	21.2375
Total		**8.5723**	**0.5066**	**0.0000**	**21.2375**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Single Family Housing	42.23	8.5723	0.5066	0.0000	21.2375
Total		**8.5723**	**0.5066**	**0.0000**	**21.2375**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

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1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Single Family Housing	36.00	Dwelling Unit	90.10	1,233,036.00	103

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	9			**Operational Year**	2024
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	390.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Average lot size = 109,021sq ft; 36 lots= 3,924,756sq ft= 90.1 acres
Average available building area= 34,251sq feet; 36 lots= 1,233,036 sqft

Construction Phase -

Off-road Equipment - only grading is considered

Off-road Equipment -

Trips and VMT - only grading is considered

On-road Fugitive Dust - only grading is considered

Demolition -

Grading - only grading is considered

Architectural Coating - only grading is considered

Woodstoves -

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

Area Coating -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	36,000.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	64,800.00	1,233,036.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	11.69	90.10

2.0 Emissions Summary

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	3.4487	38.3487	29.7871	0.0811	9.9616	1.4497	11.4113	3.8564	1.3346	5.1910	0.0000	8,079.7877	8,079.7877	2.0521	0.3009	8,220.7585
Maximum	**3.4487**	**38.3487**	**29.7871**	**0.0811**	**9.9616**	**1.4497**	**11.4113**	**3.8564**	**1.3346**	**5.1910**	**0.0000**	**8,079.7877**	**8,079.7877**	**2.0521**	**0.3009**	**8,220.7585**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	3.4487	38.3487	29.7871	0.0811	4.8852	1.4497	6.3349	1.8446	1.3346	3.1792	0.0000	8,079.7877	8,079.7877	2.0521	0.3009	8,220.7585
Maximum	**3.4487**	**38.3487**	**29.7871**	**0.0811**	**4.8852**	**1.4497**	**6.3349**	**1.8446**	**1.3346**	**3.1792**	**0.0000**	**8,079.7877**	**8,079.7877**	**2.0521**	**0.3009**	**8,220.7585**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**50.96**	**0.00**	**44.49**	**52.17**	**0.00**	**38.75**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462
Energy	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Mobile	1.0368	1.0529	10.6187	0.0236	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,451.4128	2,451.4128	0.1563	0.0963	2,484.0122
Total	**37.1144**	**2.0658**	**31.9939**	**0.0720**	**2.4708**	**2.8020**	**5.2728**	**0.6582**	**2.8008**	**3.4589**	**337.2091**	**3,400.5592**	**3,737.7682**	**1.1728**	**0.1246**	**3,804.2147**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462
Energy	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Mobile	1.0368	1.0529	10.6187	0.0236	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,451.4128	2,451.4128	0.1563	0.0963	2,484.0122
Total	**37.1144**	**2.0658**	**31.9939**	**0.0720**	**2.4708**	**2.8020**	**5.2728**	**0.6582**	**2.8008**	**3.4589**	**337.2091**	**3,400.5592**	**3,737.7682**	**1.1728**	**0.1246**	**3,804.2147**

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	1/1/2023	8/4/2023	5	155	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 465

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	4,500.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

3.2 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					9.2299	0.0000	9.2299	3.6577	0.0000	3.6577			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.3217	34.5156	28.0512	0.0621		1.4245	1.4245		1.3105	1.3105		6,011.4777	6,011.4777	1.9442		6,060.0836
Total	**3.3217**	**34.5156**	**28.0512**	**0.0621**	**9.2299**	**1.4245**	**10.6543**	**3.6577**	**1.3105**	**4.9683**		**6,011.4777**	**6,011.4777**	**1.9442**		**6,060.0836**

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3.2 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0630	3.7884	1.0112	0.0170	0.5082	0.0239	0.5321	0.1393	0.0229	0.1622		1,865.7874	1,865.7874	0.1028	0.2963	1,956.6508
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0640	0.0447	0.7248	1.9800e-003	0.2236	1.3500e-003	0.2249	0.0593	1.2400e-003	0.0605		202.5226	202.5226	5.0400e-003	4.6200e-003	204.0242
Total	**0.1270**	**3.8331**	**1.7359**	**0.0190**	**0.7317**	**0.0253**	**0.7570**	**0.1986**	**0.0241**	**0.2227**		**2,068.3100**	**2,068.3100**	**0.1079**	**0.3009**	**2,160.6750**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.1534	0.0000	4.1534	1.6460	0.0000	1.6460			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.3217	34.5156	28.0512	0.0621		1.4245	1.4245		1.3105	1.3105	0.0000	6,011.4777	6,011.4777	1.9442		6,060.0836
Total	**3.3217**	**34.5156**	**28.0512**	**0.0621**	**4.1534**	**1.4245**	**5.5779**	**1.6460**	**1.3105**	**2.9565**	**0.0000**	**6,011.4777**	**6,011.4777**	**1.9442**		**6,060.0836**

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3.2 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0630	3.7884	1.0112	0.0170	0.5082	0.0239	0.5321	0.1393	0.0229	0.1622		1,865.7874	1,865.7874	0.1028	0.2963	1,956.6508
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0640	0.0447	0.7248	1.9800e-003	0.2236	1.3500e-003	0.2249	0.0593	1.2400e-003	0.0605		202.5226	202.5226	5.0400e-003	4.6200e-003	204.0242
Total	**0.1270**	**3.8331**	**1.7359**	**0.0190**	**0.7317**	**0.0253**	**0.7570**	**0.1986**	**0.0241**	**0.2227**		**2,068.3100**	**2,068.3100**	**0.1079**	**0.3009**	**2,160.6750**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	1.0368	1.0529	10.6187	0.0236	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,451.4128	2,451.4128	0.1563	0.0963	2,484.0122
Unmitigated	1.0368	1.0529	10.6187	0.0236	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,451.4128	2,451.4128	0.1563	0.0963	2,484.0122

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Single Family Housing	339.84	343.44	307.80	1,147,402	1,147,402
Total	339.84	343.44	307.80	1,147,402	1,147,402

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Single Family Housing	14.70	5.90	8.70	40.20	19.20	40.60	86	11	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Single Family Housing	0.542464	0.063735	0.188241	0.126899	0.023249	0.006239	0.010717	0.008079	0.000923	0.000604	0.024795	0.000702	0.003352

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Single Family Housing	2514.29	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Total		**0.0271**	**0.2317**	**0.0986**	**1.4800e-003**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**295.7985**	**295.7985**	**5.6700e-003**	**5.4200e-003**	**297.5563**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Single Family Housing	2.51429	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Total		**0.0271**	**0.2317**	**0.0986**	**1.4800e-003**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**295.7985**	**295.7985**	**5.6700e-003**	**5.4200e-003**	**297.5563**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462
Unmitigated	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	2.1138					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	24.4141					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	9.4333	0.7469	18.3079	0.0467		2.7500	2.7500		2.7500	2.7500	337.2091	648.0000	985.2091	1.0056	0.0229	1,017.1701
Landscaping	0.0893	0.0342	2.9688	1.6000e-004		0.0165	0.0165		0.0165	0.0165		5.3479	5.3479	5.1300e-003		5.4762
Total	**36.0505**	**0.7812**	**21.2767**	**0.0469**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**	**337.2091**	**653.3479**	**990.5569**	**1.0108**	**0.0229**	**1,022.6462**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	2.1138					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	24.4141					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	9.4333	0.7469	18.3079	0.0467		2.7500	2.7500		2.7500	2.7500	337.2091	648.0000	985.2091	1.0056	0.0229	1,017.1701
Landscaping	0.0893	0.0342	2.9688	1.6000e-004		0.0165	0.0165		0.0165	0.0165		5.3479	5.3479	5.1300e-003		5.4762
Total	**36.0505**	**0.7812**	**21.2767**	**0.0469**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**	**337.2091**	**653.3479**	**990.5569**	**1.0108**	**0.0229**	**1,022.6462**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

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Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Single Family Housing	36.00	Dwelling Unit	90.10	1,233,036.00	103

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	9			**Operational Year**	2024
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	390.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Average lot size = 109,021sq ft; 36 lots= 3,924,756sq ft= 90.1 acres
Average available building area= 34,251sq feet; 36 lots= 1,233,036 sqft

Construction Phase -

Off-road Equipment - only grading is considered

Off-road Equipment -

Trips and VMT - only grading is considered

On-road Fugitive Dust - only grading is considered

Demolition -

Grading - only grading is considered

Architectural Coating - only grading is considered

Woodstoves -

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

Area Coating -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	36,000.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	64,800.00	1,233,036.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	11.69	90.10

2.0 Emissions Summary

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	3.4495	38.5204	29.7424	0.0810	9.9616	1.4498	11.4114	3.8564	1.3347	5.1910	0.0000	8,071.0771	8,071.0771	2.0520	0.3015	8,212.2334
Maximum	**3.4495**	**38.5204**	**29.7424**	**0.0810**	**9.9616**	**1.4498**	**11.4114**	**3.8564**	**1.3347**	**5.1910**	**0.0000**	**8,071.0771**	**8,071.0771**	**2.0520**	**0.3015**	**8,212.2334**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	3.4495	38.5204	29.7424	0.0810	4.8852	1.4498	6.3350	1.8446	1.3347	3.1793	0.0000	8,071.0771	8,071.0771	2.0520	0.3015	8,212.2334
Maximum	**3.4495**	**38.5204**	**29.7424**	**0.0810**	**4.8852**	**1.4498**	**6.3350**	**1.8446**	**1.3347**	**3.1793**	**0.0000**	**8,071.0771**	**8,071.0771**	**2.0520**	**0.3015**	**8,212.2334**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**50.96**	**0.00**	**44.49**	**52.17**	**0.00**	**38.75**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462
Energy	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Mobile	1.0187	1.1370	10.3796	0.0226	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,347.1947	2,347.1947	0.1606	0.1005	2,381.1633
Total	**37.0963**	**2.1499**	**31.7548**	**0.0710**	**2.4708**	**2.8020**	**5.2728**	**0.6582**	**2.8008**	**3.4589**	**337.2091**	**3,296.3411**	**3,633.5502**	**1.1770**	**0.1288**	**3,701.3658**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462
Energy	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Mobile	1.0187	1.1370	10.3796	0.0226	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,347.1947	2,347.1947	0.1606	0.1005	2,381.1633
Total	**37.0963**	**2.1499**	**31.7548**	**0.0710**	**2.4708**	**2.8020**	**5.2728**	**0.6582**	**2.8008**	**3.4589**	**337.2091**	**3,296.3411**	**3,633.5502**	**1.1770**	**0.1288**	**3,701.3658**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	1/1/2023	8/4/2023	5	155	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 465

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	4,500.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

3.2 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					9.2299	0.0000	9.2299	3.6577	0.0000	3.6577			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.3217	34.5156	28.0512	0.0621		1.4245	1.4245		1.3105	1.3105		6,011.4777	6,011.4777	1.9442		6,060.0836
Total	**3.3217**	**34.5156**	**28.0512**	**0.0621**	**9.2299**	**1.4245**	**10.6543**	**3.6577**	**1.3105**	**4.9683**		**6,011.4777**	**6,011.4777**	**1.9442**		**6,060.0836**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

3.2 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0589	3.9554	1.0251	0.0170	0.5082	0.0240	0.5322	0.1393	0.0229	0.1623		1,867.7540	1,867.7540	0.1026	0.2966	1,958.7074
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0688	0.0493	0.6662	1.8700e-003	0.2236	1.3500e-003	0.2249	0.0593	1.2400e-003	0.0605		191.8453	191.8453	5.1100e-003	4.9300e-003	193.4424
Total	**0.1277**	**4.0048**	**1.6912**	**0.0189**	**0.7317**	**0.0253**	**0.7571**	**0.1986**	**0.0242**	**0.2228**		**2,059.5994**	**2,059.5994**	**0.1077**	**0.3015**	**2,152.1498**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.1534	0.0000	4.1534	1.6460	0.0000	1.6460			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.3217	34.5156	28.0512	0.0621		1.4245	1.4245		1.3105	1.3105	0.0000	6,011.4777	6,011.4777	1.9442		6,060.0836
Total	**3.3217**	**34.5156**	**28.0512**	**0.0621**	**4.1534**	**1.4245**	**5.5779**	**1.6460**	**1.3105**	**2.9565**	**0.0000**	**6,011.4777**	**6,011.4777**	**1.9442**		**6,060.0836**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

3.2 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0589	3.9554	1.0251	0.0170	0.5082	0.0240	0.5322	0.1393	0.0229	0.1623		1,867.7540	1,867.7540	0.1026	0.2966	1,958.7074
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0688	0.0493	0.6662	1.8700e-003	0.2236	1.3500e-003	0.2249	0.0593	1.2400e-003	0.0605		191.8453	191.8453	5.1100e-003	4.9300e-003	193.4424
Total	**0.1277**	**4.0048**	**1.6912**	**0.0189**	**0.7317**	**0.0253**	**0.7571**	**0.1986**	**0.0242**	**0.2228**		**2,059.5994**	**2,059.5994**	**0.1077**	**0.3015**	**2,152.1498**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	1.0187	1.1370	10.3796	0.0226	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,347.1947	2,347.1947	0.1606	0.1005	2,381.1633
Unmitigated	1.0187	1.1370	10.3796	0.0226	2.4708	0.0168	2.4876	0.6582	0.0156	0.6738		2,347.1947	2,347.1947	0.1606	0.1005	2,381.1633

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Single Family Housing	339.84	343.44	307.80	1,147,402	1,147,402
Total	339.84	343.44	307.80	1,147,402	1,147,402

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Single Family Housing	14.70	5.90	8.70	40.20	19.20	40.60	86	11	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Single Family Housing	0.542464	0.063735	0.188241	0.126899	0.023249	0.006239	0.010717	0.008079	0.000923	0.000604	0.024795	0.000702	0.003352

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Single Family Housing	2514.29	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Total		**0.0271**	**0.2317**	**0.0986**	**1.4800e-003**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**295.7985**	**295.7985**	**5.6700e-003**	**5.4200e-003**	**297.5563**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Single Family Housing	2.51429	0.0271	0.2317	0.0986	1.4800e-003		0.0187	0.0187		0.0187	0.0187		295.7985	295.7985	5.6700e-003	5.4200e-003	297.5563
Total		**0.0271**	**0.2317**	**0.0986**	**1.4800e-003**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**0.0187**	**0.0187**		**295.7985**	**295.7985**	**5.6700e-003**	**5.4200e-003**	**297.5563**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462
Unmitigated	36.0505	0.7812	21.2767	0.0469		2.7664	2.7664		2.7664	2.7664	337.2091	653.3479	990.5570	1.0108	0.0229	1,022.6462

7145_San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	2.1138					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	24.4141					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	9.4333	0.7469	18.3079	0.0467		2.7500	2.7500		2.7500	2.7500	337.2091	648.0000	985.2091	1.0056	0.0229	1,017.1701
Landscaping	0.0893	0.0342	2.9688	1.6000e-004		0.0165	0.0165		0.0165	0.0165		5.3479	5.3479	5.1300e-003		5.4762
Total	**36.0505**	**0.7812**	**21.2767**	**0.0469**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**	**337.2091**	**653.3479**	**990.5569**	**1.0108**	**0.0229**	**1,022.6462**

7145_San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	2.1138					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	24.4141					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	9.4333	0.7469	18.3079	0.0467		2.7500	2.7500		2.7500	2.7500	337.2091	648.0000	985.2091	1.0056	0.0229	1,017.1701
Landscaping	0.0893	0.0342	2.9688	1.6000e-004		0.0165	0.0165		0.0165	0.0165		5.3479	5.3479	5.1300e-003		5.4762
Total	**36.0505**	**0.7812**	**21.2767**	**0.0469**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**		**2.7664**	**2.7664**	**337.2091**	**653.3479**	**990.5569**	**1.0108**	**0.0229**	**1,022.6462**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

7145_San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Applied

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX C

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

Biological Resources Evaluation Report
FOR THE
SAN DIMAS MUNICIPAL CODE TEXT AMENDMENT 20-0005)
CITY OF SAN DIMAS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



In Support of the CEQA Analysis
Prepared for:
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UltraSystems Project No. 7145
Assessor Parcel Number.: 8387-006-903

October 2022
REVISED DECEMBER, 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
amsl	above mean sea level
AOU	American Ornithological Union
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BMPs	best management practices
BRE	Biological Resources Evaluation Report
BSA	Biological Study Area
BUOW	burrowing owl
Cal-IPC	California Invasive Plant Council
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of San Dimas
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
County	Los Angeles County
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
cuckoo	western yellow-billed cuckoo
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBESP	Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation
DSH	diameter at standard height
ESA	Endangered Species Act
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FAC	facultative
FACW	facultative wetland
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HMMP	Compensatory Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
IPaC	Information, Planning, and Conservation System
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
LBV	least Bell's vireo
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCTA	Municipal Code Text Amendment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NCCP Act	California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
Porter-Cologne	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
Rapanos	*Rapanos v. United States*
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Arid West Supplement	*Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0)*
SWANCC	*Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County* vs. *United States Army Corps of Engineers*
SWFL	southwestern willow flycatchers
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UltraSystems	UltraSystems Environmental, Inc.
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
1987 Manual	*Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Waters of the U.S.	Waters of the United States
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirement
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program
WQC	Water Quality Certification
§	Section
§§	Sections

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) was retained by the City of San Dimas (City) to conduct biological surveys for the proposed Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) 20-0005. The City of San Dimas is located in southeastern Los Angeles County, approximately 30 miles east of the City of Los Angeles.

The proposed MCTA 20-0005 would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage (residence) for properties located within the proposed MCTA planning area (Planning Area I, Specific Plan 11). However, the proposed development area (project site(s)) includes the residence plus vacant land, up to the Scenic Easement area "conservation easement boundary" within each parcel. Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and five (5) feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations, which will be codified as part of the proposed MCTA 20-0005. The proposed MCTA 20-0005 would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan. UltraSystems has prepared this Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE) Report for the MCTA 20-0005.

UltraSystems conducted a literature review and general surveys of the biological resources potentially associated with the proposed MCTA planning area; this area is referred to as the Biological Study Area (BSA) in this BRE. The BSA encompasses approximately 105.5 acres and includes all areas that could potentially be impacted by the project. Surveys did not extend beyond the BSA. The general biological surveys covered all accessible areas of the BSA. Biologists visited the BSA to conduct the following biological surveys:

- Habitat assessment and plant community mapping.
- General plant surveys.
- General wildlife surveys.
- Wildlife movement evaluation.
- Jurisdictional assessment of waters of the U.S. or State.

This BRE documents the methods and results of the literature review and the field surveys and provides a summary of existing conditions, an assessment of the potential presence of sensitive biological resources, and an analysis of the potential impacts to those resources from project construction and development. It summarizes the biological resources present within the BSA at the time of the field surveys including land cover types, plants and wildlife species, the potential occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species, waters of the U.S. and State, critical habitat, and potential wildlife corridors within the BSA. The BRE also identifies and analyzes the potential biological significance of implementation of the proposed MCTA 20-0005 in view of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies, orders, ordinances and/or management plans, and the project's consistency with local policies and ordinances protecting biological resources.

This BRE was prepared in support of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review conducted in connection with the project, as well as permits and approvals required for the project by federal and state resource agencies.

Eleven land cover types were observed and mapped within the BSA during the field surveys, seven of which are considered sensitive by CDFW.

Approximately 53 plant species from 29 distinct plant families were observed within the BSA during the field survey. The dominant tree species are coast live oak and California black walnut, with occasional stands of Peruvian pepper trees; however, no special-status plant species were observed within the BSA during the surveys. Coast live oak, California black walnut, and other mature significant trees occur throughout the planning area. Coast live oak woodland and California black walnut woodland are considered to be sensitive by CDFW. Additionally, the City of San Dimas requires tree removal permits and adherence to applicable replacement standards, as per Chapter 18.62 Tree Preservation of San Dimas Municipal Code, are required for project activities that would remove or cause damage to these trees.

Seventeen bird species, seven mammal species, and one invertebrate species were observed within the BSA. Three special-status species, monarch butterfly, Nuttall's woodpecker, and Cooper's hawk were observed within the BSA during field surveys.

The BSA contains mapped water features including freshwater forested/shrub wetlands, riverine areas, and forested/shrub riparian areas. Evidence of hydrologic features, including potential waters of the U.S. and State, were observed within the BSA.

The BSA is not located within a designated or proposed United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-designated critical habitat for listed plant or wildlife species. The nearest USFWS-designated critical habitat is for the federal listed species coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), located approximately 1.5 miles from the BSA.

The BSA acts as a hunting, foraging, and movement area; therefore, the BSA and surrounding areas are suitable wildlife movement corridors. Additionally, the BSA supports habitat for bat maternity roosts and hibernacula (i.e., native wildlife nursery sites).

Implementation of the proposed MCTA 20-0005 would result in direct and indirect impacts to biological resources, including potentially significant impacts to sensitive wildlife species and tree resources. Best management practices, avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures are recommended in this BRE to minimize or avoid impacts to biological resources. Implementation of these measures would reduce such impacts to less than significant levels.

Disclaimer Regarding MCTA Biological Analyses: The avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures provided in Section 7.0 Mitigation Measures are intended to comprehensively address the potential impacts to biological resources within SP-11 as an entire ecological unit, and per individual parcel, based on preliminary reconnaissance surveys for the purposes of the MCTA. The MCTA considered conceptual impact areas at the time of review and were not applicable to project-specific impacts, which are unknown at this time.

The biological constraints that may require avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation include sensitive vegetation communities, special-status species (e.g., plants and wildlife), seasonal species protections (e.g., reproduction and overwintering), jurisdictional wetlands and waters, riparian drainage segments, protected trees, wildlife corridors, and land management designations.

A qualified biologist will perform focused biological surveys for construction approvals, based on 65 percent to 95 percent complete professional engineering drawings at the time of proposed

development of each individual parcel. The biologist conducting the focused surveys will incorporate the focused survey results and those of the reconnaissance surveys (UltraSystems, 2022) to assign the relevant mitigation for each individual project. The City will require the mitigation in the construction specifications prior to issuance of grading plans approved for each individual land owner (or project applicant). The mitigation measures contained herein are legally binding and are required if impacts to protected biological resources occur as a result of the project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

UltraSystems was retained by the City to conduct biological surveys and prepare this Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE) Report for the Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) 20-0005. The project is located in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California (see **Appendix A,** *Figures*). The City is proposing a MCTA 20-0005 of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code (project), to amend grading limits within Specific Plan 11, Planning Area I (planning area) and to make various clean-up text amendments. The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional text amendments include removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan. The City is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

UltraSystems conducted a literature review and general surveys of the biological resources potentially associated with the planning area (approximately 105.5 acres), this area is referred to as the Biological Study Area (BSA). The BSA includes all areas that could potentially be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed MCTA (see **Appendix A**, Figure 1**,** *Project Boundary and Biological Study Area [BSA]*), including residential lots.

Biological surveys covered all accessible areas of the BSA and did not extend beyond the BSA. Biologists conducted the following biological surveys:

- Habitat assessment, vegetation community and land cover type mapping.
- General plant surveys.
- General wildlife surveys.
- burrowing owl (BUOW) (*Athene cunicularia*) habitat assessment.
- Wildlife movement evaluation.
- Jurisdictional assessment of waters of the U.S. and State.

UltraSystems presents the results and conclusions of the biological surveys within this BRE.

1.1 BRE Purpose

This BRE documents the methods and results of the literature review, and field surveys, and provides a summary of existing conditions, an assessment of the potential presence of sensitive biological resources, and an analysis of the potential impacts to those resources from implementation of the project. It summarizes the biological resources present within the BSA at the time of the field surveys including vegetation communities, plants, and wildlife; and the potential occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species, jurisdictional waters, critical habitat, and potential wildlife corridors within the BSA. Plant and wildlife species protected by federal agencies, state agencies, and local conservation agencies and organizations, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), are collectively referred to as "special-status species" in this BRE. Some of these plant and wildlife species are afforded special legal or management protection because they are limited in population size, and typically have a limited geographic range and/or limited habitat (avian species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act are not considered special-status species). The BRE also identifies and analyzes the potential biological significance of project implementation in view of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies, orders, ordinances and/or management plans, and the project's consistency with local policies and ordinances protecting biological resources. Finally, it recommends, as appropriate, mitigation measures, including best management practices (BMPs),

avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures, to minimize or avoid potential impacts to biological resources to a less than significant level.

This BRE was prepared in support of the CEQA review conducted in connection with the project, as well as permits and approvals required for the project by federal and state resource agencies.

Figures for this BRE can be found in **Appendix A**, *Figures*. Since common names of plants and wildlife vary between references, scientific names are included upon initial mention of each species, and then the common names are used thereafter. Plant nomenclature within this BRE is based on CNPS' *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (online; CNPS, 2022a) and *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012). Common plant names, when not available from this source, were taken from the CNPS website.

Disclaimer Regarding MCTA Biological Analyses: The avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures provided in Section 7.0 Mitigation Measures are intended to comprehensively address the potential impacts to biological resources within SP-11 as an entire ecological unit, and per individual parcel, based on preliminary reconnaissance surveys for the purposes of the MCTA. The MCTA considered conceptual impact areas at the time of review and were not applicable to project-specific impacts, which are unknown at this time.

The biological constraints that may require avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation include sensitive vegetation communities, special-status species (e.g., plants and wildlife), seasonal species protections (e.g., reproduction and overwintering), jurisdictional wetlands and waters, riparian drainage segments, protected trees, wildlife corridors, and land management designations.

A qualified biologist will perform focused biological surveys for construction approvals, based on 65 percent to 95 percent complete professional engineering drawings at the time of proposed development of each individual parcel. The biologist conducting the focused surveys will incorporate the focused survey results and those of the reconnaissance surveys (UltraSystems, 2022) to assign the relevant mitigation for each individual project. The City will require the mitigation in the construction specifications prior to issuance of grading plans approved for each individual land owner (or project applicant). The mitigation measures contained herein are legally binding and are required if impacts to protected biological resources occur as a result of the project.

1.2 Project Location

The planning area is located in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California (**Appendix A**, Figure 2, *Regional Location*). It is located in the San Jose Hills, generally bounded by Interstate 10 (I- 10) on the south, State Route 57 (SR-57) on the east, and Walnut Creek on the north and west (**Appendix A**, Figure 3, *Project Vicinity* and Figure 1 *Project Location and Biological Study Area*). The eastern San Gabriel Valley is north and west of the San Jose Hills, and the Pomona Valley is on the east. The BSA is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographic Map *San Dimas* Quadrangle, and occupies Township 1 South, and Range 8 West, Sections 17 Southeast and 20 North (**Appendix A**, Figure 4, *USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map*). The existing surface elevation at the subject property ranges from approximately 680 to 960 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The BSA is located within the USGS Big Dalton Wash Hydrologic Unit (HU; HU Code 180701060402) within the larger San Gabriel watershed (USGS HUC 18070106) The Big Dalton Wash HU drains an area of approximately 80.7 square miles (USEPA, 2022a).

Under existing conditions, stormwater generated on the undeveloped areas of the BSA either sheet flows down slopes and into the small canyons, where it ponds and infiltrates, or flows into drainage channels and discharges into the surrounding neighborhoods. Stormwater generated on most of the developed areas (residences, streets) flows down local streets and into storm drain inlets on Calle Cristina and Calle Francesca; this storm drain system runs south on Covina Hills Road to Via Verde where it turns east/northeast to Puente Street. The storm drain follows Puente Street to Walnut Creek, where it discharges.

The BSA is in Area I of the City of San Dimas Specific Plan 11, which is located within the southwestern portion of the City. Area is bordered by Puente Street to the north, Via Verde to the southeast, East Covina Hills Road to the southwest, and the City of Covina to the west.

The BSA comprises the western half of Area I (Specific Plan 11). The site is subdivided into 36 residential lots; 29 lots are developed with single-family residences, and seven lots are vacant. The project parcels are mapped on **Appendix A,** Figure 5, *Parcel Map*; the Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) of these 36 lots are presented below:

- 844-800-8041
- 844-800-8042
- 844-800-8048
- 844-800-8044
- 844-800-8046
- 844-800-8055
- 844-800-8043
- 844-800-8045
- 844-800-8047
- 844-803-8034
- 844-803-8036
- 844-803-8040
- 844-803-8033
- 844-803-8035
- 844-803-8037
- 844-803-8039
- 844-803-8046
- 844-803-8048
- 844-803-8043
- 844-803-8044
- 844-8038041
- 844-803-8042
- 844-803-8049
- 844-803-8051
- 844-803-8053
- 844-803-8031
- 844-803-8038
- 844-803-8045
- 844-803-8047
- 844-803-8054
- 844-803-8032
- 844-803-8055
- 844-803-8057
- 844-803-8050
- 844-803-8052
- 844-803-8056

According to the City of San Dimas Zoning Map and General Plan, the subject property is zoned "*Single Family, Very Low": density uses are very low-density single family detached and large estate developments* (City of San Dimas, 1991).

The BSA is located in the southwestern portion of the City of San Dimas, County of Los Angeles, California. which is under the jurisdiction of the following resource agency field offices:

- **United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office**
  2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
  Carlsbad, California 92008
  Phone: (760) 431-9440

- **California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW): South Coast Region (5)**
  3883 Ruffin Road
  San Diego, California 92123
  Phone: (858) 467-4201
  Fax: (858) 467-4299

- **United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): Los Angeles District**
  915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 980
  Los Angeles, California 90017
  Phone: (213) 452-3908/3333
  Fax: (213) 452-4209

- **RWQCB: Los Angeles Region (4)**
  320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200
  Los Angeles, California 91103
  Phone: (213) 576-6600
  Fax: (213) 576-6640

1.3 Project Background

The existing San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 allows for unlimited grading (cut and fill) for roadway access and excavation to construct building retaining foundations for the primary residence and garage. The Municipal Code also allows up to 35 percent of building lot coverage for the subject residential lots.

- The average lot size for SP-11, Planning Area 1 is 109,021 square feet (sf) (ranges between 30,371 sf to 932,170 sf).
- The average existing 1st floor lot coverage is 6.5 percent (ranges between 0.81 percent to 14.69 percent).
- The average additional first floor building area for the existing homes is 34,251 sf (ranges between 7,253 sf to 318,718 sf).
- The estimated average available grading to accommodate the additional 1st floor building area is 21,500 cubic yards (cy) (ranges between 850 cy to over 200,000 cy).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to expand the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the planning area by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot, or a total of 36,000 cy. The increase in allowable grading is to permit owners to grade backyards. The current grading quantity permitted onsite is insufficient for grading backyards, and owners must use decks in the rear portions of their lots. The increase in allowable grading does not include what is necessary for the primary residence, driveway, and garage. The proposed increase in grading would not expand the allowable lot coverages of primary residences. Presently, grading for a swimming pool and decking is not allowed and thus also not included in the additional allowable grading calculations.

The current total grading quantity permitted for the primary residence, driveway, and garage on the 36 lots is approximately 774,000 cy (approximately 21,500 cy per lot); thus, the proposed increase is about 4.7 percent of the currently permitted grading quantity. Grading permitted under the existing approved Specific Plan is compared to the additional grading under the proposed MCTA 20-0005 in **Table 2.0-1** below.

Table 2.0-1
GRADING PERMITTED UNDER EXISTING SPECIFIC PLAN AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

	Existing Specific Plan Permitted Grading	Proposed Additional Grading
Grading quantity	774,000 total cubic yards average 21,500 cubic yards per lot	36,000 total cubic yards 1,000 cubic yards per lot
Purposes	Mass grading; grading building pads for primary residences, garages, and driveways.	Grading for usable backyards; currently decking is only option for backyard use. Additional grading is not for primary residences, garages, and driveways.

Sources: City of San Dimas, 2022. San Dimas, California Municipal Code Title 18 Zoning, Chapter 18.518 Specific Plan No. 11

2.1 Proposed Municipal Code Text Amendments

The proposed project includes the following amendments to San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 18.518 Specific Plan No. 11 to preserve the original intent of the specific plan, minimize the visual impacts of potential grading and retaining walls, codify existing policies/practices and eliminate defunct sections of the code.

1. Requirements that proposed grading and retaining walls follow the existing topographic contours present onsite. The proposed grading cuts and/or retaining walls should not cut directly across contour lines.

2. A limitation of retaining walls to a maximum exposed height of twelve (12) feet per wall and a maximum combined exposed height of twenty-four (24) feet. This language is consistent with existing retaining wall height limit standards used in other hillside areas.

3. A requirement that if more than one retaining wall will be constructed directly adjacent to one another, the two walls must be separated by half (1/2) the height of the taller of the two adjacent walls.

4. Requirements to use gravity type retaining walls, unless onsite conditions prohibit their use.

5. Wall materials which must be either slump stone or split-face stone with a tan or earth tone color.

Landscape and irrigation standards which require the planting of trees at the base of the lowest retaining wall and drought tolerant shrubs at the base of every wall. Installation of permanent irrigation shall be required to ensure that the required landscaping survives and is healthy enough to provide screening.

2.2 Project Operation

Project implementation would not change operation of existing and future residences onsite. Land use of the planning area would not change.

3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The project is subject to several federal, state, and local regulations designed to protect and promote environmental quality, and to protect biological resources because of their ecological importance. These regulations are summarized below and are addressed throughout the document in the appropriate subsections.

3.1 Federal Statues, Regulations and Executive Orders

3.1.1 Clean Water Act (CWA)

Section 401 – Clean Water Act

Although the Clean Water Act (CWA) is a federal law, Section 401 of that law recognizes that states have the primary authority and responsibility for setting surface water quality standards, and requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to obtain a state certification that their permits for discharge or dredge and fill material do not violate state water quality standards. Section 401 of the CWA requires every applicant for a Section 404 permit resulting in any discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the U.S. to provide a certification that any discharges will comply with the applicable state water quality standards set pursuant to the CWA and applicable state law.

Section 401 is implemented through a Water Quality Certification (WQC) process. In the State of California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has given the responsibility for issuing Section 401 WQCs to the RWQCBs, unless a discharge of dredged or fill material is proposed within more than one region. In the event that a project proposes discharges of dredged or fill material in more than one region, responsibility for issuance of a Section 401 WQC will lie either with the SWRCB, or, upon agreement of the RWQCBs for the affected regions, with the RWQCB chosen in the discretion of the RWQCBs. Cal. Water Code, § 13160; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 3838. Certification must be based on a finding that the proposed discharge will comply with water quality standards, which include numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to identified surface waters in the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the region in which a discharge of fill is proposed. The project would be under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB.

Section 402 Clean Water Act

Pursuant to Section 402(p) CWA, storm water permits are required for discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) serving a population of 100,000 or more. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) have been authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to implement and enforce the Municipal Storm Water Program (USEPA, 2022b).

In the County of Los Angeles, *Order No. R4-2012-0175 as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 NPDES Permit No. CAS004001 Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Those Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach MS4* (MS4 Permit) is currently in effect; the city of San Dimas is a signatory to this permit, and is subject to the waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order.

Section VI(D)(8) of the MS4 Permit applies exclusively to construction sites with construction activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by

this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving and linear underground/overhead projects. The City of San Dimas, as signatory to the MS4 permit, shall, though their erosion and sediment control ordinance and/or building permit, require the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss, and the discharge of construction wastes.

Section 404 – Clean Water Act

- Section 404 CWA requires authorization from the Secretary of the Army, acting through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), for the discharge of dredged or fill material into all waters of the United States, including wetlands. Authorizations are conducted through the issuance of Nationwide (or General) Permits, for activities that would cause only minimal permanent individual (between 0.1 and 0.5 acre) and cumulative impacts; through Individual (or Standard) Permits for activities that are likely to have more than a minimal permanent (greater than 0.5 acre) or cumulative impact on aquatic resources; and through Letters of Permission (LOPs) which are a type of individual permit issued through an abbreviated process that includes coordination with federal and state fish and wildlife agencies and a public interest evaluation, but without the 30-day permit notice period that is required for Individual Permits. The project would be under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles District of the USACE.
- Wetlands and other waters that do not meet the definition of waters of the U.S. are not covered by the CWA; however, they are regulated by the State of California through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) and SWRCB Resolution No. 2019-0015 for California.

3.1.2 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Title 16, United States Code [U.S.C.] Sections 1531-1543) (ESA), as amended, designates and provides for protection of listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species, and their critical habitat. The USFWS, in the Department of the Interior, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in the Department of Commerce, share responsibility for administration of the ESA. These responsibilities include listing and delisting species, designating critical habitat, and formulating recovery plans. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife.

The ESA is divided into 18 Sections that are intended to work together to prevent species from going extinct by helping to stabilize populations, reduce the threats to their survival, and helping species recover to the point that they no longer require federal protection (USFWS, 2022a; b).

Section 4 (Determination of Endangered Species and Threatened Species)

Section 4 of the ESA addresses listing of species in need of the ESA's protection. Species are listed as either endangered or threatened under Section 4 of the ESA. A federally-endangered species is one that is facing extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A federally-threatened species is one likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Under Section 4, actions needed to recover those species and conserve their habitat are also identified, along with a process for reaching recovery goals that allow for a species' removal from federal protection. The presence on a BSA of any fish or wildlife species that is federally listed as endangered or threatened generally imposes constraints on development to the

extent that development is likely to result in a prohibited "take" of the species or substantial adverse modification of its habitat as described in *Section 9 (Prohibited Acts)*, below.

Section 7 (Interagency Cooperation)

Two sections of the ESA (§7 and § 10) authorize incidental take. Section 7 of the ESA regulates take associated with federal projects or projects that require a federal permit. It also requires federal agencies to use their authority to carry out conservation programs to benefit endangered and threatened species. Under § 7, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS or the NMFS to ensure that any action they carry out, including those they fund or authorize (such as through a permit) will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed or designated critical habitat of such species. Under § 7, consultations can either be informal or formal.

Section 9 (Prohibited Acts)

Once a species is listed, Section 9 of the ESA makes it unlawful for any person, including private and public entities, to "take species listed as endangered or without a permit issued pursuant to Section 10 or an incidental take statement issued pursuant to Section 7. Section 9 defines "take" as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct." The term "harm" is defined as "an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include substantial habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering."

ESA Section 9s take prohibitions apply to listed wildlife and fish species, but not to plants. Endangered plants are not protected from take, although it is unlawful to remove, possess, or maliciously damage or destroy them on federal lands. Removing or damaging listed plants on state and private lands in knowing violation of state law, or in the course of violating a state criminal trespass law, also is illegal under the ESA.

Section 10 (Incidental Take Permits and Habitat Conservation Plans)

An incidental take permit pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) is required when non-Federal, otherwise lawful activities, including lawful project development, will result in take of threatened or endangered wildlife. Under this provision, the USFWS and/or NMFS may, where appropriate, authorize the taking of federally listed wildlife or fish if such taking occurs incidentally during otherwise legal activities. Section 10(a)(2)(B) requires an application for an incidental take permit to include an HCP. The purpose of the habitat conservation planning process associated with the permit is to ensure there is adequate avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures to address the effects of the authorized incidental take. Section 10 provides a clear regulatory mechanism to permit the incidental take of federally listed fish and wildlife species by private interests and non-Federal governmental agencies.

3.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (Title 16, U.S.C. Sections 703 - 712), as amended, implements various treaties and conventions between the United States (U.S.) and Canada, Japan, Mexico and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. The MBTA makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, sell, purchase, barter, import, export, or transport any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg or any such bird, unless authorized under a

permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Some regulatory exceptions apply. Take is defined in regulations implementing the MBTA as "to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to carry out these activities." The MBTA prohibits the collection and destruction of a migratory bird, its nest, and birds or eggs contained in the nest. The USFWS' Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum (MBPM-2) dated April 15, 2003, clarifies that destruction of most *unoccupied* bird nests is permissible under the MBTA; exceptions include nests of federally listed threatened or endangered migratory birds, bald eagles, and golden eagles. Take under the MBTA does not include habitat destruction or alteration, as long as there is not a direct taking of birds, nests, eggs, or parts thereof. The USFWS has statutory authority and responsibility for enforcing the MBTA (USFWS, 2022c).

3.1.4 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321) requires federal agencies carrying out, funding, or permitting projects, or implementing any other major federal action that significantly adversely affects the quality of the human environment to prepare a detailed environmental impact analysis for the major Federal action. The analysis, known as the Environmental Impact Statement or an Environmental Assessment, must address the adverse environmental impacts of the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, alternatives to the proposed action, the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has promulgated regulations for implementing NEPA's requirements. (40 C.F.R. §§ 1502 et seq.) Pursuant to state and federal law, NEPA evaluations may be prepared in combination with, or may rely upon environmental analyses prepared under the California Environmental Quality Act 40 C.F.R. §§ 1506.2, 1506.4.

3.1.5 Prevention and Control of Invasive Species - Executive Order 13112

Executive Order 13112 (February 3, 1999) directs all federal agencies to work cooperatively to prevent and control the introduction of invasive non-native species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner to minimize their economic, ecological, and human health impacts. Executive Order 11312 established a national Invasive Species Council made up of federal agencies and departments and a supporting Invasive Species Advisory Committee composed of state, local, and private entities. The Invasive Species Council and Advisory Committee oversee and facilitate implementation of the Executive Order, including preparation of a National Invasive Species Management Plan.

3.2 State Statutes and Regulations

3.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, §§ 15002-15387) (CEQA) is California's broadest environmental law (AEP, 2022). CEQA applies to certain activities of state and local public agencies. It requires lead agencies - that is, those making land use decisions – as well as any other responsible state agencies issuing discretionary permits, to evaluate and disclose the significance of all potential environmental impacts of a project. The lead agency is also responsible for identifying, negotiating and implementing feasible impact avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures that reduce and compensate for significant environmental

impacts with the goal of reducing those impacts to less than significant levels. Lead agencies determine significance on a project-by-project basis because they must consider all potential risk, including cumulative impacts, within a local and regional context, as well as evaluate unique factors particular to the planning area when exercising their discretion to approve or disapprove a project.

The CEQA Guidelines specify that a project has a significant impact to the environment if, among other things, it 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 an animal community; substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species…." [CEQA Guidelines § 15065(a)(1)] (AEP, 2022).

The purpose of CEQA is to:

- Disclose to the public the significant environmental impacts of a proposed discretionary project, through the preparation of an Initial Study, Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report.

- Prevent or minimize damage to the environment through development of project alternatives, mitigation measures, and mitigation monitoring.

- Disclose to the public the agency decision making process utilized to approve discretionary projects through findings and statements of overriding consideration.

- Enhance public participation in the environmental review process through scoping meetings, public notice, public review, hearings, and the judicial process.

- Improve interagency coordination through early consultations, scoping meetings, notices of preparation, and State Clearinghouse review.

3.2.2 California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (California Fish and Game Code §§ 2050-2089) was enacted in 1984 to parallel the federal ESA and allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate species, including plants, as "threatened" or "endangered" CESA states that all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and plants, and their habitat, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved. Unlike the ESA, CESA does not include listing provisions for invertebrate species.

CESA makes it illegal to import, export, take, possess, purchase, sell, or attempt to do any of those actions to species that are designated as threatened, endangered, or candidates for listing, unless permitted by CDFW. Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits take of any species that the Commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species. "Take" is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."

Under Section 2081 of CESA, CDFW may permit take or possession of threatened, endangered, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes, and may also permit take of these species that is incidental to otherwise lawful activities if certain conditions are met. Some of

the conditions for issuance of permits allowing incidental take are that the adverse effects of the take must be minimized and fully mitigated, adequate funding must be ensured for implementation of identified mitigation, and that the activity shall not jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species. CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts to candidate and listed endangered and threatened species, and to develop appropriate mitigation to offset project caused losses of listed species populations and their essential habitat.

3.2.3 Fully Protected Species - California Fish and Game Code § 3511, § 4700, § 5050 and § 5515

The classification of fully protected was the State of California's initial effort in the 1960s to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for birds (§ 3511), mammals (§ 4700), amphibians and reptiles (§ 5050), and fish (§ 5515). Fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take, except for collecting these species for scientific research and relocation of the species for certain purposes. "Take" is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Under Section 2835 of the Fish and Game Code, CDFW may only issue permits allowing incidental take of fully protected species if a NCCP is prepared that provides for the protection of that species in accordance with the requirements and standards applicable to NCCPs (Fish and Game Code Sections 2800-2835). Alternatively, avoidance measures sufficient to prevent incidental take of fully protected species must be incorporated into project design, and construction plans and operations.

3.2.4 Bird Nests and Eggs - California Fish and Game Code § 3503

California Fish and Game Code § 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (e.g., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) may be considered take. Avoidance measures sufficient to prevent incidental take of bird nests and eggs protected by this statute must be incorporated into project design, and construction plans and operations.

Birds of Prey and their Eggs – California Fish and Game Code § 3503.5

The word "raptor" is the term used for a group of birds consisting of hawks, falcons, kites, eagles, vultures and owls. Raptors, also referred to as "birds of prey," are a valuable resource to the State of California. More than 30 species of raptors inhabit California at some point in their life cycle. California Fish and Game Code § 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (raptors) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such birds except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. The order Falconiformes is comprised of four families with around 311 species. These are the birds of prey (falcons, hawks, eagles, vultures, and ospreys). The order Strigiformes, comprised solely of owls, contains two families and over 130 species. All raptors and their nests are protected under § 3503.5. Avoidance measures sufficient to prevent incidental take of these species, their eggs and their nests protected by this statute must be incorporated into project design, and construction plans and operations.

Migratory Birds – California Fish and Game Code § 3513

California Fish and Game Code § 3513 protects California's migratory birds by making it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird as designated by the MBTA, except as authorized in regulations adopted by the federal government under provisions of the MBTA. Except as permitted by USFWS, avoidance measures sufficient to prevent incidental take of these species, their eggs and their nests protected by this statute must be incorporated into project design, and construction plans and operations

3.2.5 Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) – California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900-1913

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), enacted in 1977, allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate native plants as state "endangered" or "rare," mirroring the designations created for animal species by the CESA of 1970. The NPPA, administered by CDFW, requires all state agencies to utilize their authority to preserve, protect and enhance endangered or rare native plants of California. Section 1908 of the NPPA prohibits the take, possession, propagation, import, export, or sale of any native plant that the Fish and Game Commission determines to be an endangered or rare native plant, except when the take is incidental to agricultural and nursery operations, emergencies, or the possession or sale of real property on which the plant is growing.

CDFW may authorize the take, possession, import, or export of some plants that are protected by the NPPA. It may also authorize take and possession for scientific, educational or management purposes, or authorize take that is incidental to otherwise lawful activities if certain conditions are met. CDFW issues most of these permits to individuals to identify, document and voucher listed plant species, typically during botanical surveys, and may also issue permits to individuals or organizations for other scientific, educational or management purposes, most typically research or recovery actions for state-listed plant species. Section 1913(c) further provides that where the owner of land has been notified by CDFW that native plant listed as rare or endangered is growing on such land, the owner shall notify CDFW at least 10 days in advance of changing the land use to allow for salvage of the listed plant(s) subject to the notification. The failure by CDFW to salvage such plant within 10 days of notification of change in land use shall entitle the owner of the land to proceed with the change.

3.2.6 Construction General Permit; Order 2009-0009-DWQ

If a project will disturb one or more acres of soil during construction, project owners are required by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to obtain coverage under a General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009 0009 DWQ, as authorized by § 402 CWA, [NPDES permit]). The Construction General Permit requires potential dischargers of pollutants into waters of the U.S. to prepare a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which establishes enforceable limits on discharges, requires effluent monitoring, designates reporting requirements, and requires construction best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants. Additionally, BMPs must be maintained, inspected before and after each precipitation event, and repaired or replaced as necessary. The SWRCB authorizes Construction General Permits.

For projects that would disturb less than one acre of soil, applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to comply with the Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County (except those discharges originating from the City of Long Beach MS4), Order No. R4-

2012-0175 as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 NPDES Permit No. CAS004001 (referred to as the MS4 Permit), to which the City of San Dimas is a Permittee. The MS4 Permit applies to the discharge of pollutants from anthropogenic sources into waters of the U.S. through stormwater and urban runoff conveyance systems, including flood control facilities (e.g., storm drains)

Section IV(D)(8)(d)(1) of the MS4 applies to construction sites of less than one acre, and requires the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Sections IV(D)(8)(e) and IV(D)(8)(f) of the MS4 require *operators of public and private construction sites within its jurisdiction to select, install, implement, and maintain BMPs that comply with its erosion and sediment control ordinance*, and state that the *requirements contained in this part apply to all activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving and linear underground/overhead projects*. Grading projects of less than one acre would, with compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit, minimize or avoid potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and would not substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality.

Applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to comply with § IV(D)(8)(d) of the MS4 Permit, which requires construction best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants, including sediment.

3.2.7 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Porter-Cologne defines water quality objectives as the allowable "limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisances within a specific area." Thus, water quality objectives are intended to protect the public health and welfare, and to maintain or enhance water quality in relation to the existing and/or potential beneficial uses of the water. Water quality objectives apply to both waters of the U.S. and waters of the State. In the State of California, Porter-Cologne is administered in concurrence with the § 401 CWA WQC. As with § 401 CWA, this project is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB.

3.2.8 State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2019-0015

The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 3831(w) states that "[a]ll waters of the United States are also 'waters of the state.'" This regulation has remained in effect despite Supreme Court decisions such as Rapanos and SWANCC, which added limitations to what could be considered a water of the U.S. Because the interpretation of waters of the U.S. in place at the time § 3831(w) was adopted was broader than any post-Rapanos or post-SWANCC regulatory definitions that incorporated more limitations into the scope of federal jurisdiction, it is consistent with the Water Boards' intent to include both historic and current definitions of waters of the U.S. into the SWRCBs wetland jurisdictional framework.

As set forth in Resolution No. 2009-0026, although the state of California has historically relied primarily on requirements in the Clean Water Act to protect wetlands, U.S. Supreme Court rulings reducing the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act over wetland areas by limiting the definition of "waters of the United States" necessitated the use of California's independent authorities under Porter-Cologne to protect these vital resources.

The inclusion of both current and historic definitions of "waters of the U.S." ensures some regulatory stability in an area that has otherwise been in flux. The status of a water of the U. S. may only be used to establish that a wetland or water qualifies as a water of the State; it cannot be used to exclude a wetland or water from qualifying as a water of the State. In other words, wetlands that are categorically excluded from qualifying as a water of the U.S. may nevertheless qualify as waters of the State under another jurisdictional category. Examples of waters of the State include (but are not limited to) ephemeral streams and isolated wetlands.

On April 2, 2019, the SWRCB adopted **Resolution No. 2019-0015**, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California and the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California to Establish a State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (Procedures). for inclusion in the forthcoming Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and Ocean Waters of California (SWRCB, 2019). As they apply to this project, the Procedures provide the SWRCB and its nine RWQCBs to approve a project only if the applicant has demonstrated the following:

- A sequence of actions has been taken to first avoid, then to minimize, and lastly, compensate for adverse impacts that cannot be practicably avoided or minimized to waters of the state;

- The potential impacts will not contribute to a net loss of the overall abundance, diversity, and condition of aquatic resources in a watershed (or multiple watersheds when compensatory mitigation is permitted in another watershed);

- The discharge of dredged or fill material will not violate water quality standards and will be consistent with all applicable water quality control plans and policies for water quality control; and

- The discharge of dredged or fill material will not cause or contribute to significant degradation of the waters of the state.

On January 26, 2021, the Superior Court in *San Joaquin Tributaries Authority v. California State Water Resources Control Board* issued a judgment upholding the adoption of the Procedures as part of the (1) California Ocean Plan and (2) Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Water Quality Control Plan (ISWEBE Plan) for "waters of the United States" as defined by the Clean Water Act.

On April 6, 2021, the SWRCB issued **Resolution No. 2021-0012** confirming that the "State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State" (1) are in effect as state policy for water quality control for all waters of the State and (2) shall be applied via the inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries plan to only waters of the United States. (SWRCB, 2021)

The SWRCB and its nine RWQCBs have the authority to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material under § 401 CWA and Porter-Cologne. Dischargers that obtain a federal permit or license that authorizes impacts to waters of the U.S. (i.e., waters that are within federal jurisdiction), such as § 404 CWA and § 10 of the Safe Rivers and Harbors Act, must obtain certification from the SWRCB or a RWQCB to ensure that the discharge does not violate state water quality standards or any other appropriate requirement of State law. When a discharge is proposed to waters outside of federal jurisdiction, the SWRCB and the RWQCBs regulate the discharge under Porter-Cologne through the

issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). CWA § 401 WQCs, WDRs, and waivers of WDRs are referred to as orders or permits.

This project is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB.

3.2.9 Basin Plans

The SWRCB requires its nine RWQCBs to develop water quality control plans (Basin Plans) designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all Regional waters. Specifically, Basin Plans designate beneficial uses for surface waters and groundwater, set narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the State antidegradation policy, and describe implementation programs to protect all waters in the Regions. In addition, Basin Plans incorporate by reference all applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies, and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. This Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties applies to this project.

3.2.10 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement

Sections 1600-1617 FGC of the FGC protect the natural flow and the bed, channel, and bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the CDFW which is at any time an existing fish or wildlife resource, or a waterbody from which these resources derive benefit. General project plans must be submitted to CDWF in sufficient detail to indicate the nature of the project proposed for construction, if the project would:

- Divert, obstruct, or change a streambed;
- Use material from the streambeds;
- Result in the disposal or deposition of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a stream.

The project is within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Region of CDFW.

3.2.11 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act of 2003 (NCCP Act)

The California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (NCCP Act) was enacted to encourage broad-based planning to provide for effective protection and conservation of the State's wildlife resources while continuing to allow appropriate development and growth (California Fish and Game Code §§ 2800 to 2835). NCCPs may be implemented, which identify measures necessary to conserve and manage natural biological diversity within the planning area, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic development, growth, and other human uses. An approved NCCP enables the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to authorize take of species consistent with the NCCP Act and California Fish and Game Code § 2835.

3.3 Regional and Local Ordinances, Plans and Policies

3.3.1 Significant Ecological Areas

Then Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Area (SEA) Program was originally established as a part of the 1980 County General Plan, to help conserve the genetic and physical diversity within Los Angeles County by designating biological resource areas capable of sustaining themselves into the

future. The General Plan 2035 ("General Plan") updated the SEA boundary map, goals and policies in 2015.

SEAs are places where the County deems it important to facilitate a balance between development and biological resource conservation. Where occurring within SEAs, development activities are carefully guided and reviewed with a key focus on site design as a means for conserving fragile resources such as streams, woodlands, and threatened or endangered species and their habitats.

The SEA Ordinance (Title 22 Planning and Zoning Code) implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by establishing permitting requirements, design standards, and review processes for development within SEAs. The goal of the SEA Ordinance is to guide development to the least impactful areas on a property in order to avoid adverse impacts to biological resources (LACRP 2019, pp. 6-7).

3.3.2 Chapter 18.162 Tree Preservation

Chapter 18.162 Tree Preservation Ordinance (hereafter, Tree Preservation Ordinance) of the San Dimas Municipal Code states the goal of protecting and preserving mature significant trees, as well as "other trees which are determined to be desirable". The Tree Preservation Ordinance defines a mature significant tree as follows:

> " *any tree within the city of an oak genus which measures eight inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any other species of tree that measures ten inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches*".

The Tree Preservation Ordinance requires that the trunk diameter must be measured at a point thirty-six inches above the ground at the base of the tree. The ordinance also requires that no significant trees shall be removed or relocated on an undeveloped property without first submitting an arborist report and obtaining a tree removal permit from the city's Development Services, Planning Division.

Removal or relocation of mature significant trees must be approved by the director of development services or the development plan review board. Section 18.162.020 defines removal to include:

- *Any act which will cause a mature significant tree to die, including but not limited to acts which inflict damage upon the root system or other parts of the tree by fire, cutting, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery, or by changing the natural grade of land by excavation or filling the drip line area around the trunk*.

This approval is subject to conditions as deemed necessary to implement this chapter's provisions. Section 18.162.060 Conditions Imposed of the Tree Preservation Ordinance establishes the following as conditions of approval for tree relocation or removal:

- *Tree relocation and/or two for one replacement with minimum fifteen-gallon box tree(s), or other replacement of equivalent value and size, within the subject property. The two for one replacement ratio may be reduced as determined by the final decision making body, if a minimum of one of the following additional findings are made: (1) The reduced replacement requirement is consistent with the purposes of this chapter, (2) the tree(s) in question are located where the impact of the tree removal on the community is limited (such as trees in a*

generally flat portion of the rear yard of a single-family house that are deemed to have less public benefit).;

- *When on-site features, project constraints, and/or other considerations exist which prevent reasonable on-site relocation, relocation to an approved off-site location shall be permitted;*

- *If said conditions are imposed, the owner will be responsible for all replacement and relocated trees for a minimum period of two years. If during this time the tree(s) is (are) declared unhealthy by a certified arborist as set forth in Section 18.162.090, the diseased trees shall be removed and replaced at the cost of the applicant, as set forth in Section 18.162.100*

- *A maintenance agreement shall be submitted by the applicant and established for each replaced and relocated tree. The maintenance agreement and maintenance responsibility shall be transferred with the sale of the property if title to the property is transferred within the specified maintenance period. (Ord. 1165 § 4, 2006)"*

In addition, the Tree Preservation Ordinance states in Section 18.162.080 states that *All trees should be protected*, but provides a list of exceptions to the Ordinance.

4.0 STUDY METHODS

This Section describes the study methods used by biologists for evaluating the biological resources within the BSA and the project vicinity.

4.1 Literature Review and Findings

Prior to field surveys, biologists conducted a literature review to identify habitat, special-status plant and wildlife species, potential jurisdictional areas (i.e., waters of the U.S. and State), critical habitat, and wildlife movement corridors potentially associated with the BSA. Biologists reviewed relevant literature, databases, agency web sites, reports and management plans, Geographic Information System (GIS) data, maps, and aerial imagery obtained from public domain sources. The review also helped to determine which biological surveys may be required prior to site construction and development.

4.1.1 Topography and Physical Features

To gain a perspective of the topographic and physical features associated with the BSA and project vicinity, biologists reviewed maps such as the USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map *San Dimas Quadrangle* and current aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro, 2022). Information obtained from this review included onsite and offsite locations of city and county boundaries and jurisdictions; valleys, hills, and mountain ranges; park boundaries; natural and man-made drainages, potential wetlands, and open waters (lakes, ponds, etc.); plant community boundaries; land use such as developed land and natural open space; important landmarks; roads, highways, paths, and trails; and potential wildlife movement corridors.

4.1.2 Soils

The Web Soil Survey, operated by the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), was used to create a custom soil resource report for a description of the soils associated with the BSA (Soil Survey Staff, 2022). The Web Soil Survey provides soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

The NRCS soil survey for *Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part* has mapped three soil unit types within the BSA (see **Appendix A,** Figure 6, *USDA Soils*), which are presented in **Section 5.1.3**.

4.1.3 Sensitive Vegetation Communities and Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species

The methods described below were used to research and derive a comprehensive project-specific list of sensitive habitats, and special-status plants and wildlife to target during the field surveys. The literature review and query of the databases for reported locations of special-status species and habitat helped to identify the known locations of these resources in the project region and assisted in identifying the potential for onsite occurrence of such species.

- CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was used to identify sensitive vegetation communities and special-status plant and wildlife species that may exist within the BSA and within a ten-mile radius of the site (CNDDB, 2022a).
- The USFWS' Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) system was used to identify federal threatened and endangered plant and wildlife species and other natural resources of concern that may exist within the BSA (USFWS, 2022d).

- Previous consultant studies and reports near the BSA and project vicinity were reviewed to gain a sense of the existing conditions at the time the studies were conducted.

Although the inventory list of special-status plant and wildlife species was not exhaustive of all species that might be of concern for the property, it provided a wide range of species that are representative of the habitat in the area. Special-status plant species that have been recorded within two miles of the BSA are shown in **Figure 7,** *CNDDB Known Occurrences Plant Species and Habitats* (see **Appendix A**).

Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities (also called sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitat) are communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental impacts of projects (CDFW, 2018). Sensitive habitats are often threatened with local extirpation and are therefore considered as valuable biological resources. The most current version of CDFW's *California Natural Community List* indicates which natural communities are sensitive given the current state of the California classification (CDFW, 2022a). The *California Natural Community List, Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. State of California* (Holland, 1986) and *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al., 2009) were referenced for ranking the conservation status of vegetation communities within the BSA. The *California Natural Community List* includes alliance rankings according to their degree of imperilment. NatureServe is a non-profit conservation organization that provides scientific information about rare and endangered species and threatened ecosystems. NatureServe rankings are included as pertinent to sensitive natural communities, discussed in **Section 5.2**. For this BRE, vegetation communities are considered "sensitive" if they meet any of the following criteria:

- Recognized and considered sensitive by CDFW, USFWS, and/or special interest groups such as the CNPS.
- Habitat is under the jurisdiction of the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA and/or is under the jurisdiction of the CDFW pursuant to §§ 1600-1612 of the California Fish and Game Code.
- Known or believed to be of high priority for inventory in the CNDDB.
- Considered regionally rare.
- Has undergone a large-scale reduction due to increased encroachment and development.
- Supports special-status plant and/or wildlife species.
- Functions as an important corridor for wildlife movement.

Based on a review of the CNDDB list generated for this project (CNDDB, 2022a), six sensitive habitats have been recorded within ten miles of the BSA (**Table 4.1-2**, *CNDDB Sensitive Habitat within Ten Miles of the BSA*).

TABLE 4.1-2
CNDDB SENSITIVE HABITAT RECORDED WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE BSA

Holland Natural Community	MCV Common Alliance Name
Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub	California buckwheat - white sage scrub or Scale broom scrub
Southern sycamore-alder riparian woodland (62400)	California sycamore - coast live oak riparian woodlands
California walnut woodland (71210)	California walnut groves
Southern coast live oak riparian forest (61310)	Southern Coast live oak riparian forest
Walnut forest (81600)	California walnut groves
Canyon live oak forest (81320)	Canyon live oak forest and woodland

Special-Status Plants

Plant species that are designated federally or state listed endangered, threatened, candidate, or state rare under the ESA, CESA, and/or the NPPA are referred to as "listed species". Special-status plant species that have no designated status under the ESA, CESA, and/or the NPPA, but are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, or nonprofit resource organizations such as the CNPS, are referred to as "sensitive" in this BRE.

Twenty-three special-status plant species were identified based on a literature review and query from publicly available databases (USFWS, 2022d and 2022e, CNDDB, 2022a, CNPS, 2022a) for reported occurrences within a ten-mile radius of the BSA. (see **Appendix A**, Figure 7*, CNDDB Known Occurrences Plant Species and Habitats*). Each special-status plant species was assessed for its potential to occur within the BSA by comparing its habitat, elevation range and distribution obtained from the literature review, the CNPS website (CNPS, 2022a) and other databases with the location and elevation range of the BSA. A species was determined to have "no potential to occur" or as "not expected to occur" within the BSA if the BSA is outside the species' known distribution and/or the species' known elevation range, and/or if there is lack of suitable habitat conditions within the BSA to support the species.

Special-status plant species that were determined to have no potential to occur or are not expected to occur within the BSA were eliminated from further evaluation. The analysis of the occurrence potential of special-status plant species, including those determined to have no potential to occur or not expected to occur in the BSA, can be found in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*.

Twelve special-status plant species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur in the BSA. The special-status plant species and sensitive natural communities that have been recorded within two miles of the BSA are shown on **Figure 7,** *CNDDB Known Occurrences: Plant Species and Habitats* (**Appendix A**).

Special-Status Wildlife

Wildlife species that are designated federally or state listed endangered, threatened, candidate, or state rare under the ESA, CESA, and/or the NPPA are referred to as "listed species". Special-status

wildlife species that have no designated status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA, but are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, local agencies and nonprofit resource organizations such as the CNPS are referred to as "sensitive" in this BRE.

Forty-seven special-status wildlife species were identified based on a literature review and query from publicly available databases (CNDDB, 2022a; USFWS, 2022d, e) for reported occurrences within a ten-mile radius of the BSA. These species were identified by one or more of the following means: reported in the search, recognized as occurring based on previous surveys or knowledge of the area, or observed during the habitat assessment survey. Five listed and 20 sensitive wildlife species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur in the BSA. Three special-status species were observed in the BSA and were therefore determined to be present. These species are monarch butterfly, Nuttall's woodpecker, and Cooper's hawk. Special-status wildlife species that have been recorded within two miles of the BSA are found in **Appendix A**, Figure 8, *CNDDB Known Occurrences Wildlife Species and Habitats*.

Each special-status wildlife species was assessed for its potential to occur within the BSA by comparing its habitat range and distribution (if known) with the location and elevation range of the BSA. A species was determined to have no potential to occur or is not expected to occur within the BSA if the BSA is outside the species' known geographic range and/or the species' known elevation range. Through this analysis, 10 of the special-status wildlife species were determined to have no potential to occur or are not expected to occur within the BSA and were eliminated from further evaluation. It is anticipated that the project will have no impacts to these species and they are listed but not discussed further in this BRE. All wildlife species analyzed through the literature study, including those species that were determined to have no potential to occur or are not expected to occur, are discussed in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*.

4.1.4 Protected Trees

Prior to field surveys, UltraSystems biologists reviewed the following federal, state, regional and local regulatory agencies to determine which habitat and tree species are protected:

- The State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CNDDB, 2022b) which lists species that are protected by state and/or federal acts such as CESA and ESA.
- The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS, 2022a)
- City of San Dimas Tree Preservation Ordinance (City of San Dimas, 2019)

Of the abovementioned regulatory agencies, the City tree preservation ordinance (City of San Dimas, 2019) establishes the most specific protections and mitigation requirements for various tree species that occur on development sites. As described in **Section 3.3.2** of this BRE, the tree preservation ordinance defines the types of protected trees and the DSH requirements for each type of protected tree.

4.1.5 Waters of the U.S. and State (including Wetlands)

Aerial imagery was reviewed to identify natural and man-made drainages, open water (lakes, ponds, etc.), and other features that may be subject to federal or state jurisdictional authority within the BSA. The USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map *San Dimas* Quadrangle was reviewed to identify potential presence or absence of onsite and offsite watercourses, and topographic features than may be indicative of water features. Topographic maps do not show all drainages that may exist.

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database and maps developed by the USFWS were used as preliminary indicators of potential wetland areas based on changes in vegetation patterns as observed from satellite imagery. The NWI data were viewed in GIS platforms (Google Earth Pro, 2022), including the USFWS Wetlands Mapper (USFWS, 2022f) to identify potentially jurisdictional features within the planning area as indicated from topographic changes or visible stream patterns. The digital wetland data for the project vicinity was later verified during biological surveys.

The USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) was also used to identify hydrologic features such as rivers, streams, canals, lakes, and ponds. (USGS, 2022).

Additionally, the watershed boundary data set containing the most current 10-digit and 12-digit HUCs was obtained in geodatabase form from the USGS to aid with assessing USACE jurisdiction of waters draining the BSA.

The following were also reviewed and consulted:

- *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (*i.e., 1987 Manual*);
- *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (*Version 2.0*) (*Arid West Supplement;* USACE, 2008);
- *The National Wetland Plant List. version 3.4* (USACE, 2018);
- *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States: A Delineation Manual* (Lichvar and McColley, 2008); and
- *Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (Curtis and Lichvar, 2010).

The USACE published the 1987 Manual for the identification and delineation of wetlands which have since been superseded and presented in regional supplements. In 2008, the USACE published the Arid West Supplement, which is a supplement to the 1987 Manual and describes wetland indicators, delineation guidance, and other information that is specific to the arid west region (USACE, 2008).

4.1.6 Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as federal endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. Under the ESA, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior is required to designate "critical habitat" for each species it lists under the ESA. Federal agencies are prohibited from authorizing, funding or carrying out actions that "destroy or adversely modify" critical habitat. Section 3 of the ESA defines critical habitat for a threatened or endangered species as [ESA § 3(5)(A)]:

- The specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the ESA, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations or protection; and

- Specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the ESA, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Designated critical habitat is described in 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226. Critical habitat may include areas that are not currently occupied by the species, but that will be needed for its recovery. In addition, the USFWS normally excludes developed areas within mapped critical habitat boundaries as critical habitat. The USFWS' Critical Habitat Portal was reviewed to identify federal threatened and endangered species designated final and proposed critical habitat designations within ten miles of the BSA (USFWS, 2022d).

4.1.7 Wildlife Corridors

A wildlife corridor is a connection of habitat, generally native vegetation, which joins two or more larger areas of similar habitat that are otherwise separated by natural barriers, changes in vegetation composition, or land permanently altered for human activities; and infrastructure, including roads, railroads, residential development, or fencing. When native vegetation is cleared, fragmented patches of open space or isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat are created. Fragmentation and habitat loss are the two main contributors to continuing biodiversity decline. The main goal of natural corridors is to facilitate movement of individuals, through dispersal, seasonal migration, and movement for foraging, breeding, cover, etc. Corridors allow for physical and genetic exchange between isolated wildlife populations and are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes, including allowing for the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations and higher species diversity.

Habitat within the corridor generally contains biological and physical features that are needed to temporarily support wildlife and allow avian and ground-dwelling wildlife to safely move through it. Wildlife corridors may either be contiguous strips of vegetation and habitat, such as ridgelines or riverbeds, or intermittent patches of habitat or physical features spaced closely enough to allow safe travel. Corridors can be natural, such as a riparian corridor, or man-made, such as culverts, tunnels, drainage pipes, walls, underpasses, overpasses, or streets. Man-made corridors are often referred to as "wildlife crossings" and they allow wildlife to pass over, under, or through physical barriers that otherwise hinder movement. Wildlife corridors also vary greatly in size, shape, and composition.

In general, the wider and more safeguarded a wildlife corridor is from adjacent human activities, noise, traffic, and light, the better it functions for the movement of wildlife. To determine the potential for the BSA to contain wildlife corridors, biologists used the BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer to search for CDFW Essential Connectivity Areas, Natural Landscape Blocks, and Interstate Connections within the BSA and vicinity (CDFW, 2022b). In addition to reviewing the BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer, biologists reviewed the *San Dimas* Quadrangle Map and viewed aerial imagery to search for physical features that might serve as wildlife corridors. Biologists also used GIS software to determine the BSA's location in relation to areas that could serve as wildlife corridors. Finally, the literature review also included maps and reports on wildlife home ranges and migration and dispersal patterns (CDFW, 2014).

4.1.8 Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)

The Los Angeles County SEA Program consists of the following components: the SEA Goals and Policies found in the Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035; the Significant Ecological Areas and Coastal Resource Areas Policy Map ("SEA Boundary

Map") also found in the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035; and the SEA Ordinance of the County Zoning Code.

Areas of the County designated as SEAs satisfy at least one of the following six SEA Selection Criteria:

A. *Habitat of core populations of endangered or threatened plant or animal species.*

B. *On a regional basis, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are either unique or are restricted in distribution.*

C. *Within the County, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are either unique or are restricted in distribution*

D. *Habitat that at some point in the life cycle of a species or group of species, serves as concentrated breeding, feeding, resting, migrating grounds and is limited in availability either regionally or in the County.*

E. *Biotic resources that are of scientific interest because they are either an extreme in physical/geographical limitations or represent unusual variation in a population or community.*

F. *Areas that would provide for the preservation of relatively undisturbed examples of the original natural biotic communities in the County*

Appendix E of the Los Angeles County General Plan includes detailed descriptions of each SEA, including boundaries, representative resources, wildlife movement opportunities, and designation criteria analysis. The SEA designation does not identify every individual biotic resource, and SEAs are not preserves or conservation areas; rather, SEAs are areas in which planning decisions are made with extra sensitivity toward biological resources and ecosystem functions (LACRP, 2019, pp. 6-7)

4.2 Field Survey Methods

This Section describes the field survey methods used by UltraSystems biologists within the BSA during the 2022 field surveys. Biologists visited the BSA to conduct the following biological surveys:

- Habitat assessment and plant community and land cover type mapping;
- General plant surveys;
- General wildlife surveys;
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*; BUOW) habitat assessment
- Wildlife movement evaluation;
- Jurisdictional assessment (waters of the U.S. and State).

The purpose of the field work was to evaluate the initial results of the literature review and to collect additional data on existing site conditions. The general biological surveys covered accessible areas of the BSA, including areas that will be impacted by the project. The surveys were conducted during the daytime on foot by walking slowly across each habitat type, where accessible. For the BUOW habitat assessment survey, biologists only covered those specific habitat areas that are known to provide suitable habitat for the BUOW. Biologists used binoculars from strategic vantage points whenever direct access was not possible, due to private property with no access rights, chain-linked fences, and locked gates. Observations were also made with aerial imagery for inaccessible areas.

Field surveys were conducted as described in **Table 4.2-1**.

Table 4.2-1
FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION

Survey Date	Survey Time	Temp. °F	Conditions	Biologist(s)	Survey Conducted
June 30, 2022	10:00 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.	79-83°F	0% cc 0% precip. 0-3 mph wind	MT	Reconnaissance Survey
July 1, 2022	7:45 a.m. – 5:15 p.m.	74-91°F	0% cc 0% precip. 0-1 mph wind	MT & JM	Reconnaissance Survey
July 19, 2022	8:00 a.m.- 12:00 p.m.	71-89°F	0% cc 0% precip. 0 mph wind	MT & JM	Spot check areas for mapping (no field form)
August 4, 2022	7:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.	70-93°F	50-70% cc 0% precip. 0 mph wind	MT/ES	Reconnaissance Survey
August 5, 2022	7:30 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	71-94°F	0% cc 0% precip. 0 mph wind	MT/ES	Reconnaissance Survey
Notes					

MT = Michelle Tollett; JM = Joyce Mak; ES = Erik Segura – cc = cloud cover; precip = precipitation

Biologists used pertinent regional flora and fauna field guides, topographic, and aerial maps during field surveys to help direct them in the field, to assist in identifying habitat and physical features, and to identify and record special-status species. In addition, biologists used Global Positioning System (GPS) units and other GIS and survey-related techniques, hardware and software to collect data and populate attributes required by the relevant agencies. Digital color photographs were taken during the field surveys to record site conditions at the time of the field surveys. The methods for each type of biological surveys are described in the following sections.

4.2.1 Habitat Assessment and Land Cover Type Mapping

The general habitat assessment and vegetation mapping survey was conducted by UltraSystems biologists (see **Table 4.2-1**). Areas within the BSA were surveyed using a meandering search pattern pedestrian and binocular survey within the BSA. Offsite areas During the survey, plant and wildlife species, vegetation communities, and land cover types were identified.

Biologists characterized the existing habitat and searched for the presence of sensitive vegetation communities. The purpose of the habitat assessment was to ascertain existing site conditions and identify habitat areas that could be suitable for special-status plant and wildlife species.

Descriptions of vegetation communities, land cover types and habitat within the biological survey areas were based on the dominant perennial plant species or physical features. Generally, classifications of habitat types or vegetation communities were based on *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al., 2009) with modifications to better represent existing site conditions. Each habitat type identified in Sawyer et al. (2009) was cross-referenced with the following resources and classification systems so that a more accurate characterization of the existing habitat types and vegetation communities could be identified: *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California* (Holland, 1986), and the CDFW's *California Natural Community List* (CDFW, 2020).

Vegetation communities observed by the biologists were identified and mapped in the field by marking their limits on an orthorectified aerial image or delineated using a GSP unit. Boundaries of private property (i.e., project sites) that would potentially be impacted by grading under the proposed MCTA were given particular attention.

In addition to the vegetation communities, topography, soil characteristics, substrates, and disturbed and developed areas were components of the habitat assessment in order to determine suitability for special-status plants and wildlife. Following the field mapping, UltraSystems' GIS staff downloaded the data from the GPS units and/or digitized the boundaries from aerial maps into an ArcGIS file. Once the boundaries were in ArcGIS, the acreage of each land cover feature present within the BSA was calculated.

4.2.2 General Plant Surveys

Prior to the start of field surveys, biologists researched information on the blooming periods and habitat preferences for the special-status plants determined to have potential to occur within the BSA based on known distribution and elevation extent within the species range. Biologists then surveyed the BSA to identify habitat, vegetation, and for the potential presence of special-status plant species, focusing on areas that appeared to provide suitable habitat for special-status plant species. Plant species were identified in the field and also in the office, when necessary, using plant field guides and taxonomical guides, such as *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012). All identifiable plant species encountered during the field surveys were recorded in field notes.

The biologists paid special attention to areas that appeared to provide suitable habitat for special-status species. Special focus was given to potential jurisdictional sites. Plant species were identified using plant field and taxonomical guides, such as *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012). Plant species that would be encountered during the field surveys would be identified, recorded in field notes, counted (if population was small) or estimated (if population was large), and mapped on an aerial map and/or with a GPS unit. Diagnostic photographs would also be taken of special-status plants where they occurred, as well as representative habitat.

Survey tasks included completion of a list of taxa identified throughout the BSA and subsequent addition of new taxa as they were discovered. Unknown species were identified at a later date using dichotomous keys, high quality photos, and other proprietary identification aids. A complete list of all species documented onsite is in **Appendix D**, *Plant and Wildlife Species Recorded During Field Surveys.*

After the field surveys and mapping of the land cover types were complete, an additional evaluation was conducted in the office for each special-status wildlife species in the wildlife inventory. The evaluation considered whether the BSA contained suitable habitat to support those special-status wildlife species. A species was determined to have no potential to occur or is not expected to occur within the BSA if suitable and adequate biological and physical features that are needed to support the wildlife species are absent from the BSA. Special-status wildlife species determined to have no potential to occur or are not expected to occur within the BSA and therefore will not be affected by the project are listed in **Section 5.4.2**, *Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife,* and **Section 5.4.3**, *Sensitive Wildlife,* but are otherwise eliminated from further evaluation and are not discussed further in this BRE. The potential to occur analysis can be found in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*.

The literature review, habitat assessment, and general plant surveys concluded that the BSA contains suitable habitat, soils, and/or other factors to support several of the special-status species in the plant inventory. It was determined that 14 of the special-status species in the plant inventory have at least a low potential to occur within the BSA; these species are presented in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination.*

4.2.3 General Wildlife Surveys

Prior to conducting field surveys, biologists researched information on the natural history and habitat preferences for the special-status wildlife determined to have potential to occur within the BSA based on known distribution and recorded observations. The BSA is within the general distributional range of several special-status vertebrate species.

Biologists surveyed the BSA for common wildlife and the presence of special-status wildlife species. The purposes of the wildlife surveys were to note those species observed, ascertain general site conditions, and identify areas with habitat that would be suitable for special-status wildlife species.

Wildlife species encountered visually or audibly during the field surveys were identified and recorded in field notes. Biologists also recorded signs of wildlife, including animal tracks, burrows, dens, nests, nest sites, scat, or remains. They also surveyed areas that would potentially serve as roosting habitat and/or hibernacula for bat species.

After the field surveys and mapping of the land cover types were complete, an additional evaluation was conducted in the office for each special-status wildlife species in the wildlife inventory. The evaluation considered whether the BSA contained suitable habitat to support those special-status wildlife species. A species was determined to have "no potential to occur" within the BSA if suitable and adequate biological and physical features that are needed to support the wildlife species are absent from the BSA. Special-status wildlife species determined to have no potential to occur within the BSA, and therefore will not be affected by the project, are listed in **Section 5.4.2**, *Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife,* and **Section 5.4.3**, *Sensitive Wildlife,* but are otherwise eliminated from further evaluation and are not discussed further in this BRE. The potential

to occur analysis can be found in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*.

4.2.4 Waters of the U.S. and State (including Wetlands)

Under existing conditions, stormwater generated on the developed portions of the southern half of the BSA enters the municipal storm drain system on the north and south corners of Calle Cristina at the intersection of Calle Francesca and subsequently into the municipal storm drainage system (which is comprised of a combination of standard culverts and storm drains, and open ditches). Stormwater generated on the undeveloped areas of the BSA sheet flows down slopes and either into the small canyons, where it ponds and infiltrates, or directly into open ditches that direct stormwater into the storm drain system. Ultimately, stormwater generated on the BSA is discharged into Walnut Creek (see **Section 5.5**).

4.2.5 Wildlife Movement Evaluation

Biologists conducted an evaluation of potential wildlife movement within the BSA and vicinity through a literature review, field surveys, and by examining aerial imagery and maps. While in the field, biologists searched for potential natural and man-made travel routes that wildlife could use to traverse the site. Biologists assumed wildlife species would use these linear features for travel as well as natural areas. Biologists also searched for natural and man-made barriers to wildlife movement, such as permanent structures, or densely commercialized or industrialized areas that could interfere with the movement of wildlife.

5.0 RESULTS

This section describes the results of the literature review and the conditions existing within the BSA at the time the biological field surveys were conducted.

5.1 Environmental Setting

The BSA is located in a setting that contains primarily developed (residential/suburban) and landscaped areas. Much of the land surrounding the BSA has been developed and landscaped.

The topography of the BSA can be characterized as an area of ridges and small vegetated canyons. Most of the ridges are developed with single-family residences on large parcels; these parcels slope toward the canyons and tend to be well-vegetated beyond their landscaped backyards.

The BSA is not located within or adjacent to a flood hazard zone designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (see **Section 4.10**).

5.1.1 Land Use

Between 1948 and prior to residential development in the 1980s, the BSA consisted of open space supporting trees and grasslands, interspersed by small canyons (NETROnline, 2022).

5.1.2 Local Climate

The City of San Dimas has a mild, semi-arid climate with Mediterranean characteristics. Most precipitation falls between November and March. Semi-arid climates tend to support short or scrubby vegetation, with semi-arid areas usually dominated by either grasses or shrubs. The nearest climate data station to the BSA is operated by the California Irrigation Management System (CIMIS) and is located at Cal Poly Pomona (CIMIS Station 078), approximately two miles southeast of the BSA; this station is at an elevation of 730 feet, which is similar to the elevation of the BSA.

CIMIS Station 078 has been in operation since March 14, 1989. Between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 2021, this station recorded an average annual precipitation of 15.3 inches; average maximum air temperature for the period of record was 76.1 °F, and average minimum temperature was 50.5 °F (CIMIS, 2022).

5.1.3 Soils

The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff, 2022) has mapped three soil units within the BSA. These soil units are summarized in Table 5.1-1, Summary of Mapped Soil Units (see **Appendix A**, Figure 6*, USDA Soils* and **Appendix C**, *Soils Report*). None of the soil map units are listed as hydric soils on the Soil Data Access (SDA) Hydric Soils List (USDA-NRCS, 2022a).

Table 5.1-1
SUMMARY OF MAPPED SOIL UNITS

Name	Symbol	pH	Drainage Class	Hydrologic Soil Group Rating	Acres in BSA
Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1007	7.9	No data	B	16.9
Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	1141	7.9	Well-drained	C	180.0
Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	1232	7.8	Somewhat poorly drained	C	52.4

SOURCE: Soil Survey Staff 2022
NOTES: Drainage Class: *Well-drained* soils are soils from which water is removed from the soil readily but not rapidly Water is available to plant throughout most of the growing season in humid regions, and wetness does not inhibit growth for significant periods during most growing seasons. *Somewhat poorly drained* soils are soils in which water is removed so slowly that the soil is wet at a shallow depth for significant periods during the growing season.
Hydrologic Soil Group Rating: *Group B Soils* are soils which have a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission. *Group C Soils* are soils which have a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

The BSA is dominated by *Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes*. This soil unit is primarily clay derived from colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone (Soil Survey Staff, 2022; USDA, 2011; USDA, 1995). This soil unit is found primarily on hillslopes and is well-drained with a slow water infiltration rate.

5.2 Land Cover Types

Eleven land cover types were observed and mapped within the BSA, and are presented with corresponding acreages in **Table 5.2-1**. Refer to **Appendix A**, Figures 9a through 9e, *Land Cover Types Mapbook*, for the location and extent of each land cover type within the BSA. Photographs of different land cover types onsite are located in **Appendix E**, *Representative Site Photographs*. Classifications of the plant communities are based on Holland's *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California* (Holland, 1986) and *A Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition* (Sawyer et al., 2009).

Table 5.2-1
ACREAGE OF MAPPED LAND COVER TYPES WITHIN THE BSA

Mapped Land Cover	MCV2 Alliance Name[1]	Holland Classification[2]	BSA (acres)	35% Lot Coverage (acres)	Grading Area 20ft Beyond 35% Impact Area Limit (acres)	Parcel Non Conservation Outside 35/ 20% Zones (acres)	Total Impact Area (acres)
California buckwheat scrub	*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	southern coastal bluff scrub (31200)	2.85	0.83	<0.01	0.54	1.37
California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)		disturbed southern coastal bluff scrub (31200)	1.54	-	-	-	-
California sagebrush - black sage scrub	*Artemisia californica - Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance	Diegan coastal sage scrub, Riversidian upland sage scrub	4.86	0.98	<0.01	0.61	1.59

Mapped Land Cover	MCV2 Alliance Name[1]	Holland Classification[2]	BSA (acres)	35% Lot Coverage (acres)	Grading Area 20ft Beyond 35% Impact Area Limit (acres)	Parcel Non Conservation Outside 35/ 20% Zones (acres)	Total Impact Area (acres)
California walnut groves	*Juglans californica.* Forest and Woodland Alliance	California walnut woodland (71200)	31.01	3.71	0.53	5.06	9.30
California walnut groves (disturbed)			4.10	0.95	0.02	0.08	1.05
Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	*Quercus agrifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance	coast live oak woodland (71160)	3.54	0.53	0.05	0.98	1.56
Coast prickly pear scrub	*Opuntia littoralis - Opuntia oricola - Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance	southern coastal bluff scrub (31200)	3.85	<0.01	<0.01	0.33	0.33
Developed/Ornamental	n/a	n/a	25.28	14.28	0.70	4.67	19.64

Mapped Land Cover	MCV2 Alliance Name[1]	Holland Classification[2]	BSA (acres)	35% Lot Coverage (acres)	Grading Area 20ft Beyond 35% Impact Area Limit (acres)	Parcel Non Conservation Outside 35/ 20% Zones (acres)	Total Impact Area (acres)
Pepper tree groves	*Schinus [molle, terebinthifolius] - Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance	southern riparian forest (31200)	0.81	0.08	<0.01	0.07	0.15
Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	*Brassica nigra - Centaurea (solstitialis, melitensis)* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance	non-native grassland (42200)	10.89	0.74	0.11	0.83	0.94
Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)		non-native grassland (42200)	16.71	4.87	0.72	3.76	9.35
TOTAL			105.43	26.97	2.12	16.93	45.27

Mapped Land Cover	MCV2 Alliance Name[1]	Holland Classification[2]	BSA (acres)	35% Lot Coverage (acres)	Grading Area 20ft Beyond 35% Impact Area Limit (acres)	Parcel Non Conservation Outside 35/ 20% Zones (acres)	Total Impact Area (acres)

MCV2 Alliance Name: naming conventions based on natural community descriptions in *Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009) California's standard vegetation classification for biological consulting firms, planners, and state and federal agencies, including the California Department of Fish and Game, United States Forest Service, National Park Service, and United States Geological Survey

Holland Classification: naming conventions based on natural community descriptions in *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland, 1986). as the classification represented is no longer supported by the State of California. It has been replaced by the *National Vegetation Classification System (*Ecological Society of America and NatureServe) and its California expression, *The Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evens 2009) under Section 1940 of the Fish and Game Code. The MCV2 should be used when describing existing conditions in environmental documents, assessing impacts, and mapping vegetation.

Some of the vegetation communities and disturbed features identified and mapped within the BSA during the literature review and field surveys are not considered sensitive because they meet the criteria listed in **Section 4.1.3.1** of this BRE. Four sensitive land cover types/vegetation communities were identified within the BSA.

Characteristics of each plant community and disturbed features are described in the following sections. Plant species associated with onsite vegetation communities are also described.

5.2.1 California Buckwheat Scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

Approximately 2.85 acres of California buckwheat scrub was mapped within the BSA. California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* shrubland alliance) occurs on upland slopes, arroyos experiencing intermittent flooding, channels and washes. This alliance occurs on coarse, well drained soils that are moderately acidic to slightly saline (CNPS, 2022b). California buckwheat is the dominant species of this mapped land cover. This observed scrub community is best characterized as Diegan coastal sage scrub described in the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California (Holland 1986). in the A Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition (Sawyer et al., 2009) this species assemblage meets the membership rules for the *Eriogonum fasciculatum* shrubland alliance (California buckwheat scrub).

Sawyer et al. describes California buckwheat scrub as a community that is a nearly pure stand of California buckwheat. Weeds and other coastal sage scrub shrubs occur, but in low densities. The shrub canopy is continuous to intermittent. The herbaceous layer is variable. This community is usually one of the first of the coastal scrubs to establish in mechanically disturbed areas, such as road cuts or slope failures, and it persists in areas with light to moderate grazing.

California buckwheat scrub has been designated by NatureServe as a secure (G5 and S5) natural community. Secure communities are common, widespread, and abundant in the state.

This community is considered low priority for inventory by CDFW and is not considered sensitive (CDFW, 2022a; CNPS, 2022b, NatureServe, 2022).

However, California buckwheat scrub is considered a sensitive and protected vegetation community when found to support special status (listed) species, such as the California gnatcatcher (CDFW, 2022a; CNPS, 2022b).

5.2.2 California Buckwheat Scrub, Disturbed (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

There are approximately 1.54 acres of disturbed California buckwheat scrub in the BSA. This mapped land cover is as described above. However, this land cover exists in a disturbed state because it contains areas that have been altered due to human activities resulting in significant soil compaction and reduction in habitat quality.

Onsite areas given the designation of “disturbed” indicate that more than 20 percent of the given polygon consists of non-native or invasive species, but did not meet the criteria to meet the membership rules for other non-native vegetation communities, such as upland mustards/star thistle fields. In its disturbed state, this vegetation community is considered of moderate to low habitat quality.

This community is considered low priority for inventory by CDFW and is not considered sensitive (CDFW, 2022a; CNPS, 2022b).

However, California buckwheat scrub is considered a sensitive and protected vegetation community when found to support special-status (listed) species, such as the California gnatcatcher (CDFW, 2022a; CNPS, 2022b).

5.2.3 California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub (*Artemisia californica - Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance)

Approximately 4.86 acres of California sagebrush – black sage scrub was identified in the BSA. California sagebrush – black sage scrub is characterized by the co-dominance of both California sagebrush and black sage with a 30 to 60 percent relative cover in the shrub canopy. This community is typically found on steep east to-southwest-facing slopes in soils that are usually colluvial (CNPS, 2022b). At the project site, the understory ground cover is dominated by leaf litter, with low cover of non-native grass and forb species near the canopy's drip line.

This community is categorized as apparently (S4 and G4), which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.

This community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022a; CNPS, 2022b).

However, California sagebrush – black sage scrub is considered a sensitive and protected natural community when found to support special status (listed) species, such as the California gnatcatcher (CDFW, 2022a; CNPS, 2022b; NatureServe, 2022).

5.2.4 California Walnut Groves (*Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Approximately 31.01 acres of California walnut groves was identified within the BSA. Mature California black walnut trees are the dominant and most prevalent tree species in the BSA, in some areas reaching 100 percent cover. California walnut trees occur primarily in slope depressions and swales on southern facing slopes and throughout northern facing slopes. California walnut groves are characterized by the dominance of California black walnut in densities of greater than 50 percent of relative cover in the tree canopy layer or 30 percent relative cover if codominant with coast live oak (CNPS, 2022b). The canopy in this vegetation community varies from open to continuous and the shrub layer consists of sparsely distributed herbs and grasses. California black walnut can reach a height of up to 30 feet and stands occur in association with annual grassland, mesic chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian vegetation (CNPS, 2022b).

This community is categorized by NatureServe as vulnerable (G3 and S3.2), which are natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors. considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022a; NatureServe, 2022).

5.2.5 California Walnut Groves, Disturbed (*Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Approximately 4.10 acres of disturbed California walnut groves was identified in the BSA. This mapped land cover is as described above. However, this land cover exists in a disturbed state because it contains areas that have been altered by human activities resulting in significant soil compaction and reduction in habitat quality. California black walnut is the dominant canopy species of this mapped land cover. The canopy in this vegetation community varies from open to continuous and the shrub layer consists of sparsely distributed herbs and grasses. California black walnut can reach

a height of up to 30 feet and stands occur in association with annual grassland, mesic chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian vegetation (CNPS, 2022b).

Onsite areas given the designation of "disturbed" indicate that more than 20 percent of the given polygon consists of non-native or invasive species, but did not meet the criteria to meet the membership rules for other non-native vegetation communities, such as upland mustards/star thistle fields. In its disturbed state, this vegetation community is considered of moderate to low habitat quality. Although if found to support listed species, would be protected as sensitive, with compensatory mitigation likely assigned a reduced ratio.

This community is categorized by NatureServe as vulnerable (G3 and S3.2), which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors (NatureServe, 2022). This community is considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022a).

5.2.6 Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest, disturbed (*Quercus agrifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Approximately 3.54 acres of coast live oak woodland was identified in the BSA. Coast live oak woodland is characterized by the dominance of coast live oak in densities of greater than 50 percent of relative cover in the tree canopy layer (CNPS, 2022b). The understory in this vegetation community is typically sparse to intermittent and the herbaceous layer consists of sparsely distributed herbs, due to the natural mulch dropped by the oak trees that can inhibit germination of plant seedlings. Coast live oaks can reach a canopy height of 30 meters, but usually vary from nine to 22 meters (Sawyer et al., 2009; Barbour and Minnich, 2000). Canopy coverage varies between continuous to open. Shrub cover is occasional or common with the ground layer varying from grassy to absent (Sawyer et al. 2009). Woodlands may intergrade with grasslands such that shrub cover becomes diminished and herbaceous cover can reach 80 percent (Holland and Keil, 1995; Barbour and Minnich, 2000; CNPS, 2022b).

This community is considered vulnerable (G3 and S3) which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors; this community considered sensitive (CDFW, 2022a; NatureServe, 2022).

5.2.7 Coast Prickly Pear Scrub (*Opuntia littoralis - Opuntia oricola - Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance)

Approximately 3.85 acres of coast prickly pear scrub was identified in the BSA. Coast prickly pear scrub is characterized by the dominance of coastal prickly pear in densities greater than 50 percent of relative cover in the shrub canopy layer or greater than 30 percent if sage scrub species, such as California buckwheat, are co-dominant. The canopy is intermittent or continuous; the herbaceous layer is open to continuous and diverse. This community is typically found on south-facing slopes and headlands in shallow loam and clay soils that may be rocky (CNPS, 2022b). Coast prickly pear is the dominant species of this mapped land cover. This community is categorized as vulnerable (S3 and G4), which describes natural communities that are at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.

This vegetation community is considered sensitive by CDFW. (CDFW, 2022a; NatureServe, 2022).

5.2.8 Developed/Ornamental

Approximately 25.28 acres of the developed/ornamental land cover type occurs in the BSA. includes areas that often support man-made structures such as houses, sidewalks, buildings, parks, water tanks, flood control channels and transportation infrastructure (streets, bridges and culverts), as well as turf lawns and other landscaped areas containing non-native, ornamental plant species. Within the BSA, the Developed/Ornamental land cover type comprises single-family residential homes and associated paved surfaces such as roadways and driveways, utility structures, and landscaped gardens and yards with ornamental trees and plants.

This land cover type is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022a; NatureServe, 2022).

5.2.9 Pepper tree groves (*Schinus* [*molle*, t*erebinthifolius*] - *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance)

Approximately 0.81 acre of Pepper tree or Myoporum groves *(Schinus [molle, terebinthifolius] - Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance (Pepper tree groves) occurs on the project site. This semi-natural alliance is characterized by the dominance of *Myoporum laetum, Schinus molle* or *Schinus terebinthifolius* in the tree canopy; shrubs can occur infrequently or commonly (CNPS, 2022b). In the BSA, this vegetation community is dominated by the non-native Peruvian pepper tree, which is currently assigned a limited rating on the California Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal IPC, 2006). See Section **5.3.2** for defined California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) ratings and criteria for the rating system.

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022a).

5.2.10 Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields (*Brassica nigra - Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)

Approximately 10.89 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields (upland mustard fields) were identified in the BSA in senesced, post-fruiting, "mature" condition. Upland mustard fields are characterized by the dominance of black mustard, short-podded mustard, or other mustards occurring with non-native plants in densities greater than 80 percent of relative cover in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous. This community is typically found on fallow fields, rangelands, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, riparian areas, cleared roadsides, waste places in clay to sandy loam soils (CNPS, 2022b).

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022a; NatureServe, 2022).

5.2.11 Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields, Mowed (*Brassica nigra - Centaurea* (*solstitialis, melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)

Approximately 16.71 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields (Upland mustard fields) were identified in the BSA in a manicured "mowed" condition. Mowed areas are generally associated with fire clearance (fuel modification) requirements within 200 feet of dwelling structures. Upland mustard fields are characterized by the dominance of black mustard, short-podded mustard, or other mustards occurring with non-native plants in densities greater than 80 percent of relative cover in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous. This community is typically found on fallow fields, rangelands, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, riparian areas, cleared roadsides, waste places in clay to sandy loam soils (CNPS, 2022b).

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by CDFW (CDFW, 2022a; NatureServe, 2022).

See **Appendix A**, Figure 9, *Land Cover Overview Map;* Figures 9a through 9e, *Land Cover Mapbook*; and **Appendix E**, *Representative Site Photographs*).

5.3 Plants

This section describes the plants detected during the field surveys and the special-status plants that have a potential to occur within the BSA as identified by the literature review and field surveys.

5.3.1 Plant Species Recorded During the Field Surveys

Approximately 53 plant species from 29 distinct plant families were observed within the BSA during the field survey. The dominant tree species are coast live oak and California black walnut, with occasional stands of Peruvian pepper trees. A list of plant species recorded within the BSA during the field surveys is provided in **Appendix D**, *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed During the Field Surveys*.

5.3.2 Non-Native Plants

Cal-IPC is a nonprofit organization that is dedicated to protecting California's lands and waters from ecologically-damaging invasive plants through science, education and policy. It maintains an inventory that categorizes non-native invasive plants that threaten the state's wildlands.

Non-native vegetation with a Cal-IPC high rating has severe ecological effects on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. These exotic species' reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically (Cal-IPC, 2022).

Non-native vegetation with a Cal-IPC moderate rating has substantial and apparent (but generally not severe) ecological effects on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

Non-native vegetation species with a Cal-IPC limited rating are invasive, but their ecological effects are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic (Cal-IPC, 2022).

Fifteen of the recorded plant species are non-native. The non-native plant species listed below are assigned a Cal-IPC rating (Cal-IPC, 2022). They include the following listed below in **Table 5.3-1**, *Recorded Invasive Plant Species with a Cal-IPC Rating*.

Table 5.3-1
RECORDED INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES WITH A CAL-IPC RATING

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Cal-IPC Rating
Silybum marianum	milk thistle	limited
Eucalyptus spp.	eucalyptus	limited

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Cal-IPC Rating
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	limited
Marrubium vulgare	horehound	limited
Ricinus communis	castor bean	limited
Schinus molle	Peruvian pepper tree	limited
Bromus diandrus	ripgut grass	moderate
Ailanthus altissima	tree of heaven	moderate
Brassica nigra	black mustard	moderate
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	moderate
Bromus diandrus	ripgut grass	moderate
Ailanthus altissima	tree of heaven	moderate
Atriplex semibaccata	Australian saltbush	moderate
Tamarix ramosissima	saltcedar	high
Bromus rubens	red brome	high

No federally listed noxious weeds were observed onsite during the field surveys, per the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Federal Noxious Weed List (USDA, 2010).

5.3.3 Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate, and State Rare Plants

No federal or state listed plant species were observed within the BSA during the surveys (see **Appendix D**, *Plant and Wildlife Species Recorded During the Field Surveys*).

As discussed in **Section 4.1.3**, a literature review and query from publicly available databases (USFWS, 2022d; CNDDB, 2022a) for recorded observations of listed and sensitive species within a ten-mile radius of the BSA, determined that two listed plant species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur. These species are listed in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*.

Moderate Potential to Occur in the BSA

The BSA contains coastal sage scrub, coast live oak woodlands, California walnut groves, and other native vegetation. The soils in the BSA are clay and sandy-loam. These characteristics of the BSA result in the provision of suitable habitat for two listed plant species, which were determined to have a moderate potential to occur within the BSA (see **Appendix B,** *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination***,** for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species):

- thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) FT, SE, CRPR: 1B.1.
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1

5.3.4 Sensitive Plants

No sensitive plant species were observed within the BSA during the general field surveys (**Appendix D**, *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed During the Field Surveys*).

As discussed in **Section 4.1.3**, 12 sensitive plant species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur in the BSA; the majority were determined to have a moderate potential to occur in the BSA. These species are listed in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*.

Moderate Potential to Occur in the BSA

The following nine sensitive species that were determined to have a moderate potential to occur as a result of the literature study and field survey are listed below with their respective protection statuses determined by various state, federal, regional and local regulatory agencies are listed below (see **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*, for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species).

- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) CRPR: 2B.2
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*) CRPR: 2B.1
- Plummer's mariposa lily *(Calochortus plummerae)* CRPR: 4.2
- slender mariposa lily *(Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis)* CRPR: 1B.2
- intermediate mariposa lily *(Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius)* CRPR: 1B.2
- Robinson's pepper grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*) CRPR: 1B.1
- Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*) CRPR: 1B.2
- many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) CRPR: 1B.2

Low Potential to Occur in the BSA

The following three sensitive species that were determined to have a low potential to occur as determined by the results of the literature study and field survey. These plant species are listed below with their respective protection statuses determined by state (see **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination,* for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species).

- Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*) CRPR: 2B.2
- Greata's asper (*Symphyotrichum greatae* [=*Aster greatae*]) CRPR 1B.3
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) CRPR: 1B.2

5.4 Wildlife

This Section describes the wildlife observed and/or detected during the field surveys and the special-status wildlife that have a potential to occur within the BSA as determined by the literature review and field surveys. In this BRE, wildlife nomenclature and taxonomic sequence are based on the following:

- Amphibians and reptiles: CDFW's Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird and Mammal Species in California (CDFW, 2016).
- Birds: American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Check-list of North American Birds, 7th edition (AOU, 1998 and supplements).

- Mammals: *Mammal Species of the World* (Wilson and Reeder, 2005).

5.4.1 Wildlife Species Recorded During the Field Surveys

The BSA supports an assortment of wildlife and provides foraging, nesting, breeding, and cover habitat to reptiles, birds (year-round residents, seasonal residents, migrants), and mammals. During the field surveys, 17 bird species, seven mammal species, and one invertebrate species were observed within the BSA (see **Appendix D**, *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed During the Field Surveys).*

Wildlife survey limitations include:

- The biological field surveys were conducted during the daytime to maximize the detection of most wildlife. Birds represent the largest component of the fauna observed because most birds are active in the daytime. In contrast, daytime surveys usually result in few observations of mammals, many of which may only be active at night. Many mammal species may also have been unnoticed due to their subterranean habitat.

- Many species of reptiles, and mammals are secretive in their habits and are difficult for biologists to observe in a walking survey.

- Many wildlife species are wide-ranging and/or they only occur on a seasonal basis; therefore, they may not have been present within the BSA at the time of the surveys.

- Many species are nocturnal, move about a territory, may have become dormant for the season, or are less active during inclement or hot weather.

- Additional wildlife species that likely use the BSA were not observed or indirectly detected during the field surveys due to their scarcity or the need for special survey methods.

Vegetation communities form the basis for wildlife habitat and provide the primary plant productivity upon which wildlife depends, along with nesting and denning sites, escape and movement cover, and protection from adverse weather. Some species are habitat specific for all their life history requirements, while many wildlife species move freely between vegetation communities to obtain all their life history needs. In general, more complex natural communities with more vegetation layers and more plant species provide higher value wildlife habitat than less complex vegetation communities. More complex communities have more niches for wildlife and usually support more animal species than less complex communities. Although simple communities may support few wildlife species, they may provide habitat for great numbers of those few species.

Birds

A variety of bird species are expected to be residents in the survey area, using the habitat throughout the year. Other species are present only during certain seasons. For example, the white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) and western bluebird *(Sialia mexicana*) are expected to occur in the BSA during the winter season and will then migrate north in the spring to breed during the summer.

Native bird species observed in the survey area include cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), American goldfinch, bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter*

cooperii), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*).

The abovementioned species are common in southern California and are not listed as threatened or endangered; however, Nuttall's woodpecker is a Bird of Conservation Concern and Cooper's hawk is on the CDFW Watch List (season of concern: nesting). For a list of special-status birds that were determined to have a potential to occur in the BSA, refer to **Appendix B,** *Special-Status Species and Potential Occurrence Determination*.

Mammals

As with other taxonomic groups, the vegetation types present in the BSA offers habitat for a variety of mammals. Seven mammal species, including coyote (*Canis latrans*) and dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) were observed during the field survey. These species are common in southern California and are not listed as threatened or endangered, and are not rare. A list of wildlife species that were observed during the surveys is located in **Appendix D,** *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed During Field Surveys*.

Bats occur throughout most of southern California and may use any portion of the survey area as foraging habitat. The oak woodland vegetation and the structures present in the survey area provides potential roosting habitat for bats; however, no bats or signs thereof were observed during the surveys. For a list of special-status mammals that were determined to have a potential to occur in the BSA, refer to **Appendix B,** *Special-Status Species and Potential Occurrence Determination*.

5.4.2 Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife

One wildlife species that is a candidate for federal listing (overwintering population) was observed within the BSA during the field surveys. This species, monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1), is further discussed below. The literature review and field surveys concluded that the majority of the listed species in the wildlife inventory do not have more than a low potential to occur within the BSA due to a lack of suitable biological and physical features that are adequately needed to support them.

As discussed in **Section 4.1.3**, seven listed wildlife species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur in the BSA. One listed species in the wildlife inventory, monarch butterfly, was observed during the field survey. All species evaluated in the literature study, including those determined to have no potential or are not expected to occur, are listed in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination.*

Present in the BSA

<u>Monarch butterfly</u>

Monarch butterfly was observed in the BSA during the field survey. Monarch butterflies are found across North America in areas of suitable feeding, breeding, and overwintering habitat. The two populations, referred to as the eastern and the western populations, are distinguished by separation by the Rocky Mountains.

Monarch presence in a given area within their range depends on the time of year. They are one of few migratory insects, traveling long distances between summer breeding habitat and winter habitat where they spend several months inactive. In the summer they range as far north as southern Canada.

In the fall the eastern population migrates to the cool, high mountains of central Mexico and the western population migrates to coastal California, where they spend the entire winter.

Butterflies have different diets during their larval caterpillar phase than they do as adults. Monarch caterpillars feed exclusively on the leaves of milkweed, wildflowers in the genus *Asclepias*. North America has several dozen native milkweed species with which monarchs coevolved and upon which they rely to complete their life cycle.

Milkweed produces toxins to deter animals from eating them, but monarchs have evolved immunity to these toxins. Monarch caterpillars store these toxins in their body as they feed, causing them to taste bad, which serves as a deterrent to predators. The toxins remain in their system even after metamorphosis, protecting them as adult butterflies (National Wildlife Federation, 2022).

The overwintering population of this butterfly is designated as federal candidate for listing. Candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.

Moderate Potential to Occur in the BSA

The BSA contains coastal sage scrub, coast live oak woodlands, California walnut groves, and other native vegetation with riparian areas, and soils in the BSA are comprised of clay and sandy-loam. These characteristics of the BSA result in the provision of suitable habitat for several listed wildlife species.

The following three listed species that were determined to have a moderate potential to occur as a result of the literature study and field survey are listed below with their respective protection statuses determined by various state, federal, regional and local regulatory agencies are listed below (see **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*, for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species).

- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) FT, SSC
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) FE, SE, Season of concern: nesting
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) FE, SE

<u>Coastal California gnatcatcher</u>

The coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica;* gnatcatcher) is found on the coastal slopes of southern California, from southern Ventura southward through Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties into Baja California, Mexico. Within its range, the distribution of gnatcatcher is further defined by relatively narrow elevation limits. In general, inland populations of the gnatcatcher can be found below the 1,640-foot elevation, and coastal populations tend to be found below an elevation of 820 feet (CDFW, 2014).

The BSA contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat to support this species.

Least Bell's vireo

Least Bell's vireo is a small, olive-grey migratory songbird, and is a summer resident of riparian areas in southern California. The species' breeding distribution is currently restricted to eight California counties: Kern, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Imperial. Preferred habitat for this species is dense willow-dominated riparian habitat with a well-developed understory. The understory shrub thickets provide nesting habitat. Willows are most commonly used. High and low shrub layers are used as foraging substrate. Other plant species used for nesting and foraging include California wild rose and coast live oak.

The BSA contains potentially suitable nesting habitat (coast live oak) required for this species.

Southwestern willow flycatcher

The breeding range of the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*; SWFL) includes southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, and extreme southern portions of Nevada and Utah. Southwestern willow flycatcher breed and forage in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes (e.g., reservoirs). SWFL suitable habitat contains: surface water, saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants present during the early summer months; woody riparian vegetation is present and covers a minimum aerial extent of 20 percent over a 0.5-acre section of floodplain or adjacent streamside terrace; dense clumps or stands of woody vegetation are present. SWFLs also nests in thickets dominated by the non-native tamarisk and Russian olive and in habitats where native and non-native trees and shrubs are present in essentially even mixtures.

The BSA contains potentially suitable nesting habitat for SWFL (woody vegetation, even mixtures of native and non-native trees and shrubs; the BSA may also contain saturated soils in the bottom of canyons within the BSA).

Low Potential to Occur in the BSA

The following three listed species that were determined to have a low potential to occur as a result of the literature study and field survey are listed below with their respective protection statuses determined by various state, federal, regional and local regulatory agencies are listed below (see **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*, for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species).

- arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) FE, SSC
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) ST, BCC, Season of concern: nesting

5.4.3 Sensitive Wildlife

Two sensitive wildlife species, Cooper's hawk and Nuttall's woodpecker, were observed within the BSA during the field surveys. The literature review and field surveys concluded that the majority of the sensitive species in the wildlife inventory have at least a low potential to occur within the BSA due to the presence of suitable biological and physical features that are adequately needed to support them (see **Appendix D**, *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed During the Field Surveys*).

As discussed in **Section 4.1.3**, 20 sensitive wildlife species were determined to have at least a low potential to occur. Two of the species in the wildlife inventory, Nuttall's woodpecker and Cooper's

hawk, were observed during the field survey. These species are further discussed below. All species evaluated in the literature study, including those determined to have no potential or are not expected to occur, are listed in **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Inventory and Potential Occurrence Determination*.

Present in the BSA

Nuttall's woodpecker

Nuttall's woodpecker is a common, permanent resident of low-elevation riparian deciduous and oak habitats, typically occurring in the Central Valley, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, in the Coast Ranges north to Sonoma County and rarely to Humboldt County, and in lower portions of the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada. This woodpecker primarily forages in oak and riparian deciduous habitats while pecking, probing, and drilling for sap. Approximately 80 percent of the diet of this species is comprised of adult and larval insects, mostly beetles. Berries, poison-oak seeds, nuts, other fruits are also occasionally consumed. Breeding season occurs from late March through early July with peak activity occurring from April to early June (Bent, 1939; CDFW, 2022b; 2014; Miller and Bock, 1972).

This species is currently designated by USFWS as a bird of conservation concern (BCC). BCC species are those listed in the USFWS' 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report (USFWS, 2008). The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While the bird species included in the report is priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing.

Cooper's hawk

Cooper's hawks are medium-sized hawks of the woodlands. These raptors are commonly sighted in parks, neighborhoods, over fields, and even along busy streets if there are large trees nearby for perching and adequate prey species such as other birds and small mammals. They prefer to breed in more densely wooded areas than occur in the BSA, such as woodland openings and edges of riparian and oak habitat (CDFW, 2014; Cornell Lab or Ornithology, 2022). Cooper's hawks build nests in pines, oaks, Douglas-firs, beeches, spruces, and other trees. Males typically build the nest over a period of about two weeks, with just the slightest help from the female. Nests are piles of sticks roughly 27 inches in diameter and 6-17 inches high with a cup-shaped depression in the middle, 8 inches across and 4 inches deep. The cup is lined with bark flakes and, sometimes, green twigs. (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2022)

Cooper's hawk is included on the CDFW Watch List (CNDDB, 2022b). The CDFW Watch List includes birds identified in the California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) report and have or have had one of the following statuses: they are not on the current CDFW species of special concern list, but were on previous lists and they have not been state-listed under CESA; they were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or, they are on the list of fully protected species. The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federal threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA.

Moderate Potential to Occur in the BSA

The BSA contains coastal sage scrub, coast live oak woodlands, California walnut groves, and other native vegetation. In addition, the sloping topography of the BSA may enable to formation of ephemeral water sources, especially near the drainages. Topography of the BSA also creates favorable conditions for many sensitive species that utilize sloping surfaces. The soils in the BSA are clay and sandy-loam. Lastly, the region of the BSA has a mild, semi-arid climate with Mediterranean characteristics. These characteristics of the BSA result in the provision of suitable habitat for a diverse array of sensitive wildlife species.

The following 15 sensitive species that were determined to have a moderate potential to occur as a result of the literature study and field survey are listed below with their respective protection statuses determined by various state, federal, regional and local regulatory agencies are listed below (see **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*, for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species).

- pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) SSC
- Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) SSC
- merlin (*Falco columbarius*) WL
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*) SSC
- yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) SSC, BCC
- large-blotched ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi*) SSC
-
- coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) BCC
- two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*) SSC
- Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvilli*) SSC
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) SSC
- hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus)* WBWG:M
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) SSC, WBWG:H
- southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*) WL
- mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) California Fish and Game Code §§ 4800 – 4810
- white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) fully protected

Low Potential to Occur in the BSA

The following 12 sensitive species that were determined to have a low potential to occur as a result of the literature study and field survey are listed below with their respective protection statuses determined by various state, federal, regional and local regulatory agencies are listed below (see **Appendix B**, *Special-Status Species Occurrence Potential Determination*, for the descriptions of the status rankings and for further discussion of these species).

- golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) fully protected, WL, BCC, CDF:S, Season of Concern: nesting and wintering
- red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*) SSC
- southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) SSC
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) BCC
- California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*) SSC, BCC
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) SSC, WBWG:H
- big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*) SSC, WBWG:MH

- long-eared owl (*Asio otus*) SSC, Season of concern: nesting

5.5 Waters of the U.S. and State (including Wetlands)

UltraSystems biologists reviewed the aerial imagery to identify natural and man-made drainages (rivers, streams, creeks), open water (lakes, ponds, etc.), and other features that may be subject to federal or state jurisdictional authority within watersheds within the BSA (see **Appendix A**, Figure 11, *USGS Surface Waters and Watersheds*). They also reviewed USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map for the *San Dimas* Quadrangle to identify potential presence or absence of onsite waterways. Based on these reviews, the biologists several potential waters of the U.S. and/or State within the BSA.

The BSA contains several NWI-mapped features including freshwater forested/shrub wetlands, riverine areas, and forested/shrub riparian areas (see **Appendix A**, Figure 12a through 12e, *Biological Constraints Mapbook*).

During the survey, evidence of hydrologic features such as streams, wetlands, and ponds were evaluated. During the biological surveys, UltraSystems biologists observed hydrologic features including vegetated riverine wetlands (e.g., riparian areas).

5.6 Critical Habitat

The BSA is located less than 1.5 miles from designated critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher within and surrounding Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park (**Appendix A**, Figure 13, *USFWS Critical Habitat*). Additionally, the BSA is less than one mile north of designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher which is mapped along the south-facing slopes of the San Jose Hills from northwest of the I-10/SR-57 Interchange to Highway 39 (Azusa Avenue) in West Covina.

5.7 Wildlife Corridors

A wildlife corridor is a connection of habitat, generally native vegetation, which joins two or more larger areas of similar habitat that are otherwise separated by natural barriers, changes in vegetation composition, or land permanently altered for human activities (e.g., parks, cemeteries); and by infrastructure, including roads, railroads, residential development, or fencing. When native vegetation is cleared, fragmented patches of open space or isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat are created. Fragmentation and habitat loss are the two main contributors to continuing biodiversity decline. The main goal of corridors is to facilitate movement of individuals, through dispersal, seasonal migration, and movement for foraging, breeding, cover, etc. Corridors allow for physical and genetic exchange between isolated wildlife populations and are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes, including allowing for the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations and higher species diversity.

Wildlife corridors may either be contiguous strips of vegetation and habitat, such as ridgelines or riverbeds, or intermittent patches of habitat or physical features spaced closely enough to allow safe travel. Corridors can be natural, such as a riparian corridor, or man-made, such as culverts, tunnels, drainage pipes, walls, underpasses, overpasses, or streets. Man-made corridors are often referred to as "wildlife crossings" and they allow wildlife to pass over, under, or through physical barriers that otherwise hinder movement. Wildlife corridors also vary greatly in size, shape, and composition.

The BSA does not overlap with CDFW Essential Connectivity Areas, Natural Landscape Blocks, or other wildlife corridors. The nearest Small Natural Area is Via Verde Park, less than 0.75-mile east of

the BSA; the nearest Natural Landscape Block is approximately 1.5- mile east of the BSA at Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park (CDFW, 2022c; see **Appendix A**, Figure 14, *Wildlife Corridors*). The Angeles National Forest, approximately five miles north of the BSA, is the nearest Essential Connectivity Area (Google Earth Pro, 2022; CDFW, 2022c).

Due to the urbanization of the region, movement of some mammals that require larger dispersal distances would likely be deterred. Species that are less restricted in movement and/or are well-adapted to urbanized areas such as raccoon, skunk, coyote, and mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) likely move through areas of the BSA. The project area and a portion of the BSA support habitat, including movement habitat, for species on a local scale (habitat for reptiles, bird, and mammal species), and likely facilitates wildlife movement for some larger wildlife species on a regional scale.

Predators (e.g., coyotes) and smaller mammals (e.g., raccoons [*Procyon lotor*] and striped skunks [*Mephitis mephitis*]) are known to use medium- to low-density residential neighborhoods, golf courses, and washes for hunting and foraging, using washes (natural and channelized), culverts, underpasses, and city streets for travelling, often but not necessarily limited to overnight hours when human activity decreases (Baker and Timm, 1998; Grubbs and Krausman, 2009; Ng et. al., 2004). Urban areas provide a unique ecosystem with ecological opportunity in the form of anthropogenic food sources such as discarded human food, pet food, human-associated fruits, and domestic animals (Larson et. al., 2020). Observations recorded during the biological surveys, including the coyote observed on the BSA, and examination of aerial imagery indicate that the BSA acts as a hunting, foraging, and movement area, and the BSA and surrounding areas are suitable wildlife movement corridors.

5.8 Significant Ecological Areas: East San Gabriel Significant Ecological Area

The East San Gabriel Valley SEA is located in the easternmost portion of the San Gabriel Valley, which includes the San Jose Hills (see **Appendix A**, Figure 15, *Significant Ecological Areas [SEAs]*). For the purpose of delineating an area-wide ecological unit with interacting component habitat areas, this SEA includes incorporated as well as unincorporated lands. The area represents several ridgelines and hilltops and a major drainage at the eastern end of the San Jose Hills which have been surrounded by urban development over the past four decades. The largest component of this SEA is Frank G. Bonelli Regional County Park (Bonelli Park) and a portion of Walnut Creek Park, both of which are unincorporated. Other component parts are South Hills Park and surrounding undeveloped land in the City of Glendora, Buzzard Peak and undeveloped hillsides to the southwest within the cities of West Covina and Walnut, undeveloped slopes to the west of Bonelli Park and Interstate 210 (I-210) in the City of San Dimas, and Elephant Hill and an adjoining ridgeline in the City of Pomona (PCR 2006, p. 1).

Generally, the topography within this SEA consists of moderate to steep hillsides with north, south, east and west slope aspects. Ridgelines vary in width from narrow to broad with well-defined drainages in between. One major drainage, Walnut Creek, and a man-made reservoir, Puddingstone Reservoir, are found within this SEA. Elevations range from a low of approximately 560 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) in the Walnut Creek drainage to a high of approximately 1,375 feet above MSL at Buzzard Peak.

The biological communities found in this SEA vary according to physical habitat conditions (i.e., slope exposure, soil type and depth, and the availability of water) and the area's history of grazing practices. Elevation plays almost no role in defining habitat types. Many slopes support oak and walnut woodland which often intergrade with prevalent stands of mixed chaparral. Coastal sage

scrub is also found on slopes with shallower, drier soils. Drainages are typically vegetated with oak riparian woodlands and forests, with stands of western sycamore and willow woodland (PCR 2006, pp. 1-2).

Wildlife populations within the East San Gabriel Valley SEA are generally expected to reflect lower diversity and abundance. This is due to the influences of surrounding development and location of recreational uses over relatively large areas of the SEA components which tends to compromise habitat quality and value (PCR 2006, p. 4).

A high diversity of birds is documented within this SEA including a population of coastal California gnatcatcher, a federally threatened species. For numerous upland, raptorial, and water associated birds the East San Gabriel Valley SEA provides a mosaic of habitats. Between woodland, shrubland, grassland and wetlands, diverse populations of birds are able to meet nesting, foraging, and migratory requirements (PCR 2006, p. 4).

Mammal populations also reflect the suburban environs imparting this SEA. Small mammals are expected to be uneven in their diversity with more adaptive, introduced European species in greater numbers compared to others species. Medium sized mammal populations are expected to exhibit the same characteristics. Large mammals are largely absent on a resident basis (PCR 2006, p. 4). Sensitive wildlife species occurring or potentially occurring within the SEA are discussed in **Section 4.1.3**.

6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

6.1 Limitations of Survey Data and Analyses

This BRE documents the methods and results of the literature review, field surveys, and resulting impact analyses based on the existing project plans, project description, and other relevant data furnished by the City for the project.

Therefore, this BRE provides a summary of existing conditions, based on the best available data at the time of preparation. The limitations of survey data and analyses are provided below.

1. This BRE incorporated findings from the original EIR documents (Takata Associates, 1991; The Planning Center, 1983; and UltraSystems, 1977) to inform our understanding of the existing biological resources at the time of the initial development of the project area. For example, the locations of the pre-project vegetation communities, protected trees, special-status species, wetlands and waters, and wildlife corridors, may not be adequately summarized in the historic documents. Erroneous or inadequate information within the baseline documents may affect findings within this BRE.

2. This BRE documents the initial reconnaissance-level evaluation of biological resources within the project area based on aerial photography, visual estimates of vegetation community boundaries, percent cover of dominant, co-dominant, and sub-dominant species, and photo documentation collected during field surveys.

3. The reconnaissance surveys (UltraSystems, 2022) were performed for the sole purpose of the MCTA 20-0005 project and do not absolve individual landowners from performing project-specific surveys during the engineering design phase.

   For parcels supporting protected biological resources, focused surveys are required to meet local, regional, state, and federal regulations to accurately determine the resources within the MCTA-approved areas.

   Landowners should be aware that biological resource surveys are generally valid for a duration of up to one to three years, dependent upon the survey focus. Due to the uncertainty and temporal variation of individual parcel design, planning, and development phases, additional reconnaissance surveys may be combined with the initial focused biological surveys to meet the regulatory framework at the time any individual project is proposed. Surveys would be performed for sensitive habitats, protected plants and wildlife species, wildlife corridors, proposed and designated land management areas, changes to species listing statuses, and jurisdictional areas (waters of the U.S., waters of the State).

   Focused survey requirements vary season-to-season as determined by the species protocols. Seasonally dependent surveys must occur within the required season; therefore, surveys may need to be performed up to one year (sometimes two) prior to expected construction. For example, if surveys must occur during the spring and summer, then the landowner must plan the project accordingly to coordinate mitigation with final grading permits. No focused protocol surveys were performed for this MCTA 20-0005 project.

4. Mitigation measures for avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation are based on conditions at the time of survey. Potential impacts to protected resources will be refined

during future focused protocol surveys, when required. Additional mitigation may be necessary and should be employed based on the focused survey findings and regulatory context at the time of the proposed development.

5. Time of year, drought conditions, temperature, and individual surveyor observations may affect survey findings, although the margin for error is expected to be negligible during this reconnaissance-level survey.

6. The drainages displayed in Appendix A, Figures 12-12e Biological Constraints were derived from the NWI dataset, NHD datasets, USGS topographic maps, and field observations during the reconnaissance level surveys. Actual limits of jurisdictional areas require additional habitat assessments and may trigger formal jurisdictional delineations for parcels with wetlands and waters during the planning and design phase. Overlays provided are for informational purposes only until delimited at a future date.

6.2 Impact Types

This section discusses potential significant effects, or impacts, if any, to the environmental baseline and sensitive biological resources that could result from implementation of activities by individual property owners pursuant to the proposed MCTA. Individual properties were numbered 1 through 36 for reference, and potential impacts were determined with regard to each lot (see **Table 6.2-1** and **Appendix A,** Figure 16*, Residential Lots and Associated Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs]*). With regard to potential or expected impacts and their related mitigation measures, MCTA-related activities will also be referred to as "projects" in Section 6.0, Section 7.0, and Section 8.0.

Table 6.2-1
RESIDENTIAL LOTS AND ASSOCIATED ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS (APNs)

Lot Number	APN	Lot Number	APN
1	8448-038-031	19	8448-038-045
2	8448-038-032	20	8448-038-046
3	8448-038-033	21	8448-038-047
4	8448-038-034	22	8448-008-045
5	8448-038-035	23	8448-008-046
6	8448-038-036	24	8448-008-047
7	8448-038-037	25	8448-008-048
8	8448-038-038	26	8448-008-055
9	8448-038-039	27	8448-038-048
10	8448-038-040	28	8448-038-049
11	8448-008-041	29	8448-038-050
12	8448-038-041	30	8448-038-051
13	8448-038-042	31	8448-038-052
14	8448-038-043	32	8448-038-053
15	8448-038-044	33	8448-038-054
16	8448-008-042	34	8448-038-055
17	8448-008-043	35	8448-038-056
18	8448-008-044	36	8448-038-057

Impact analysis is an important step in the CEQA process. Biological resources may be either "directly" or "indirectly" impacted by a project (defined by CEQA Guidelines § 15358). Direct and indirect impacts may be either "permanent" or "temporary" in nature. These impact categories are defined below.

- **Direct impact**: Direct impacts are those that may cause an immediate effect on the species or its habitat and occur at the same time and place. Any loss, alteration, disturbance or destruction of biological resources that could result from project-related activities is a direct impact. Examples include vegetation clearing and loss of habitat, encroaching into wetlands, diverting natural surface water flows, and the loss of individual species.

- **Indirect impact**: As a result of project-related activities, biological resources may also be affected in a manner that is not direct. Indirect impacts are caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. Indirect impacts can affect biological resources within a project site, adjacent to a project site, or away from a project site. Examples of indirect impacts include increased human activity, elevated noise, light, and dust levels, decreased water quality, soil compaction, erosion created by the removal of vegetation, and the introduction of invasive plants and unnatural predators. Indirect impacts may be both short term and long-term in their extent. Indirect impacts are also referred to as "edge effects."

- **Permanent impacts (long term)**: All impacts that result in the long-term or irreversible removal of biological resources are considered permanent. Examples include constructing a building or permanent road on an area containing biological resources. Permanent impacts cannot be mitigated in-place.

- **Temporary impacts (short term)**: Impacts considered to have reversible impacts to biological resources can be viewed as temporary. Examples include short-term increased vehicle traffic and noise and the generation of fugitive dust during construction; or removing vegetation and either allowing the natural vegetation to recolonize or actively revegetating the impact area. Temporary impacts can be reversed with the implementation of in-place mitigation measures.

6.3 Thresholds of Significance

This section describes the significance criteria used for determining impacts to biological resources. As mentioned in the CEQA Guidelines (§ 15064.7[a]), each public agency is encouraged to develop and publish thresholds of significance (significance criteria) that it uses to determine the significance of environmental impacts. A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative or performance level of a particular environmental impact, non-compliance with which means the impact will normally be determined to be significant by the agency and compliance with which means the impact normally will be determined to be less than significant.

Significance criteria serve as benchmarks for determining if a project would result in a significant adverse environmental impact when evaluated against the baseline. CEQA Guidelines § 15065(a) states that a project may have a "significant impact" on the environment if 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 animal community, or
- Substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species.

The Environmental Checklist Form in Appendix G of the CEQA Statute and Guidelines (2014) was reviewed in order to determine the level of significance of project related impacts to biological resources. Under CEQA Guidelines impacts to biological resources are considered potentially "significant" if one or more of the following thresholds are exceeded with construction and operation of the project.

Threshold 1: The project would 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 CDFW and USFWS.

Threshold 2: The project would have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW and USFWS.

Threshold 3: The project would have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

Threshold 4: The project would 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.

Threshold 5: The project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Threshold 6: The project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

Significant impacts can be reduced to less than significant levels by incorporating off-setting mitigation measures, including BMPs, avoidance and protection measures, and/or mitigation measures. Less than significant impacts are those in which impacts would potentially occur, but are not expected to be substantial. Impacts to biological resources that are considered less than significant include impacts to biological resources which are reasonably widespread or that exist in a degraded or disturbed state, rendering them less valuable as habitat to support wildlife diversity or special-status species, or impacts that do not meet or exceed the significance thresholds defined above. These less than significant impacts do not require mitigation measures, although conservation measure may be applied to further minimize (or avoid) potential impacts.

6.4 Potential Impacts to Vegetation Communities (Land Cover Types)

6.4.1 Direct Impacts

Direct impacts to vegetation communities have immediate consequences, such as the changes that occur when land is cleared for permanent development and vegetation communities are altered or removed during project activities. Direct permanent impacts include all areas within the limits of activities on project sites. **Appendix F,** *Lot-Specific Impacts* provides the approximate acreages of each plant community and non-vegetated feature that is anticipated to be directly impacted by project activities. Calculations were based on existing APNs (not including conservation easements) in conjunction with vegetation mapping from field surveys and aerial imagery (see **Appendix A,** Figure 10, *Land Cover Types Impact Areas Overview* and Figures 10a through 10e, *Land Cover Impacts*).

A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing. Coast live oak woodland and forest, and California walnut groves found on a project site are considered as locally and regional rare, unique and/or uncommon; and/or regionally rare vegetation communities; that is, communities that are rare or uncommon in a local or regional context and, as such, would meet the CEQA definition of a rare species (CEQA § 15380). The loss of onsite populations of coast live oak woodland and forest and California walnut groves would be potentially significant from a project and cumulative perspective under CEQA.

Development of project sites will result in direct impacts (permanent loss of vegetation) to vegetation communities and habitat. Coast live oak woodland and forest is ranked by the State of California as Vulnerable (state rank of S3), and California walnut groves are considered Vulnerable: Extremely Threatened (S3.1); therefore, these vegetation communities are considered special-status. Direct impacts to coast live oak woodlands and California walnut groves would be considered significant because these habitats are considered special-status. vegetation communities.

6.4.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to vegetation communities result in secondary consequences and are likely to be temporary. Indirect impacts could occur to vegetation communities within areas located adjacent to project sites. Examples of indirect, temporary impacts include the effects of fugitive dust and mud splatter created by construction activities. Construction-generated fugitive dust and mud splatter can adversely affect vegetation communities by settling on plant surfaces and inhibiting metabolic processes such as photosynthesis and respiration. Construction-related erosion, runoff, siltation, sedimentation, soil compaction, and alteration of drainage patterns could affect vegetation communities by altering conditions within the BSA such that they become unsuitable for survival of these communities.

Implementation of a project could result in indirect impacts to the coast live oak woodland and forest and California walnut groves communities onsite through alteration of drainage patterns which alter the quantity of available water (via stormwater) to these communities; loss of vertical and horizontal structural complexity; and loss of understory species diversity. Indirect impacts to coast live oak woodland and forest and to California walnut groves meet or exceed significance thresholds and are considered significant.

6.4.3 Mitigation Measures

Implementation of a project pursuant to the proposed MCTA could result in direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities (see **Table 7.0-1**). These impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be significant; therefore, mitigation measures are required.

Implementation of **BIO-1,** *Vegetation Community Replacement Plan*, would require projects to avoid areas of protected sensitive vegetation communities, including California walnut groves, coast live oak woodland and forest, coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, and/or California buckwheat scrub If these communities cannot be avoided, then, mitigation measure **BIO-1** would require projects to provide compensatory mitigation for impacted vegetation communities in the form of mitigation bank credits or the payment of in-lieu fees to a mitigation bank (see **Section 7.1)**.

In addition to protecting sensitive vegetation communities designated by CDFW, mitigation measure **BIO-1** may also serve to satisfy the requirements of the City of San Dimas tree protection ordinances (§§ 16.42.020, 16.42.090, 18.162.060, 18.162. 070, and 18.162.100) as mandated by the City's required tree removal permit for Mature Significant Trees (see **Section 6.9** and **Section 7.18**).

Mitigation measure **BIO-2**, *Project Limits and Designated Areas*, will specify the limits of ground and vegetation disturbance or removal, and ensure that project-related work limits are delineated and clearly visible to work crews; work crews will be restricted to working within these limits, as described in **Section 7.2**.

Mitigation Measure **BIO-3**, *General Vegetation and Wildlife Avoidance*, will require that removal of native vegetation shall be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent possible. Temporarily impacted areas shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

6.4.4 Impact Determination

Significance criterion*: impacts would be considered significant if the project were to have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS.*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

Direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities designated by CDFW would occur as a result of project activities pursuant to the proposed MCTA 20-0005. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1, BIO-2,** and **BIO-3** would minimize or avoid potential impacts to special-status vegetation communities, such as California walnut groves, coast live oak woodland and forest, coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, and/or California buckwheat scrub within the property of an applicant, requiring compensatory mitigation, delineating work areas, and restoring temporarily impacted areas as described in **Section 7.1, Section 7.2,** and **Section 7.3**.

Projects would have substantial adverse effects to sensitive natural communities; (see **Appendix F**, *Lot-Specific Impacts*) however, with implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, and **BIO-3**, potential impacts would be less than significant.

6.5 Potential Impacts to Special-Status Plants

California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) is present in the BSA; impacts to this species as a vegetation community are described in **Section 6.2**. No additional listed or sensitive plants were observed within the BSA during the field surveys. However, the literature review and field surveys concluded that the majority of the plant species in the plant inventory have a moderate potential to occur within the BSA (see **Appendix F**, *Lot-Specific Impacts*)due to the presence of suitable habitat, soils, and/or other factors to support them.

6.5.1 Direct Impacts

Direct impacts to special-status plant species may occur as a result of the proposed MCTA due to the moderate potential for most of the special-status plant species in the plant inventory to occur in the BSA. Special-status plant species occurring in areas adjacent to the BSA, including on conservation easements, could be indirectly impacted as a result of the project, in the same manner as direct and

indirect impacts to vegetation communities. Without appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for special-status plants, potential significant impacts associated with subsequent construction include loss of habitat, loss or reduction of productivity, and direct mortality. Therefore, mitigation is required.

6.5.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts that could occur as a result of the project activities include effects of fugitive dust and mud splatter created by construction activities. Construction-generated fugitive dust and mud splatter can adversely affect vegetation by settling on plant surfaces and inhibiting metabolic processes such as photosynthesis and respiration. Construction-related erosion, runoff, siltation, sedimentation, soil compaction, and alteration of drainage patterns could affect vegetation communities by altering conditions within the BSA such that they become unsuitable for survival of these plants.

Implementation of a project could result in indirect impacts to plant species that were determined to have a moderate potential to occur on the project site through alteration of drainage patterns which alter the quantity of available water (via stormwater) to these plant species.

6.5.3 Mitigation Measures

Implementation of projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA may result in direct and indirect impacts to special-status plants (see **Appendix F**, *Lot-Specific Impacts*); therefore, mitigation measures are required (see **Table 7.0-1**).

Mitigation measure **BIO-4**, *Focused Botanical Surveys*, will require a qualified biologist to conduct focused botanical surveys for special-status plants that are likely to occur based on habitat, soils, elevation, climate, and other conditions, as described in **Section 7.4**. The focused plant surveys will be conducted in accordance with the *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CNPS, 2018) and the *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants* (USFWS, 2000), and conducted in the field at appropriate times of the year to coincide with the growing season and different blooming periods and when optimum conditions for identification (generally blooms, fruits, and leaves) are present. Biologists will pay special attention to those habitat areas that appear to provide suitable habitat for special-status species.

Following completion of the focused botanical surveys, a focused botanical survey report will be prepared in accordance with agency guidelines. The report will: 1) summarize information regarding the habitat of the survey area and the habitat's suitability for special-status plants; 2) assess the potential presence of special-status plants onsite; 3) analyze the potential impacts to special-status plants from project development; and 4) recommend, as appropriate, BMPs, avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potential impacts to special-status plants (see **Section 7.4**).

Mitigation measures **BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3,** and **BIO-4** will also minimize or avoid impacts to special-status plant species, as described in **Section 7.1, Section 7.2, Section 7.3,** and **7.4.**

6.5.4 Impact Determination

Significance criterion: *impacts would be considered significant if the project were to have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, to any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS.*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The BSA contains at least one sensitive plant species, California black walnut. Conditions on the project site may support additional special-status plant species; therefore, the project is anticipated to have direct impacts to listed or sensitive plants. The project is also anticipated to have indirect impacts to special-status plant species through loss of habitat, loss or reduction of productivity, and other future habitat modifications. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3,** and **BIO-4** would minimize or avoid significant impacts to special-status plant species to less than significant.

6.6 Potential Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife

One listed wildlife species, monarch butterfly, was observed within the BSA during the general biological surveys. However, the BSA has the potential to support additional listed wildlife species, including (but not limited to) coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, Swainson's hawk, and arroyo toad.

Two sensitive wildlife species, Nuttall's woodpecker and Cooper's hawk, were observed within the BSA during the biological surveys. Habitat in the BSA may support additional sensitive species, including (but not limited to) least Bell's vireo (LBV), southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL), California gnatcatcher (CAGN), cactus wren, golden eagle, red-diamond rattlesnake, southern California legless lizard, burrowing owl, California spotted owl, long-eared owl, western yellow bat, big free-tailed bat, and mountain lion.

6.6.1 Direct Impacts

Potential direct impacts to common and special-status wildlife occupying the BSA could occur from project-related mortality, injury, or harassment of individuals as a result of permanent development of project sites, and from the removal and direct loss of breeding, foraging, and/or sheltering habitat. Direct permanent impacts include all areas within the limits of grading in project sites.

- Ground-disturbing and habitat-altering activities could result in significant impacts to common and special-status ground-dwelling animals or nesting birds. Examples include grading, clearing, disking, grubbing, excavation, trenching, paving, mowing, heavy equipment compacting, driving over habitat to access the construction work sites, tree removal and other vegetation management activities, and use of herbicides and pesticides.

- Direct impacts to less mobile fossorial (burrowing) animals that are underground during most of the day or year (e.g., small mammals or lizards) or have a life stage in the soil or on plants could occur from encounters with vehicles or heavy equipment as many of these animals do not run away from construction vehicles/equipment and would most likely be killed. These species could be expected to experience direct mortality, injury, harassment, and displacement from increased human activity and vehicle/equipment travel if they are

present onsite within the project footprint at the time of construction. Individual losses are more likely, especially during clearing activities. The loss of these animals could also affect other common and special-status wildlife that depend on them as prey.

- The BSA also supports large trees and other physical features that could potentially provide foraging, nesting, and cover habitat to support a diverse assortment of special-status bird species (year-round residents, seasonal residents, and migrants). It unlawful to take special-status birds, and their nests, eggs, and young. Activities which are most likely to result in take of migratory birds during the breeding bird season when eggs or young are likely to be present include, but are not limited to clearing or grubbing of bird nesting habitat, tree removal, or structure demolition. The project has a potential to directly take individual breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs.

- Large trees and buildings in the BSA also provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for special-status bat species. Clearing or grubbing of bat nesting habitat, including tree removal, is likely to impact special-status bats.

6.6.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts could occur within areas located adjacent to project sites, including within conservation easements. Indirect impacts are more subtle than direct impacts. Indirect impacts may either be short-term (related to construction) or long-term, affecting populations and habitat quality over an extended period of time long after construction activities have been completed. Examples of indirect impacts include the following:

- The permanent loss of habitat and physical features that would occur from clearing and grading could indirectly impact wildlife species through the loss of foraging, roosting, denning, and/or breeding habitat available. Habitat loss could displace species from existing territories and reduce the home range of those species and impact nearby populations of similar species. Displaced species would then have to compete for and/or find new territories and compete for food with resident species. This could result in delayed nest building, fewer nest attempts, reduced clutch size, and an overall reduction in reproductive output.

- Ground-disturbing and construction activities could result in temporary increased ambient noise levels, vibration, lighting and/or human intrusion in and near habitat. This could disrupt natural foraging, roosting, denning, and/or breeding behavior of wildlife species. Wildlife species stressed by these factors may disperse from habitat in a project site and project vicinity. In addition, increased noise levels could interfere with territorial and mating vocalizations, thereby interfering with wildlife reproduction.

- Ground-disturbing and construction activities could increase fugitive dust, pollution, runoff, siltation, sedimentation, and erosion. This could result in degradation and alteration of habitat and soils. Consequently, the ability of onsite and adjacent vegetation communities to support wildlife populations may decrease.

- Use of artificial lighting could disrupt natural foraging and breeding behaviors and/or alter wildlife movement patterns and migratory routes of nocturnally active species such as mammals and snakes. Most animals would attempt to avoid moving in or near the lighting; however, some animals such as insects, migratory birds, and bats might be attracted to the lighting, increasing construction-related mortalities. Artificial lighting could also indirectly

affect wildlife by increasing detection by predators. The new development could also provide an increase in artificial lighting and glare which could disrupt nocturnal wildlife behavior.

- An increase and continuation of human activities within and adjacent to a project site could lead to mortality, injury, or harassment of wildlife species by providing anthropogenic food sources in the form of trash and litter or water which attracts predators such as the common raven (*Corvus corax*), northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and coyote.

6.6.3 Mitigation Measures

Special-status wildlife species were observed during the surveys, and the BSA contains habitat that could support additional special-status species. A negative survey finding does not preclude the occupation by special-status species of any location within the BSA. Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize and avoid impacts to special-status wildlife species (see **Table 7.0-1**).

Prior to project approval, applicants will implement the following mitigation measures: **BIO-2** and **BIO-3**, described in **Sections 7.2** and **7.3; BIO-5**, *Habitat Assessment for Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher* and **BIO-6**, *Focused Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys*, to determine the presence and location of these species if they are occupying a project site. The applicant's qualified (permitted) biologist will conduct these surveys in accordance with the methodology set forth in **Section 7.5** and **Section 7.6** (or in accordance with current protocol or guidelines) and submit survey reports to the USFWS and to CDFW. If special-status bird species are present on a project site, the qualified biologist will consult with USFWS and CDFW to determine appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to minimize impacts to these species.

Applicants will also implement mitigation measure **BIO-7**, *Focused Cactus Wren Surveys* prior to grading plan approval, to assess the presence of and use by cactus wren, as described in **Section 7.7**. If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See **BIO-1**).

Because the BSA supports hunting and foraging habitat for mountain lions, applicants will implement mitigation measure **BIO-8**, *Preconstruction Mountain Lion Avoidance (Natal Dens)* prior to grading plan approval, to survey areas that may provide habitat for mountain lions to determine presence/absence and potential for natal dens and avoidance of impacts to mountain lions as described in **Section 7.8**.

Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-9**, *Preconstruction Wildlife Surveys*, will ensure that sensitive wildlife species are cleared from a project site to the greatest practicable extent, thus minimizing direct impacts to sensitive wildlife species (see **Section 7.9**); **BIO-10**, *14-Day Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Surveys*, will be implemented no more than 14 days prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities will minimize or avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl, as detailed in **Section 7.10**; mitigation measure **BIO-11**, *Preconstruction Bat Surveys*, requires that a bat survey be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to vegetation removal to minimize or avoid impacts to bats and bat maternity roosts (see **Section 7.11**). Mitigation Measure **BIO-12**, *Preconstruction Breeding Bird Surveys*, requires that a qualified biologist conduct preconstruction surveys for breeding birds (including hawks) and their nests, as described in **Section 7.12**.

Mitigation measure **BIO-13**, *Worker Environmental Awareness Program*, requires all contractors, subcontractors, etc., working on a project site to attend a the WEAP prior to performing any work on

project site, as described in **Section 7.13**. The WEAP is intended to inform workers of the special-status plant and wildlife species known to occur on a project site, what species may occur, and steps to take if special-status species are observed by workers. Mitigation measure **BIO-14**, *Biological Monitor*, requires the presence of a qualified biological monitor on a project site, as described in **Section 7.14**. The biological monitor will ensure the implementation of mitigation measures **Bio-15**, *Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance*; and **BIO-16**, *Construction Best Management Practices*. These mitigation measures are intended to minimize or avoid direct and indirect impacts to wildlife through avoiding inadvertent entrapment of wildlife on a project site, and the maintenance of a clean project site to avoid attracting wildlife by littering and degradation of water quality, and accidental release of hazardous materials as described in **Sections 7.15** and **7.16**.

The biological monitor will also ensure the implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-2** and **BIO- 3**.

6.6.4 Impact Determination

Significance criterion: *impacts would be considered significant if the project were to 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 CDFW or USFWS.*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The BSA contains at least three special-status wildlife species: monarch butterfly, Nuttall's woodpecker and Cooper's hawk. Conditions within the BSA may support additional special-status wildlife species; therefore, the project is anticipated to have direct impacts to listed or sensitive wildlife. The project is also anticipated to have indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species through increased ambient noise, human activities, lighting, etc. (see **Section 6.4.2**). Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-2,** through **BIO-16** would minimize or avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species to less than significant (see **Table 7.0-1**).

6.7 Potential Impacts to Breeding Birds

The BSA supports large trees, shrubs, cacti, and other physical features that could provide foraging, nesting, and cover habitat to support a diverse assortment of bird species (year-round residents, seasonal residents, and migrants). Many bird species that could potentially breed within the BSA are protected by the MBTA and by Fish and Game Code § 3503, § 3503.5, and § 3513. The statutes make it unlawful to take native breeding birds, and their nests, eggs, and young. Project activities which are most likely to result in take of migratory birds during the breeding bird season when eggs or young are likely to be present include, but are not limited to, clearing or grubbing of bird nesting habitat, tree removal, grading, or structure construction. Projects have the potential to directly and indirectly impact individual breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs.

6.7.1 Direct Impacts

Activities which are most likely to result in take of migratory birds during the breeding bird season when eggs or young are likely to be present include, but are not limited to clearing or grubbing of bird nesting habitat, structure demolition, tree removal, and vegetation trimming or clearing. The project has a potential to directly impact (take) individual breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs; therefore, mitigation is required.

6.7.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to breeding birds could occur from increased noise, vibration, lighting dust, and human activity during project implementation, which could adversely affect the breeding behavior of some birds and lead to the loss (take) of eggs and chicks, or nest abandonment. The project has a low potential to indirectly impact individual breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs; therefore, mitigation is required.

6.7.3 Mitigation Measures

Prior to the onset of project-related activities, a qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction breeding bird surveys as described in mitigation measure **BIO-12** (see **Table 7.0-1**). Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-12** will minimize or avoid potential impacts to breed birds, their nests, young, or eggs.

6.7.4 Impact Determination

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Project activities are expected to result in impacts to bird species that breed and nest on or adjacent to a project site. Direct and indirect impacts to breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs would potentially occur as a result of the project. With the reduction of suitable breeding and nesting habitat and other project-related impacts; potential impacts to breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs would potentially be significant. Implementing the recommended mitigation measure **BIO-12,** as described in **Section 7.12,** will minimize or avoid significant impacts to breeding birds, their nests, young, or eggs to less than significant levels.

6.8 Potential Impacts to Waters of the U.S. and State, Including Wetlands

This section discusses potential significant effects or impacts (if any), to waters of the U.S. and State, including wetlands and other waters, water quality, water quantity, and aquatic/riparian habitat that could result from project development. Biological resources may be either directly or indirectly impacted by a project (defined by CEQA Guidelines § 15358). Direct and indirect impacts may be either permanent or temporary in nature. These impact categories are defined below.

- **Direct impact**: Direct impacts caused by the project are impacts that may cause an immediate effect to jurisdictional wetlands and other waters, water quality, water quantity, and aquatic/riparian habitat and occur at the same time and place. Any loss, alteration, disturbance or destruction of biological resources that would result from project-related activities is a direct impact. Examples include vegetation clearing, encroaching into wetlands, diverting natural surface water flows, and the loss of habitat. Direct impacts are long-term.

- **Indirect impact**: As a result of project-related activities, jurisdictional wetlands and other waters, water quality, water quantity, and aquatic/riparian habitat may also be affected in a manner that is not direct. Indirect impacts caused by the project occur later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including aquatic ecosystems. Examples of indirect impacts include increased human activity, elevated dust levels, decreased water quality, soil compaction,

erosion created by the removal of vegetation, and the introduction of invasive plants. These indirect impacts may be both short term and long-term in their extent.

- **Permanent impacts**: All impacts that result in the long-term or irreversible removal of jurisdictional resources are considered permanent. Examples include constructing a building or permanent road on an area containing jurisdictional areas.

- **Temporary impacts**: Impacts considered to have reversible effects on jurisdictional resources can be viewed as temporary. Examples include short-term increased vehicle traffic and the generation of fugitive dust during construction; or removing vegetation and either allowing the natural vegetation to recolonize or actively revegetating the impact area.

All impacts (permanent and temporary) to jurisdictional waters are considered significant due to regulation by those agencies. Impacts to waters of the U.S. and State (including wetlands and other waters, water quality, water quantity, and aquatic/riparian habitat) are regulated by USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, and permits would be required.

6.8.1 Direct Impacts

Direct impacts to waters of the U.S. and State (water features including, but not limited to, wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent streams, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat) have immediate consequences, such as the changes that occur when land is cleared and graded for permanent development and waters of the U.S. and State are altered or filled in during project construction activities. Examples of potential direct impacts which could destroy or significantly impact water features include any ground-disturbing activities, such as grading, clearing, disking, grubbing, excavation, trenching, paving, or compacting that would permanently remove or alter water features. Other examples of potential direct impacts to water features include filling, stockpiling, channelization, bank stabilization, road crossings, or other permanent drainage modification. Such impacts are considered to be significant; therefore, mitigation is required.

6.8.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to water features, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat result in secondary consequences and are likely to be temporary during construction, but they could also be long-term as a result of the introduction of impervious surfaces and permanent development. Indirect impacts from project implementation could occur within areas adjacent to a project site, including conservation easements, and eventually within downstream areas. Construction-related pollution including fugitive dust, erosion, increased runoff, siltation, sedimentation, and soil compaction could adversely affect water features, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat. Alteration of drainage patterns could affect downstream water features, plants, and habitat by redirecting flow and runoff to new areas.

The BSA contains waters of the U.S. and State; water which drains from the site into gutters or storm drains ultimately discharge into Walnut Creek. Project implementation would have significant direct and indirect impacts to water features (including, but not limited to, wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent streams, water quality, water quantity and availability, and aquatic/riparian habitat), within the BSA and in receiving waters, such as Walnut Creek. Therefore, mitigation is required (see **Table 7.0-1**).

6.8.3 Mitigation Measures

Prior to project approval, the applicant will implement mitigation measure **BIO-17**, *Jurisdictional Delineation Survey and Report.* Applicants of grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to contract with an authorized biologist to conduct a jurisdictional delineation assessment on their property to determine the presence and extent of potential waters of the U.S. or State (including but not limited to wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent drainages, and associated vegetation communities) that would be subject to the jurisdictional authority of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB, as represented by the Los Angeles RWQCB), and CDFW. If the assessment determines that the subject property may contain waters of the U.S. or State, a jurisdictional delineation survey is required.

If waters of the U.S. and/or State are present on project site, this mitigation measure would require a survey and delineation of potential waters of the U.S. and State on a project site and adjacent conservation easement on the property of the applicant; following the survey, the qualified biologist will prepare a jurisdictional delineation report as detailed in **Section 7.17**. The report will include a list of permits/authorizations/agreements required by the applicant from each agency. The report will also recommend impact avoidance and/or minimization measures and best management practices, and compensatory mitigation, as applicable.

6.8.4 Impact Determination

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Significance threshold: *impacts would be considered significant if the project would have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.*

The literature search and field surveys determined that the BSA contains waters of the U.S. and State, including riverine and riparian areas. The City of San Dimas, pursuant to Section VI(D)(8) of the MS4 permit, will require the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss, and impacts to water quality including those resulting from the discharge of construction wastes within the planning area and to receiving waters (e.g., Walnut Creek).

With regard to the significance criterion for jurisdictional areas, the project is anticipated to result in substantial adverse effect to waters under the jurisdiction of USACE, CDFW, RWQCB; however, implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-17**, as described in **Section 7.17,** will minimize or avoid impacts to waters of the U.S. and State (including aquatic and riparian habitat), and impacts would be less than significant.

6.9 Potential Impacts to Critical Habitat

USFWS-designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) is within two miles of the project stie, including Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park and the San Jose Hills. However, the BSA is not located within or adjacent to this critical habitat, the nearest of which is approximately 0.65 mile south of the BSA, in the San Jose Hills south of I- 10.

6.9.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

No direct or indirect impacts to critical habitat are anticipated as a result of construction of the project.

6.9.2 Mitigation Measures

Critical habitat is not anticipated to be significantly impacted; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

6.9.3 Impact Determination

No Impact

Significance criterion: *impacts would be considered significant if the project were to have a substantial adverse effect on any critical habitat identified by USFWS.*

The literature review and field surveys determined that the BSA does not contain critical habitat; therefore, the project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect impacts to critical habitat. In regard to the significance criterion, the project is anticipated to have no impact to critical habitat; therefore, no mitigation is proposed.

6.10 Potential Impacts to Fish or Wildlife Movement or Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

A review of aerial imagery and observations recorded during the biological surveys, including the coyote observed on the BSA, and examination of aerial imagery indicate that all lots in the BSA acts as a hunting, foraging, and movement area, and the BSA and surrounding areas are suitable wildlife movement corridors. Additionally, the BSA supports habitat for bat maternity roosts and hibernacula

6.10.1 Direct Impacts

The BSA contributes to regional wildlife movement east to west and south to north within the area, and supports the passage of large and small mammals as well as migrating birds and sensitive species foraging in the area. In addition, habitat in the BSA supports the natural areas and the open space in the vicinity. Direct impacts to wildlife corridors and crossings occur as a result of loss of cover and hunting or foraging habitat for wildlife species utilizing these areas.

Direct impacts to bat maternity roosts and hibernacula occurs when trees and vegetation are cleared, removing suitable habitat for maternity roosts and hibernation sites.

6.10.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to wildlife corridors occur when vegetation removal results in fragmented patches of open space or isolated “islands” of wildlife habitat. Because wildlife corridors facilitate movement of individuals through dispersal, seasonal migration, and movement for foraging, breeding, and cover, corridors allow for physical and genetic exchange between isolated wildlife populations and are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes, including allowing for the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations and higher species diversity.

Indirect impacts to bat maternity roosts and hibernacula occur when removal of vegetation reduces available habitat for insects, reptiles, and small mammal species which in turn reduces the available area for hunting and foraging.

Increased lighting and level of human activity would result in indirect impacts to both wildlife corridors and bat maternity roost and hibernacula.

Wildlife corridors and native wildlife nursery sites are anticipated to be impacted as a result of project activities. Because Small Natural Areas occur on all sides of the planning area and a Natural Landscape Block (i.e., Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park) is located approximately 1.5 miles east of the planning area, the loss of open space and vegetation within the planning area, combined with the loss of habitat for bat maternity roosts and hibernacula, would be a potentially significant impact; therefore, mitigation is required.

6.10.3 Mitigation Measures

To minimize or avoid impacts to wildlife corridors, bat maternity roosts, and hibernacula, mitigation measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, **BIO-3**, **BIO-11**, and **BIO-16** will be implemented (see **Table 7.0-1**) as described in Section 7.0 to minimize or avoid removal of native vegetation and other habitat. Implementation of these mitigation measures would preserve valuable resources essential to wildlife corridors, bat maternity roosts, and hibernacula, and preserve native vegetation and habitat which supports hunting and foraging areas. Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-11** will identify existing maternity roost or hibernacula minimize or avoid impacts to them by safely evicting non-breeding bats, establishing avoidance buffers, or replacing roosts at a suitable location.

6.10.4 Impact Determination

Significance criterion: *impacts would be considered significant if the project were to interfere substantially with the movement of 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*.

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The literature review and field surveys determined that the planning area functions as a wildlife corridor and potentially contains native wildlife nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts). Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, **BIO-3**, **BIO-11**, and **BIO-16**, impacts to wildlife corridors and native wildlife nursery sites would be less than significant.

6.11 Potential Impacts to Local Policies Protecting Biological Resources

The BSA contains numerous trees that qualify for protection under the San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 18.182 *Tree Preservation*.

The ordinance designates mature significant tree as follows:

> *" any tree within the city of an oak genus which measures eight inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any other species of tree that measures ten inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches".*

Future removal or relocation of mature significant trees must be approved by the director of development services or the development plan review board. This approval is subject to conditions as deemed necessary to implement the provisions of the ordinance. No protected tree shall be removed or otherwise destroyed unless a tree removal permit has been approved by the director.

6.11.1 Direct Impacts

The removal of the existing protected trees on a project site would cause direct impacts as a result of construction of the project. Other direct impacts to trees scheduled for preservation is that ground-disturbing construction activities such as grading, disking, excavating, soil compaction, and operation of heavy equipment could damage lateral tree roots that extend beyond the tree protection zone. To minimize direct impacts to the root system of protected trees, fencing will be placed around the perimeter of the trees, thus protecting the majority of the trees' feeder roots.

6.11.2 Indirect Impacts

Potential indirect impacts to mature significant trees in a project site include increased dust levels. Dust generated during project activities may have indirect impacts to the preservation of protected trees. Dust can coat the leaves throughout a tree's canopy and reduce the tree's ability to conduct photosynthetic processes necessary for growth and survival.

As detailed in **Section 3.3.2**, the City of San Dimas requires a Tree Removal Permit before mature significant trees may be removed. The City defines "remove" as *any act which will cause a mature significant tree to die, including but not limited to acts which inflict damage upon the root system or other parts of the tree by fire, cutting, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery, or by changing the natural grade of land by excavation or filling the drip line area around the trunk*. Project activities have the potential to impact mature significant trees that have not been approved for removal per the Tree Removal Permit.

6.11.3 Mitigation Measures

To minimize impacts to the root system or other parts of protected trees, mitigation measure **BIO-18** will be implemented (see **Table 7.0-1**); **BIO-18**, *Mature Significant Tree Protection Measures*, requires mitigation for trees permitted by the City for removal, as detailed in **Section 7.18**.

Mitigation measure **BIO-1** will also be implemented as described in **Section 6.2** and **Section 7.1**.

6.11.4 Impact Determination

Significance criterion: *impacts would be considered significant if the project were to conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Potential project impacts to protected trees that are not covered by the City of San Dimas Tree Removal Permit would be impacted during project-related activities. Implementing mitigation measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-18** will minimize the significant impacts to protected and mature significant trees to a less than significant level.

6.12 Potential Impacts to HCPs or NCCPs

The planning area is not located within an HCP or NCP boundary. Components of the East San Gabriel Significant Ecological Area are within approximately 0.5-mile of the planning area; however, the planning area does not intersect with nor is it immediately adjacent to these SEA components. No impact would occur.

6.12.1 Mitigation Measures

Impacts to HCPs, NCCPs, or the East San Gabriel SEA would not occur. Mitigation is not required.

6.12.2 Impact Determination

Significance threshold: *impacts would be considered significant if the project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.*

No Impact

The project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP including the East San Gabriel SEA.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

CEQA states that "mitigation measures are not required for effects which are not found to be significant" (§15126.4[a]([3])Therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed for impacts to biological resources that are less than significant. However; if significant impacts to biological resources are identified, then possible mitigation measures are recommended to avoid, eliminate or reduce the level of the impacts to less than significant levels. There are several forms of mitigation. Under CEQA (§ 15370), "mitigation" includes all of the following:

- "Avoiding" the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- "Minimizing" impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- "Rectifying" the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment.
- "Reducing" or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- "Compensating" for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

The following mitigation measures are intended to minimize or avoid direct or indirect impacts to biological resources to less than significant levels and to comply with all applicable environmental laws, ordinances, policies, regulations, and management plans. **Table 7.0-1** presents the mitigation measures that would be applicable to each lot (property) and project owner (i.e., property owner) for activities pursuant to the proposed MCTA. Residential lots and associate APNs are presented in **Table 6.2-1** and shown in **Appendix A,** Figure 16, *Residential Lots and Associated Assessor's Parcel Numbers*.

Disclaimer Regarding MCTA Biological Analyses: The avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures provided in Section 7.0 Mitigation Measures are intended to comprehensively address the potential impacts to biological resources within SP-11 as an entire ecological unit, and per individual parcel, based on preliminary reconnaissance surveys for the purposes of the MCTA. The MCTA considered conceptual impact areas at the time of review and were not applicable to project-specific impacts, which are unknown at this time.

The biological constraints that may require avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation include sensitive vegetation communities, special-status species (e.g., plants and wildlife), seasonal species protections (e.g., reproduction and overwintering), jurisdictional wetlands and waters, riparian drainage segments, protected trees, wildlife corridors, and land management designations.

A qualified biologist will perform focused biological surveys for construction approvals, based on 65 percent to 95 percent complete professional engineering drawings at the time of proposed development of each individual parcel. The biologist conducting the focused surveys will incorporate the focused survey results and those of the reconnaissance surveys (UltraSystems, 2022) to assign the relevant mitigation for each individual project. The City will require the mitigation in the construction specifications prior to issuance of grading plans approved for each individual land owner (or project applicant). The mitigation measures contained herein are legally binding and are required if impacts to protected biological resources occur as a result of the project.

Table 7.0-1
RESIDENTIAL LOTS AND ASSOCIATED MITIGATION MEASURES

Lot No.	Vegetation Community Replacement Plan	Project Limits and Designated Areas	General Vegetation and Wildlife Avoidance	Focused Botanical Surveys	Habitat Assessment for LBV & SWFL	Focused CAGN Surveys	Focused Cactus Wren Surveys	Pre-Construction Mountain Lion Avoidance	Pre-con Wildlife Surveys	14-Day Pre-con BUOW Surveys	Pre-con Bat Surveys	Pre-con Breeding Bird Survey	Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)	Biological Monitor	Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance	Construction Best Management Practices	Jurisdictional Delineation Habitat Assessment or as-needed Survey	Significant Tree Protection Measures
	BIO-1	BIO-2	BIO-3	BIO-4	BIO-5	BIO-6	BIO-7	BIO-8	BIO-9	BIO-10	BIO-11	BIO-12	BIO-13	BIO-14	BIO-15:	BIO-16	BIO-17	BIO-18
1		X	X						X			X			X	X		X
2	P	X	P	P					X	X		X	P	P	X	X	P	P
3	X	X	X	P			P		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4		X	X	P		P	P		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5		X	X							X		X			X	X		
6		X	X							X		X			X	X		
7	X	X	X	P		P	P		X	X	P	X			X	X		X
8	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	P	X	X	P	X
10	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X
11	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
12	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
13	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	P	P
14	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X		X	P	X	X	X	P	P
15	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X		X	P	X	X	X	P	P
16	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	P	X		X	P	X	X	X	P	P
17	X	X	X	X		P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
18	X	X	X	X		P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
19	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
22	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
23	X	X	X	X		P	P	X	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	P	X
24	P	X	X	P		X	X	X	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	X	X
25	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28	P	X	X	P		X	X	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
29	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	X	X
30	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P		X	P	P	X	X	P	P
31	X	X	X	X		P	P	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	P	X
33	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	P	P	X	X	P	X
34	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X		P
35	P	X	X	P		P	P	P	X	P	P	X	P	P	X	X	P	X
36		X	X					P	X			X	P	P	X	X	P	X

***Note: X** = Mitigation required for any area of the parcel, **P** = Mitigation required if impacts extend into the remaining parcel (extension to Conservation Easement boundary).*

7.1 BIO-1: Vegetation Community Replacement Plan

Sensitive natural communities (vegetation communities) are communities that have a limited distribution and are often vulnerable to the environmental effects of projects. These communities may or may not contain special-status species or their habitats. For purposes of this BRE, sensitive natural communities are considered to include vegetation communities listed in the CNDDB and communities (alliances and/or associations) listed in the CDFW Natural Communities List with a rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable) (CDFW, 2022). Replacement and maintenance of natural resources with ecological viability is required in the FEIR (The Planning Center, 1983), General Plan (Takata Associates, 1991), and as per CEQA§ 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions (CEQA § 21081.6).

As the project contains multiple areas of protected sensitive vegetation communities, including California walnut groves, coast live oak woodland and forest, coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, and/or California buckwheat scrub (if occupied by CAGN or other listed species), and if impacts cannot be avoided, then the following mitigation would be implemented.

Delimit Sensitive Vegetation Communities: A qualified biologist will survey the project site and field verify the mapped locations and extent of sensitive vegetation communities, per the 2022 surveys (Appendix A, BRE report; UltraSystems, 2022) If discrepancies are observed, then corrections will be made to determine the extent of impact. In inaccessible areas due to topography and/or dense vegetation, a visual estimate may be used to map the vegetation extent via binocular survey, photo documentation, drawn on aerial imagery, then digitized using GIS to estimate the number, maturity, condition, and habitat value of the sampled area. Mitigation will then be fulfilled as follows.

Compensatory mitigation is required for impacts to sensitive natural communities per § 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions. Therefore, the following compensatory mitigation is provided:

Mitigation Bank. The primary, streamlined approach for compensatory mitigation is payment into a local mitigation bank. The project should ideally be within the service area for the mitigation bank providing available credits for "in kind" impacts to the aforementioned sensitive vegetation communities. The minimum compensatory mitigation ratio for sensitive vegetation communities will be 3:1. If the project applicant uses an existing mitigation bank, such as Soquel Canyon Mitigation Bank[1]: (https://landveritasmitigationbanks.com/soquel.html) or similar, the fee fully mitigates onsite impacts and no further mitigation is necessary per **BIO-1**.

Vegetation Communities Replacement Plan (in lieu of mitigation bank). In the event impacts cannot be mitigated through an approved mitigation bank, then on-site and/or off-site replanting is required at a 3:1 ratio for the impacted vegetation. The replacement plantings will be planted to mimic the surrounding natural habitat in an effort to retain the functions and values per each tree-dominated vegetation community.

A certified arborist, qualified biologist, or licensed landscape architect will prepare a Vegetation Communities Replacement Plan ("habitat mitigation and monitoring plan"; HMMP) which shall be submitted to the City of San Dimas and CDFW (as feasible) for approval. A project-specific HMMP will

[1] The Soquel Mitigation Bank is administered by Land Veritas and provides mitigation credits for walnut woodlands, oak woodlands, and coastal sage scrub

include location and techniques for habitat restoration, revegetation. The HMMP will define the proposed mitigation site, mitigation site preparation, installation of native vegetation replacement, seed palette, irrigation schedule, maintenance, monitoring, reporting, and performance success criteria. The HMMP will recommend feasible measures for mitigating any impacts to trees, sensitive native vegetation water quality, riparian, and biological resources from project implementation. The minimum monitoring period for restoration and replanting will be 5-years.

In addition to protecting sensitive vegetation communities, **BIO-1** may also serve to satisfy a portion of the requirements of the City of San Dimas tree protection ordinances (§§16.42.020, 16.42.090, 18.162.060, 18.162. 070, and 18.162.100) as mandated by the City's required tree removal permit for Mature Significant Trees (see **Section 7.18 and MM-18, below**).

7.2 BIO-2: Project Limits and Designated Areas

To avoid impacts to sensitive biological resources, the property owners will collectively implement the following measures prior to project construction and commencement of any ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal.

- Specifications for the project boundary, limits of construction, project-related parking, storage areas, laydown sites, and equipment storage areas will be mapped and clearly marked in the field with temporary fencing, screens, silt fencing, signs, stakes, flags, rope, cord, or other appropriate markers.

- All markers will be maintained until the completion of activities in that area. Construction employees will be informed to strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans.

- The construction crew will inspect excavated areas daily to detect the presence of trapped wildlife. See **BIO-15** Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance and **BIO-16** Construction Best Management Practices, below.

7.3 BIO-3: General Vegetation and Wildlife Avoidance

The BSA contains vegetation communities that can support many special-status plant and wildlife species. The property owner will implement the following general avoidance and protection measures to protect vegetation and wildlife, to the extent practical:

- Cleared or trimmed native vegetation and woody debris will be chipped and left onsite. Cleared or trimmed non-native, invasive vegetation that are in the flowering and/or seeding/fruiting stages, then the seed heads will be bagged tightly and disposed of will be disposed of in a legal manner at an approved disposal site (landfill) as soon as possible to prevent regrowth and the spread of weeds.

- The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

- Vehicles and equipment will be free of caked mud or debris prior to entering a project site to avoid the introduction of new invasive weedy plant species.

- To minimize construction-related mortalities of nocturnally active species such as mammals and snakes, it is recommended that all work be conducted during daylight hours. Nighttime work (and use of artificial lighting) will not be permitted unless specifically authorized. If required, night lighting will be directed away from the preserved open space areas to protect species from direct night lighting. All unnecessary lights will be turned off at sunset to avoid attracting wildlife such as insects, migratory birds, and bats.

- If any wildlife is encountered during the course of project activities, said wildlife will be allowed to freely leave the area unharmed.

- Wildlife will not be disturbed, captured, harassed, or handled. Animal nests, burrows and dens will not be disturbed without prior survey and authorization from a qualified biologist.

- Covered trash receptacles will be placed at each designated work site and the contents will be properly disposed at least once a week. Trash removal will reduce the attractiveness of the area to opportunistic predators such as common ravens, coyotes, northern raccoons, and Virginia opossums.

- The contractors and project applicant will ensure that storm water BMPs include erosion control measures for construction-related disturbance near undeveloped land with ponded water to avoid sedimentation of breeding grounds for special-status sensitive amphibians and invertebrates, such as the spadefoot toad.

- Post-construction lighting. The MCTA will ensure that construction specifications provide provisions to reduce light pollution, including down-shielding or removal of motion sensor lighting, as this type of lighting can deter wildlife and impede movement throughout the area. Night lighting can disrupt the circadian rhythms of many wildlife species. Therefore, if night lighting is required at entry points, we recommend low level lighting. All non-essential lighting should be eliminated. The Project should avoid or limit the use of artificial light during the hours of dawn and dusk, as these intervals of time are when many wildlife species are most active.

- The contractors and project applicant will ensure that storm water BMPs include erosion control measures for construction-related disturbance near undeveloped land with ponded water to avoid sedimentation of breeding grounds for special-status sensitive amphibians and invertebrates, such as the spadefoot toad.

7.4 BIO-4: Focused Botanical Surveys

To avoid impacts to special-status plant species, a qualified biologist will survey the project site for the presence of special-status plant species that are likely to occur based on habitat, soils, elevation, climate, and other conditions of the project site. The focused plant surveys will be conducted in accordance with the *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CNPS, 2018) and the Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants (USFWS, 2000). The surveys will be conducted in the field at appropriate times of the year to coincide with the growing season and different blooming periods and when optimum conditions for identification

(generally blooms, fruits, and leaves) are present. Biologists will pay special attention to those habitat areas that appear to provide suitable habitat for special-status species.

A minimum of two surveys would be conducted during different seasons of the same year to adequately capture the floristic diversity of a site, with a focus on areas that will be directly or indirectly receiving impacts from project activities. Plant taxa that occur on site will be identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity and listing status, as feasible. Plant species will be identified by an expert botanist if a question of rarity and listing status occurs. Special-status plant species will be identified, recorded in field notes, counted or estimated, and mapped on an aerial map or with a GPS unit.

Following completion of the focused botanical surveys, a focused botanical survey report will be prepared in accordance with agency guidelines. The report will: 1) summarize information regarding the habitat of the survey area and the habitat's suitability for special-status plants; 2) assess the potential presence of special-status plants onsite; 3) analyze the potential impacts to special-status plants from project development; and 4) recommend, as appropriate, BMPs, avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potential impacts to special-status plants. The report will include: 1) methods and results of the literature review and field surveys; 2) figures depicting the location of special-status plants; 3) a complete flora compendium; and 4) site photographs.

Because CDFW generally considers botanical surveys to be valid for a period of up to three years, some aspects of the proposed project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if the project is proposed to occur over a protracted time frame, or in phases, or if surveys are completed during periods of drought.

7.5 BIO-5: Habitat Assessment for Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

Potential indirect impacts to downstream riparian habitat may require a biologist with a valid Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit will perform a habitat assessment for the least Bell's vireo (LBV) (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and the southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL) (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) to determine if the downstream riparian areas may support special-status species and project activities may cause an adverse effect (direct or indirect) to said species.

If the qualified biologist determines there is potential for project activities to cause an adverse effect (direct or indirect) to special-status avian species, then the authorized biologist will conduct protocol LBV surveys in accordance with the United States Fish and Wildlife's (USFWS) LBV Survey Guidelines (dated February 1992 and revised January 19, 2001 [USFWS, 2001]) and protocol SWFL surveys in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the USFWS and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) survey protocol for the SWFL (dated July 11, 2000 [USFWS, 2000] and revised June 22, 2010 [Sogge et al., 2010]). This habitat assessment report will be submitted to USFWS and the South Coast (Region 5) CDFW office within 45 days of survey effort completion. In addition, all survey efforts completed during the calendar year should be submitted to the abovementioned agencies (USFWS, 2001a).

7.6 BIO-6: Focused Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys

The BSA is located in the known distributional range of the California gnatcatcher (CAGN) and contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat (coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage

scrub, California buckwheat scrub) to potentially support this bird; therefore, focused surveys in accordance with the *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Protocol* (USFWS, 1997; survey protocol) will be required. The property owners will be responsible for retaining a qualified biologist holding a Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit issued by the USFWS to conduct focused surveys for CAGN. This authorized biologist will coordinate with the Carlsbad USFWS Office prior to survey.

A minimum of six surveys shall be conducted at least one week apart, between March 15 and June 30. A minimum of nine surveys shall be conducted at least two weeks apart between July 1 and March 14. Surveys should be conducted between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. and shall avoid period of inclement conditions. No more than 80 acres of suitable CAGN habitat should be surveyed per biologist per day.

If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See **BIO-1**).

A survey report should then be prepared and submitted within 45 days from survey effort completion to the Carlsbad USFWS Office and the CDFW South Coast (Region 5) Office. The survey report should include the names and permit numbers of all surveyors, survey area locations, descriptions of and mapped extent of the vegetation communities in the survey area and areas adjacent. Number age, sex, and applicable color band information for detected CAGNs should be reported by the authorized biologist.

Note: Incidental observations of raptors and sensitive avian species shall be recorded during the CAGN surveys; incidental species include *but are not limited to*: Cooper's hawk, merlin, golden eagle, burrowing owl, California spotted owl, long-eared owl, coastal cactus wren, yellow warbler, and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow.

7.7 BIO-7: Focused Cactus Wren Surveys

The BSA is located in the known distributional range of the cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*; CAWR) and contains suitable coastal sage scrub habitat (coast prickly pear scrub, California sagebrush-black sage scrub, California buckwheat scrub) to potentially support this bird; therefore, focused surveys for this species should occur within areas of suitable habitat.

Cactus wren and the CAGN (see BIO-6) occur within similar suitable habitats. Providing that the authorized biologist with a Section 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit for CAGN has the experience and expertise to conduct the CAWR survey, surveys may be conducted concurrently. If avoidance of occupied habitat is not possible, then payment into a mitigation bank or onsite restoration will occur (See **BIO-1**).

7.8 BIO-8: Preconstruction Mountain Lion Surveys (for Natal Dens)

The project occurs within the Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESA) of the mountain lion, which is currently a Candidate State Threatened species. As a Candidate species, protections are given as a listed status species would be protected, which is full protections under CESA.

Protections for mountain lion wildlife corridors, and potential hunting, foraging habitat, and breeding opportunities within the area of the proposed MCTA, a qualified biologist familiar with the mountain lion species behavior and life history should conduct pre-construction surveys within the

project area and 500-foot buffer that will occur within 30 days prior to project mobilization and ground-moving activities (clear, grub, grade, excavation, etc.)

A qualified biologist familiar with the mountain lion species behavior and life history should conduct surveys in areas that may provide possible habitat for mountain lion to determine the potential presence/absence of natal dens for the species. Surveys should be conducted when the species is most likely to be detected, during crepuscular periods at dawn and dusk. Survey results including negative findings should be submitted to CDFW prior to initiation of project activities.

Should an active natal den be located within 500 feet, the applicant should cease work and inform CDFW with 24 hours. No construction activities should occur in the 500-foot buffer zone until a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW establishes an appropriate setback from the den that would not adversely affect the successful rearing of the cubs. No construction activities or human intrusion should occur within the established setback until the cubs have been successfully reared or the cats have left the area.

If take or adverse impacts to mountain lion cannot be avoided either during project construction or over the life of the project, project proponent shall consult CDFW and must acquire a CESA Incidental Take Permit (pursuant to Fish & Game Code, §2080 et seq.).

If there are no adverse effects to the mountain lion habitat, then project activities may commence without further mitigation.

7.9 BIO-9: Preconstruction Wildlife Surveys

To comply with California Fish and Game Code §§2050-2089, §3511, §4700, §5050 and §5515, the following measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to sensitive species which include, but are not limited to: southern California legless lizard, Crotch's bumble bee, western spadefoot toad, large-blotched ensatina, coast range newt, two-striped garter snake, Blainville's horned lizard, California glossy snake, and red diamond rattlesnake. The measures below will help to minimize or avoid direct and indirect impacts caused by project implementation to sensitive species.

- The project applicant will retain a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction wildlife surveys within the applicant's APN (aka project site) and associated conservation easements.

- The survey will be conducted at least seven days prior to the onset of scheduled activities, (e.g., staging and stockpiling, structure removal, clear and grub, grading, fill, etc.).

- Pre-construction surveys for special-status wildlife species will concentrate attention in areas with potential to detect protected species, their nests, or indicators of presence (i.e., tracks, middens, fur, pellets, claw marks, scat, burrows, and/or vocalizations); observations of special-status species and/or sign will be recorded and mapped. During the surveys, the biologist will also record incidental observations of non-special-status species and/or their sign.

- Upon completion of the pre-construction wildlife surveys, the qualified biologist will prepare a brief letter report summarizing methods, results, and recommendations for project commencement. If greater than 7 days lapse in construction-related activities occurs within the subject parcel then an additional pre-construction survey is required.

- If it is determined that a federally-listed and/or state-listed or sensitive plant/wildlife species will be directly impacted by the project, the qualified biologist will consult with the USFWS in accordance with the Endangered Species Act § 7 and the CDFW in accordance with CESA under California Fish and Game Code § 2081(b), respectively. However, if the qualified biologist conducts thorough pre-construction surveys and determines there is no threat to special-status species, then construction may commence.

- Sensitive wildlife species and/or potential nesting sites will not be disturbed, captured, handled or moved.

7.10 BIO-10: 14-Day Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Surveys

A qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction BUOW survey (Take Avoidance Survey) in accordance with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (Staff Report) (CDFG, 2012) no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities. The survey shall be conducted in accessible portions of the Biological Study Area (BSA), a zone 500 feet out from the project site that contain BUOW essential habitat (nesting, foraging, wintering, and dispersal habitat). The survey will be conducted from sunrise to 10:00 a.m. or from two hours before sunset until evening twilight when weather conditions are conducive to BUOW observations. The biologist shall walk belt transects spaced no more than 20 meters apart to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the survey area, and examine entrances of potential burrows and suitable man-made structures for BUOWs and signs of BUOW. The biologist shall identify, record, and map with a global positioning system (GPS) unit BUOWs and potential BUOW signs. Detailed notes, including observations of wildlife species encountered during the survey, shall be recorded in field notes. A final preconstruction BUOW survey (Take Avoidance Survey) shall be conducted within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, following the survey methodology described above (CDFG 2012).

Following the completion of the preconstruction BUOW surveys, the biologist shall prepare and electronically submit to the applicant a report summarizing the results of the survey. The report shall be prepared in accordance with the instructions described in the Staff Report. The applicant will submit one electronic copy to the project proponent and one electronic copy of the report to the City for review and concurrence prior to conducting project activities.

- The results of the 14-day preconstruction BUOW surveys will be valid for 14 days. If construction is delayed more than 14 days, then the 14-day preconstruction BUOW surveys must be repeated. That will require a change order.

- If no BUOW or signs of BUOW are observed during the survey and concurrence is received from the City, project activities may begin and no further mitigation will be required.

- If BUOW or signs of BUOW are observed during the survey, the site will be considered occupied and the BUOW may require noise and activity shielding BMPs and/or require passively relocation. The qualified biologist will notify the City and contact CDFW to assist in the development of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures prior to commencing project activities. A passive relocation program (Burrowing Owl Mitigation Monitoring and Artificial Burrow and Exclusion Plan) may be necessary and will require approval by CDFW prior to commencing project activities.

7.11 BIO-11: Preconstruction Bat Surveys

The BSA provides suitable oak woodland habitat and other large trees and structures including buildings that provide roosting sites for several special-status bay species. Three sensitive bat species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur in the BSA due to presence of suitable habitat and recent occurrences data (CNDDB, 2022a). These species are pallid bat, western mastiff bat, and big free-tailed bat.

Within 30 days prior to commencement of vegetation removal, a preconstruction bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist during nighttime hours for the presence of any roosting bats.

Acoustic recognition technology shall be used for the bay survey if feasible and appropriate. If either a bat maternity roost or hibernacula (structures used by bats for hibernation) are present, a qualified biologist will develop and implement appropriate protection measures for that maternity roost or hibernacula.

If either a maternity roost or hibernacula is identified, a qualified biologist will develop and implement appropriate protection measures for that maternity roost or hibernacula. These protection measures shall include, as appropriate, safely evicting non-breeding bats, establishment of avoidance buffers, or replacement of roosts at a suitable location.

7.12 BIO-12: Preconstruction Breeding Bird Survey

To maintain compliance with the MBTA and Fish and Game Code, and to avoid impacts or take of migratory non-game breeding birds and other native birds, their nests, young, and eggs, the following measures will be implemented. Impacts to nesting birds would be a potential significant impact if protected breeding birds are present; therefore, the measures below will help to reduce direct and indirect impacts caused by construction-related activities to less than significant levels.

- If project activities cannot be avoided during February 15 through September 15, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction breeding bird survey for active nests (adult birds, eggs, nestlings, fledglings, and those dependent upon the nest). The breeding bird nesting season is typically from February 15 through September 15 but can vary slightly from year to year, usually depending on weather conditions.

- The survey will be conducted between three to seven days prior to the onset of scheduled activities and will include all potential nest sites, such as open ground, trees, shrubs, grasses, burrows, and structures during the breeding season.

- The project applicant will make every effort to conduct the pre-construction survey and subsequent removal of all physical features that could potentially serve as nest sites (e.g., staging and stockpiling, structure removal, clear and grub, grading, fill, etc.) to avoid impacts to nesting birds.

- If a breeding bird territory or an active bird nest is located during the pre-construction survey and will potentially be impacted, the site will be mapped and location provided to the construction foreman, City, and project applicant. The qualified biologist will establish a buffer zone around the active nest, which will be delimited (fencing, stakes, flagging, orange snow fencing, etc.) at a minimum of 100 feet, or as the qualified biologist determines is appropriate, for the detected species. The biologist will determine the appropriate buffer size

based on the planned activities and tolerances of the nesting birds. This no-activity buffer zone will not be disturbed until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area, or the young will no longer be impacted by project activities. Periodic monitoring by a biologist will be performed to determine when nesting is complete. Once the nesting cycle has finished, project activities may begin within the buffer zone.

- If listed bird species are observed within a project site during the preconstruction survey, the biologist will immediately map the area and notify the appropriate resource agency to determine suitable protection measures and/or mitigation measures and to determine if additional mitigation is necessary. Project activities may begin within the area only when concurrence is received from the appropriate resource agency.

- Birds or their active nests will not be disturbed, captured, handled or moved. Active nests cannot be removed or disturbed; however, nests can be removed or disturbed if determined inactive by a qualified biologist.

If no breeding birds or active nests are observed during the preconstruction survey or they are observed and will not be impacted, project activities may begin and no further mitigation will be required.

7.13 BIO-13: Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)

Prior to project construction activities, a qualified biologist will prepare and conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) to describe the biological constraints of the project.

- All personnel who will work within a project site will attend the WEAP prior to performing any work. The WEAP will include, but not be limited to: results of preconstruction surveys; description of sensitive biological resources potentially present within a project site; legal protections afforded the sensitive biological resources; BMPs for protecting sensitive biological resources (i.e., restrictions, avoidance, protection, and minimization measures); individual responsibilities associated with the project. The program will also include the reporting requirements if workers encounter a sensitive wildlife species (i.e., notifying the biological monitor or the construction foreman, who will then notify the biological monitor).

- A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading.

- Training materials will be language-appropriate for all construction personnel. Upon completion of the WEAP, workers will provide their signature on a "sign-in sheet" stating that they attended the program, understand all protection measures, and will abide all the rules of the WEAP. A record of all trained personnel will be kept with the construction foreman at the project field construction office and will be made available to any resource agency personnel.

- If new construction personnel are added to the project later, the construction foreman will ensure that new personnel receive training before they start working. The biologist will provide written hard copies of the WEAP and photos of the sensitive biological resources to the construction foreman.

7.14 BIO-14: Biological Monitor

A qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.

If special-status wildlife species or nesting bird species are observed and determined present within a project site during the pre-construction surveys or as required by the resource agencies, then a biological monitor shall be onsite to monitor throughout earth-moving activities that result in tree or vegetation removal, to minimize the likelihood of inadvertent impacts to protected biological resources. Monitoring shall also be conducted periodically during construction activities to ensure no new nests are built during any vegetation removal or building demolition activities between February 15 through September 15. The biological monitor shall ensure that all BMPs, avoidance, protection and mitigation measures described in the relevant project permits and reports are in place and are adhered to.

The biological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt all construction activities and all non-emergency actions if protected biological resources are identified and would be directly affected. The monitor shall notify the project applicant, the City, and then the appropriate resource agency if the issue cannot be resolved. If necessary, the biological monitor shall relocate wildlife "out of harm's way," outside of the work area. Work can continue at the location if the qualified biological monitor determines that the activity will not result in adverse effects on the protected resource.

The appropriate agencies shall be notified if a dead or injured protected species is located within a project site. Written notification shall be made within 15 days of the date and time of the finding or incident (if known) and must include; location of the carcass, a photograph, cause of death (if known), and other pertinent information.

7.15 BIO-15: Wildlife Entrapment Avoidance

Project-related excavations shall be secured to prevent wildlife entry and entrapment.

- Holes and trenches shall be backfilled, securely covered, or fenced. Excavations that cannot be fully secured shall incorporate appropriate wildlife ramp(s) at a slope of no more than a 3:1 ratio (horizontal: vertical), or other means to allow trapped animals to escape.

- Biological monitors shall provide guidance to construction crews to ensure that wildlife ramps or other means are sufficient to allow trapped animals to escape.

- At the end of each work day, a biological monitor shall ensure that excavations have been secured or provided with appropriate means for wildlife escape.

- All pipes or other construction materials or supplies will be covered or capped in storage or laydown areas. No pipes or tubing will be left open either temporarily or permanently, except during use or installation.

Any construction pipe, culvert, or other hollow materials will be inspected for wildlife before it is moved, buried, or capped. This type of inspection will be conducted to preclude or minimize potential impacts to all targeted species.

7.16 BIO-16: Construction Best Management Practices

Project work crews will be directed to use BMPs where applicable. These measures will be identified prior to construction and incorporated into the construction operations.

Implementation of this mitigation measure will help to avoid, eliminate or reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources, such as special-status terrestrial wildlife species, to less than significant levels. BMPs that apply to this project construction and development are as follows:

- Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB (NPDES, § CWA, and/or SWRCB Resolution No. 2019-0015 [Waste Discharge Requirements]) requirements, as discussed in Sections 3.2.7 and 3.2.8.

- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or another sensitive habitat. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project-related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional areas per the City, USFWS, and CDFG, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

- The natural resource agencies shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

7.17 BIO-17: Jurisdictional Delineation Survey and Report

Applicants of grading permits pursuant to the proposed MCTA would be required to contract with an authorized biologist to conduct a jurisdictional delineation assessment on their property to determine the presence and extent of potential waters of the U.S. or State (including but not limited to wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent drainages, and associated vegetation communities) that would be subject to the jurisdictional authority of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB, as represented by the Los Angeles RWQCB), and CDFW. If the assessment determines that the subject property may contain waters of the U.S. or State, a jurisdictional delineation survey is required.

Upon completion of the survey, waters of the U.S or State, if present on the applicant's property, would be mapped and described in a jurisdictional delineation report that meets or exceeds the report standards of the USACE, Los Angeles District office. The report would include a determination of potential impacts to waters of the U.S. or State (including associated vegetation communities) that would result from the applicant's project, quantify the area (in acres and square feet) of impacts to waters under the jurisdiction of each agency, and provide a list of permits, authorizations, and agreements required by the applicant from each agency. The report would also recommend impact avoidance and/or minimization measures and best management practices, and compensatory mitigation, as applicable.

7.18 BIO-18: Mature Significant Tree Protection Measures

There are numerous trees in the project areas that are designated as "mature significant trees" as per the City's tree preservation ordinance. Refer to Section **3.3.2** for an expanded discussion of the tree ordinance.

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, in accordance with the tree preservation ordinance, a certified arborist will conduct a complete tree inventory of the project site and adjacent areas within the property of the applicant, including conservation easements. The tree inventory will include the location, species, estimated height, canopy dripline (estimate if inaccessible), health, and diameter(s) (see measurement requirements below). Transplantable saplings will also be noted.

Measurements. The trunk diameter must be measured at a point thirty-six inches above the ground at the base of the tree. Mature significant trees include:

- Any tree of the Genus *Quercus* (oak) measuring greater than eight inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or
- Any other species of tree that measures ten inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or
- Any multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches".

The ordinance also requires that no significant trees shall be removed or relocated on an undeveloped area of a property without first submitting an arborist report and obtaining a tree removal permit from the City's Development Services, Planning Division.

The arborist report will incorporate the aforementioned tree inventory criteria, as well as provisions for disease management using best available management practices including: (1) treated infected trees before removing them from the project site; (2) cleaning and disinfecting all pruning and power tools before and after use to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pathogens; (3) and irrigation avoidance within oak tree canopies. Recommendations for onsite and/or offsite replanting methods will be provided. It is suggested that the City require replanting efforts to mimic the surrounding landscape and avoid separate landscape tree plantings as replacement, which do not meet the definition of CEQA for appropriate mitigation to less than a significant level.

§ 18.162.060 Conditions Imposed of the Tree Preservation Ordinance:

- *Tree relocation and/or two for one replacement with minimum fifteen-gallon box tree(s), or other replacement of equivalent value and size, within the subject property. The two for one replacement ratio may be reduced as determined by the final decision-making body, if a minimum of one of the following additional findings are made: (1) The reduced replacement requirement is consistent with the purposes of this chapter; (2) the tree(s) in question are located where the impact of the tree removal on the community is limited (such as trees in a generally flat portion of the rear yard of a single-family house that are deemed to have less public benefit);*

- *When on-site features, project constraints, and/or other considerations exist which prevent reasonable on-site relocation, relocation to an approved off-site location shall be permitted;*

- *If said conditions are imposed, the owner will be responsible for all replacement and relocated trees for a minimum period of two years. If during this time the tree(s) is (are) declared*

unhealthy by a certified arborist as set forth in § 18.162.090, the diseased trees shall be removed and replaced at the cost of the applicant, as set forth in § 18.162.100

- *A maintenance agreement shall be submitted by the applicant and established for each replaced and relocated tree. The maintenance agreement and maintenance responsibility shall be transferred with the sale of the property if title to the property is transferred within the specified maintenance period. (Ord. 1165 § 4, 2006)"*

If approved by the City, compensatory mitigation may occur through a fee payment into a local mitigation bank and/or through development and implementation of an HMMP (see **BIO-1**).

Replanting may occur onsite or offsite (within the reserved open space conservation easement) as "restoration/rehabilitation" and/or "enhancement." The conservation easement must allow for habitat restoration activities if available as an option. The replacement plantings will be planted to mimic the surrounding natural habitat in an effort to retain the functions and values per each tree-dominated vegetation community. Individual disjointed plantings will be avoided to the maximum extent feasible, in an effort to maintain or prevent net loss of the existing surrounding landscape.

Upon City approval, **BIO-1** may fully mitigate for **BIO-18**, This mitigation will satisfy the City's Tree Preservation and Protection ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 106.39) and will ensure equal or superior ecological viability as required in the FEIR, General Plan, and as per CEQA§ 21081.6 Findings or Negative Declarations; Reporting or Monitoring Project Changes; Effect on Environment; Conditions.

8.0 POTENTIAL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL BIOLOGICAL PERMITS, AND APPROVALS

Each project pursuant to the proposed MCTA must comply with federal, state, and local environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances. Any project that proposes to fill or otherwise physically alter creeks, wetlands, or other waters requires federal, state and, in some cases, local permits before it can proceed. Both permanent and temporary impacts would require permits. Prior to project implementation and impacts (permanent or temporary) to waters of the U.S. and/or State, a project may need to submit the following federal and state notifications and potentially obtain the following federal and/or state biological permits and/or approvals, as determined by the resource agencies:

- Preconstruction Notification to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District Office (USACE)
- Section 401 Water Quality Certification or a California Waste Discharge Requirement Permit from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
- Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Coast Region (CDFW)
- General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit) Order 2009-0009-DWQ) or proof of compliance with Section IV(D)(8)(d)(1) of the MS4 Permit (Order No. R4-2012-0175 as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 NPDES Permit No. CAS004001)
- Incidental Take Permit from the CDFW
- Tree Removal Permit from the City of San Dimas.

The following sections describe the process to obtain the necessary permits and approvals.

8.1 Section 404 Preconstruction Notification

Waters of the U.S. under the jurisdiction of the USACE (§ 404 CWA) occur within the BSA; therefore, further evaluation through a jurisdictional delineation survey (**BIO-17**) is required for projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA. A jurisdictional delineation survey is necessary to determine whether, and to what extent, a project will result in impacts to waters of the U.S. If a project will impact waters of the U.S., a Preconstruction Notification (PCN) must be submitted to the USACE, Los Angeles District Office. The USACE will review the PCN and determine if the project may proceed or if the project requires a permit (e.g., Nationwide Permit, § 404 permit) pursuant to § 404 of the CWA. Jurisdictional delineation surveys are discussed in **Section 7.17**.

8.2 Section 401 Water Quality Certification

Waters of the U.S. under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB occur within the BSA; therefore, further evaluation through a jurisdictional delineation survey (**BIO-17**) is required for projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA. A jurisdictional delineation survey is necessary to determine whether, and to what extent, a project will result in impacts to waters of the U.S. If a project will impact waters of the U.S., a Water Quality Certification (WQC) application must be submitted to the RWQCB. The RWQCB will review the WQC application and determine if the project may proceed or if the project requires

a WQC pursuant to § 401 of the CWA. Jurisdictional delineation surveys are discussed in **Section 7.17**.

8.3 State Water Resources Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements Permit

Waters of the State under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB occur within the BSA; therefore, further evaluation through a jurisdictional delineation survey (**BIO-17**) is required for projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA. A jurisdictional delineation survey is necessary to determine whether, and to what extent, a project will result in impacts to waters of the State. If a project will impact waters of the State, a Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit application must be submitted to the RWQCB. The RWQCB will review the WDR application and determine if the project may proceed or if the project requires a WDR pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2019- 0015. Jurisdictional delineation surveys are discussed in **Section 7.17**.

8.4 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement

Waters of the State under the jurisdiction of CDFW occur within the BSA; therefore, further evaluation through a jurisdictional delineation survey (**BIO-17**) is required for projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA. A jurisdictional delineation survey is necessary to determine whether, and to what extent, a project will result in impacts to waters of the State under CDFW jurisdiction. If a project will impact waters of the State, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Notification must be submitted to CDFW via their Environmental Permit Information Management System (EPIMS) website. CDFW will review the Notification and determine if the project may proceed or if the project requires a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) pursuant to § 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code. Jurisdictional delineation surveys are discussed in **Section 7.17**.

8.5 Construction Stormwater Permits

To minimize or avoid erosion, sediment-laden stormwater, contaminated stormwater, or non-stormwater contaminates from entering storm drains and drainages, projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA are required to obtain a Construction General Permit (for projects that would disturb one or more acres of soil during construction) or show compliance with § IV(D)(8)(d)(1) of the MS4 Permit (for projects that would disturb less than one acre of soil during construction). These permits require the preparation of a project-specific SWPPP and implementation, management, and (if necessary) replacement of construction stormwater BMPs as directed in the SWPPP.

8.6 Incidental Take Permits

Federal or state listed endangered or threatened wildlife species may occur within the BSA; therefore, further evaluation through focused and protocol wildlife surveys (**BIO-4**, **BIO-5**, and **BIO- 6**) is required for projects pursuant to the proposed MCTA. Focused and protocol surveys are necessary to determine whether, and to what extent, a project will result in impacts to federal listed endangered or threatened species or if the project will impact state listed. If a project will impact federal and/or state listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species, an incidental take permit (ITP) pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the FESA is required when non-federal, otherwise lawful activities, including lawful project development, will result in take of threatened or endangered wildlife. Likewise, an ITP pursuant to CESA from CDFW is required when such projects will result in impacts to state listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species. The agencies may authorize an ITP is certain conditions are met.

8.7 Compensatory Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

The USACE and State of California have set a goal to prevent further decline of wetlands through a "no net loss" approach. Projects are required to be in compliance with wetland laws and regulations and to implement the State and federal policies of no net loss of wetlands. As a result, project related impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands require mitigation through the creation, restoration, enhancement, and/or preservation of wetlands within a project site or offsite.

A draft Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP), if required by the regulatory agencies, will need to be prepared and submitted along with the permit packages and applications (described in the following sections) to the appropriate resource agencies. The HMMP will describe the mitigation, monitoring, and management of waters and habitat provided as mitigation, as required by all the resource agencies (USACE, RWQCB, CDFW). This may include onsite or offsite preservation, restoration, and enhancement. The objective of the compensatory mitigation is to replace functions and values lost by impacts to jurisdictional waters and sensitive habitat after avoidance and minimization has been achieved to the maximum extent practicable. The format of the plan will follow the regulation set forth in the USACE's *Los Angeles District Mitigation Guidelines and Monitoring Requirements*, dated April 19, 2004, as amended, and the Mitigation Rule (33 CFR part 332; 73 FR 19670-19687 [April 10, 2008]). In compliance with the 2008 regulations (33 CFR 332.4[c]), the HMMP will address the following items; objectives, site selection, site protection instrument, baseline information, determination of credits, mitigation work plan, maintenance plan, performance standards, monitoring requirements, long-term management plan, adaptive management plan, and financial assurances. No work in jurisdictional areas will be authorized until the project proponent receives, in writing (by letter or email), USACE approval of the final HMMP.

Waters of the U.S. and State, including wetlands and sensitive habitats occur throughout the BSA; therefore, a compensatory HMMP may be required.

8.8 Tree Removal Permit

A tree removal permit pursuant to the City of San Dimas Municipal Code 18.162 for removal of protected mature significant trees and other trees which are determined to be desirable is required. Removal or relocation of mature significant trees and must be approved by the Director of Development Services or the Development Plan Review Board. This approval is subject to conditions as deemed necessary to implement the provisions of the ordinance. Measures applicable to the Tree Removal Permit are discussed in **BIO-1** and **BIO-18**.

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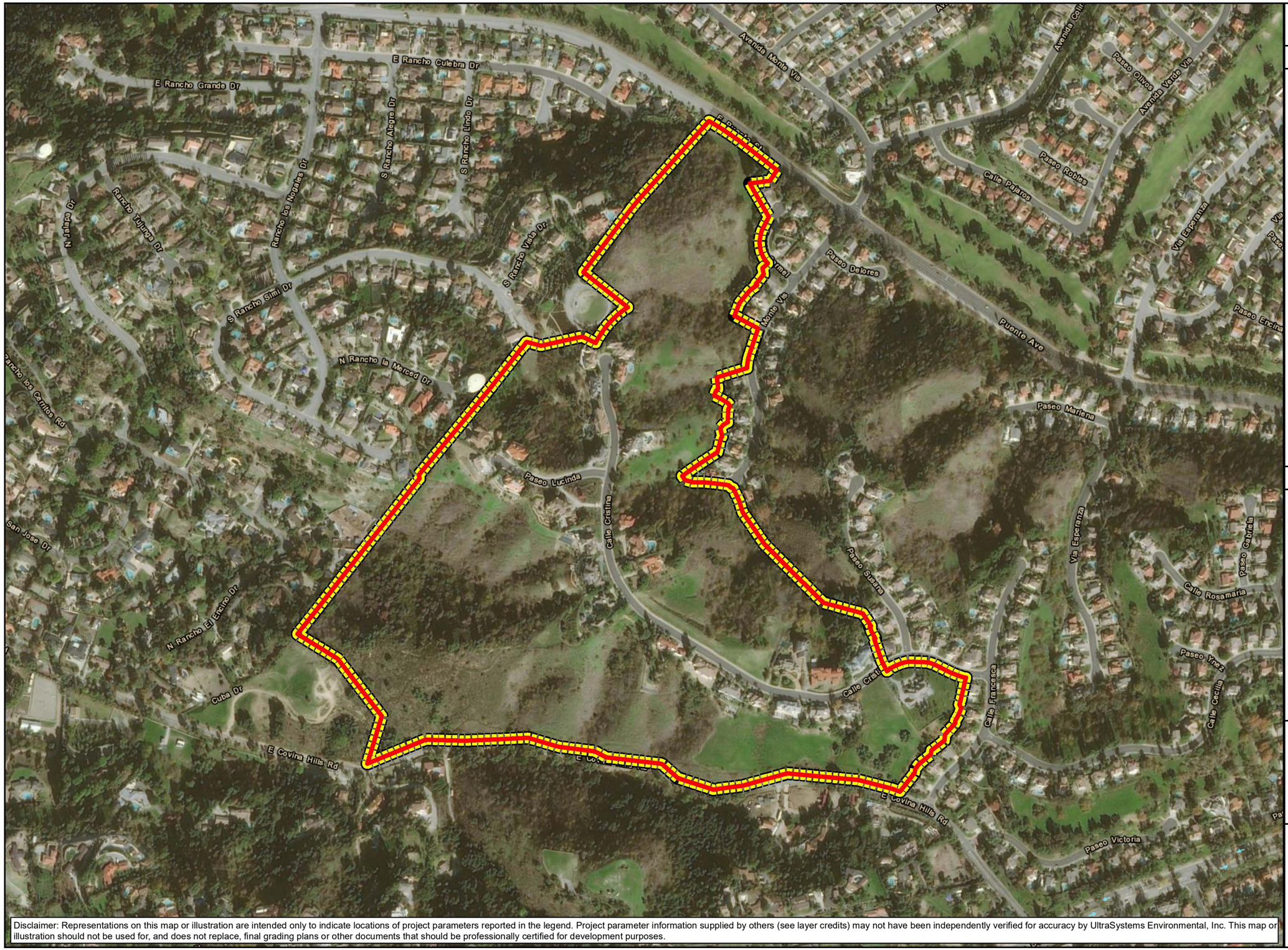
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APPENDIX A

FIGURES



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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Legend

Project Boundary

Biological Study Area (BSA)

Key Map



0 225 450 Feet

0 60 120 Meters

N

Scale: 1:5,400

Project Boundary and Biological Study Area (BSA)

Figure 1

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October 21, 2022

Path: \\gissvr\GIS\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\BIO\7145_San_Dimas_MCTA_Project_Location_BSA_2022_10_21.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022.



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February 10, 2022

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Scale: 1:633,600

N

0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

Legend

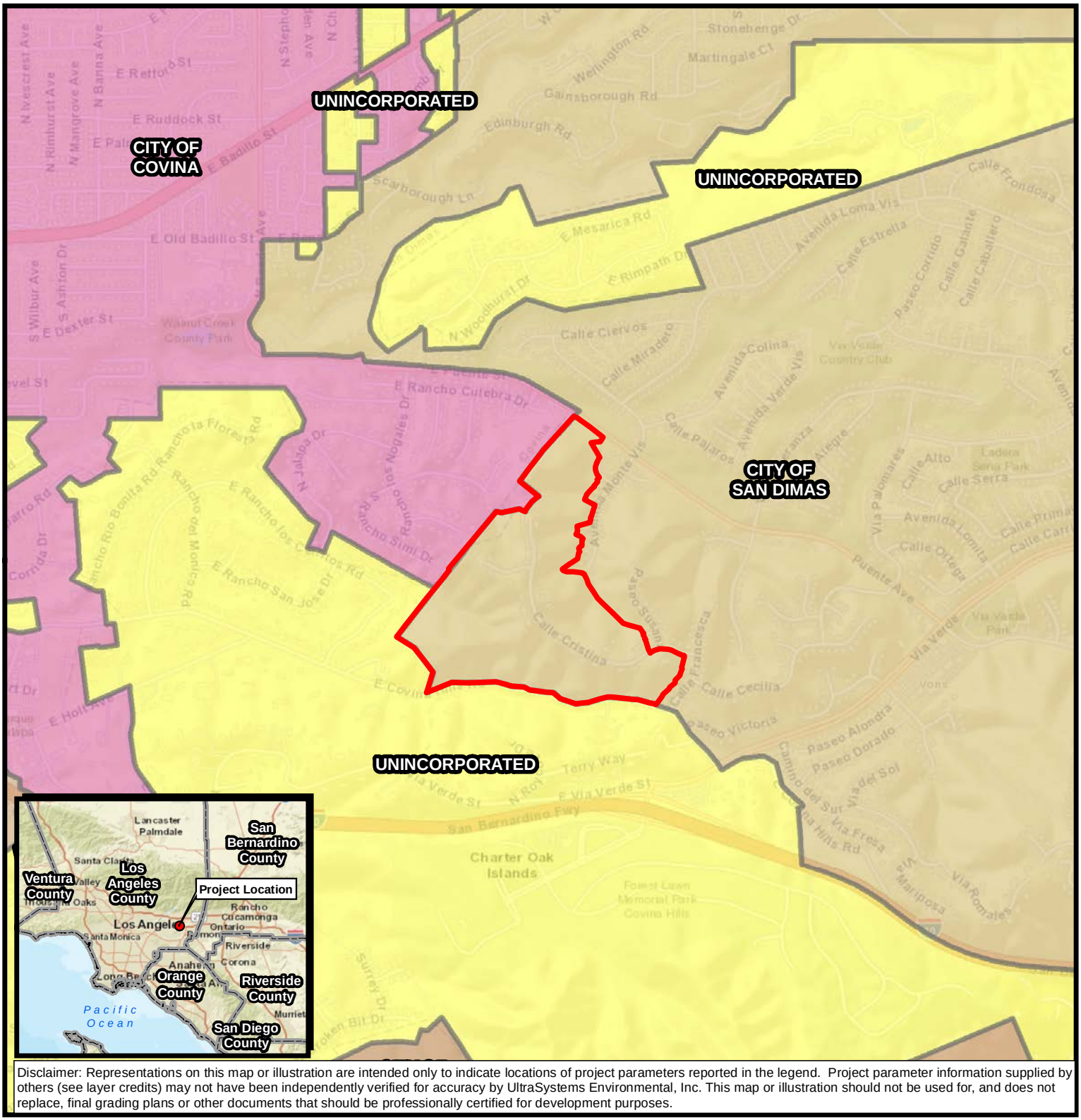
Project Location

San Dimas MCTA

Regional Location

Figure 2

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Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Los Angeles County, 2020-2021; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

February 10, 2022

Scale: 1:18,000

N

0 750 1,500 Feet

0 0.15 0.3 Kilometers

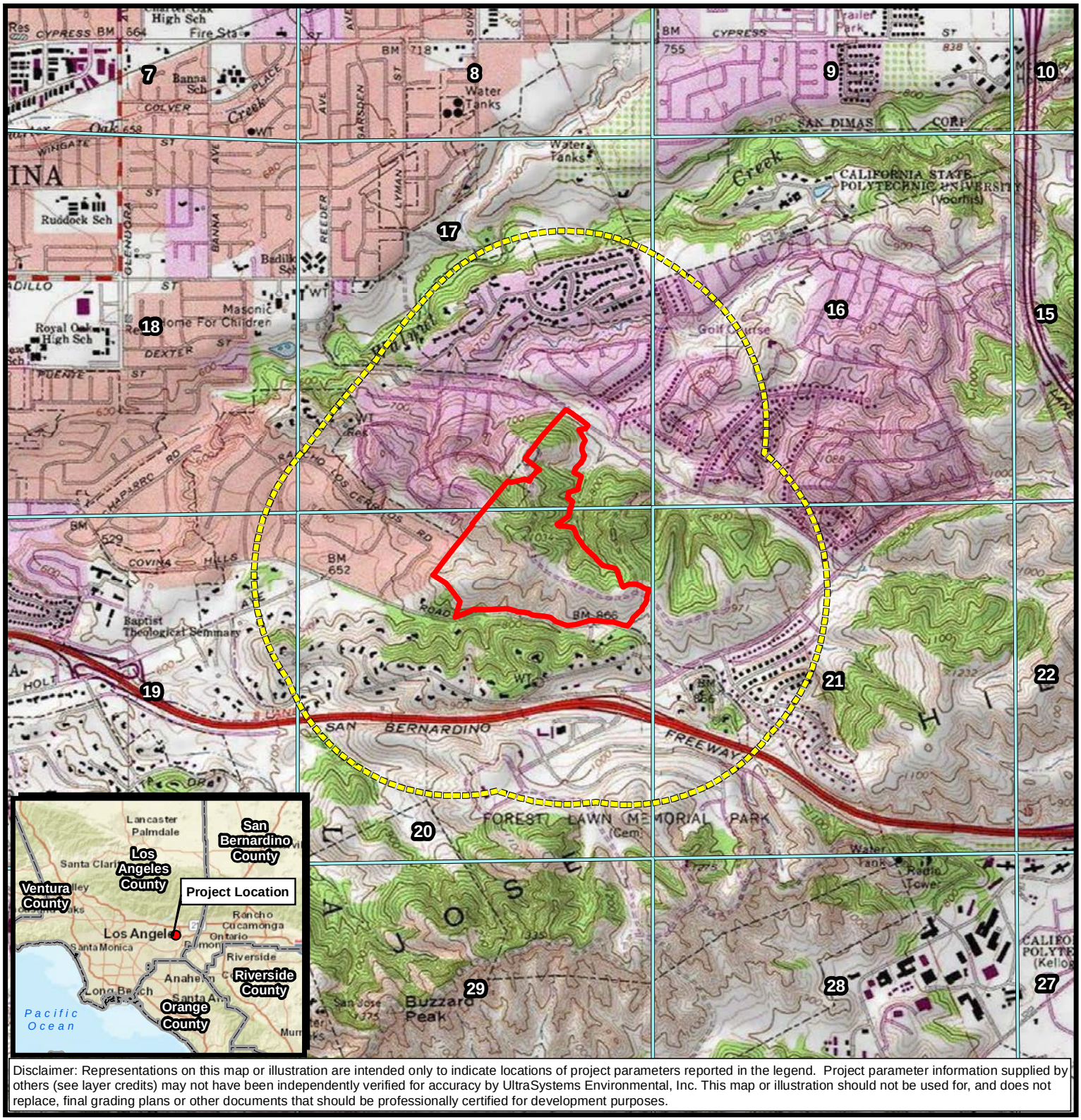
Legend

Project Boundary

San Dimas MCTA

Project Vicinity
Figure 3

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Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_4_5_Topo_2022_02_10.mxd

February 10, 2022

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Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

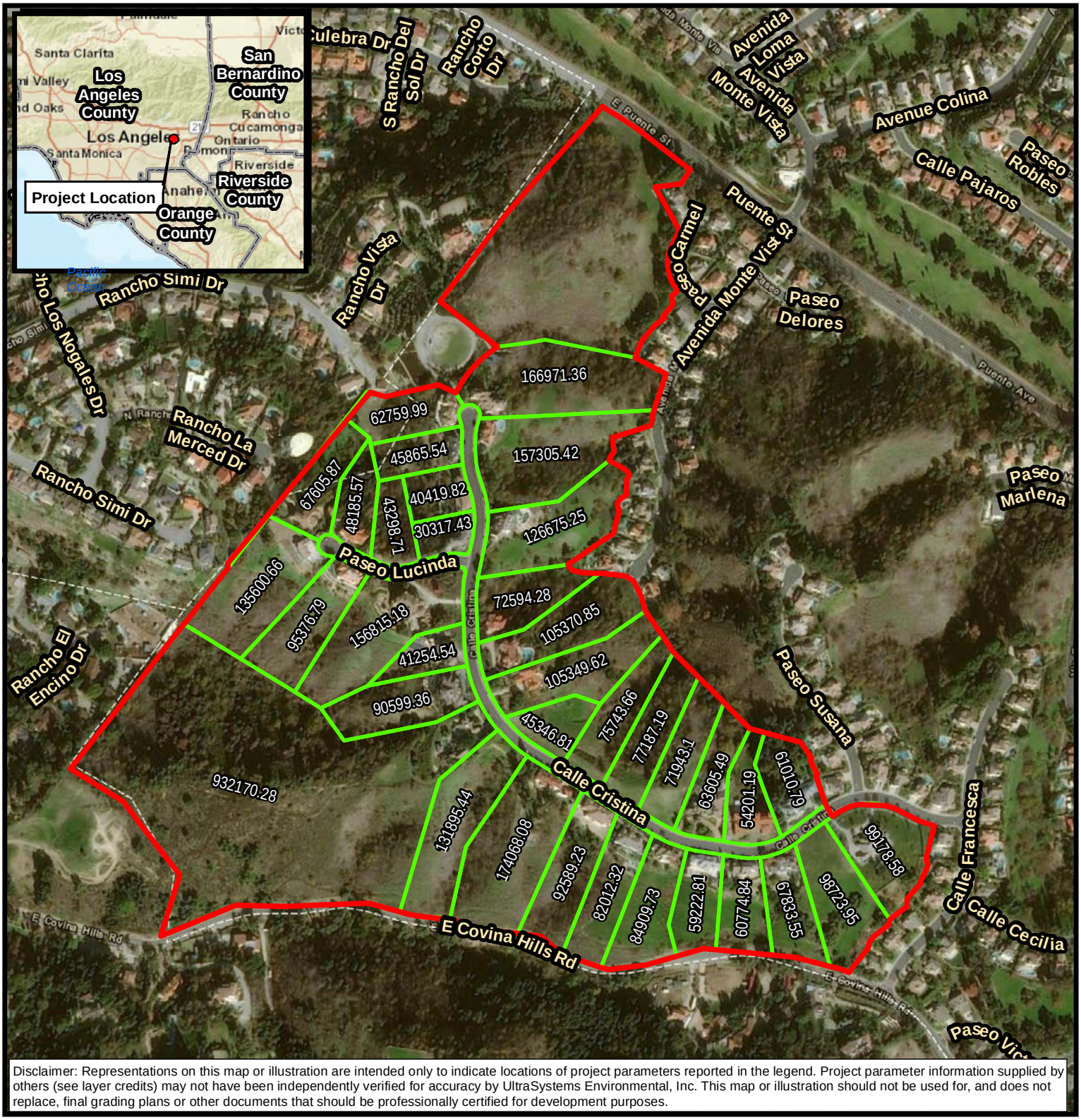
San Dimas MCTA

USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map

Figure 4

USGS Quadrangle: San Dimas
Township: 1S Range: 9W
Sections:17,20

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April 20, 2022

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:6,000

N

0 250 500 Feet

0 70 140 Meters

Legend

Project Boundary

Project Parcel (sqft)

San Dimas MCTA

Parcel Map

Figure 5

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San Dimas
MCTA

Legend

Project Boundary

500ft Biological Study Area

Soil Map Unit

1007-Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

1141-Zaca-Apollo, warm complex 20 to 55 percent slopes

1232-Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced

Key Map



0 225 450 Feet

0 60 120 Meters

N

Scale: 1:5,400

USDA Soils

Figure 6

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September 29, 2022

San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundry
- 2-Mile Radius

Common Name, Scientific Name

- California Walnut Woodland
- Plummer's mariposa-lily, *Calochortus plummerae*
- Walnut Forest
- Chaparral ragwort, *Senecio aphanactis*
- Intermediate mariposa-lily, *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius*
- Many-stemmed dudleya, *Dudleya multicaulis*

Key Map



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

N

Scale: 1:31,680

CNDDB Known Occurrences Plant Species and Habitats

Figure 7

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September 30, 2022

San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundry
- 2-Mile Radius

Common Name, Scientific Name

- American badger, *Taxidea*
- Arroyo chub, *Gila orcuttii*
- Coastal California gnatcatcher, *Polioptila californica californica*
- Coastal whiptail, *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*
- Merlin, *Falco columbarius*
- Pallid bat, *Antrozous pallidus*
- Pocketed free-tailed bat, *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*
- Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*
- Western mastiff bat, *Eumops perotis californicus*

Key Map



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

N

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

Scale: 1:31,680

CNDDB Known Occurrences Wildlife Species and Habitat

Figure 8

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September 30, 2022

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)
- California sagebrush - black sage scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Coast prickly pear scrub
- Developed/Ornamental
- Pepper tree groves
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N

Scale: 1:4,200

Land Cover Overview Map

Figure 9

Page 1 of 6

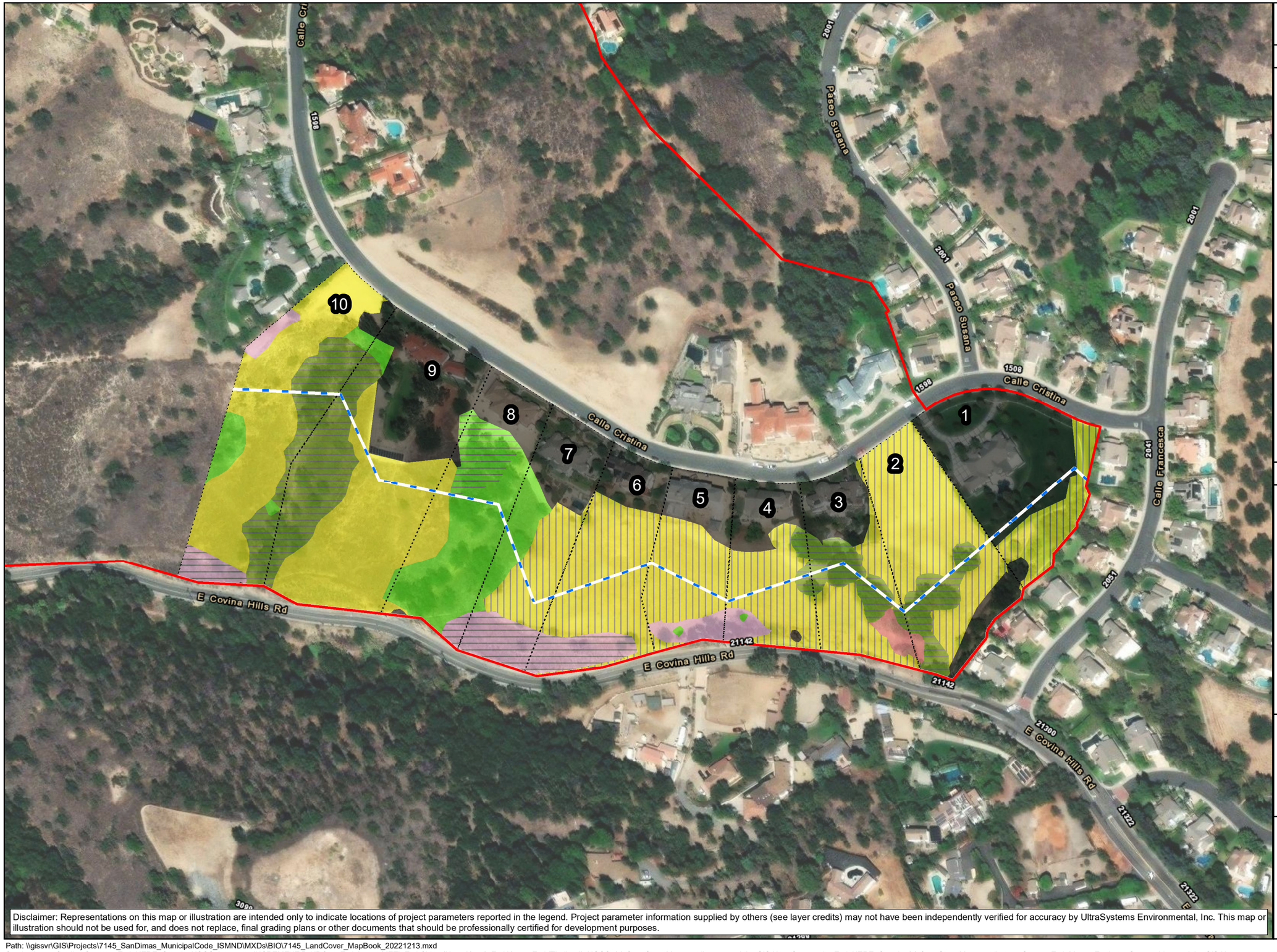
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December 12, 2022



San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

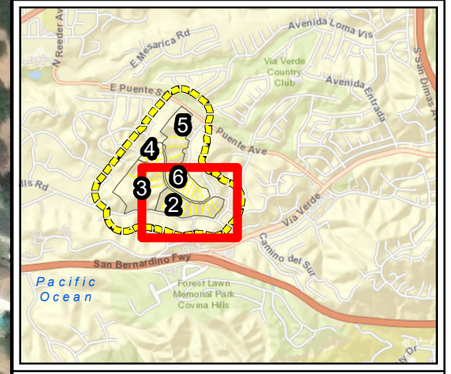
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Coast prickly pear scrub
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

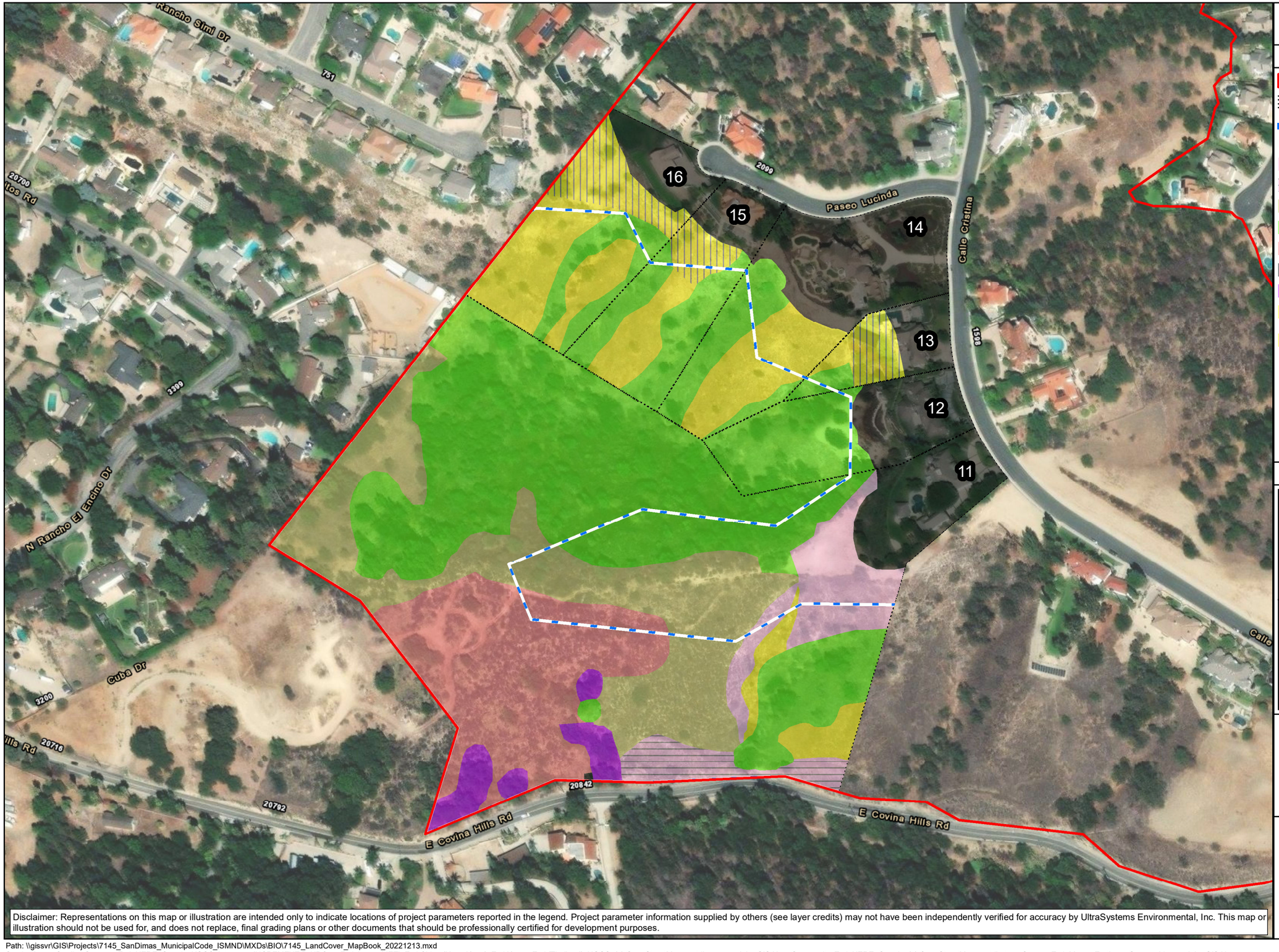
Land Cover
Figure 9a
Page 2 of 6

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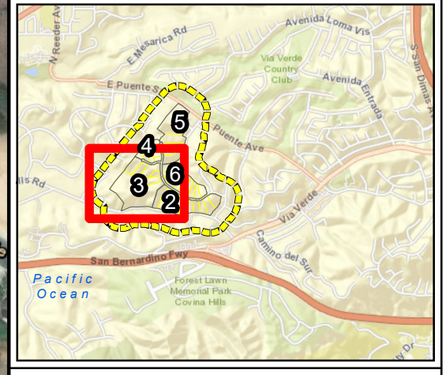
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)
- California sagebrush - black sage scrub
- California walnut groves
- Coast prickly pear scrub
- Developed/Ornamental
- Pepper tree groves
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

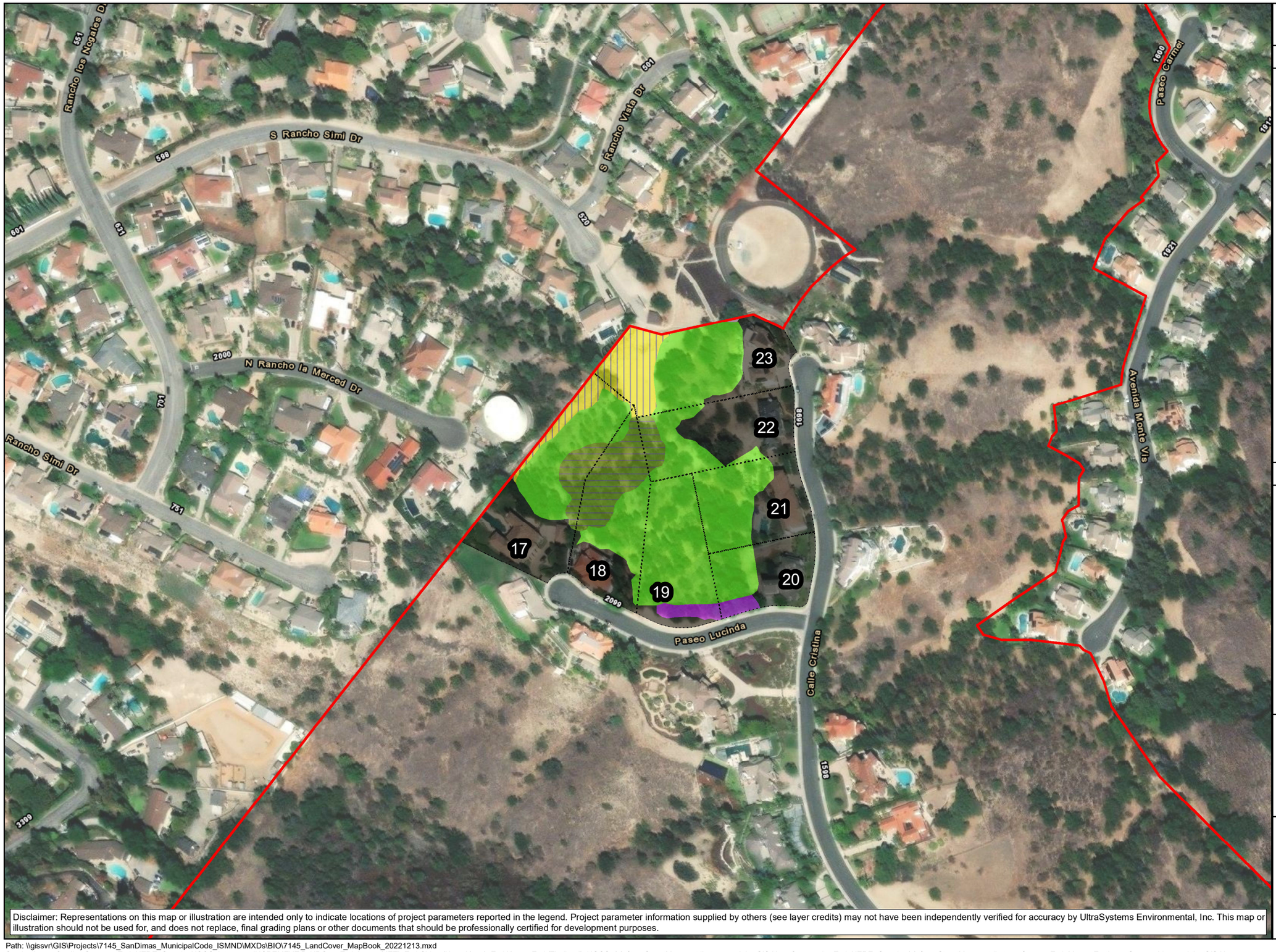
Land Cover
Figure 9b
Page 3 of 6

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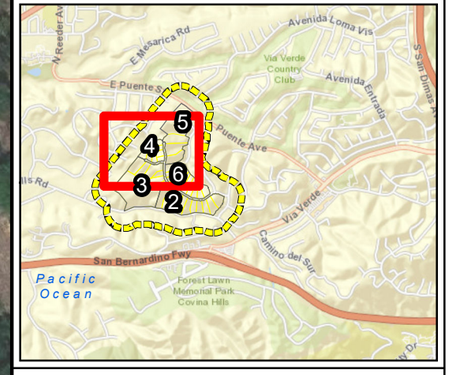
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Pepper tree groves
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

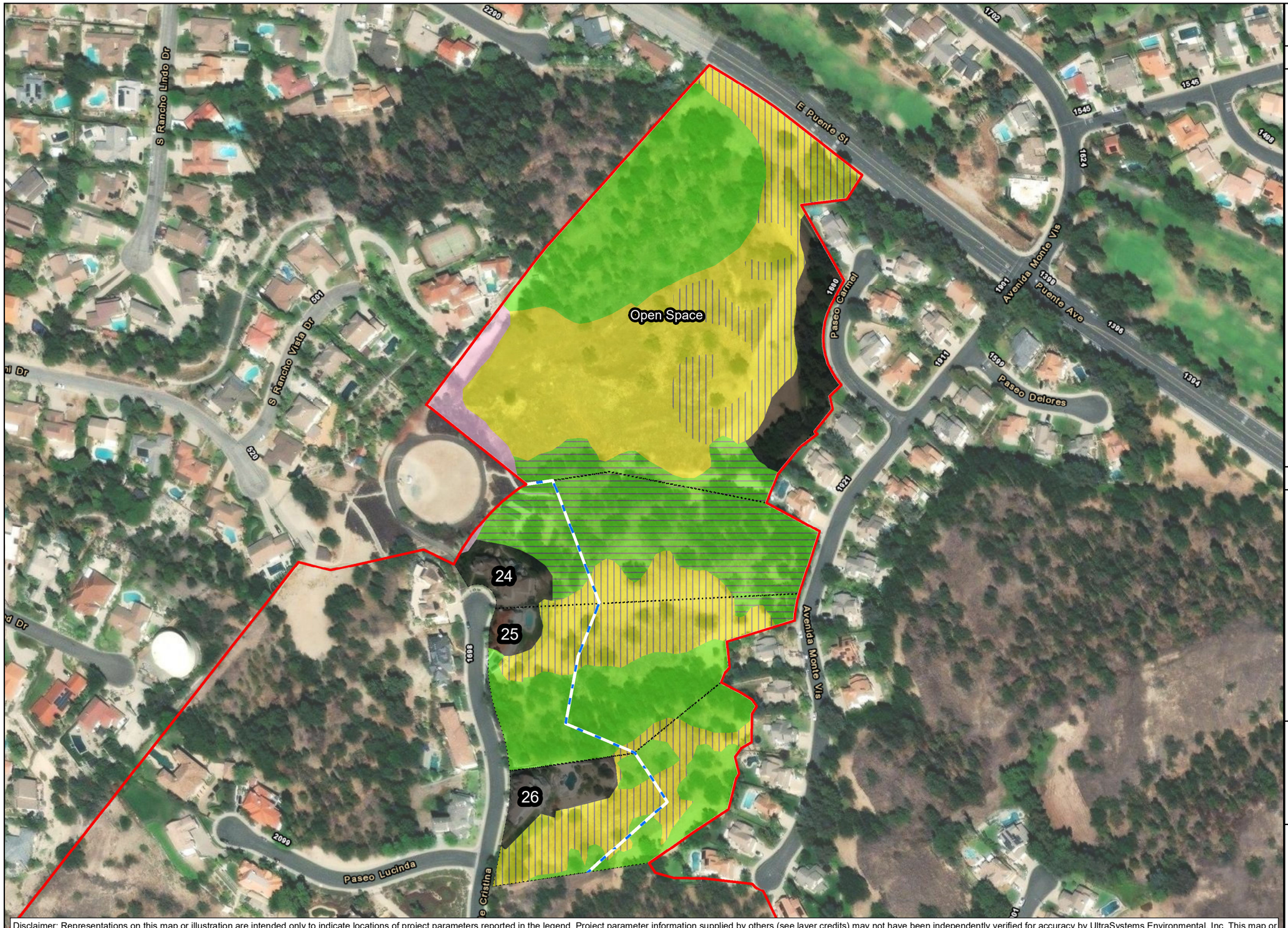
Scale: 1:2,400

Land Cover
Figure 9c
Page 4 of 6

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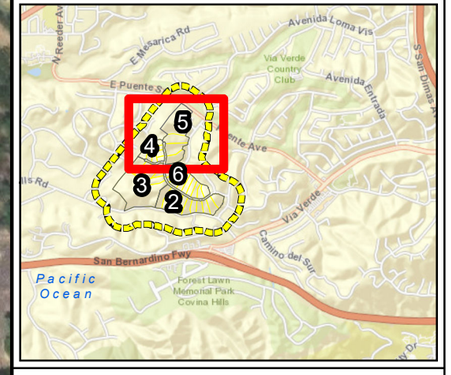
Legend

- 7145_OpenSpaceParcel
- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

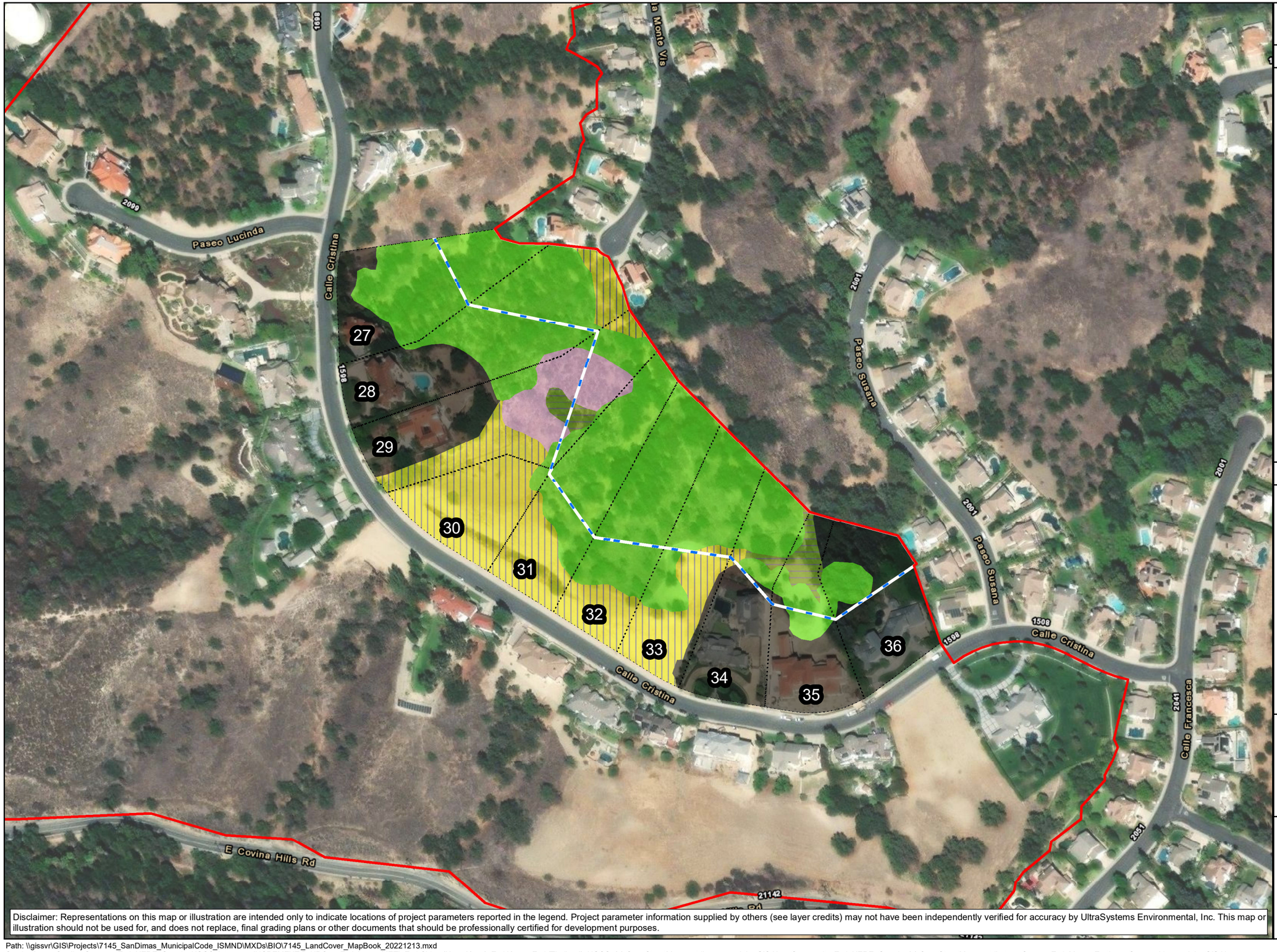
Land Cover
Figure 9d

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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

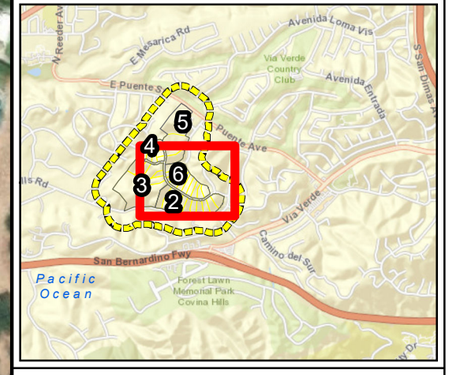
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

Land Cover
Figure 9e
Page 6 of 6

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December 12, 2022

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
- 20ft Grading Area Extension (MCTA, 1,000cuyd)
- Remaining Parcel (extension to CE Boundary)
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California sagebrush - black sage scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Coast prickly pear scrub
- Developed/Ornamental
- Pepper tree groves
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N

Scale: 1:4,200

Land Cover Impacts Overview Map

Figure 10

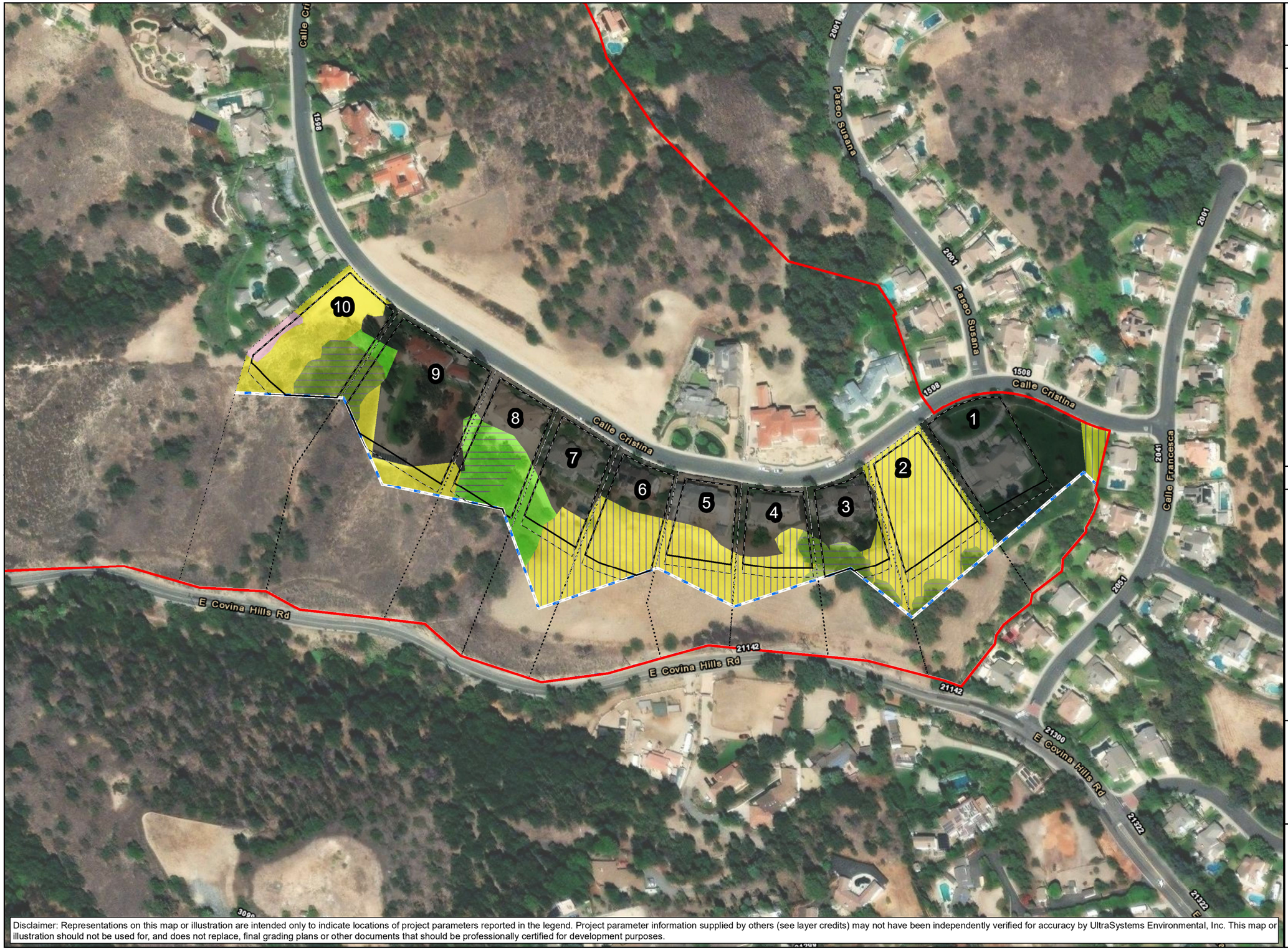
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December 13, 2022



San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

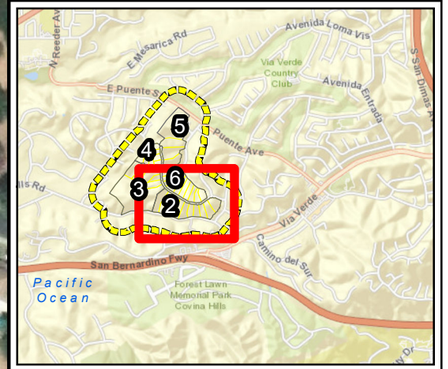
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
- 20ft Grading Area Extension (MCTA, 1,000cuyd)
- Remaining Parcel (extension to CE Boundary)
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

Land Cover Impacts
Figure 10a
Page 2 of 6

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December 13, 2022

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

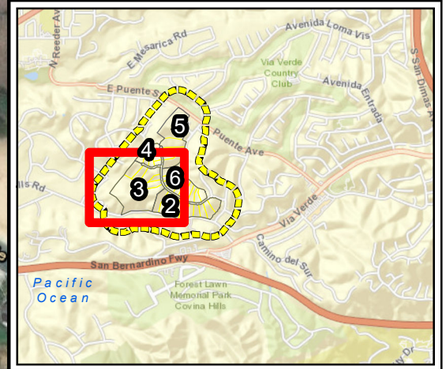
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
- 20ft Grading Area Extension (MCTA, 1,000cuyd)
- Remaining Parcel (extension to CE Boundary)
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California sagebrush - black sage scrub
- California walnut groves
- Coast prickly pear scrub
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

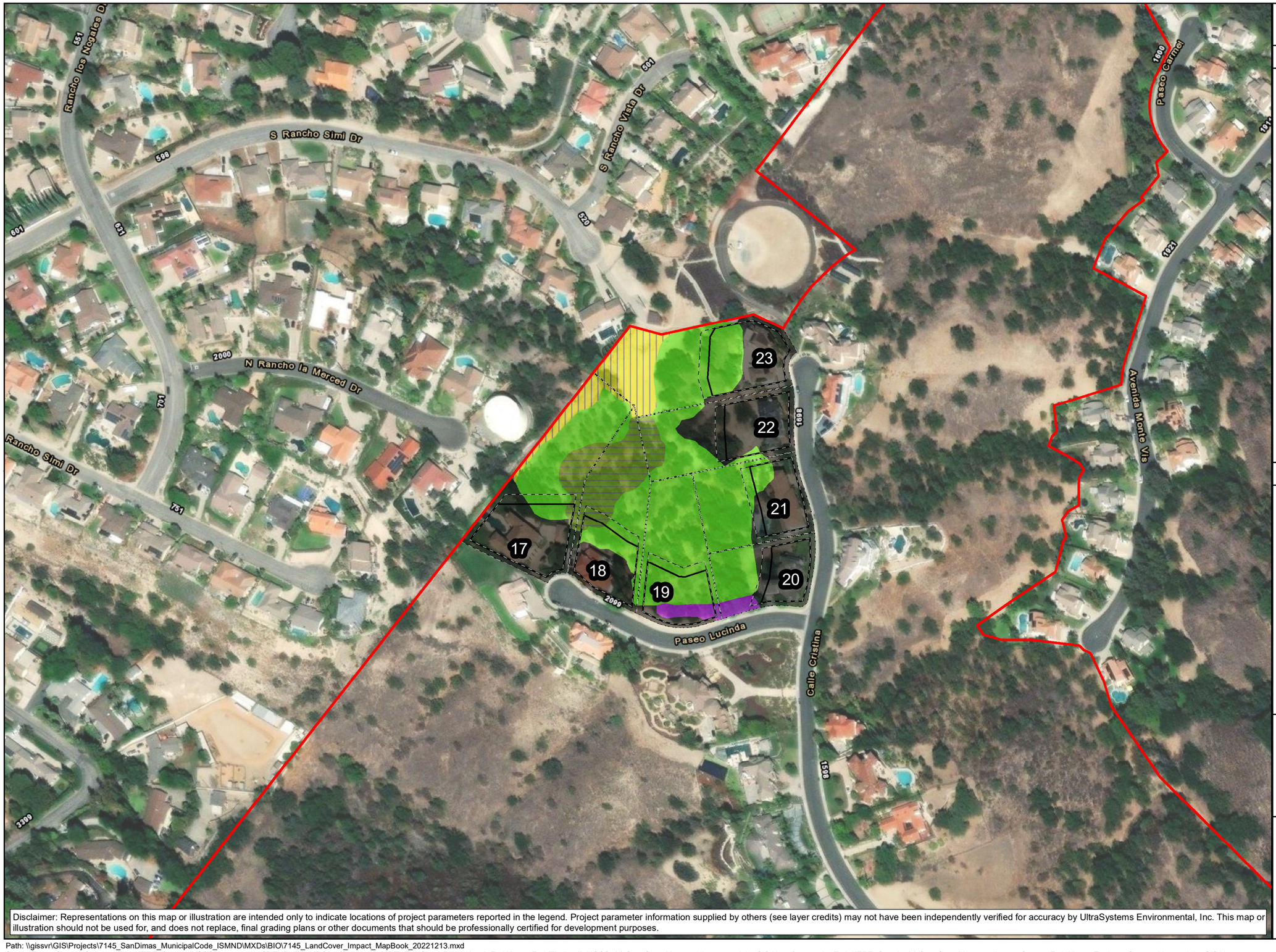
Land Cover Impacts
Figure 10b
Page 3 of 6

UltraSystems
environmental • management • planning

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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

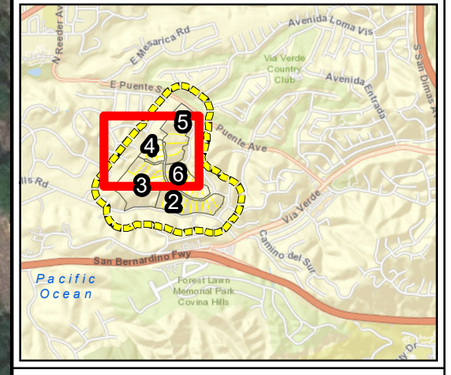
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
- 20ft Grading Area Extension (MCTA, 1,000cuyd)
- Remaining Parcel (extension to CE Boundary)

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Pepper tree groves
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

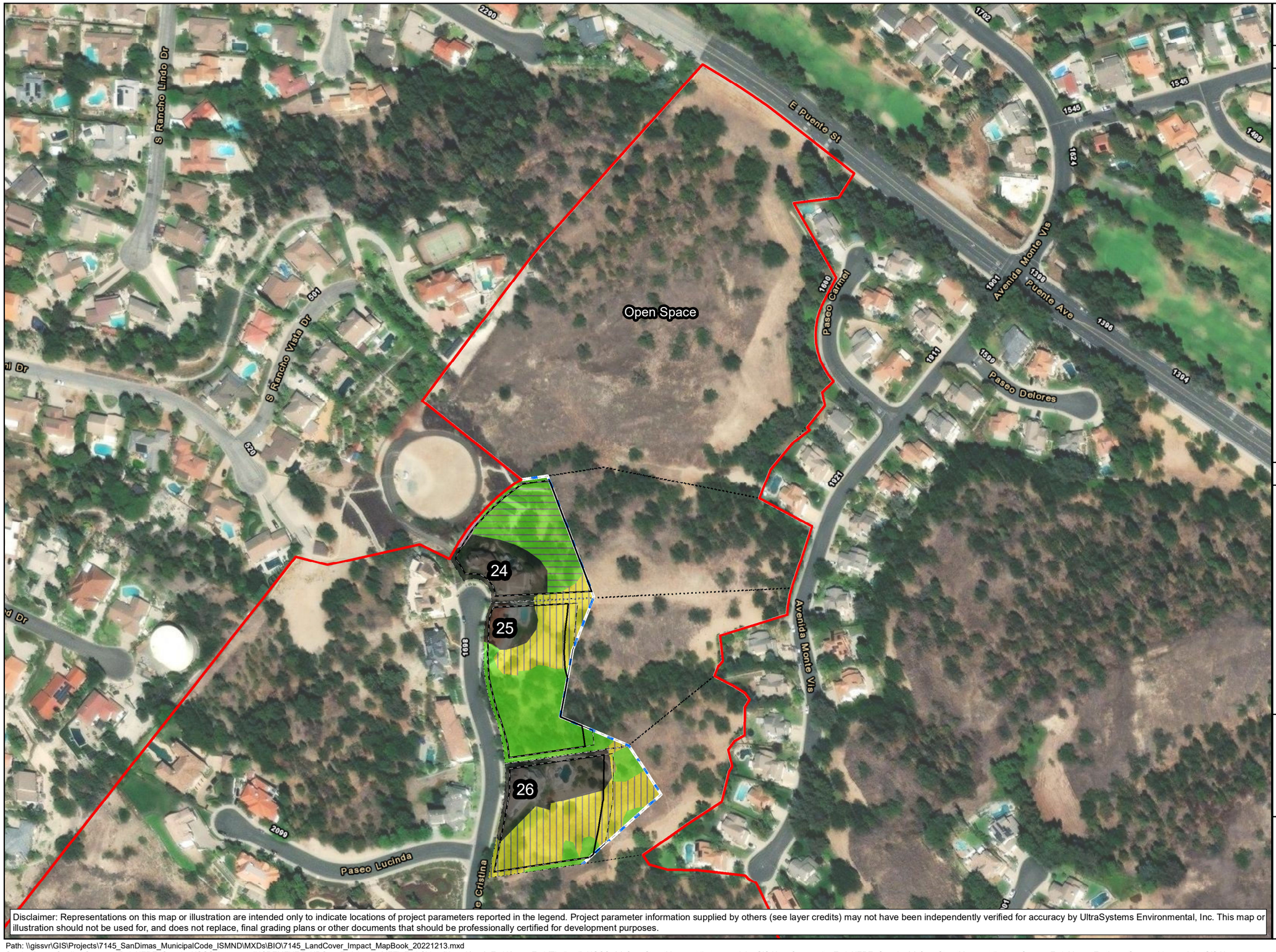
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Land Cover Impacts
Figure 10c

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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

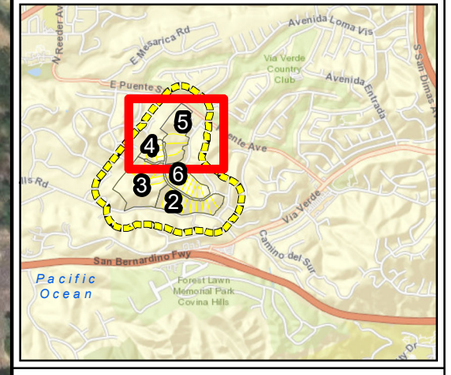
Legend

- 7145_OpenSpaceParcel
- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
- 20ft Grading Area Extension (MCTA, 1,000cuyd)
- Remaining Parcel (extension to CE Boundary)
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

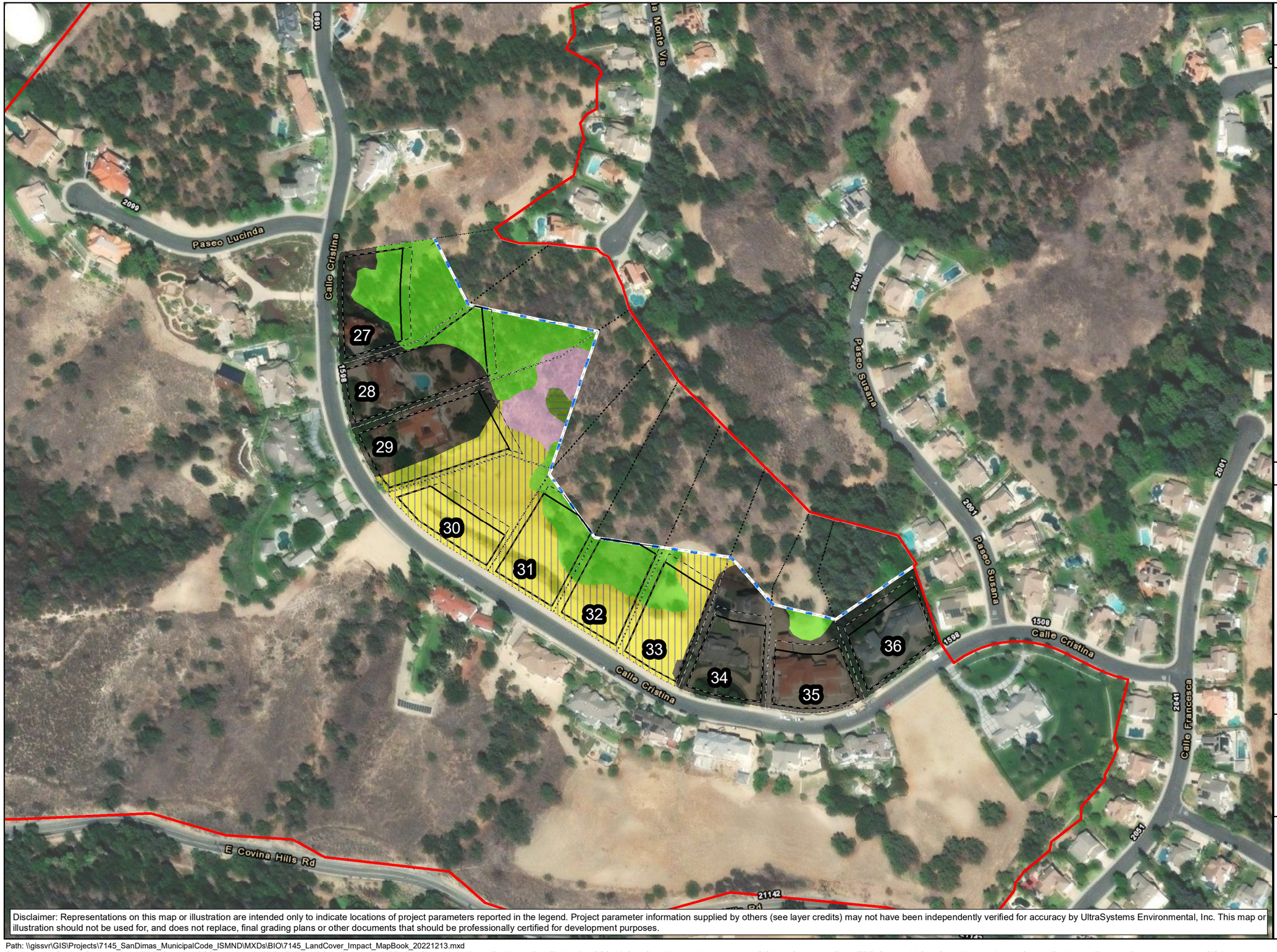
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Land Cover Impacts
Figure 10d
Page 5 of 6

UltraSystems
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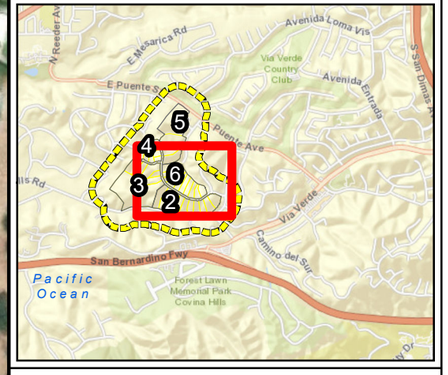
Legend

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Land Cover

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- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

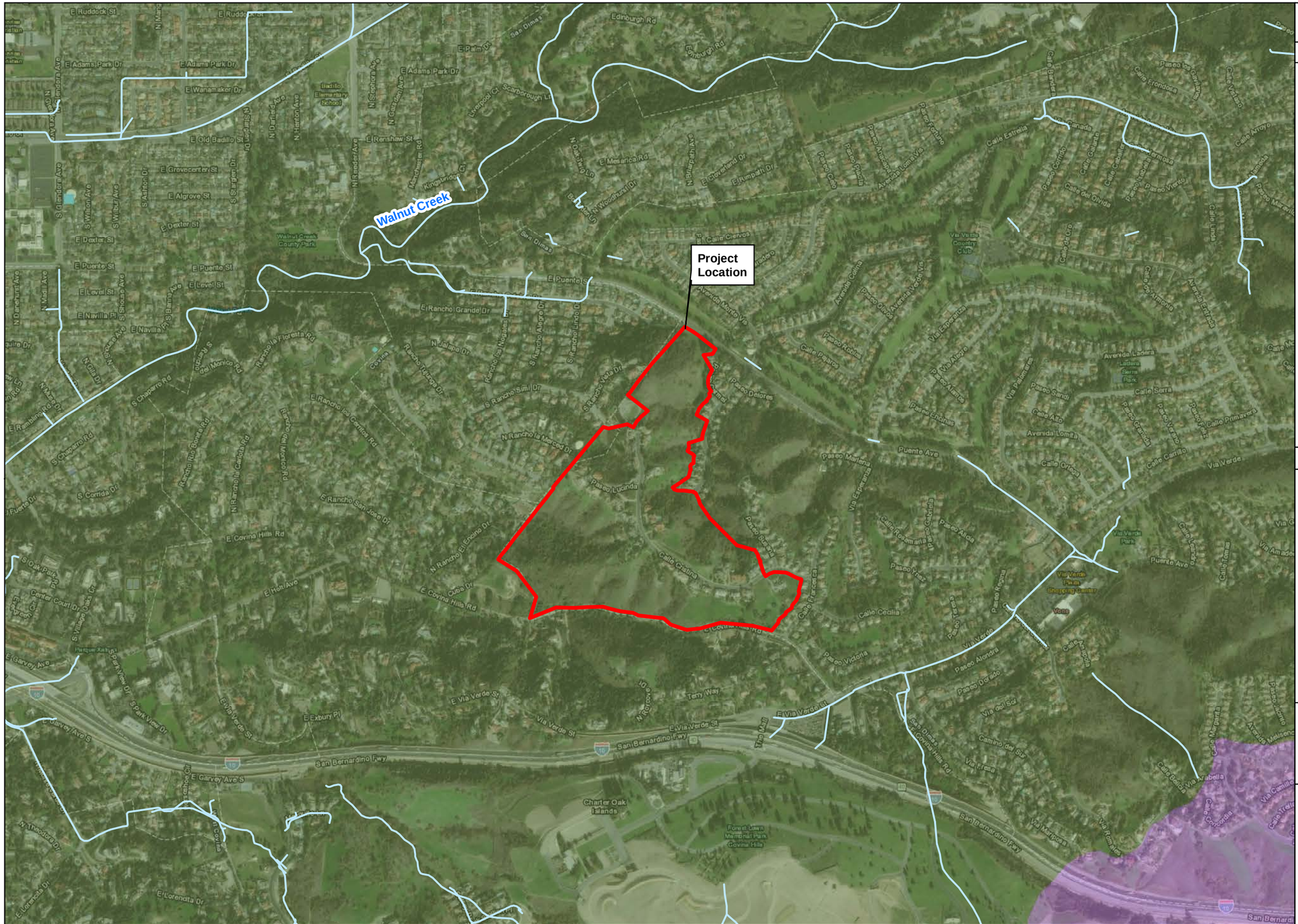
Land Cover Impacts
Figure 10e
Page 6 of 6

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December 13, 2022


Walnut Creek
Project Location
E Ruddock St
E Adams Park Dr
E Wanamaker Dr
E Old Badillo St
E Gravescenter St
E Algrove St
E Dexter St
E Puente St
E Level St
E Navilla Pl
E Rancho Grande Dr
E Rancho Rio Vista Rd
E Rancho San Jose Dr
E Covina Hills Rd
E Garvey Ave S
E Via Verde St
San Bernardino Fwy
Charter Oak Islands
Edinburgh Rd
E Mesarica Rd
E Rimpath Dr
Calle Ciervos
Avenida Monte Vis
Calle Pastos
Avenida Ladera
Calle Serra
Puente Ave
Calle Ortega
Via Verde
Paseo Lucinda
Calle Catalina
Calle Cecilia
Paseo Victoria
Paseo Alcira
Paseo Dolores
Paseo Buena
Paseo Alcazar
Paseo Alondra
Paseo Ocaso
Via Del Sol
Camino del Sur
Via Teresa
Via Mariposa
Via Rosalen
Via Verde Park
Via Verde Shopping Center
Via Mejia
Via Mateo
Via Mill
Via Esperanza
Via Palmerez
Via Alicia
Via Isabella
Calle Bellota
Calle Cordoba
Calle Arroyo
Calle Estrella
Calle Linda
Calle Frondosa
Calle Barbara
Calle Del Oriente
Calle Del Onyda
Calle Del Cielo
Calle Del Prado
Calle Del Arroyo
Paseo Verano
Paseo Primavera
Paseo Grande
Paseo Canyon
Paseo Cerro
Paseo Frente
Paseo Aventura
Paseo Del Prado
Paseo Del Cielo
Paseo Del Arroyo
Paseo Del Verano
Paseo Del Primavera
Paseo Del Grande
Paseo Del Canyon
Paseo Del Cerro
Paseo Del Frente
Paseo Del

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Drainages

- Culvert
- Catchbasin
- Ribbon Drain
- Drainage (assessed from
- Underground Culvert
- Open Channel

USFWS NWI Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Riparian Wetland Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
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- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)
- California sagebrush - black sage scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Coast prickly pear scrub
- Developed/Ornamental
- Pepper tree groves
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N

Scale: 1:4,200

Bio Constarints Impacts Overview Map
Figure 12
Page 1 of 6

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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Drainages
- Culvert
- Catchbasin
- Ribbon Drain
- Drainage (assessed from
- Underground Culvert
- Open Channel

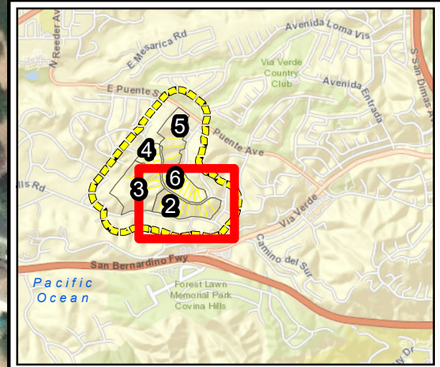
USFWS NWI Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Riparian Wetland Type
- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Legend
- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
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- Conservation Easement

Land Cover
- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

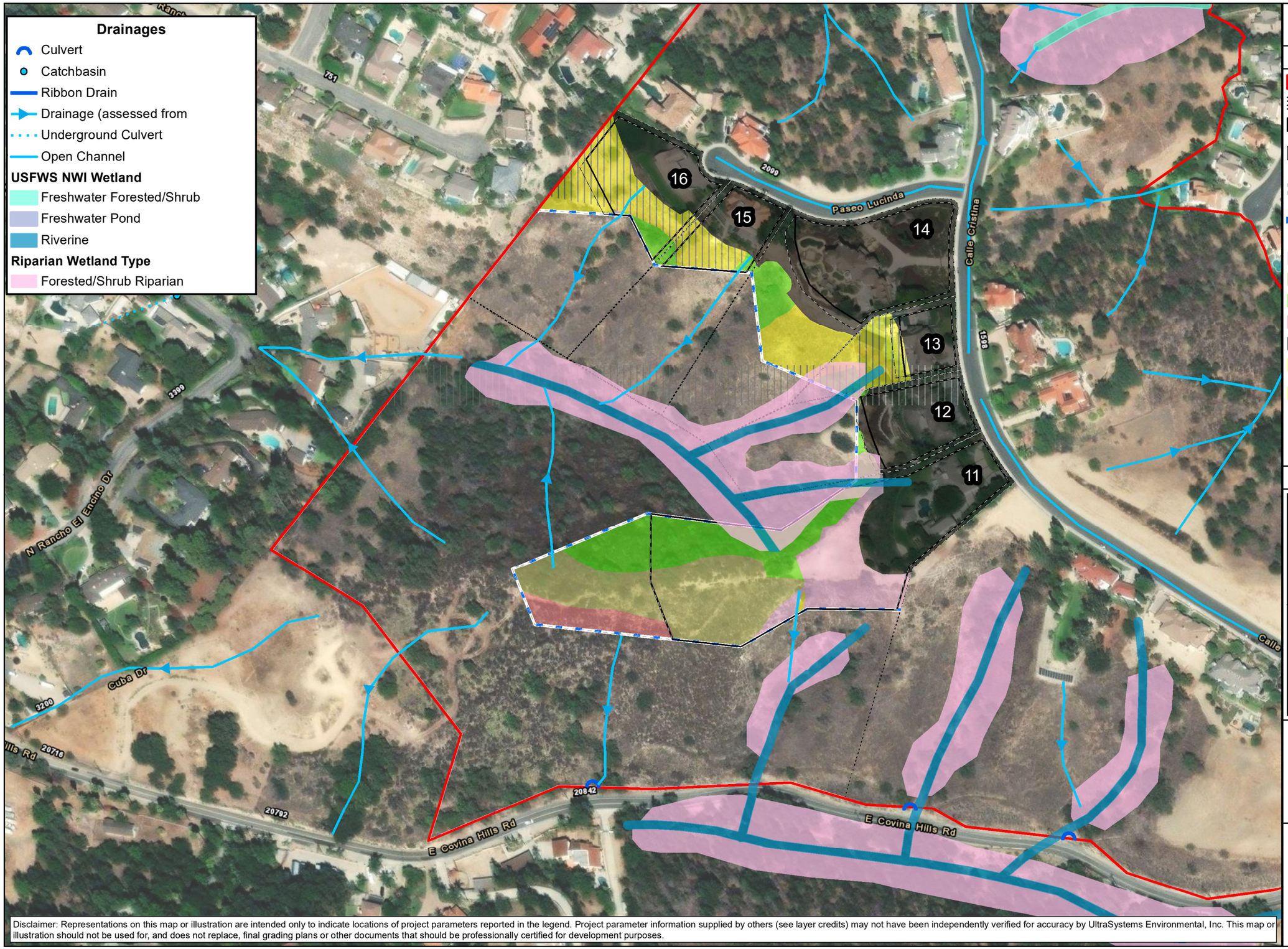
Bio Constraints Impacts
Figure 12a
Page 2 of 6

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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

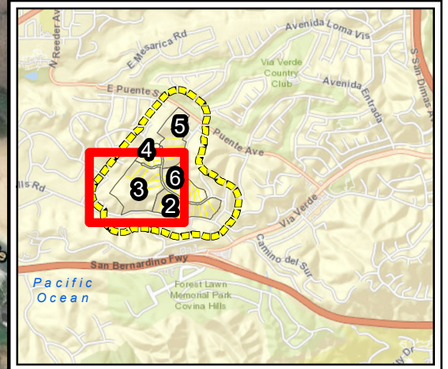
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
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- Remaining Parcel (extension to CE Boundary)
- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California sagebrush - black sage scrub
- California walnut groves
- Coast prickly pear scrub
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

Bio Constraints Impacts
Figure 12b

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December 13, 2022

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Drainages
- Culvert
- Catchbasin
- Ribbon Drain
- Drainage (assessed from
- Underground Culvert
- Open Channel

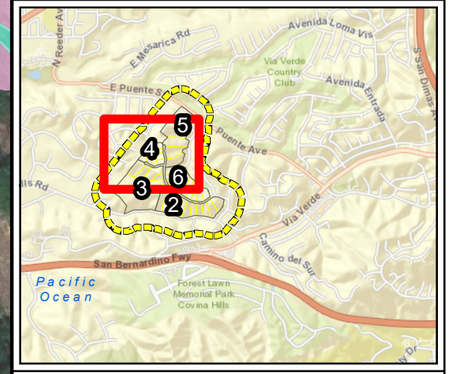
USFWS NWI Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Riparian Wetland Type
- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Legend
- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage (existing allowance)
- 20ft Grading Area Extension (MCTA, 1,000cuyd)
- Remaining Parcel (extension to CE Boundary)

Land Cover
- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Pepper tree groves
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

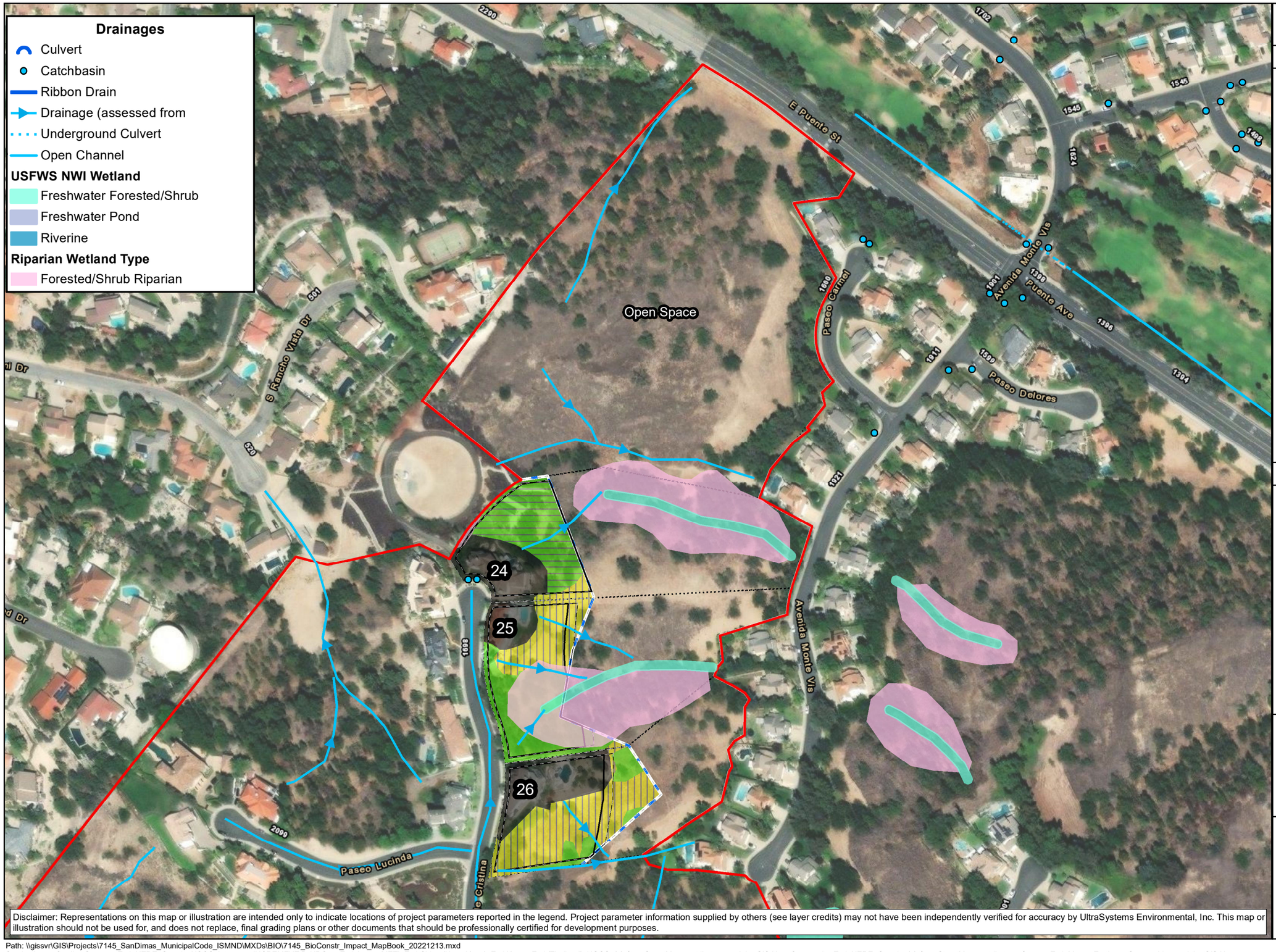
Bio Constraints Impacts
Figure 12c
Page 4 of 6

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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

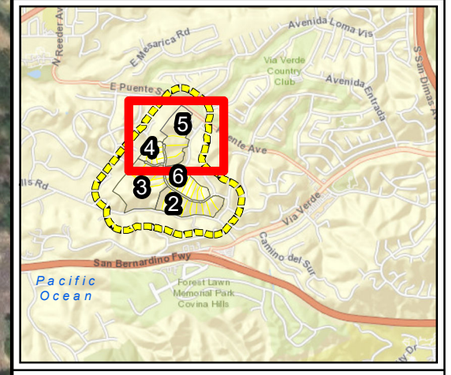
Legend

- 7145_OpenSpaceParcel
- Project Boundary
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- Conservation Easement

Land Cover

- California buckwheat scrub
- California walnut groves
- California walnut groves (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

Scale: 1:2,400

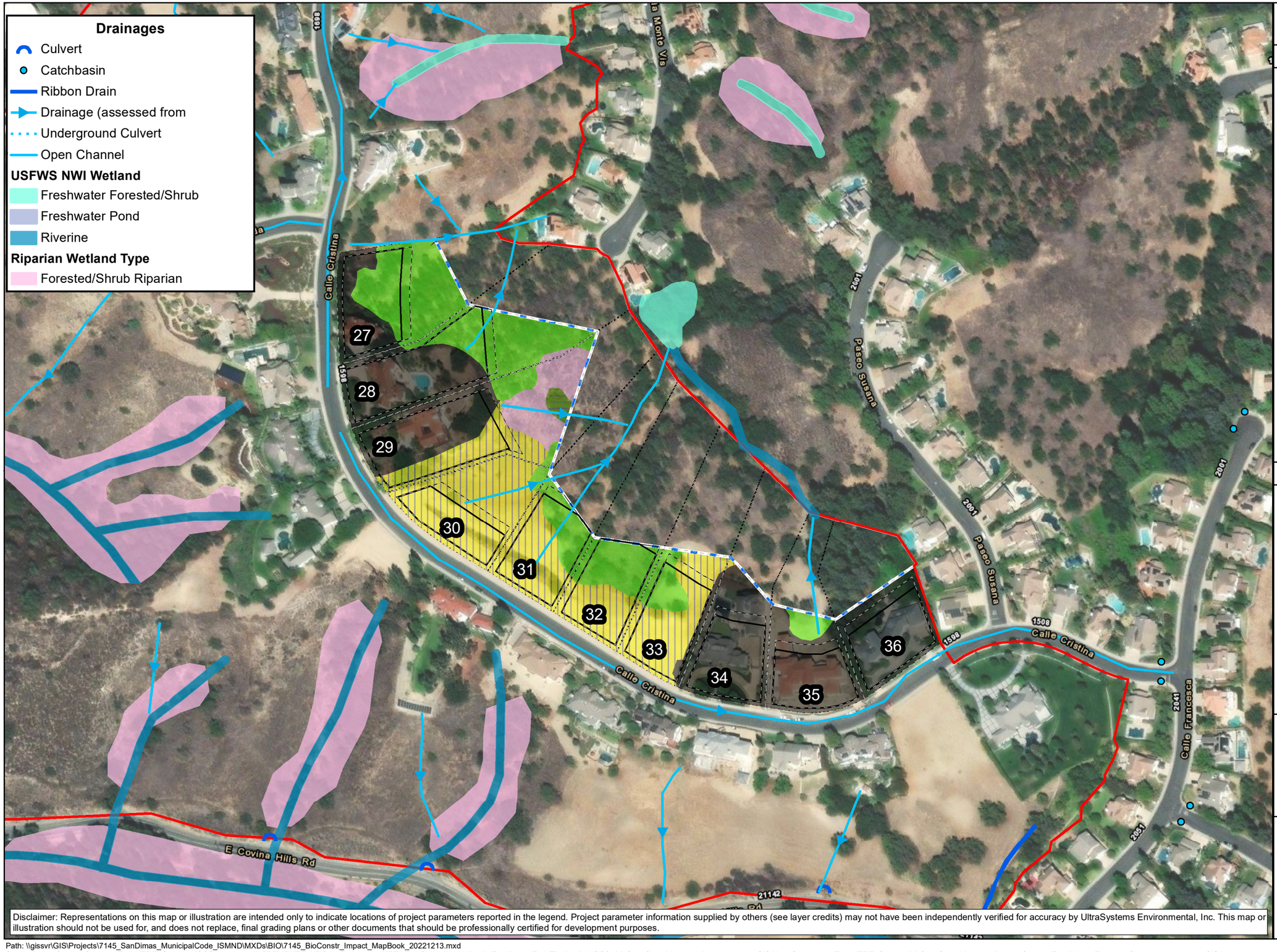
Bio Constraints Impacts
Figure 12d
Page 5 of 6

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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

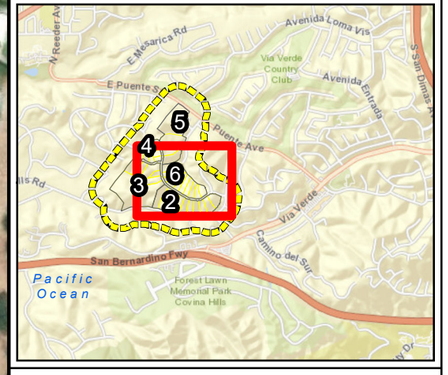
Legend

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Land Cover

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- Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)
- Developed/Ornamental
- Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)

Key Map



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N

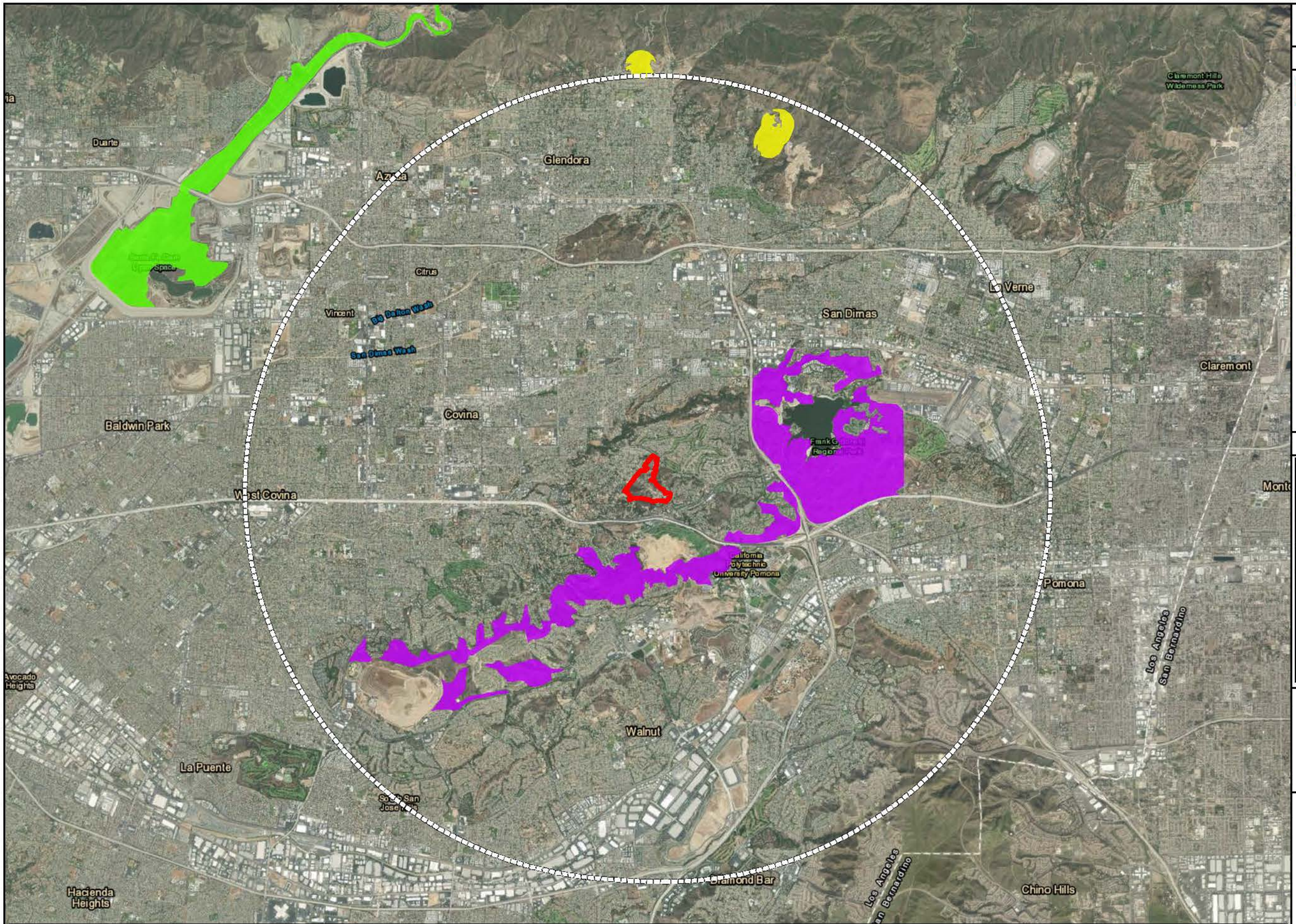
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Bio Constraints Impacts
Figure 12e
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San Dimas
MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- 5-Mile Radius

USFWS Critical Habitat

- Coastal California gnatcatcher, *Polioptila californica californica*
- Southwestern willow flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii extimus*
- Thread-leaved brodiaea, *Brodiaea filifolia*

Key Map



0 0.625 1.25 Miles

N

Scale: 1:79,200

0 0.6 1.2 Kilometers

USFWS Critical Habitats

Figure 13

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September 29, 2022

San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- 5-Mile Radius
- Natural Landscape Block
- Essential Connectivity Area
- Small Natural Areas
- Potential Riparian Connections

LINKAGE TYPE, NAME

- Choke-point, Puente Chino Hills
- Missing Link, San Gabriel River
- Linkage Network of the California Desert

Key Map



0 0.625 1.25 Miles

0 0.6 1.2 Kilometers

N

Scale: 1:79,200

CDFW Wildlife Corridors

Figure 14

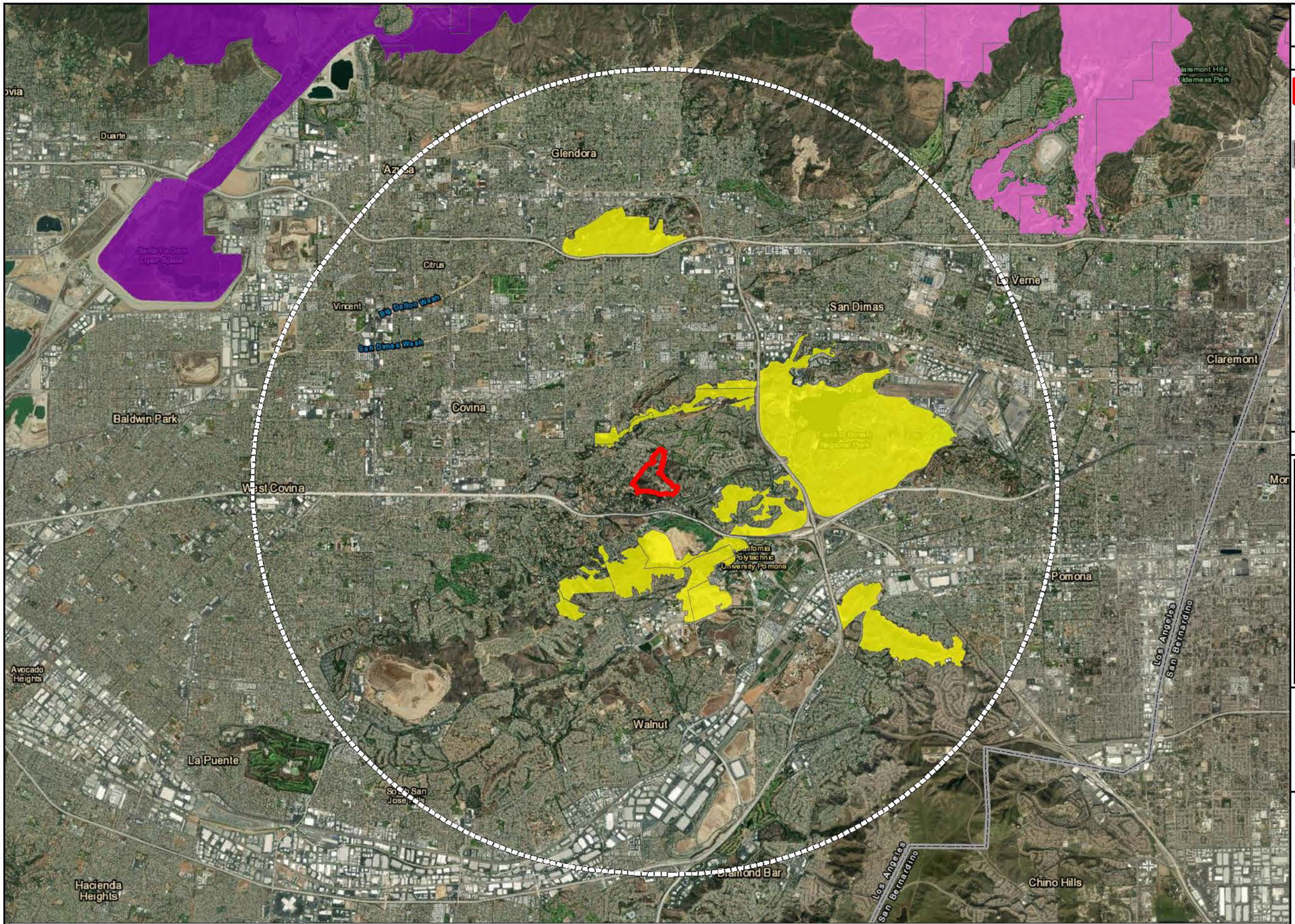
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March 02, 2022

Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\BIO\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_4_4_Wildlife_Corridors_2022_03_02.mxd

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community; Spencer, W.D., P. Beier, K. Penrod, K. Winters, C. Paulman, H. Rustigian-Romsos, J. Strittholt, M. Parisi, and A. Pettler. 2010. California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, California Department of Fish and Game, and Federal Highways Administration; BIOS , 2008-2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022



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San Dimas
MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- 5-Mile Radius
- County Boundary

Significant Ecological Areas

- East San Gabriel Valley
- San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash
- San Gabriel Canyon

Key Map



0 0.625 1.25 Miles

0 0.6 1.2 Kilometers

N

Scale: 1:79,200

Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)

Figure 15

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Path: \\gissvr\GIS\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\BIO\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_4_4_SEA_2022_09_29.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community; Los Angeles County, 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

September 29, 2022



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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- Conservation Easement

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N

Scale: 1:4,200

Residential Lots and Associated Assessors Parcel Numbers (APNs)

Figure 16

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Path: \\gissvr\GIS\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\BIO\7145_APN_20221214.mxd
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December 14, 2022

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL OCCURRENCE DETERMINATION

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitat	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and State Rare Plants: Plants with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.								
Berberis nevinii (=Mahonia nevinii)	Nevin's barberry	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: two habitat types- alluvial scrub community, chaparral community Soils: alluvial scrub community it grows on sandy and gravelly substrates along the margins of dry washes, chaparral community, it grows on steep, north-facing slopes with coarse soils and rocky slopes Bloom Period: February to June	229 – 2,706	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur**. There are some sandy-loam soils in the BSA, which could potentially create suitable consitions to support this species. In addition, the BSA contains steep slopes and contains chaparral habitat.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia (=Brand's phacelia)	FC, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: open areas in coastal dunes and coastal scrub Soils: sandy openings, sandy benches, dunes, sandy washes, or flood plains of rivers Bloom Period: March to June	3 – 1,312	No	Yes	Yes	**No potential to occur**. The soils of the project site and the BSA are not sandy. The BSA does not occur In a sandy wash or dune.
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea (=threadleaf clusterlily)	FT, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: gentle hillsides, valleys, and floodplains in semi-alkaline mudflats, vernal pools, mesic southern needlegrass grasslands, mixed native-nonnative grasslands and alkali grasslands plant communities Soils: clay to fine sand Bloom Period: March to June	82 – 3,674	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The soils of the project site are fine and contain some clay. USFWS-Critical Habitat for this species is located approximately 4.5 miles from the project site.
Sensitive Plants: These plants have no official status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.								
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: meadows and seeps along streams and seepage areas Bloom Period: January to September	164 – 2,001	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA support marginally suitable habitat (seeps and other wet areas) required by this species. Drainages in the BSA are ephemeral.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum (=Gnaphalium leucocephalum)	white rabbit-tobacco	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub and riparian woodlands; sandy or gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms Soils: sandy and gravelly sites Bloom Period: (July) August to November (December)	0 – 6,888	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** . The soils of the BSA are somewhat sandy although also contain significant clay and loam components, and the sloping topography of the project site could cause presence of enough water to support this species, especially at the points of lowest elevation and in the drainages. In addition, the BSA contails coastal scrub and cismontane woodlands which create suitable habitat to support this species.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort (=rayless ragwort)	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: rocky limestone slopes and washes in pinyon and juniper woodlands (carbonate) Bloom Period: January to April (May)	49 – 2,624	No	Yes	Yes	**No potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain pinyon-juniper woodlands; a natural community in which this species is typically associated or carbonate soils.

Symphyotrichum greatae (=Aster greatae)	Greata's aster	CRPR: 1B.3	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: mesic canyons of broad leafed upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands Bloom Period: June to October	984 – 6,593	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA supports suitable habitat (riparian woodlands) required for this species. The majority of the documented observations of this species within the vicinity of the BSA occur in the Angeles National Forest.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	CRPR: 4.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral and coastal sage scrub often around rock outcrops Soils: dry soils Bloom Period: January to July	3 – 2,903	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA provides some areas of suitable coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat, particularly at Areas 4 & 5, to support this species.
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: pinyon and juniper woodlands on dry rocky slopes and ridges of oak and pine woodlands in arid mountain ranges Bloom Period: February to May	1,968 – 7,216	No	No	Yes	**No potential to occur.** The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: coastal bluff scrub; on coastal dunes; and on ridge tops Soils: clay soils and alkaline low places Bloom Period: March to October	10 – 1,508	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur**. The project area does not contain coastal dunes, which are habitat types in which this species is typically found, However, the project area consists primarily of Zaca-Apollo soils, which have a significant amount of clay (Zaca). Soils of the project site are consistent with those preferred by this species.
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	CRPR: 3.1	Lifeform: annual rhizomatous herb Habitats: meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline) and alluvial riparian scrub Soils: silty loam and alkaline soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: March to September	98 - 705	No	Yes	Yes	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable habitat (wetlands and seeps) required for this species. Drainages in the BSA are ephemeral.
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa	Peruvian dodder	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual parasitic vine Habitats: freshwater marshes and swamps Bloom Period: July to October	49 - 918	No	Yes	Yes	**No potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain marshes or swamps that would be necessary to support this species.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. crebrifolia	San Gabriel River dudleya	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: steep cliff faces Soils: granitic soils within chaparral Bloom Period: April to July	902 – 1,499	No	Yes	Yes	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable habitat (cliff faces, chaparral) required for this species.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: barrens, rocky places, and ridgelines as well as thinly vegetated openings in chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands, and coastal sage scrub Soils: clay soils, heavy soils, often clay Bloom Period: April to July	49 – 2,591	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur**. The BSA contains suitable clay soils to support this species, particularly in Area 5 of the plannng area. The BSA contains some vegetated openings in chaparral, therefore providing suitable habitat for this species.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom (=mountain sidalcea)	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: alkaline, mesic sites in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, Mojavean desert scrub, alkali playas, and brackish marshes. Usually in wetlands. Bloom Period: March to June	49 – 5,018	No	Yes	Yes	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable habitat (alkali playas, brackish marshes, wetlands) required for this species.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: sandy or rocky soils Bloom Period: April to June	902 – 4,002	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur**. The BSA contains chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands, both of which are suitable habitat types for this species. However, the soils of the project site and the BSA are fine-loamy and clay soils; the BSA does not contain the sandy, rocky soils necessary to support this species and therefore this species was determined to have a low potential to occur.

Horkelia cuneata var. puberula (=Horkelia cuneata ssp. puperula)	mesa horkelia	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: maritime chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands Soils: sandy or gravelly sites Bloom Period: February to September	230 – 2,657	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur**. There is some suitable cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitat in the BSA. The soils over most of the BSA contan sand components that could create suitable conditions for this species.
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial deciduous shrub Habitats: broad leafed upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forests Bloom Period: January to July	1,394 – 4,920	No	No	Yes	**No potential to occur.** The BSA is at a lowere elevation than the known elevation range for this species..
Cladium californicum	California sawgrass	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: meadows and seeps and alkaline or freshwater marshes and swamps Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: June to September	197 – 2,837	No	Yes	Yes	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable habitat (meadows and seeps, marshes, or swamps) required for this species..
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa lily	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: shaded foothill canyons often on grassy slopes within other habitat, chaparral and coastal scrub Bloom Period: March to June (November)	1,050 – 3,280	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The project area contains some grassy slopes and shaded areas.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	CRPR: 4.2	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and lower montane coniferous forests Soils: dry, rocky slopes and soils Bloom Period: May to July	328 – 5,576	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The project site contains some foothill grasslands that create low-quality suitable habitat for this species. The majority of the soils in the BSA are well-drained dry soils.
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius	intermediate mariposa lily (=Weeds mariposa lily)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: dry, rocky open slopes and rock outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral Bloom Period: May to July	344 – 2,804	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** There are recent observations of this species within a 2-mile radius of the project site. The BSA contains slopes and chaparral habitat that would create suitable conditions to support this species.
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	CRPR: 2B.1	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: mesic sites within chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), and riparian scrub Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: September to May	0 – 3,985	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA contains some areas of suitable habitat to support this species including chaparral and coastal scrub.

Legend and Notes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes: the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened plants is published in 50 CFR § 17.12.

- **FE** = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

- **FC** = federal candidate for listing: candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) Listing Codes: *tth* e CESA and NPPA are administered by CDFW. The official listing of Plants of California Declared to Be Endangered, Threatened or Rare is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.2. Species, subspecies and varieties of California native plants are declared to be endangered, threatened as defined by § 2062 and § 2067 of the Fish and Game Code or rare as defined by § 1901 of the Fish and Game Code.

- **SE = state-listed as endangered**: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).

California Rare Plant Ranks (Formerly known as CNPS Lists): the CNPS is a statewide, nonprofit organization that maintains, with CDFW, an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. In the spring of 2011, CNPS and CDFW officially changed the name "CNPS List" or "CNPS Ranks" to "California Rare Plant Rank" (or CPRP). This was done to reduce confusion over the fact that CNPS and CDFW jointly manage the Rare Plant Status Review Groups and the rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort and not solely a CNPS assignment.

- **CRPR: 1A** = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere: the plants with a CRPA of 1A are presumed extirpated because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This rank includes plants that are both presumed extinct as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 1B** = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2A** = California Rare Plant Rank 2A - plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere: the plant taxa of CRPR 2A are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list includes only those plant taxa that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere in their range. All of the plants on List 2A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2B** = California Rare Plant Rank 2B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere: except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, plants with a CRPR of 2B would have been ranked 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the ESA. All of the plants constituting CRPR 2B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 3** = California Rare Plant Rank 3 - plants about which more information is needed - a review list: the plants that comprise CRPR 3 are united by one common theme – CNPS and CDFW lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting CRPR 3 are taxonomically problematic. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 3 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 4** = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list: the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **Considered But Rejected** = plants that have been considered for inclusion into the CNPS Inventory, but were not included for various reasons.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks: The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (as a decimal code) and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. A Threat Rank is present for all CRPR 1B's, 2B's, 4's, and the majority of CRPR 3's. CRPR 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of .1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California; however, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a CRPR. In addition, all CRPR 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some CRPR 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.

- .1 = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Notes:

The BSA contains approximate elevations ranging from 680 to 960 feet above mean sea level.

Yes = the BSA is located within the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. The plant species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.
No = the BSA is located outside the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. It is highly unlikely for the plant species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.
Present = observed within the BSA during surveys.
A CNPS elevation range is provided for each taxon in feet. The stated range is for the California portion of a plant's range only (if the taxon also occurs outside the state). These CNPS elevation range data are accumulated from literature, herbarium specimens, and field survey information.

Resources

- *The Jepson Desert Manual (Baldwin et al., 2002);*
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012);*
- *BLM Special Status Plants under the jurisdiction of the California State Office as of October 30, 2013 (BLM, 2013);*
- *The Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (BLM, 2005);*

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	**Common Name (=Synonym)**	**Status**	**General Habitat Descriptions in California**	**The BSA:**		**Potential For Occurrence in the BSA**
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	**Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats**	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.						
Listed Invertebrates						
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FC: California overwintering population	Habitats: wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus [*Eucalyptus* sp.], Monterey pine [*Pinus radiata*], cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby	Yes	Yes	**Present.** This species was observed in the BSA during field surveys.
Listed Fish						
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	FT[2], SSC	Habitats: small, shallow streams, less than 25 feet in width, with currents ranging from swift in the canyons to sluggish in the bottom lands, permanent streams in water ranging in depth from a few centimeters to a meter or more Soils: gravel, rubble, and boulders with growths of filamentous algae, sand/mud substrates Characteristics: most abundant where the water is cool, clean, and clear	Yes	No	**No potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support fish species.
Listed Amphibians						
Anaxyrus californicus (=Bufo californicus)	arroyo toad	FE, SSC	Habitats: sandy riverbanks, streams, washes, and arroyos, breeds in and near streams Characteristics: nearby sandy terraces, dampened in places by capillary action, and with some scattered vegetation providing surface sheltering and burrowing sites and foraging areas	Yes	No	**Low potential to occur**. The BSA does contain some suitable riparian, oak, and scrub habitats to support this toad. However, thie BSA generally lacks adequate water sources with sandy river banks that would create a suitable breeding habitat for this species.
Listed Birds						
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ST, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: large, open areas with abundant prey in association with suitable nest trees, native grasslands or lightly grazed pastures and croplands, open deserts, sparse shrub lands Characteristics: nest in juniper trees of juniper-sage flats not near riparian zones	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** While there are no suitable nesting sites for this species in the BSA, this species may utilize the BSA for passage or foraging because the BSA does support suitable habitat for many of the prey species of this raptor.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ST, fully protected, BCC	Habitats: high coastal marshes to freshwater marshes along the lower Colorado River, pickleweed, bulrushes, and matted salt grass (Distichlis spicata) and other marsh vegetation Characteristics: they use areas of shallow water with relatively stable water levels and flat shoreline	Yes	No	**Not expected to occur**. The BSA does not contain marsh vegetation or marshland habitat to support this species.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes, surface water, saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants present during the early summer months; woody riparian vegetation is present	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA contains riparian tree and shrub communities that create suitable habitat to support this species.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dry, intermittent streams, on the desert slopes mesquite (Prosopis sp.) and sandbar willow in canyon locations, willow-dominated riverine riparian habitats with well-developed overstories, understories, and low densities of aquatic and herbaceous cover	Yes	No	**Moderate potential to occur**. The BSA contains suitable habitat to support this species such as riparian/riverine areas in a canyon setting.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ST, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: naturally eroding habitats of major lowland river systems, sandy, vertical bluffs or riverbanks Characteristics: birds build nests within two to three-foot deep burrows that are dug perpendicularly into near vertical earthen banks along streams, coastal bluffs, and sand and gravel pits	Yes	No	**Not expected to occur**. The BSA does not contain vertical bluffs or riverbanks/lowland river systems to support this species.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC	Habitats: small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub, small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA contains areas with suitable coastal sage scrub to support this species.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC , BCC, Season of Concern: nesting colony	Habitats: fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails (Typha sp.) or tules, natural grassland, woodland, or agricultural cropland Characteristics: species is not migratory, but is nomadic and highly colonial	Yes	No	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA generally lacks suitable aquatic sites and suitable vegetation to support this species.
Listed Mammals						
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE, SSC	Habitats: Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, river and stream terraces, flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub Soil: sandy loam soils, alluvial fans	Yes	No	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA does not support suitable habitat (alluvial fan sage scrub, river and stream terraces, floodplains, washes) required for the species..
Sensitive Wildlife: These animals have no official status under the ESA and/or the CESA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations						
Sensitive Invertebrates						
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	SSC	Habitats: grasslands and shrublands. Hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species. Prefers milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats: This species occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. It has also been documented in southwest Nevada, near the California border.	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA contains suitable shrublands with buckwheat and other suitable plants that create favorable conditions for this species.
Diplectrona californica	California diplectronan caddisfly	Special Animals List	Habitats: No information has been published on the larva of this species, but other larvae in the genus live in fast-flowing, cool streams	Yes	No	**No potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic breeding sites for this species.
Sensitive Fish						
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	SSC	Habitats: slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool (10-24 C) streams with mud or sand substrates	Yes	No	**No potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support fish species.
Sensitive Amphibians						
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	SSC	Habitats: Stream or river frog of woodlands, chaparral, and forests, rocky streams in a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow types Characteristics: foothill yellow-legged frogs are infrequent or absent in habitats where introduced aquatic predators	Yes	No	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic breeding habitats to support this species. This frog requires a permanent water source, which is not present in the BSA.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	SSC	Habitats: coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas Characteristics: upland habitats adjacent to potential breeding sites in burrows approximating 1 meter in depth	Yes	No	**No potential to occur**. The BSA dows not supports suitable aquatic breeding sites to support this toad.
Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi	large-blotched salamander	SSC	Habitats: conifer and woodland associations; found in leaf litter, decaying logs, and shrubs in heavily forested areas.	Yes	No	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable habitat (conifer woodlands, heavily forested areas) required for this species.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt (=California newt)	SSC (Monterey County and south)	Habitats: terrestrial habitats (grassland, woodland and forest), but breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow moving streams within coastal drainages Characteristics: can migrate over 1 km to breeding areas	Yes	No	**No potential to occur.** The BSA does not support suitable breeding habitat for this species. The nearest suitable breeding habitat are seperated from the BSA by suburban streets and a freeway, which would be avoided as movement corridors by this species.
Sensitive Reptiles						
Actinemys marmorata (=Actinemys marmorata marmorata) (=Emys marmorata)	northern western pond turtle (=northern western pond turtle)	SSC	Habitats: stagnant or slow-moving water in aquatic habitats, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland	Yes	No	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable aquatic habitat required for this species.
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	SSC	Habitats: occurs in many habitats with sandy soil. Coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Population occurs in Piute and Tehachapi mountains at elevation of 400-900 m in oak woodland and mixed conifer forest	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA contains some sandy-loam soils and oak woodlands which could create suitable habitat for this species.
Phrynosoma blainvilli (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	SSC	Habitats: wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest, habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur**. The project site does contain some coastal scrub and oak woodland habitats to support this species. The soils in the BSA are primarily sandy-loam and clay; however there are some areas in the BSA that provide gravelly and loose soils.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri (=Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus)	San Diegan whiptail (=coastal whiptail)	SSC	Habitats: variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage such as deserts, chaparral and semiarid, found in open, often rocky areas with little vegetation or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland Characteristics: ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky	Yes	No	**No potential to occur.** The BSA contains vegetation cover considered too dense to be desireable by this species. The BSA does not offer optimal open, rocky areas.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	SSC	Habitats: all ecological zones, from the coast to the mountain foothills, light shrubby to barren desert, sagebrush flats, grassland, chaparral-covered slopes, and woodlands Characteristics: refugia takes the form of mammal burrows, rock outcrops, and to a lesser extent	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA contains oak woodlands, which create suitable habitat to support this species. Area 5 in particular offers habitat that would be considered favorable to this species.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	**Common Name (=Synonym)**	**Status**	**General Habitat Descriptions in California**	**The BSA:**		**Potential For Occurrence in the BSA**
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	**Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats**	
Crotalus ruber	red diamond rattlesnake	SSC	Habitats: desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore Characteristics: need rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** This species typically prefers rocky, sandy soils. The soils in the BSA are sandy-loam and clay. This species is adaptive to a variety of habitat types. While the BSA could potentially support this species, the soils types are not optimal for this species.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped garter snake	SSC	Habitats: aquatic and it is rarely found far from water, permanent or semi-permanent bodies of freshwater and adjacent riparian habitat, oak woodlands, chaparral and coniferous forests on the coastal slopes of mountains and foothills to sea level	Yes	No	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable aquatic habitat required for this species.
Sensitive Birds						
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	fully protected	Habitats: undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, emergent wetlands, farmlands, crops, pastures, and other cultivated habitats Characteristics: adjacent to their nesting woodland must be open foraging grasslands	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur**. The BSA supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat required for this species.
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	WL, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: broken woodland and habitat edges Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is seen more often nesting in urban/residential areas	Yes	Yes	**Present.** This species was observed in the BSA during field surveys.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	fully protected, WL, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting and wintering	Habitats: mountainous canyon land, rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas, open rolling foothills of grasslands, oak savannas, oak and juniper woodlands, chaparral, mountain areas, and desert, open habitats including grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and shrublands Characteristics: hilly or mountainous country, deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** This species occurs in a variety of habitat types, and the BSA and project site could offer feeding habitat due to the presence of grasslands, rolling slopes, and chaparral.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: burrowing sites and some wintering sites	Habitats: open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows; however, this species may be found in a viariety of habitats. Characteristics: if no burrows are available, may dig their own burrows or utelize pipes, cracks in debris piles, and other artificial structures.	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA supports some suitable habitat required to support this species.
Strix occidentalis occidentalis	California spotted owl	SSC, BCC	Habitats: forests and woodlands with large old trees and snags, high basal areas of trees and snags, dense canopies (>70% canopy closure), multiple canopy layers, and downed woody debris Characteristics: low elevations, it uses coastal oak woodland, valley foothill riparian, and redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) forests	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur**. The BSA contains suitable oak woodlands to support this species, however this species prefers vegetative cover that is highly dense and multi-layered. Therefore, this species is determiend to have only a low potential to occur in the BSA.
Asio otus	long-eared owl	SSC Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: conifer, oak, riparian, pinyon-juniper, and desert woodlands Characteristics: long-eared owl appears to be more associated with forest edge habitat	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA provides suitable oak woodland habitat to support this species.
Dryobates nuttallii (= Picoides nuttallii)	Nuttall's woodpecker	BCC	Habitats: low-elevation oak (any species) woodlands, especially where mixed with California sycamore (Platanus racemosa) and deciduous riparian habitats Characteristics: nests are located mostly in riparian habitat	Yes	Yes	**Present.** This species was observed in the BSA during field surveys.
Falco columbarius	merlin	WL	Habitats: Alaska and Canada, Merlins winter in California from September to May , annual grasslands to open ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer habitats, and coastlines, savannahs, woodlands, lakes, and wetlands Characteristics: dense tree stands may be used for cover and are frequently close to bodies of water	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** There are recent (<15 years) observations of this species within a 2-mile radius of the project site. The project also offers some suitable nesting woodland habitat. The trees with dense canopies on-site could create a suitable habitat for this species.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	WL	Habitats: grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above treeline Characteristics: birds forage on the ground in either bare areas	Yes	No	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable open habitats with short vegetation to support breeding or foraging California horned larks.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren (=San Diego cactus wren)	BCC	Habitats: coastal sage scrub plant community in which cacti are prominent Characteristics: usually absent from areas where only low, sprawling cacti grow	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA does contain suitable coastal sage scrub and coastal prickly pear scrub habitats with suitable nesting cactus vegetation to support this species.
Setophaga petechia (=Dendroica petechia)	yellow warbler	SSC, BCC	Habitats: deciduous trees of the riparian woodland from coastal desert woodlands to the Sierra Nevada – willows (*Salix* sp.), cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), aspens (*Populus* sp.), California sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*), and alders (*Alnus* sp.) Characteristics: nests are deep cups, placed in an upright fork in a deciduous sapling or shrub, typically 2 to 16 feet high	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA does contain some suitable breeding and foraging habitats to support this species. Yellow warblers occur principally as a migrant and summer resident in California from late March through early October and breeds from April to late July.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	SSC	Habitats: dense riparian thickets of willows, vines, and brush associated with streams and other wetland habitats Characteristics: nest is an open cup placed in dense shrubs or thickets within 3 to 8 feet above ground along a stream or river	Yes	No	**No potential to occur.** The BSA does not support suitable nesting habitat (riparian thickets associated with streams or wetlands) required for this species.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL	Habitats: dry, steep sloping land and hillsides with a moderate density of low, scattered shrubs, coastal sage scrub, interspersed with grasses and forbs and occasional rock outcrops for song perches Characteristics: nests are placed in small depressions on the ground	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA contains steep slopes and coastal sage scrub which create suitable conditions for this species.
Sensitive Mammals						
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC	Habitats: open, sandy areas of both the Upper and Lower Sonoran life-zones of southwestern California and northern Baja California Characteristics: grassland and open sage scrub vegetation with sandy-loam to loam soils	Yes	No	**Not expected to occur**. The BSA does not provide sufficient open sandy areas to support this species.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	SSC, WBWG:H	Habitats: low-lying desert areas of southern California, desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, palm oasis, conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grassslands, chaparral, urban. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels Characteristics: bats often are found in large groups	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA provides suitable woodland and coastal scrub habitat toupport this species.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC	Habitats: pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis Characteristics: prefer rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites	Yes	No	**No potential to occur**. The BSA does not support suitable desert habitat required for this species.
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	SSC, WBWG:MH	Habitats: rugged, rocky habitats in arid landscapes, located in a variety of plant associations including desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests. This bat roosts mainly in the crevices of cliff rocks although may roost in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Characteristics: appears to be associated with lowlands primarily below 5,900 ft in the southwestern U.S.	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA provides suitable woodland and coastal scrub habitat required to support this species.
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	WBWG:M	Habitats: near open grassy areas in coniferous and deciduous forest or near lakes, open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding Characteristics: winter roosts include sides of buildings and tree trunks	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur.**The BSA provides suitable woodland and coastal scrub habitat to support this species.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	SSC, WBWG:H	Habitats: valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats Characteristics: occurs year-round in California	Yes	Yes	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA supports some suitable habitat (valley foothill riparian) required for this species.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	SSC	Habitats: variety of habitats is occupied by pallid bats, including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests form sea level up through mixed conifer forests Characteristics: night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potential to occur** in the BSA for foraging. The BSA is located within this bat's distribution and contains suitable grassland, shrubland, and woodland habitats; however they are most common in deserts, preferring areas of open, dry habitats, with rocky areas for roosting and water nearby.
Puma concolor	mountain lion (=cougar)	Protected by California Fish and Game Code §§ 4800 – 4810	Habitats: desert scrub, chaparral, swamps, and forests Characteristics: use rocky areas, cliffs, and ledges that provide cover within open woodlands and chaparral	Yes	Yes	**Moderate potntial to occur**. The BSA contains suitable scrub and woodland habitats and prey items. Mountain lions are highly mobile and may pass through or hunt within the BSA.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	SSC	Habitats: Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Required sufficient foor sources (e.g., burrowing rodents). Characteristics: requirements - sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground	Yes	Yes	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA contains marginally suitable habitat for this species; however, the BSA may not provide sufficient food sources for multiple individuals.

Legend and Notes

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes: the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is published in 50 CFR § 17.11.

- **FE** = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT** = federally listed as threatened: any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC** = federal candidate for listing: candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.

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California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes: the CESA is administered by CDFW. The official listing of Animals of California Declared To Be Endangered or Threatened is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.5. Species and subspecies of California native animals are declared to be endangered or threatened as defined by §§ 2062 and 2067 of the Fish and Game Code.

- **SE =** state-listed as endangered: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST** = state-listed as threatened: "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:

For some wildlife species, the CNDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nesting colonies. For many species of birds, the primary emphasis is on the breeding population in California. For some species which do not breed in California but winter here, emphasis is on wintering range. The SSC designation thus may include a comment regarding the specific protection provided such as nesting or wintering

- **SSC = species of special concern**: a species of special concern is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally-, but not state-, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.
- **Fully protected:** fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock. Lists were created for fish (Fish and Game Code § 5515), amphibians and reptiles (Fish and Game Code § 5050), birds (Fish and Game Code § 3511) and mammals (Fish and Game Code § 4700).
- **WL = watch list**: this list includes birds identified in the California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) report and are not on the current CDFW species of special concern list, but were on previous lists and they have not been state-listed under CESA; were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or are on the list of fully protected species.
- **Special Animals List**: The Special Animals List contains taxa that are actively inventoried, tracked, and mapped by the CNDDB, as well as taxa for which mapped data may not yet be incorporated into CNDDB user products

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:

- **FSC = federal species of concern**: federal species of concern is an informal term. It is not defined in the ESA. The term commonly refers to species that are declining or appear to be in need of conservation.
- **BCC = bird of conservation concern**: a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS' 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report. The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While all of the bird species included in the report is priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing.

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Designations:

The WBWG is composed of agencies, organizations, and individuals interested in bat research, management, and conservation from 13 western states and provinces. Species are ranked as High, Medium, or Low Priority in each of 10 regions in western North America.

- **H = High Priority:** These species are considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions, Information about status and hreats to most species could result in effective conservation actions being implemented should a commitment to management exist. These species are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment.
- **M = Medium Priority:** These species warrant closer evaluation, more research, and conservation actions of both the species and possible threats. A lack of meaningful information is a major obstacle in adequately assessing these species' status and should be considered a threat.

Resources

- *Check-List of North American Birds, 7th edition (AOU, 1998);*
- *(AOU website);*
- *Amphibian species accounts (Amphibiaweb website);*
- *Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California (Bolster, 1998);*
- *Mammals of North America (Bowers et al., 2004);*
- *Special Status Animals in California, Including BLM Designated Sensitive Species (BLM, 2010);*
- *Life History Accounts and Range Maps (CDFG, 1988a and updates; CDFG, 1988b and updates; CDFG, 1988c and updates);*
- *The Status of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of California, 2000–2004 (CDFG, 2005);*
- *Atlas of the Biodiversity of California (CDFG, 2003);*
- *RareFind, CDFW, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB);*
- *State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California (CDFW, 2016);*
- *Special Animals List (CDFG, 2016);*
- *CDFW's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships: Online Life History Accounts and Range Maps ;*
- *California Herps website ;*
- *California Partners in Flight website ;*
- *CNAH website ;*
- *AOU supplement (Chesser et al., 2015);*
- *A Field Guide to Hawks of North America, Second Edition (Clark and Wheeler, 2001);*
- *Mammals of California (Eder, 2005);*
- *Fairy Shrimps of California's Puddles, Pools, and Playas (Eriksen and Belk, 1999);*
- *Atlas of Breeding Birds, Orange County, California (Gallagher, 1997);*

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	

• *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California (Jennings and Hayes, 1994);*
• *Mammals of North America (Kays and Wilson, 2002);*
• *Inland Fishes of Californica (Moyle, 2002);*
• *Fish Species of Special Concern in California, Third Edition (Moyle et al., 2015);*
• *Reference Atlas to the Birds of North America (National Geographic Society, 2003);*
• *Complete Birds of North America (National Geographic Society, 2006);*
• *Field Guide to the Birds of North America, 4th Ed (National Geographic Society, 2002);*
• *(NatureServe Explorer website);*
• *Shorebirds of North America. The Photographic Guide (Paulson, 2005);*
• *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America North of Mexico. Fourth Edition (Reid, 2006);*
• *A Natural History of California (Schoenherr, 1992);*
• *California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California (Shuford and Gardali, 2008);*
• *National Audubon Society, The Sibley Guide to Birds (Sibley, 2000);*
• *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians, Third Edition (Stebbins, 2003);*
• *(The Birds of North America Online website);*
• *Life on the Edge: A Guide to California's Endangered Natural Resources. Wildlife (Thelander et al., 1994);*
• *(California Fish Website);*
• *United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Sensitive Animal Species by Forest (USFS, 2013);*
• *Mammalian Species of Special Concern in California (Williams, 1986);*
• *Mammal Species of the World (Wilson and Reeder, 2005);*
• *The Smithsonian Book of North American Mammals (Wilson and Ruff, 1999);*
• *The Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (BLM, 2005);*
• *Proposed Northern & Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO) (BLM and CDFG, 2002);*
• *UltraSystems in-house records.*

Notes:
•***Yes*** *= the BSA is located within the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. The wildlife species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.*
•***No*** *= the BSA is located outside the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. It is highly unlikely for the wildlife species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.*
•***Present*** *= observed within the BSA during surveys.*
•***Elevation =*** *The BSA contains elevations ranging from 680 to 960 feet above mean sea level.*

APPENDIX C

SOILS REPORT

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part

Expanded and Updated July 8, 2022



July 8, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

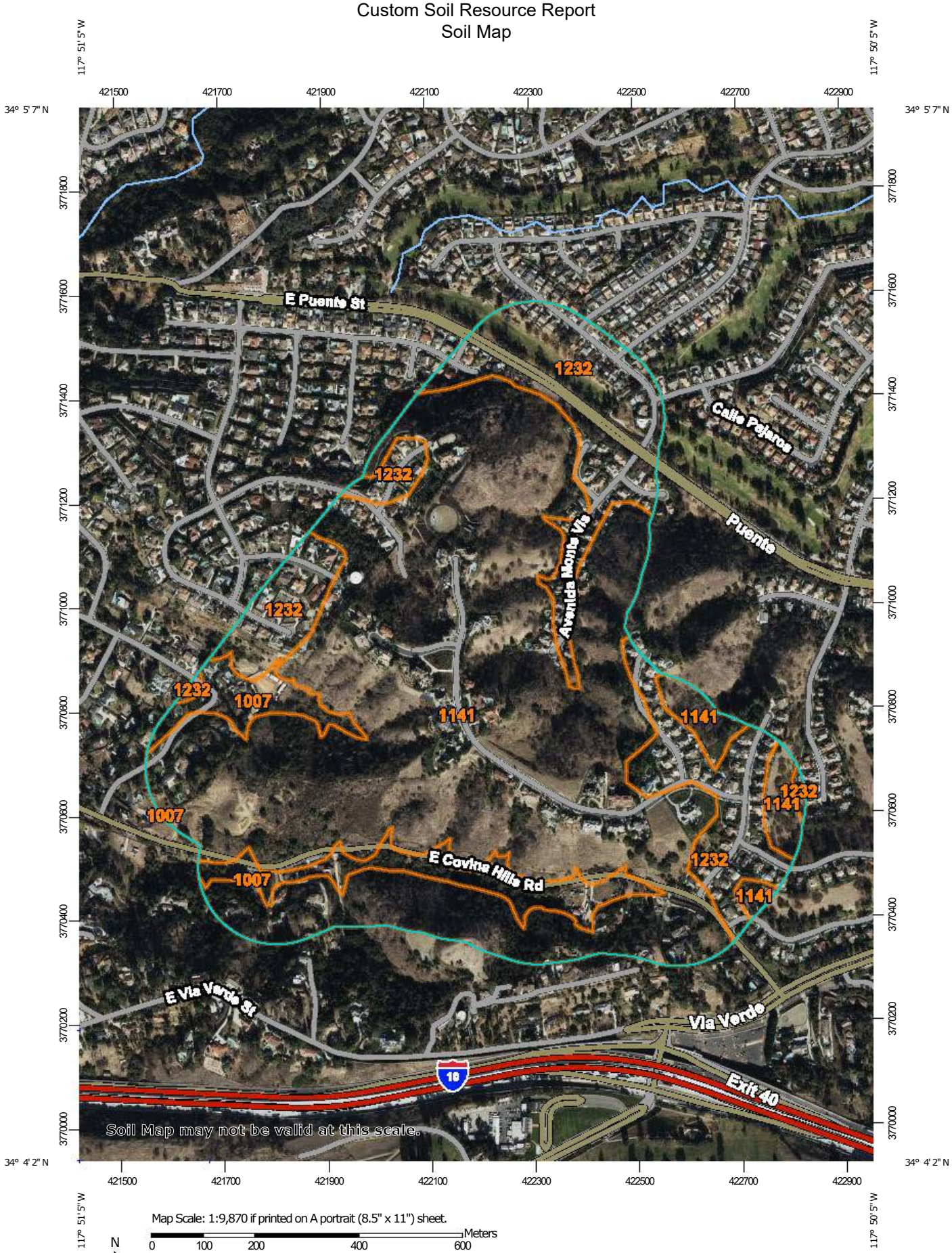
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**249.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part

1007—Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qds9
Elevation: 60 to 1,140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 67 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 45 percent
Biscailuz and similar soils: 30 percent
Pico and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer
Runoff class: Very high
Frequency of flooding: RareNone

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Ecological site: R019XG911CA - Loamy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Biscailuz

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium derived from granite and/or sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 13 inches: loam
Bk1 - 13 to 28 inches: loam
Bk2 - 28 to 37 inches: loam
Bkg - 37 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam
C1 - 49 to 57 inches: sandy loam
C2 - 57 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 25.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R019XG911CA - Loamy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Pico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium derived from granite and/or sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 16 inches: loam
Bk1 - 16 to 28 inches: loam
Bk2 - 28 to 55 inches: sandy loam
C2 - 55 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R019XG907CA - Loamy Bottom
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Metz

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Pachic calcixerolls

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Cropley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

1141—Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2pt45
Elevation: 220 to 1,630 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 21 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 355 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Zaca and similar soils: 50 percent
Apollo, warm, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Zaca

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: clay
Bkss1 - 8 to 21 inches: clay
Bkss2 - 21 to 37 inches: clay
Bk - 37 to 53 inches: clay
Cr - 53 to 63 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 55 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 37 to 69 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Apollo, Warm

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: clay loam
Btk1 - 4 to 11 inches: clay loam
Btk2 - 11 to 26 inches: clay loam
Bk - 26 to 45 inches: clay loam
Cr - 45 to 55 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 55 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 31 to 55 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Boades

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Balcom

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

1232—Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2pt4f
Elevation: 160 to 1,330 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 19 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 320 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Counterfeit and similar soils: 45 percent
Urban land: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Counterfeit

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Human-transported material consisting mostly of colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile
^Au - 0 to 5 inches: clay loam
^Cu1 - 5 to 18 inches: clay
^Cu2 - 18 to 37 inches: clay
^Cu3 - 37 to 57 inches: clay loam
^C - 57 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 10 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 12 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer
Runoff class: Very high

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Apollo, warm

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Zaca

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Balcom

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Chemical Properties

Soil Chemical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil chemical properties include pH, cation exchange capacity, calcium carbonate, gypsum, and electrical conductivity.

pH (1 to 1 Water)

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. It is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion. In general, soils that are either highly alkaline or highly acid are likely to be very corrosive to steel. The most common soil laboratory measurement of pH is the 1:1 water method. A crushed soil sample is mixed with an equal amount of water, and a measurement is made of the suspension.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.



Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Ultra acid (ph < 3.5)
- Extremely acid (pH 3.5 - 4.4)
- Very strongly acid (pH 4.5 - 5.0)
- Strongly acid (pH 5.1 - 5.5)
- Moderately acid (pH 5.6 - 6.0)
- Slightly acid (pH 6.1 - 6.5)
- Neutral (pH 6.6 - 7.3)
- Slightly alkaline (pH 7.4 - 7.8)
- Moderately alkaline (pH 7.9 - 8.4)
- Strongly alkaline (pH 8.5 - 9.0)
- Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Ultra acid (ph < 3.5)
- Extremely acid (pH 3.5 - 4.4)
- Very strongly acid (pH 4.5 - 5.0)
- Strongly acid (pH 5.1 - 5.5)
- Moderately acid (pH 5.6 - 6.0)
- Slightly acid (pH 6.1 - 6.5)
- Neutral (pH 6.6 - 7.3)
- Slightly alkaline (pH 7.4 - 7.8)
- Moderately alkaline (pH 7.9 - 8.4)
- Strongly alkaline (pH 8.5 - 9.0)
- Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Ultra acid (ph < 3.5)
- Extremely acid (pH 3.5 - 4.4)
- Very strongly acid (pH 4.5 - 5.0)
- Strongly acid (pH 5.1 - 5.5)
- Moderately acid (pH 5.6 - 6.0)
- Slightly acid (pH 6.1 - 6.5)
- Neutral (pH 6.6 - 7.3)
- Slightly alkaline (pH 7.4 - 7.8)
- Moderately alkaline (pH 7.9 - 8.4)
- Strongly alkaline (pH 8.5 - 9.0)
- Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—pH (1 to 1 Water)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7.9	16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	7.9	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	7.8	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—pH (1 to 1 Water)

Aggregation Method: Weighted Average

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

Soil Erosion Factors

Soil Erosion Factors are soil properties and interpretations used in evaluating the soil for potential erosion. Example soil erosion factors can include K factor for the whole soil or on a rock free basis, T factor, wind erodibility group and wind erodibility index.

K Factor, Whole Soil

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Factor K does not apply to organic horizons and is not reported for those layers.


117° 51' 5" W
117° 50' 5" W
421500
421700
421900
422100
422300
422500
422700
422900
34° 5' 7" N
34° 4' 2" N
3771800
3771600
3771400
3771200
3771000
3770800
3770600
3770400
3770200
3770000
E Puente St
Calle Pajaros
Puente
Avenida Monte Vis
E Covina Hills Rd
E Via Verde St
Via Verde
Exit 40
18
1232
1007
1141
Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
N
Meters
0
100
200
400
600
Feet
0
450
900
1800
2700
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

.02
.05
.10
.15
.17
.20
.24
.28
.32
.37
.43
.49
.55
.64
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

.02
.05
.10
.15
.17
.20
.24
.28
.32
.37
.43
.49
.55
.64
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

.02
.05
.10
.15
.17
.20
.24
.28
.32
.37
.43
.49
.55
.64
Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails
Interstate Highways
US Routes
Major Roads
Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

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Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND	MAP INFORMATION
	imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	.32	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	.37	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—K Factor, Whole Soil

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

T Factor

The T factor is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind and/or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.



Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

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MAP LEGEND	MAP INFORMATION
	imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—T Factor

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (tons per acre per year)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4	16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	4	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	5	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—T Factor

Units of Measure: tons per acre per year

Aggregation Method: Weighted Average

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Weighted Average" computes a weighted average value for all components in the map unit. Percent composition is the weighting factor. The result returned by this aggregation method represents a weighted average value of the corresponding attribute throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

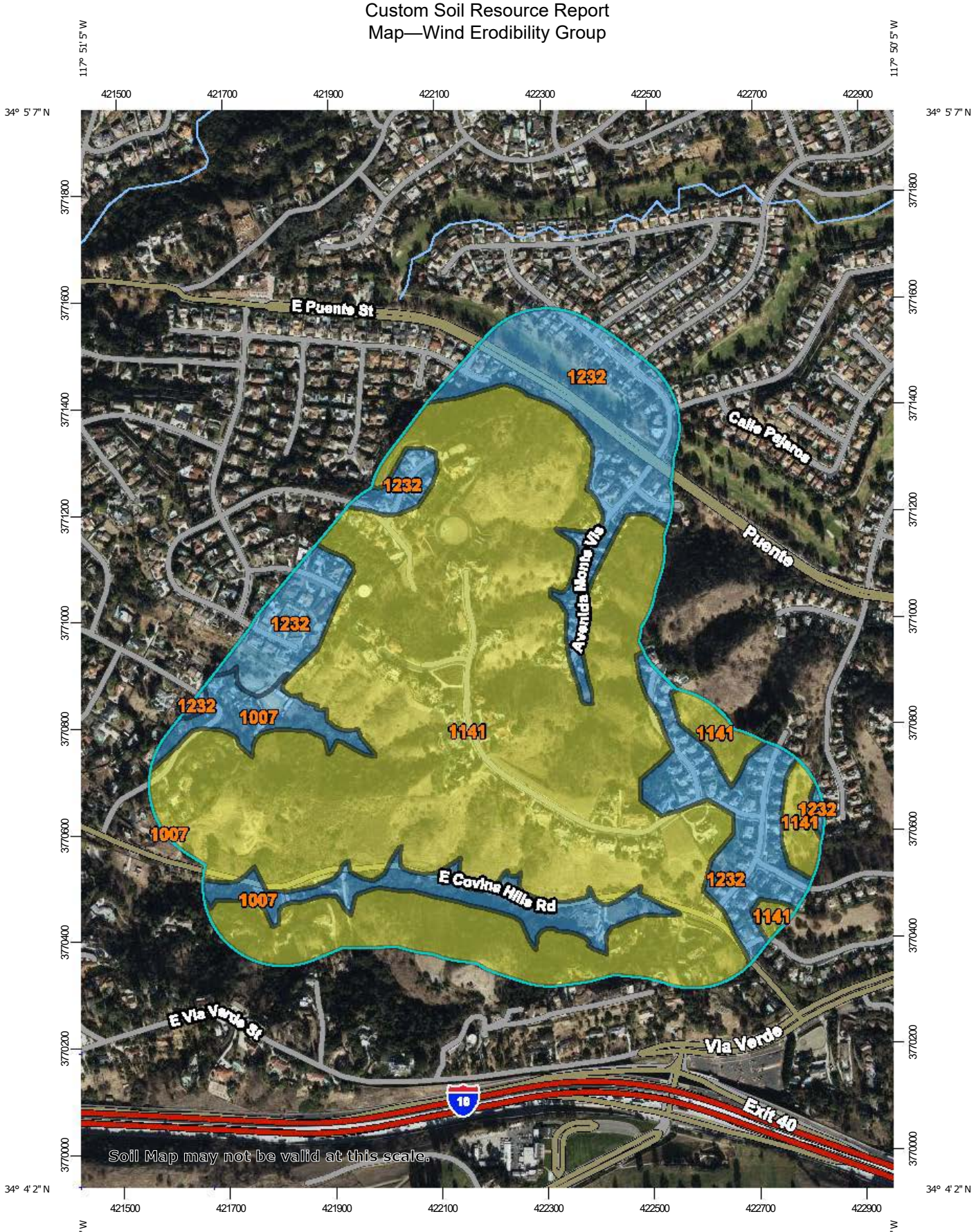
The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Wind Erodibility Group

A wind erodibility group (WEG) consists of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.



Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 100 200 400 600

Feet: 0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

1
2
3
4
4L
5
6
7
8
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

1
2
3
4
4L
5
6
7
8
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

1
2
3
4
4L
5
6
7
8
Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails
Interstate Highways
US Routes
Major Roads
Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

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Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

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MAP LEGEND	MAP INFORMATION
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Table—Wind Erodibility Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6	16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	4	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	6	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Wind Erodibility Group

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Soil Physical Properties

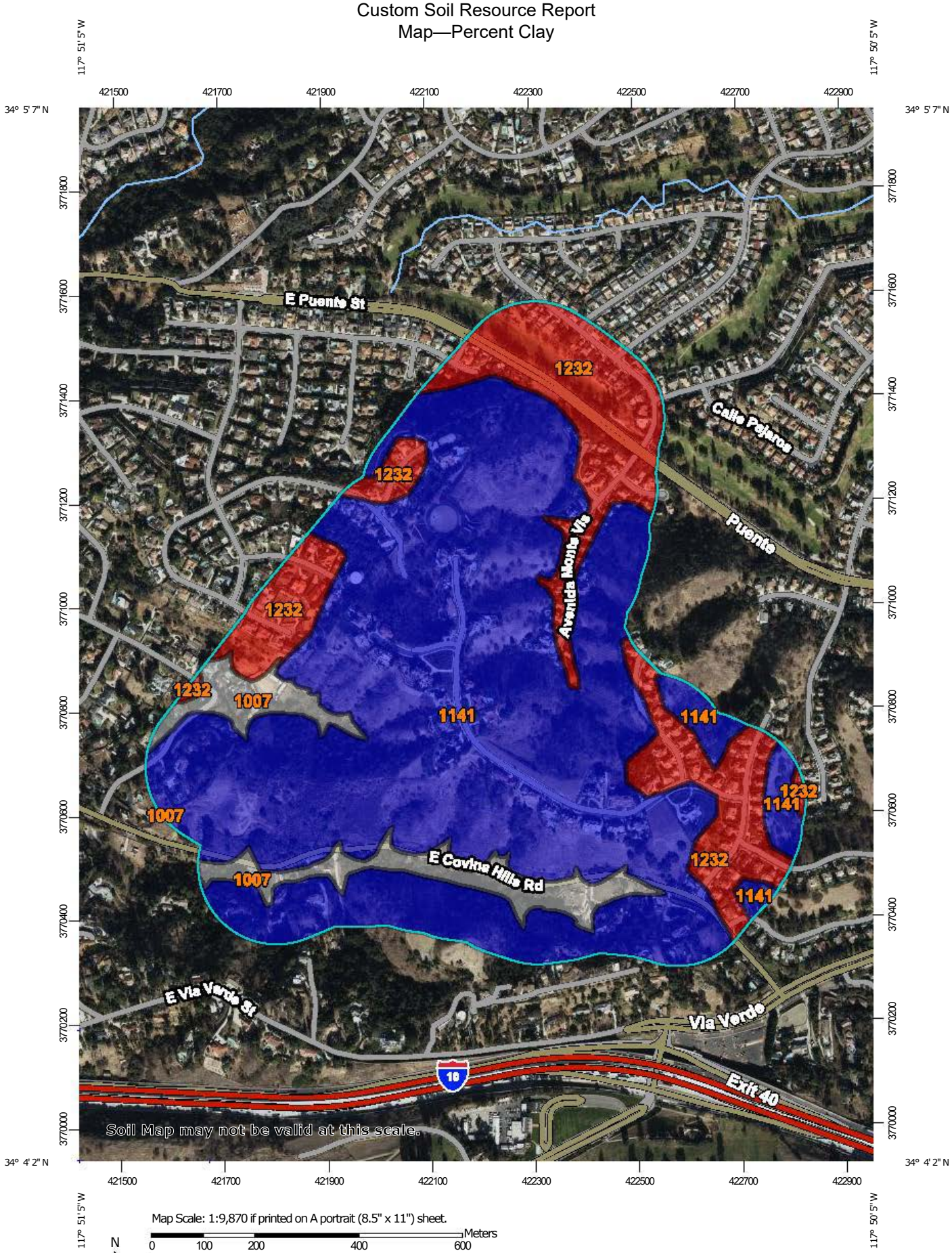
Soil Physical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Percent Clay

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. The estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earth-moving operations.

Most of the material is in one of three groups of clay minerals or a mixture of these clay minerals. The groups are kaolinite, smectite, and hydrous mica, the best known member of which is illite.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.



Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- <= 33.7
- > 33.7 and <= 48.8
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- <= 33.7
- > 33.7 and <= 48.8
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- <= 33.7
- > 33.7 and <= 48.8
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

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MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Percent Clay

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	48.8	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	33.7	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Percent Clay

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Depth Range (Weighted Average)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Top Depth: 1

Bottom Depth: 120

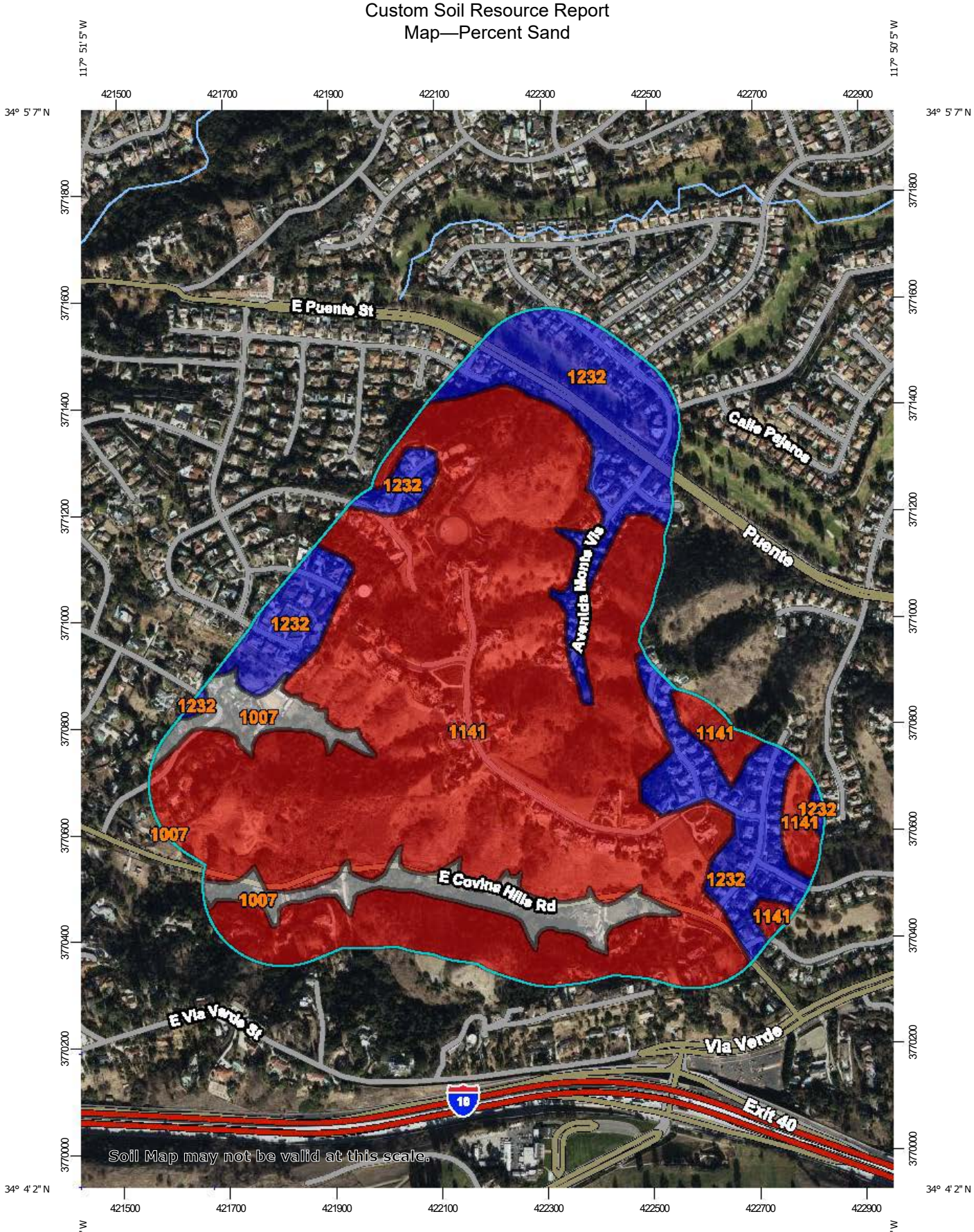
Units of Measure: Inches

Percent Sand

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In the database, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Percent Sand



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

<= 14.9

> 14.9 and <= 34.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

<= 14.9

> 14.9 and <= 34.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

<= 14.9

> 14.9 and <= 34.0

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Percent Sand

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	14.9	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	34.0	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Percent Sand

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Depth Range (Weighted Average)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Top Depth: 1

Bottom Depth: 120

Units of Measure: Inches

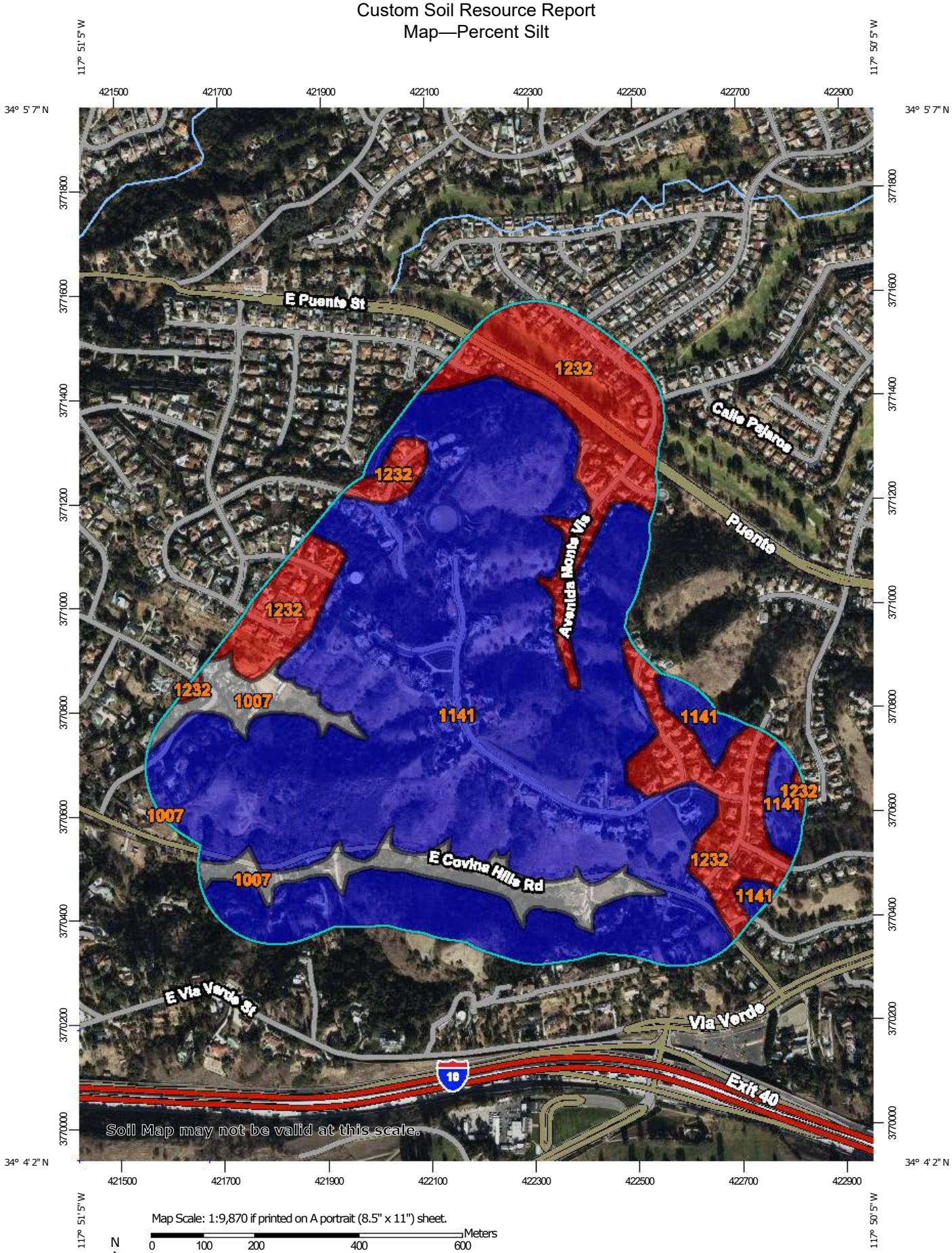
Percent Silt

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In the database, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this

attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.



Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- <= 32.3
- > 32.3 and <= 36.4
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- <= 32.3
- > 32.3 and <= 36.4
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- <= 32.3
- > 32.3 and <= 36.4
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Percent Silt

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	36.4	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	32.3	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Percent Silt

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Depth Range (Weighted Average)

Top Depth: 1

Bottom Depth: 120

Units of Measure: Inches

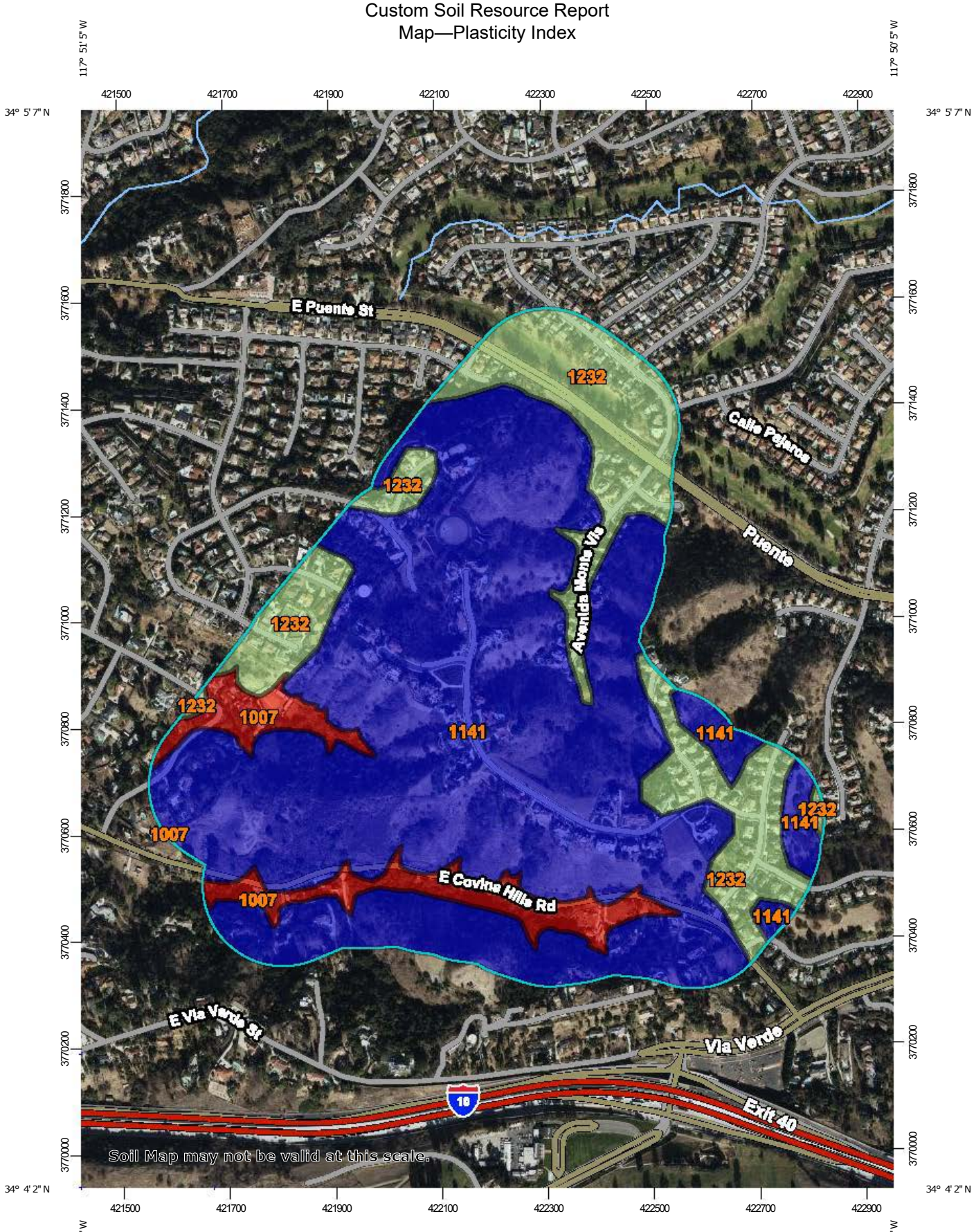
Plasticity Index

Plasticity index (PI) is one of the standard Atterberg limits used to indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. It is defined as the numerical difference between the liquid limit and plastic limit of the soil. It is the range of water content in which a soil exhibits the characteristics of a plastic solid.

The plastic limit is the water content that corresponds to an arbitrary limit between the plastic and semisolid states of a soil. The liquid limit is the water content, on a percent by weight basis, of the soil (passing #40 sieve) at which the soil changes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Soils that have a high plasticity index have a wide range of moisture content in which the soil performs as a plastic material. Highly and moderately plastic clays have large PI values. Plasticity index is used in classifying soils in the Unified and AASHTO classification systems.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.



Map Scale: 1:9,870 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

<= 11.1

> 11.1 and <= 24.0

> 24.0 and <= 27.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

<= 11.1

> 11.1 and <= 24.0

> 24.0 and <= 27.0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

<= 11.1

> 11.1 and <= 24.0

> 24.0 and <= 27.0

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Plasticity Index

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.1	16.9	6.8%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	27.0	180.0	72.2%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	24.0	52.4	21.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**249.3**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Plasticity Index

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Weighted Average

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Weighted Average" computes a weighted average value for all components in the map unit. Percent composition is the weighting factor. The result returned by this aggregation method represents a weighted average value of the corresponding attribute throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

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Glossary

Many of the terms relating to landforms, geology, and geomorphology are defined in more detail in the following National Soil Survey Handbook link: “National Soil Survey Handbook.”

ABC soil

A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

Ablation till

Loose, relatively permeable earthy material deposited during the downwasting of nearly static glacial ice, either contained within or accumulated on the surface of the glacier.

AC soil

A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep, rocky slopes.

Aeration, soil

The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil

Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alkali (sodic) soil

A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Alluvial cone

A semiconical type of alluvial fan having very steep slopes. It is higher, narrower, and steeper than a fan and is composed of coarser and thicker layers of material deposited by a combination of alluvial episodes and (to a much lesser degree) landslides (debris flow). The coarsest materials tend to be concentrated at the apex of the cone.

Alluvial fan

A low, outspread mass of loose materials and/or rock material, commonly with gentle slopes. It is shaped like an open fan or a segment of a cone. The material was deposited by a stream at the place where it issues from a narrow mountain valley or upland valley or where a tributary stream is near or at its junction with the main stream. The fan is steepest near its apex, which points upstream, and slopes gently and convexly outward (downstream) with a gradual decrease in gradient.

Alluvium

Unconsolidated material, such as gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these, deposited on land by running water.

Alpha,alpha-dipyridyl

A compound that when dissolved in ammonium acetate is used to detect the presence of reduced iron (Fe II) in the soil. A positive reaction implies reducing conditions and the likely presence of redoximorphic features.

Animal unit month (AUM)

The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions

Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Argillic horizon

A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Arroyo

The flat-floored channel of an ephemeral stream, commonly with very steep to vertical banks cut in unconsolidated material. It is usually dry but can be transformed into a temporary watercourse or short-lived torrent after heavy rain within the watershed.

Aspect

The direction toward which a slope faces. Also called slope aspect.

Association, soil

A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity)

The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low: 0 to 3
Low: 3 to 6
Moderate: 6 to 9
High: 9 to 12
Very high: More than 12

Backslope

The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.

Backswamp

A flood-plain landform. Extensive, marshy or swampy, depressed areas of flood plains between natural levees and valley sides or terraces.

Badland

A landscape that is intricately dissected and characterized by a very fine drainage network with high drainage densities and short, steep slopes and narrow interfluves. Badlands develop on surfaces that have little or no vegetative cover overlying unconsolidated or poorly cemented materials (clays, silts, or sandstones) with, in some cases, soluble minerals, such as gypsum or halite.

Bajada

A broad, gently inclined alluvial piedmont slope extending from the base of a mountain range out into a basin and formed by the lateral coalescence of a series of alluvial fans. Typically, it has a broadly undulating transverse profile, parallel to the mountain front, resulting from the convexities of component fans. The term is generally restricted to constructional slopes of intermontane basins.

Basal area

The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.

Base saturation

The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Base slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Bedding plane

A planar or nearly planar bedding surface that visibly separates each successive layer of stratified sediment or rock (of the same or different lithology)

from the preceding or following layer; a plane of deposition. It commonly marks a change in the circumstances of deposition and may show a parting, a color difference, a change in particle size, or various combinations of these. The term is commonly applied to any bedding surface, even one that is conspicuously bent or deformed by folding.

Bedding system

A drainage system made by plowing, grading, or otherwise shaping the surface of a flat field. It consists of a series of low ridges separated by shallow, parallel dead furrows.

Bedrock

The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bedrock-controlled topography

A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.

Bench terrace

A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum

Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Blowout (map symbol)

A saucer-, cup-, or trough-shaped depression formed by wind erosion on a preexisting dune or other sand deposit, especially in an area of shifting sand or loose soil or where protective vegetation is disturbed or destroyed. The adjoining accumulation of sand derived from the depression, where recognizable, is commonly included. Blowouts are commonly small.

Borrow pit (map symbol)

An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed, usually for construction purposes.

Bottom land

An informal term loosely applied to various portions of a flood plain.

Boulders

Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Breaks

A landscape or tract of steep, rough or broken land dissected by ravines and gullies and marking a sudden change in topography.

Breast height

An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.

Brush management

Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Butte

An isolated, generally flat-topped hill or mountain with relatively steep slopes and talus or precipitous cliffs and characterized by summit width that is less than the height of bounding escarpments; commonly topped by a caprock of resistant material and representing an erosion remnant carved from flat-lying rocks.

Cable yarding

A method of moving felled trees to a nearby central area for transport to a processing facility. Most cable yarding systems involve use of a drum, a pole, and wire cables in an arrangement similar to that of a rod and reel used for fishing. To reduce friction and soil disturbance, felled trees generally are reeled in while one end is lifted or the entire log is suspended.

Calcareous soil

A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

Caliche

A general term for a prominent zone of secondary carbonate accumulation in surficial materials in warm, subhumid to arid areas. Caliche is formed by both geologic and pedologic processes. Finely crystalline calcium carbonate forms a nearly continuous surface-coating and void-filling medium in geologic (parent) materials. Cementation ranges from weak in nonindurated forms to very strong in indurated forms. Other minerals (e.g., carbonates, silicate, and sulfate) may occur as accessory cements. Most petrocalcic horizons and some calcic horizons are caliche.

California bearing ratio (CBR)

The load-supporting capacity of a soil as compared to that of standard crushed limestone, expressed as a ratio. First standardized in California. A soil having a CBR of 16 supports 16 percent of the load that would be supported by standard crushed limestone, per unit area, with the same degree of distortion.

Canopy

The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Canyon

A long, deep, narrow valley with high, precipitous walls in an area of high local relief.

Capillary water

Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena

A sequence, or “chain,” of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material and under similar climatic conditions but that have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation

An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity

The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Catsteps

See Terracettes.

Cement rock

Shaly limestone used in the manufacture of cement.

Channery soil material

Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chemical treatment

Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chiseling

Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

Cirque

A steep-walled, semicircular or crescent-shaped, half-bowl-like recess or hollow, commonly situated at the head of a glaciated mountain valley or high on the side of a mountain. It was produced by the erosive activity of a mountain glacier. It commonly contains a small round lake (tarn).

Clay

As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions

See Redoximorphic features.

Clay film

A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Clay spot (map symbol)

A spot where the surface texture is silty clay or clay in areas where the surface layer of the soils in the surrounding map unit is sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or coarser.

Claypan

A dense, compact subsoil layer that contains much more clay than the overlying materials, from which it is separated by a sharply defined boundary. The layer restricts the downward movement of water through the soil. A claypan is commonly hard when dry and plastic and sticky when wet.

Climax plant community

The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.

Coarse textured soil

Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone)

A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobbly soil material

Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.

COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility)

See Linear extensibility.

Colluvium

Unconsolidated, unsorted earth material being transported or deposited on side slopes and/or at the base of slopes by mass movement (e.g., direct gravitational action) and by local, unconcentrated runoff.

Complex slope

Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil

A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concretions

See Redoximorphic features.

Conglomerate

A coarse grained, clastic sedimentary rock composed of rounded or subangular rock fragments more than 2 millimeters in diameter. It commonly has a matrix of sand and finer textured material. Conglomerate is the consolidated equivalent of gravel.

Conservation cropping system

Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage

A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.

Consistence, soil

Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Contour stripcropping

Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section

The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat)

A type of limnic layer composed predominantly of fecal material derived from aquatic animals.

Corrosion (geomorphology)

A process of erosion whereby rocks and soil are removed or worn away by natural chemical processes, especially by the solvent action of running water, but also by other reactions, such as hydrolysis, hydration, carbonation, and oxidation.

Corrosion (soil survey interpretations)

Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop

A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Crop residue management

Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cropping system

Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Cross-slope farming

Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.

Crown

The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.

Cryoturbate

A mass of soil or other unconsolidated earthy material moved or disturbed by frost action. It is typically coarser than the underlying material.

Cuesta

An asymmetric ridge capped by resistant rock layers of slight or moderate dip (commonly less than 15 percent slopes); a type of homocline produced by differential erosion of interbedded resistant and weak rocks. A cuesta has a long, gentle slope on one side (dip slope) that roughly parallels the inclined beds; on the other side, it has a relatively short and steep or clifflike slope (scarp) that cuts through the tilted rocks.

Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI)

The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.

Cutbanks cave

The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Decreasers

The most heavily grazed climax range plants. Because they are the most palatable, they are the first to be destroyed by overgrazing.

Deferred grazing

Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Delta

A body of alluvium having a surface that is fan shaped and nearly flat; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.

Dense layer

A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Depression, closed (map symbol)

A shallow, saucer-shaped area that is slightly lower on the landscape than the surrounding area and that does not have a natural outlet for surface drainage.

Depth, soil

Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Desert pavement

A natural, residual concentration or layer of wind-polished, closely packed gravel, boulders, and other rock fragments mantling a desert surface. It forms where wind action and sheetwash have removed all smaller particles or where rock fragments have migrated upward through sediments to the surface. It typically protects the finer grained underlying material from further erosion.

Diatomaceous earth

A geologic deposit of fine, grayish siliceous material composed chiefly or entirely of the remains of diatoms.

Dip slope

A slope of the land surface, roughly determined by and approximately conforming to the dip of the underlying bedrock.

Diversion (or diversion terrace)

A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Divided-slope farming

A form of field stripcropping in which crops are grown in a systematic arrangement of two strips, or bands, across the slope to reduce the hazard of water erosion. One strip is in a close-growing crop that provides protection from erosion, and the other strip is in a crop that provides less protection from erosion. This practice is used where slopes are not long enough to permit a full stripcropping pattern to be used.

Drainage class (natural)

Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained,* and *very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Drainage, surface

Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drainageway

A general term for a course or channel along which water moves in draining an area. A term restricted to relatively small, linear depressions that at some time move concentrated water and either do not have a defined channel or have only a small defined channel.

Draw

A small stream valley that generally is shallower and more open than a ravine or gulch and that has a broader bottom. The present stream channel may appear inadequate to have cut the drainageway that it occupies.

Drift

A general term applied to all mineral material (clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders) transported by a glacier and deposited directly by or from the ice or transported by running water emanating from a glacier. Drift includes unstratified material (till) that forms moraines and stratified deposits that form outwash plains, eskers, kames, varves, and glaciofluvial sediments. The term is generally applied to Pleistocene glacial deposits in areas that no longer contain glaciers.

Drumlin

A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact till that has a core of bedrock or drift. It commonly has a blunt nose facing the direction from which the ice approached and a gentler slope tapering in the other direction. The longer axis is parallel to the general direction of glacier flow. Drumlins are products of streamline (laminar) flow of glaciers, which molded the subglacial floor through a combination of erosion and deposition.

Duff

A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Dune

A low mound, ridge, bank, or hill of loose, windblown granular material (generally sand), either barren and capable of movement from place to place or covered and stabilized with vegetation but retaining its characteristic shape.

Earthy fill

See Mine spoil.

Ecological site

An area where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other ecological sites in kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.

Eluviation

The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation

A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian deposit

Sand-, silt-, or clay-sized clastic material transported and deposited primarily by wind, commonly in the form of a dune or a sheet of sand or loess.

Ephemeral stream

A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation

A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion

The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (accelerated)

Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion (geologic)

Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion pavement

A surficial lag concentration or layer of gravel and other rock fragments that remains on the soil surface after sheet or rill erosion or wind has removed the finer soil particles and that tends to protect the underlying soil from further erosion.

Erosion surface

A land surface shaped by the action of erosion, especially by running water.

Escarpment

A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Most commonly applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion. Synonym: scarp.

Escarpment, bedrock (map symbol)

A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, produced by erosion or faulting, that breaks the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed material is hard or soft bedrock.

Escarpment, nonbedrock (map symbol)

A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, generally produced by erosion but in some places produced by faulting, that breaks the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed earthy material is nonsoil or very shallow soil.

Esker

A long, narrow, sinuous, steep-sided ridge of stratified sand and gravel deposited as the bed of a stream flowing in an ice tunnel within or below the ice (subglacial) or between ice walls on top of the ice of a wasting glacier and left

behind as high ground when the ice melted. Eskers range in length from less than a kilometer to more than 160 kilometers and in height from 3 to 30 meters.

Extrusive rock

Igneous rock derived from deep-seated molten matter (magma) deposited and cooled on the earth's surface.

Fallow

Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.

Fan remnant

A general term for landforms that are the remaining parts of older fan landforms, such as alluvial fans, that have been either dissected or partially buried.

Fertility, soil

The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat)

The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity

The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity*.

Fill slope

A sloping surface consisting of excavated soil material from a road cut. It commonly is on the downhill side of the road.

Fine textured soil

Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Firebreak

An area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

First bottom

An obsolete, informal term loosely applied to the lowest flood-plain steps that are subject to regular flooding.

Flaggy soil material

Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone

A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain

The nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Flood-plain landforms

A variety of constructional and erosional features produced by stream channel migration and flooding. Examples include backswamps, flood-plain splays, meanders, meander belts, meander scrolls, oxbow lakes, and natural levees.

Flood-plain splay

A fan-shaped deposit or other outspread deposit formed where an overloaded stream breaks through a levee (natural or artificial) and deposits its material (commonly coarse grained) on the flood plain.

Flood-plain step

An essentially flat, terrace-like alluvial surface within a valley that is frequently covered by floodwater from the present stream; any approximately horizontal surface still actively modified by fluvial scour and/or deposition. May occur individually or as a series of steps.

Fluvial

Of or pertaining to rivers or streams; produced by stream or river action.

Foothills

A region of steeply sloping hills that fringes a mountain range or high-plateau escarpment. The hills have relief of as much as 1,000 feet (300 meters).

Footslope

The concave surface at the base of a hillslope. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forb

Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover

All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type

A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Fragipan

A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Genesis, soil

The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Gilgai

Commonly, a succession of microbasins and microknolls in nearly level areas or of microvalleys and microridges parallel with the slope. Typically, the microrelief of clayey soils that shrink and swell considerably with changes in moisture content.

Glaciofluvial deposits

Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur in the form of outwash plains, valley trains, deltas, kames, eskers, and kame terraces.

Glaciolacustrine deposits

Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are bedded or laminated.

Gleyed soil

Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping

Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway

A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel

Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravel pit (map symbol)

An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and used, without crushing, as a source of sand or gravel.

Gravelly soil material

Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Gravelly spot (map symbol)

A spot where the surface layer has more than 35 percent, by volume, rock fragments that are mostly less than 3 inches in diameter in an area that has less than 15 percent rock fragments.

Green manure crop (agronomy)

A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water

Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully (map symbol)

A small, steep-sided channel caused by erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage whereas a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock

Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hard to reclaim

Reclamation is difficult after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Hardpan

A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Head slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat)

Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

High-residue crops

Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

Hill

A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline. Slopes are generally more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and may depend on local usage.

Hillslope

A generic term for the steeper part of a hill between its summit and the drainage line, valley flat, or depression floor at the base of a hill.

Horizon, soil

A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the “Soil Survey Manual.” The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon: An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

L horizon: A layer of organic and mineral limnic materials, including coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat), diatomaceous earth, and marl.

A horizon: The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon: The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon: The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon: The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon: Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer: Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

M layer: A root-limiting subsoil layer consisting of nearly continuous, horizontally oriented, human-manufactured materials.

W layer: A layer of water within or beneath the soil.

Humus

The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups

Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties include depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate, and depth to a layer that significantly restricts the downward movement of water. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Igneous rock

Rock that was formed by cooling and solidification of magma and that has not been changed appreciably by weathering since its formation. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock (e.g., andesite, basalt, and granite).

Illuviation

The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil

A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Increasers

Species in the climax vegetation that increase in amount as the more desirable plants are reduced by close grazing. Increasers commonly are the shorter plants and the less palatable to livestock.

Infiltration

The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity

The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate

The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate

The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Very low: Less than 0.2
Low: 0.2 to 0.4
Moderately low: 0.4 to 0.75
Moderate: 0.75 to 1.25
Moderately high: 1.25 to 1.75
High: 1.75 to 2.5
Very high: More than 2.5

Interfluve

A landform composed of the relatively undissected upland or ridge between two adjacent valleys containing streams flowing in the same general direction. An elevated area between two drainageways that sheds water to those drainageways.

Interfluve (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the uppermost, comparatively level or gently sloping area of a hill; shoulders of backwearing hillslopes can narrow the upland or can merge, resulting in a strongly convex shape.

Intermittent stream

A stream, or reach of a stream, that does not flow year-round but that is commonly dry for 3 or more months out of 12 and whose channel is generally below the local water table. It flows only during wet periods or when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Invaders

On range, plants that encroach into an area and grow after the climax vegetation has been reduced by grazing. Generally, plants invade following disturbance of the surface.

Iron depletions

See Redoximorphic features.

Irrigation

Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:

Basin: Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.

Border: Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding: Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation: Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle): Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow: Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler: Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation: Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding: Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Kame

A low mound, knob, hummock, or short irregular ridge composed of stratified sand and gravel deposited by a subglacial stream as a fan or delta at the margin of a melting glacier; by a supraglacial stream in a low place or hole on the surface of the glacier; or as a ponded deposit on the surface or at the margin of stagnant ice.

Karst (topography)

A kind of topography that formed in limestone, gypsum, or other soluble rocks by dissolution and that is characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage.

Knoll

A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Ksat

See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Lacustrine deposit

Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Lake plain

A nearly level surface marking the floor of an extinct lake filled by well sorted, generally fine textured, stratified deposits, commonly containing varves.

Lake terrace

A narrow shelf, partly cut and partly built, produced along a lakeshore in front of a scarp line of low cliffs and later exposed when the water level falls.

Landfill (map symbol)

An area of accumulated waste products of human habitation, either above or below natural ground level.

Landslide

A general, encompassing term for most types of mass movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport and outward deposition of soil and rock materials caused by gravitational forces; the movement may or may not involve saturated materials. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones

Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Lava flow (map symbol)

A solidified, commonly lobate body of rock formed through lateral, surface outpouring of molten lava from a vent or fissure.

Leaching

The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Levee (map symbol)

An embankment that confines or controls water, especially one built along the banks of a river to prevent overflow onto lowlands.

Linear extensibility

Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^{1}/_{3}$- or $^{1}/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit

The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam

Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess

Material transported and deposited by wind and consisting dominantly of silt-sized particles.

Low strength

The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Low-residue crops

Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Marl

An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal proportions; formed primarily under freshwater lacustrine conditions but also formed in more saline environments.

Marsh or swamp (map symbol)

A water-saturated, very poorly drained area that is intermittently or permanently covered by water. Sedges, cattails, and rushes are the dominant vegetation in marshes, and trees or shrubs are the dominant vegetation in swamps. Not used in map units where the named soils are poorly drained or very poorly drained.

Mass movement

A generic term for the dislodgment and downslope transport of soil and rock material as a unit under direct gravitational stress.

Masses

See Redoximorphic features.

Meander belt

The zone within which migration of a meandering channel occurs; the flood-plain area included between two imaginary lines drawn tangential to the outer bends of active channel loops.

Meander scar

A crescent-shaped, concave or linear mark on the face of a bluff or valley wall, produced by the lateral erosion of a meandering stream that impinged upon and undercut the bluff.

Meander scroll

One of a series of long, parallel, close-fitting, crescent-shaped ridges and troughs formed along the inner bank of a stream meander as the channel migrated laterally down-valley and toward the outer bank.

Mechanical treatment

Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil

Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Mesa

A broad, nearly flat topped and commonly isolated landmass bounded by steep slopes or precipitous cliffs and capped by layers of resistant, nearly horizontal rocky material. The summit width is characteristically greater than the height of the bounding escarpments.

Metamorphic rock

Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement at depth in the earth’s crust. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Mine or quarry (map symbol)

An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and in which bedrock is exposed. Also denotes surface openings to underground mines.

Mine spoil

An accumulation of displaced earthy material, rock, or other waste material removed during mining or excavation. Also called earthy fill.

Mineral soil

Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage

Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area

A kind of map unit that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Miscellaneous water (map symbol)

Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year.

Moderately coarse textured soil

Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Mollic epipedon

A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.

Moraine

In terms of glacial geology, a mound, ridge, or other topographically distinct accumulation of unsorted, unstratified drift, predominantly till, deposited primarily by the direct action of glacial ice in a variety of landforms. Also, a general term for a landform composed mainly of till (except for kame moraines, which are composed mainly of stratified outwash) that has been deposited by a glacier. Some types of moraines are disintegration, end, ground, kame, lateral, recessional, and terminal.

Morphology, soil

The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil

Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few, common,* and *many;* size—*fine, medium,* and *coarse;* and contrast—*faint, distinct,* and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium,* from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse,* more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Mountain

A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet (300 meters) above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can

occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range. Mountains are formed primarily by tectonic activity and/or volcanic action but can also be formed by differential erosion.

Muck

Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Mucky peat

See Hemic soil material.

Mudstone

A blocky or massive, fine grained sedimentary rock in which the proportions of clay and silt are approximately equal. Also, a general term for such material as clay, silt, claystone, siltstone, shale, and argillite and that should be used only when the amounts of clay and silt are not known or cannot be precisely identified.

Munsell notation

A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Natric horizon

A special kind of argillic horizon that contains enough exchangeable sodium to have an adverse effect on the physical condition of the subsoil.

Neutral soil

A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules

See Redoximorphic features.

Nose slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent. Nose slopes consist dominantly of colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Nutrient, plant

Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter

Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low: Less than 0.5 percent
Low: 0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low: 1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
High: 4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high: More than 8.0 percent

Outwash

Stratified and sorted sediments (chiefly sand and gravel) removed or “washed out” from a glacier by meltwater streams and deposited in front of or beyond the end moraine or the margin of a glacier. The coarser material is deposited nearer to the ice.

Outwash plain

An extensive lowland area of coarse textured glaciofluvial material. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.

Paleoterrace

An erosional remnant of a terrace that retains the surface form and alluvial deposits of its origin but was not emplaced by, and commonly does not grade to, a present-day stream or drainage network.

Pan

A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan*.

Parent material

The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat

Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped

An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedisediment

A layer of sediment, eroded from the shoulder and backslope of an erosional slope, that lies on and is being (or was) transported across a gently sloping erosional surface at the foot of a receding hill or mountain slope.

Pedon

The smallest volume that can be called “a soil.” A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation

The movement of water through the soil.

Perennial water (map symbol)

Small, natural or constructed lakes, ponds, or pits that contain water most of the year.

Permafrost

Ground, soil, or rock that remains at or below 0 degrees C for at least 2 years. It is defined on the basis of temperature and is not necessarily frozen.

pH value

A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Phase, soil

A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

Piping

Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Pitting

Pits caused by melting around ice. They form on the soil after plant cover is removed.

Plastic limit

The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plasticity index

The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plateau (geomorphology)

A comparatively flat area of great extent and elevation; specifically, an extensive land region that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above the adjacent lower lying terrain, is commonly limited on at least one side by an abrupt descent, and has a flat or nearly level surface. A comparatively large part of a plateau surface is near summit level.

Playa

The generally dry and nearly level lake plain that occupies the lowest parts of closed depressions, such as those on intermontane basin floors. Temporary flooding occurs primarily in response to precipitation and runoff. Playa deposits are fine grained and may or may not have a high water table and saline conditions.

Plinthite

The sesquioxide-rich, humus-poor, highly weathered mixture of clay with quartz and other diluents. It commonly appears as red mottles, usually in platy, polygonal, or reticulate patterns. Plinthite changes irreversibly to an ironstone hardpan or to irregular aggregates on repeated wetting and drying, especially if it is exposed also to heat from the sun. In a moist soil, plinthite can be cut with a spade. It is a form of laterite.

Plowpan

A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding

Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded

Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Pore linings

See Redoximorphic features.

Potential native plant community

See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth)

Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning

Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil

The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil

A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use

Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key plants and

promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.

Rangeland

Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.

Reaction, soil

A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed as pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid: Less than 3.5
Extremely acid: 3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid: 4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid: 5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid: 5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid: 6.1 to 6.5
Neutral: 6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline: 7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline: 7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline: 8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline: 9.1 and higher

Red beds

Sedimentary strata that are mainly red and are made up largely of sandstone and shale.

Redoximorphic concentrations

See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic depletions

See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic features

Redoximorphic features are associated with wetness and result from alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Reduction occurs during saturation with water, and oxidation occurs when the soil is not saturated. Characteristic color patterns are created by these processes. The reduced iron and manganese ions may be removed from a soil if vertical or lateral fluxes of water occur, in which case there is no iron or manganese precipitation in that soil. Wherever the iron and manganese are oxidized and precipitated, they form either soft masses or hard concretions or nodules. Movement of iron and manganese as a result of redoximorphic processes in a soil may result in redoximorphic features that are defined as follows:

1. Redoximorphic concentrations.—These are zones of apparent accumulation of iron-manganese oxides, including:
   A. Nodules and concretions, which are cemented bodies that can be removed from the soil intact. Concretions are distinguished from nodules on the basis of internal organization. A concretion typically has concentric layers that are visible to the naked eye. Nodules do not have visible organized internal structure; *and*
   B. Masses, which are noncemented concentrations of substances within the soil matrix; *and*
   C. Pore linings, i.e., zones of accumulation along pores that may be either coatings on pore surfaces or impregnations from the matrix adjacent to the pores.
2. Redoximorphic depletions.—These are zones of low chroma (chromas less than those in the matrix) where either iron-manganese oxides alone or both iron-manganese oxides and clay have been stripped out, including:
   A. Iron depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron and manganese oxides but have a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix; *and*
   B. Clay depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron, manganese, and clay (often referred to as silt coatings or skeletans).
3. Reduced matrix.—This is a soil matrix that has low chroma *in situ* but undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after the soil material has been exposed to air.

Reduced matrix

See Redoximorphic features.

Regolith

All unconsolidated earth materials above the solid bedrock. It includes material weathered in place from all kinds of bedrock and alluvial, glacial, eolian, lacustrine, and pyroclastic deposits.

Relief

The relative difference in elevation between the upland summits and the lowlands or valleys of a given region.

Residuum (residual soil material)

Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as bedrock disintegrated in place.

Rill

A very small, steep-sided channel resulting from erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. A rill generally is not an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is shallow enough to be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Riser

The vertical or steep side slope (e.g., escarpment) of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural, steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.

Road cut

A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments

Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Rock outcrop (map symbol)

An exposure of bedrock at the surface of the earth. Not used where the named soils of the surrounding map unit are shallow over bedrock or where “Rock outcrop” is a named component of the map unit.

Root zone

The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff

The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Saline soil

A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

Saline spot (map symbol)

An area where the surface layer has an electrical conductivity of 8 mmhos/cm more than the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding soils has an electrical conductivity of 2 mmhos/cm or less.

Sand

As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone

Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sandy spot (map symbol)

A spot where the surface layer is loamy fine sand or coarser in areas where the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit is very fine sandy loam or finer.

Sapric soil material (muck)

The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)

The ease with which pores of a saturated soil transmit water. Formally, the proportionality coefficient that expresses the relationship of the rate of water movement to hydraulic gradient in Darcy's Law, a law that describes the rate of water movement through porous media. Commonly abbreviated as "Ksat." Terms describing saturated hydraulic conductivity are:

Very high: 100 or more micrometers per second (14.17 or more inches per hour)

High: 10 to 100 micrometers per second (1.417 to 14.17 inches per hour)

Moderately high: 1 to 10 micrometers per second (0.1417 inch to 1.417 inches per hour)

Moderately low: 0.1 to 1 micrometer per second (0.01417 to 0.1417 inch per hour)

Low: 0.01 to 0.1 micrometer per second (0.001417 to 0.01417 inch per hour)

Very low: Less than 0.01 micrometer per second (less than 0.001417 inch per hour).

To convert inches per hour to micrometers per second, multiply inches per hour by 7.0572. To convert micrometers per second to inches per hour, multiply micrometers per second by 0.1417.

Saturation

Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Scarification

The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.

Sedimentary rock

A consolidated deposit of clastic particles, chemical precipitates, or organic remains accumulated at or near the surface of the earth under normal low temperature and pressure conditions. Sedimentary rocks include consolidated equivalents of alluvium, colluvium, drift, and eolian, lacustrine, and marine deposits. Examples are sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, shale, conglomerate, limestone, dolomite, and coal.

Sequum

A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil

A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Severely eroded spot (map symbol)

An area where, on the average, 75 percent or more of the original surface layer has been lost because of accelerated erosion. Not used in map units in which “severely eroded,” “very severely eroded,” or “gullied” is part of the map unit name.

Shale

Sedimentary rock that formed by the hardening of a deposit of clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam and that has a tendency to split into thin layers.

Sheet erosion

The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Short, steep slope (map symbol)

A narrow area of soil having slopes that are at least two slope classes steeper than the slope class of the surrounding map unit.

Shoulder

The convex, erosional surface near the top of a hillslope. A shoulder is a transition from summit to backslope.

Shrink-swell

The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Shrub-coppice dune

A small, streamlined dune that forms around brush and clump vegetation.

Side slope (geomorphology)

A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel. Side slopes are dominantly colluvium and slope-wash sediments.

Silica

A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silica-sesquioxide ratio

The ratio of the number of molecules of silica to the number of molecules of alumina and iron oxide. The more highly weathered soils or their clay fractions in warm-temperate, humid regions, and especially those in the tropics, generally have a low ratio.

Silt

As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone

An indurated silt having the texture and composition of shale but lacking its fine lamination or fissility; a massive mudstone in which silt predominates over clay.

Similar soils

Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Sinkhole (map symbol)

A closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock (e.g., limestone, gypsum, or salt) or by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock. Complexes of sinkholes in carbonate-rock terrain are the main components of karst topography.

Site index

A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides (pedogenic)

Grooved, striated, and/or glossy (shiny) slip faces on structural peds, such as wedges; produced by shrink-swell processes, most commonly in soils that have a high content of expansive clays.

Slide or slip (map symbol)

A prominent landform scar or ridge caused by fairly recent mass movement or descent of earthy material resulting from failure of earth or rock under shear stress along one or several surfaces.

Slope

The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Slope alluvium

Sediment gradually transported down the slopes of mountains or hills primarily by nonchannel alluvial processes (i.e., slope-wash processes) and characterized by particle sorting. Lateral particle sorting is evident on long slopes. In a profile sequence, sediments may be distinguished by differences in size and/or specific gravity of rock fragments and may be separated by stone lines. Burnished peds and sorting of rounded or subrounded pebbles or cobbles distinguish these materials from unsorted colluvial deposits.

Slow refill

The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted water transmission in the soil.

Slow water movement

Restricted downward movement of water through the soil. See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Sodic (alkali) soil

A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Sodic spot (map symbol)

An area where the surface layer has a sodium adsorption ratio that is at least 10 more than that of the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding soils has a sodium adsorption ratio of 5 or less.

Sodicity

The degree to which a soil is affected by exchangeable sodium. Sodicity is expressed as a sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) of a saturation extract, or the ratio of Na^{+} to $Ca^{++} + Mg^{++}$. The degrees of sodicity and their respective ratios are:

Slight: Less than 13:1
Moderate: 13-30:1
Strong: More than 30:1

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)

A measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration.

Soft bedrock

Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil

A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief and by the passage of time.

Soil separates

Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand: 2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand: 1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand: 0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand: 0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand: 0.10 to 0.05
Silt: 0.05 to 0.002
Clay: Less than 0.002

Solum

The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Spoil area (map symbol)

A pile of earthy materials, either smoothed or uneven, resulting from human activity.

Stone line

In a vertical cross section, a line formed by scattered fragments or a discrete layer of angular and subangular rock fragments (commonly a gravel- or cobble-sized lag concentration) that formerly was draped across a topographic surface and was later buried by additional sediments. A stone line generally caps material that was subject to weathering, soil formation, and erosion before burial. Many stone lines seem to be buried erosion pavements, originally formed by sheet and rill erosion across the land surface.

Stones

Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony

Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stony spot (map symbol)

A spot where 0.01 to 0.1 percent of the soil surface is covered by rock fragments that are more than 10 inches in diameter in areas where the surrounding soil has no surface stones.

Strath terrace

A type of stream terrace; formed as an erosional surface cut on bedrock and thinly mantled with stream deposits (alluvium).

Stream terrace

One of a series of platforms in a stream valley, flanking and more or less parallel to the stream channel, originally formed near the level of the stream; represents the remnants of an abandoned flood plain, stream bed, or valley floor produced during a former state of fluvial erosion or deposition.

Stripcropping

Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil

The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are:

Platy: Flat and laminated

Prismatic: Vertically elongated and having flat tops

Columnar: Vertically elongated and having rounded tops

Angular blocky: Having faces that intersect at sharp angles (planes)

Subangular blocky: Having subrounded and planar faces (no sharp angles)

Granular: Small structural units with curved or very irregular faces

Structureless soil horizons are defined as follows:

Single grained: Entirely noncoherent (each grain by itself), as in loose sand

Massive: Occurring as a coherent mass

Stubble mulch

Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil

Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling

Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Substratum

The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer

Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Summer fallow

The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.

Summit

The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.

Surface layer

The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the “plow layer,” or the “Ap horizon.”

Surface soil

The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Talus

Rock fragments of any size or shape (commonly coarse and angular) derived from and lying at the base of a cliff or very steep rock slope. The accumulated mass of such loose broken rock formed chiefly by falling, rolling, or sliding.

Taxadjuncts

Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.

Terminal moraine

An end moraine that marks the farthest advance of a glacier. It typically has the form of a massive arcuate or concentric ridge, or complex of ridges, and is underlain by till and other types of drift.

Terrace (conservation)

An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field

generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geomorphology)

A steplike surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the former position of a flood plain, lake, or seashore. The term is usually applied both to the relatively flat summit surface (tread) that was cut or built by stream or wave action and to the steeper descending slope (scarp or riser) that has graded to a lower base level of erosion.

Terracettes

Small, irregular steplike forms on steep hillslopes, especially in pasture, formed by creep or erosion of surficial materials that may be induced or enhanced by trampling of livestock, such as sheep or cattle.

Texture, soil

The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying “coarse,” “fine,” or “very fine.”

Thin layer

Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.

Till

Dominantly unsorted and nonstratified drift, generally unconsolidated and deposited directly by a glacier without subsequent reworking by meltwater, and consisting of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, stones, and boulders; rock fragments of various lithologies are embedded within a finer matrix that can range from clay to sandy loam.

Till plain

An extensive area of level to gently undulating soils underlain predominantly by till and bounded at the distal end by subordinate recessional or end moraines.

Tilth, soil

The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toeslope

The gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.

Topsoil

The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements

Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Tread

The flat to gently sloping, topmost, laterally extensive slope of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.

Tuff

A generic term for any consolidated or cemented deposit that is 50 percent or more volcanic ash.

Upland

An informal, general term for the higher ground of a region, in contrast with a low-lying adjacent area, such as a valley or plain, or for land at a higher elevation than the flood plain or low stream terrace; land above the footslope zone of the hillslope continuum.

Valley fill

The unconsolidated sediment deposited by any agent (water, wind, ice, or mass wasting) so as to fill or partly fill a valley.

Variegation

Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Varve

A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.

Very stony spot (map symbol)

A spot where 0.1 to 3.0 percent of the soil surface is covered by rock fragments that are more than 10 inches in diameter in areas where the surface of the surrounding soil is covered by less than 0.01 percent stones.

Water bars

Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering

All physical disintegration, chemical decomposition, and biologically induced changes in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric or biologic agents or by circulating surface waters but involving essentially no transport of the altered material.

Well graded

Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wet spot (map symbol)

A somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained area that is at least two drainage classes wetter than the named soils in the surrounding map unit.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point)

The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow

The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

APPENDIX D

PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED DURING SURVEYS

Table 1 contains the list of vascular plant taxa recorded during the biological field survey conducted within the BSA. Plant nomenclature and taxonomic order is based on *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, s*econd Edition (Baldwin et al., 2012), and/or the Calflora website (Calflora, 2022).

Table 1
Plant Species Observed during the Field Surveys

Scientific Name	Common Name	
EUDICOTS		
Adoxaceae	**Muskroot Family**	**Status**
Sambucus nigra ssp. *caerulea*	blue elderberry	
Amaranthaceae	**Amaranth Family**	
*Amaranthus albus**	pigweed amaranth	
Anacardiaceae	**Sumac or Cashew Family**	
*Schinus molle**	Peruvian pepper tree (=California pepper tree)	Cal-IPC: limited
Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak	
Apocynaceae	**Dogbane Family**	
Funastrum cynanchoides ssp. *hartwegii* (=*Sarcostemma cynanchoides*)	climbing milkweed	
Asparagaceae	**Asparagus Family**	
Hesperoyucca	Newberry's yucca	
Asteraceae (=Compositae)	**Sunflower Family**	
*Erigeron canadensis** (=*Conyza canadensis*)	horseweed (=mare's tail)	
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	
Baccharis salicifolia ssp. *salicifolia* (=*Baccharis salicifolia*)	mule fat (=seep willow)	
Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. *pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle	
Gutierrezia microcephala	threadleaf snakeweed	
Pseudognaphalium biolettii (=*Gnaphalium bicolor*)	two-toned everlasting (=bicolored cudweed)	
Malacothrix saxatilis	cliff aster (=cliff malacothrix)	
*Silybum marianum**	milk thistle	Cal-IPC: limited
cirsium occidentale	western thistle	
Centuarea militensis	maltese star-thistle	
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	

Scientific Name	Common Name	
Boraginaceae	**Borage or Waterleaf Family**	
Cryptantha sp.	cryptantha	
Brassicaceae	**Mustard Family**	
*Brassica nigra**	black mustard	Cal-IPC: moderate
*Hirschfeldia incana**	short-pod mustard	
Cactaceae	**Cactus Family**	
Opuntia littoralis	coastal prickly pear	
*Opuntia ficus-indica**	mission prickly pear (=tuna cactus, =mission fig)	
Caprifoliaceae	**Honeysuckle Family**	
*Lonicera japonica**	Japanese honeysuckle	
Chenopodiaceae	**Goosefoot Family**	
*Chenopodium album**	lamb's quarters (=white goosefoot)	
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle (=tumbleweed)	Cal-IPC: limited
*Atriplex semibaccata**	Australian saltbush	Cal-IPC: moderate
Convolvulaceae	**Morning-Glory Family**	
Cuscuta sp.	dodder	
Cucurbitaceae	**Gourd Family**	
Cucurbita foetidissima	stinking gourd	
Marah macrocarpa (=*Marah macrocarpus*)	wild cucumber (=man-root)	
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge Family**	
Euphorbia albomarginata	rattlesnake sandmat	
*Ricinus communis**	castor bean	Cal-IPC: limited
Fabaceae (=Leguminosae)	**Legume Family**	
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine (=foothill lupine)	
Fagaceae	**Oak Family**	
Quercus agrifolia var. *agrifolia*	coast live oak	
Lamiaceae (=Labiatae)	**Mint Family**	
Trichostema lanceolatum	vinegar weed	

Scientific Name	Common Name	
*Marrubium vulgare**	horehound	Cal-IPC: limited
Salvia mellifera	black sage	
Juglandaceae	**Walnut Family**	
Juglans californica (=*Juglans californica* var. *californica*)	southern California black walnut	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus Family**	
Eucalyptus spp.	eucalyptus (ornamental)	Cal-IPC: limited
Plantaginaceae	**Plantain Family**	
Penstemon heterophyllus	foothill penstemon	
Rosaceae	**Rose Family**	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon (=Christmas-berry, =California holly)	
Polygonaceae	**Buckwheat Family**	
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	
*Polygonum aviculare**	prostrate knotweed	
Pinaceae	**Pine Family**	
Pinus spp.	ornamental pine(s)	
Rhamnaceae	**Buckthorn Family**	
Rhamnus ilicifolia	holly-leaf redberry	
Salicaceae	**Willow Family**	
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	
Simaroubaceae	**Simaroubaceae Family**	
*Ailanthus altissima**	tree of heaven	Cal-IPC: moderate
Solanaceae	**Nightshade Family**	
*Nicotiana glauca**	tree tobacco	Cal-IPC: moderate
Datura wrightii	desert thorn apple (=desert thornapple)	
Tamaricaceae	**Tamarisk Family**	
*Tamarix ramosissima**	saltcedar	Cal-IPC: high
MONOCOTS		
Poaceae	**Grass Family**	

Scientific Name	Common Name	
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut grass	Cal-IPC: moderate
*Avena spp.**	wild oat	
*Bromus rubens**	red brome	Cal-IPC: high
Stipa coronata	crested needle grass	

*Non-native species

Table 2 contains the list of wildlife species observed and/or detected during the biological field surveys. Wildlife nomenclature and taxonomic order is based on the following treatments according to class of species:

- **Birds.** *Check-list of North American Birds. S*eventh Edition and Supplements (Chesser et al., 2022)
- **Mammals**. *Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird and Mammal Species in California* (CDFW, 2016).
- **Native Wildlife.** *California's Life History Accounts and Range Maps* (accessed, 9/30/2022), CDFW 2022)

Table 2
Wildlife Species Observed/Detected during the Field Surveys

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Arthropods		
Nymphalidae	**Brush-Footed Butterfly Family**	
Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	Federal candidate for listing: overwintering population
Birds		
Accipitridae	**Accipiter Family**	
Buteo lineatus	red-shouldered hawk	
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	CDFW Watch List, season of concern: nesting
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk	
Gallus domesticus	domestic rooster	
Aegithalidae	**Bushtit Family**	
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit	
Columbidae	**Dove/Pigeon Family**	
*Streptopelia decaocto**	Eurasian collared-dove	
Corvidae	**Crow Family**	
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub jay	
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	
Fringillidae	**Finch Family**	
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch	
Spinus tristis	American goldfinch	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	
Hirundinidae	**Swallow Family**	
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	cliff swallow	
Mimidae	**Mimid Family**	
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird	
Passeridae	**Old World Sparrow Family**	
Passer domesticus	house sparrow	
Passerellidae	**New World Sparrow Family**	
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee	
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	
Picidae	**Woodpecker Family**	
Melanerpes formicivorus	acorn woodpecker	
Dryobates nuttallii	Nuttall's woodpecker	BCC
Trochilidae	**Hummingbird Family**	
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	
Troglodytidae	**Wren Family**	
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	
Troglodytes aedon	house wren	
Tyrannidae	**Tyrant Flycatcher Family**	
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird	
Tyrannus verticalis	western kingbird	
Mammals		
Canidae	**Canine Family**	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Canis latrans	coyote	
Canis lupus familiaris	domestic dog	
Cricetidae	**Woodrat Family**	
Neotoma fuscipes	dusky-footed woodrat	
Geomyidae	**Pocket Gopher Family**	
*Thomomys bottae**	Botta's pocket gopher	
Leporidae	**Rabbit/Hare Family**	
Sylvilagus audubonii	cottontail rabbit	
Sciuridae	**Squirrel Family**	
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel	
*Sciurus niger**	eastern fox squirrel	
Sciurus griseus	western gray squirrel	
Reptiles		
Phrynosomatidae	**North American Spiny Lizard Family**	
Sceloporus occidentalis longipes	Great Basin fence lizard	
Uta stansburiana elegans	western side-blotched lizard	

APPENDIX E

REPRESENTATIVE SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTO 1: Areas 4a, 4g, and 4f from southwest of Area 3c. California buckwheat scrub, walnut woodland, and coast live oak woodland visible midground; water tank to the west (8/5/2022).



PHOTO 2: Areas 3b and 3c from southwest. Ribbon drain from water tank visible in middle foreground. Also shown: walnut woodland, upland mustards/star thistle fields, California buckwheat scrub, and developed areas (8/5/2022).



PHOTO 3: Area 1c, coast prickly pear scrub (7/1/2022).



PHOTO 4: Area 5f; coastal cactus scrub with buckwheat in foreground, and coast live oak woodland in left background. View is southwest (8/4/2022).



PHOTO 5: Area 2c, coyote on ridge. View is north (6/30/2022).



PHOTO 6: Area 5f, dust bath area (8/4/2022).



PHOTO 7: Area 5f, small woodrat midden (8/4/2022).



PHOTO 8: Area 5f, large woodrat midden (8/4/2022).



PHOTO 9: Area 5f, California sage brush intergrading to walnut woodlands. View is northwest (8/4/2022).



PHOTO10: Area 5f, pepper tree grove and upland mustard/star thistle in background. View is east to Area A1 (8/4/2022).



PHOTO 11: Pepper tree groves along East Covina Hills Road. View is to the east (2/7/2022).



PHOTO 12: Area 3, open space. View is south, with Areas 3c, 3b, 3a, and 3 in the background (8/5/2022).

APPENDIX F

LOT-SPECIFIC IMPACTS

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
1	Developed/Ornamental	0.80	0.07	0.71	0.15	**1.72**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.12	0.44	**0.55**
1 Total		0.80	0.07	0.83	0.58	**2.28**
2	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.11	0.31	**0.42**
	Coast prickly pear scrub				0.03	**0.03**
	Developed/Ornamental				0.25	**0.25**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.79	0.09	0.36	0.34	**1.57**
2 Total		0.79	0.09	0.47	0.92	**2.27**
3	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.20	**0.40**
	Coast prickly pear scrub				0.11	**0.11**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.37		0.08		**0.44**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.43	**0.61**
3 Total		0.54	0.03	0.25	0.74	**1.56**
4	California buckwheat scrub				0.11	**0.11**
	California walnut groves				0.00	**0.00**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	**0.09**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.33		0.10	0.01	**0.43**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.13	0.06	0.15	0.41	**0.76**
4 Total		0.49	0.07	0.27	0.56	**1.40**
5	California buckwheat scrub				0.16	**0.16**
	California walnut groves				0.01	**0.01**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.30		0.10		**0.40**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.18	0.06	0.19	0.35	**0.79**
5 Total		0.47	0.06	0.29	0.53	**1.36**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
6	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.34	**0.34**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.28		0.08		**0.36**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.40	0.05	0.18	0.62	**1.25**
6 Total		0.67	0.05	0.27	0.96	**1.95**
7	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.33	**0.33**
	California walnut groves	0.08	0.02	0.12	0.13	**0.35**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.47		0.11		**0.58**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.09	0.04	0.25	0.24	**0.61**
7 Total		0.65	0.06	0.47	0.70	**1.88**
8	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.06	**0.06**
	California walnut groves	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.87	**1.04**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.00	**0.36**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.30		0.11	0.01	**0.41**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.21	**0.25**
8 Total		0.75	0.03	0.20	1.15	**2.13**
9	California walnut groves	0.04		0.01	0.02	**0.07**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)	0.01		0.01		**0.02**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.09		0.04	0.77	**0.90**
	Developed/Ornamental	1.13	0.03	0.12		**1.28**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.12	0.06	0.11	1.45	**1.74**
9 Total		1.38	0.09	0.30	2.23	**4.00**
10	California buckwheat scrub	0.04		0.05		**0.09**
	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.17	**0.17**
	California walnut groves	0.03		0.01	0.17	**0.21**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.27		0.02	0.40	**0.68**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.05		0.02	0.00	**0.07**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.60	0.04	0.13	1.03	**1.80**
10 Total		0.99	0.04	0.22	1.77	**3.03**
11	California buckwheat scrub	0.79		0.02	0.53	**1.33**
	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.64	**0.64**
	California sagebrush - black sage scrub	0.98		0.61	3.27	**4.86**
	California walnut groves	0.83		0.36	7.25	**8.45**
	Coast prickly pear scrub	0.00		0.33	3.38	**3.71**
	Developed/Ornamental	1.08		0.16	0.01	**1.25**
	Pepper tree groves				0.66	**0.66**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.01			0.49	**0.50**
11 Total		3.70		1.48	16.22	**21.40**
12	California walnut groves	0.00	0.01	0.07	1.11	**1.20**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.69	0.06	0.14	0.00	**0.88**
12 Total		0.69	0.07	0.21	1.11	**2.08**
13	California walnut groves			0.08	0.05	**0.13**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.31	0.00	0.10		**0.42**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields			0.07	0.00	**0.07**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.01	0.05	0.26		**0.33**
13 Total		0.33	0.06	0.51	0.05	**0.95**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
14	California walnut groves			0.21	0.53	**0.74**
	Developed/Ornamental	1.36	0.13	0.40		**1.88**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields			0.42	0.56	**0.98**
14 Total		1.36	0.13	1.02	1.09	**3.60**
15	California walnut groves	0.03		0.02	0.92	**0.98**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.34		0.09		**0.44**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields				0.49	**0.49**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.21		0.03	0.05	**0.29**
15 Total		0.58		0.14	1.46	**2.19**
16	California walnut groves	0.08		0.01	0.50	**0.59**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.50		0.11		**0.61**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.00	0.01	0.07	1.20	**1.28**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.43	0.05	0.16		**0.64**
16 Total		1.01	0.06	0.35	1.69	**3.11**
17	California walnut groves	0.05	0.04	0.47		**0.56**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.01	0.00	0.17		**0.19**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.48	0.02	0.14		**0.65**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.16		**0.16**
17 Total		0.54	0.07	0.94		**1.55**
18	California walnut groves	0.12	0.04	0.21		**0.37**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.02	0.03	0.38		**0.42**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	Developed/Ornamental	0.24		0.06		**0.31**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.00		**0.00**
18 Total		0.38	0.06	0.66		**1.11**
19	California walnut groves	0.23	0.06	0.54		**0.82**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.04		0.04		**0.08**
	Pepper tree groves	0.08		0.01		**0.09**
19 Total		0.35	0.06	0.58		**0.99**
20	California walnut groves		0.00	0.22		**0.23**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.24	0.05	0.11		**0.41**
	Pepper tree groves		0.00	0.06		**0.06**
20 Total		0.24	0.06	0.39		**0.70**
21	California walnut groves	0.05	0.04	0.44		**0.53**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.27	0.03	0.10		**0.40**
21 Total		0.32	0.07	0.53		**0.93**
22	California walnut groves	0.01	0.00	0.30		**0.31**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.10		**0.10**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.36	0.05	0.23		**0.64**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.00		**0.00**
22 Total		0.37	0.05	0.63		**1.05**
23	California buckwheat scrub			0.00		**0.00**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	California walnut groves	0.22	0.07	0.37		**0.67**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.00		**0.00**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.27	0.00	0.11		**0.39**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.38		**0.38**
23 Total		0.50	0.07	0.88		**1.44**
24	California buckwheat scrub	0.00		0.02		**0.02**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)	0.63		0.04	2.16	**2.83**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.39		0.07		**0.46**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.03		0.04	0.46	**0.52**
24 Total		1.05		0.17	2.62	**3.83**
25	California walnut groves	0.66	0.02	0.14	1.05	**1.86**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)				0.13	**0.13**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.19		0.04		**0.23**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.30	0.06	0.07	0.96	**1.39**
25 Total		1.15	0.08	0.25	2.14	**3.61**
26	California walnut groves	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.94	**1.13**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.45	0.02	0.09		**0.56**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.52	0.07	0.23	0.40	**1.21**
26 Total		1.02	0.09	0.45	1.34	**2.91**
27	California walnut groves	0.28	0.09	0.43	0.44	**1.25**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.30		0.11	0.00	**0.42**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
27 Total		0.59	0.09	0.55	0.44	**1.67**
28	California buckwheat scrub			0.02		**0.02**
	California walnut groves	0.18	0.06	0.45	0.68	**1.37**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.66		0.15		**0.81**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)				0.22	**0.22**
28 Total		0.84	0.06	0.62	0.90	**2.42**
29	California buckwheat scrub		0.00	0.43	0.22	**0.64**
	California walnut groves			0.14	0.25	**0.39**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.07	0.06	**0.12**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.59	0.02	0.13		**0.75**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.25	0.04	0.15	0.06	**0.51**
29 Total		0.84	0.07	0.92	0.58	**2.42**
30	California walnut groves			0.03		**0.03**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.37	0.08	0.56		**1.01**
30 Total		0.37	0.08	0.59		**1.04**
31	California buckwheat scrub				0.01	**0.01**
	California walnut groves	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.94	**1.21**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.40		0.11		**0.52**
31 Total		0.60	0.03	0.16	0.96	**1.74**
32	California walnut groves	0.30	0.01	0.06	1.03	**1.40**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.29		0.08		**0.37**
32 Total		0.59	0.01	0.15	1.03	**1.77**
33	California walnut groves	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.71	**0.91**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.02	0.00	0.06		**0.08**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.42	0.04	0.16	0.03	**0.65**
33 Total		0.58	0.05	0.28	0.74	**1.65**
34	California walnut groves			0.00	0.47	**0.47**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)				0.05	**0.05**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.51	0.05	0.34	0.02	**0.92**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.01	0.02	**0.02**
34 Total		0.51	0.05	0.34	0.56	**1.46**
35	California walnut groves			0.10	0.16	**0.27**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)				0.17	**0.17**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.44	0.06	0.24	0.07	**0.81**
35 Total		0.44	0.06	0.34	0.40	**1.24**
36	California walnut groves				0.19	**0.19**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)				0.01	**0.01**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.49	0.08	0.22	0.41	**1.20**
36 Total		0.49	0.08	0.22	0.60	**1.40**

APPENDIX C-1

LOT-SPECIFIC IMPACTS

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
1	Developed/Ornamental	0.80	0.07	0.71	0.15	**1.72**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.12	0.44	**0.55**
1 Total		0.80	0.07	0.83	0.58	**2.28**
2	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.11	0.31	**0.42**
	Coast prickly pear scrub				0.03	**0.03**
	Developed/Ornamental				0.25	**0.25**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.79	0.09	0.36	0.34	**1.57**
2 Total		0.79	0.09	0.47	0.92	**2.27**
3	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.20	**0.40**
	Coast prickly pear scrub				0.11	**0.11**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.37		0.08		**0.44**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.43	**0.61**
3 Total		0.54	0.03	0.25	0.74	**1.56**
4	California buckwheat scrub				0.11	**0.11**
	California walnut groves				0.00	**0.00**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	**0.09**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.33		0.10	0.01	**0.43**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.13	0.06	0.15	0.41	**0.76**
4 Total		0.49	0.07	0.27	0.56	**1.40**
5	California buckwheat scrub				0.16	**0.16**
	California walnut groves				0.01	**0.01**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.30		0.10		**0.40**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.18	0.06	0.19	0.35	**0.79**
5 Total		0.47	0.06	0.29	0.53	**1.36**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
6	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.34	**0.34**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.28		0.08		**0.36**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.40	0.05	0.18	0.62	**1.25**
6 Total		0.67	0.05	0.27	0.96	**1.95**
7	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.33	**0.33**
	California walnut groves	0.08	0.02	0.12	0.13	**0.35**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.47		0.11		**0.58**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.09	0.04	0.25	0.24	**0.61**
7 Total		0.65	0.06	0.47	0.70	**1.88**
8	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.06	**0.06**
	California walnut groves	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.87	**1.04**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.00	**0.36**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.30		0.11	0.01	**0.41**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.21	**0.25**
8 Total		0.75	0.03	0.20	1.15	**2.13**
9	California walnut groves	0.04		0.01	0.02	**0.07**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)	0.01		0.01		**0.02**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.09		0.04	0.77	**0.90**
	Developed/Ornamental	1.13	0.03	0.12		**1.28**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.12	0.06	0.11	1.45	**1.74**
9 Total		1.38	0.09	0.30	2.23	**4.00**
10	California buckwheat scrub	0.04		0.05		**0.09**
	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.17	**0.17**
	California walnut groves	0.03		0.01	0.17	**0.21**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.27		0.02	0.40	**0.68**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.05		0.02	0.00	**0.07**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.60	0.04	0.13	1.03	**1.80**
10 Total		0.99	0.04	0.22	1.77	**3.03**
11	California buckwheat scrub	0.79		0.02	0.53	**1.33**
	California buckwheat scrub (disturbed)				0.64	**0.64**
	California sagebrush - black sage scrub	0.98		0.61	3.27	**4.86**
	California walnut groves	0.83		0.36	7.25	**8.45**
	Coast prickly pear scrub	0.00		0.33	3.38	**3.71**
	Developed/Ornamental	1.08		0.16	0.01	**1.25**
	Pepper tree groves				0.66	**0.66**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.01			0.49	**0.50**
11 Total		3.70		1.48	16.22	**21.40**
12	California walnut groves	0.00	0.01	0.07	1.11	**1.20**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.69	0.06	0.14	0.00	**0.88**
12 Total		0.69	0.07	0.21	1.11	**2.08**
13	California walnut groves			0.08	0.05	**0.13**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.31	0.00	0.10		**0.42**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields			0.07	0.00	**0.07**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.01	0.05	0.26		**0.33**
13 Total		0.33	0.06	0.51	0.05	**0.95**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
14	California walnut groves			0.21	0.53	**0.74**
	Developed/Ornamental	1.36	0.13	0.40		**1.88**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields			0.42	0.56	**0.98**
14 Total		1.36	0.13	1.02	1.09	**3.60**
15	California walnut groves	0.03		0.02	0.92	**0.98**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.34		0.09		**0.44**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields				0.49	**0.49**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.21		0.03	0.05	**0.29**
15 Total		0.58		0.14	1.46	**2.19**
16	California walnut groves	0.08		0.01	0.50	**0.59**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.50		0.11		**0.61**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields	0.00	0.01	0.07	1.20	**1.28**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.43	0.05	0.16		**0.64**
16 Total		1.01	0.06	0.35	1.69	**3.11**
17	California walnut groves	0.05	0.04	0.47		**0.56**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.01	0.00	0.17		**0.19**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.48	0.02	0.14		**0.65**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.16		**0.16**
17 Total		0.54	0.07	0.94		**1.55**
18	California walnut groves	0.12	0.04	0.21		**0.37**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)	0.02	0.03	0.38		**0.42**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	Developed/Ornamental	0.24		0.06		**0.31**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.00		**0.00**
18 Total		0.38	0.06	0.66		**1.11**
19	California walnut groves	0.23	0.06	0.54		**0.82**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.04		0.04		**0.08**
	Pepper tree groves	0.08		0.01		**0.09**
19 Total		0.35	0.06	0.58		**0.99**
20	California walnut groves		0.00	0.22		**0.23**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.24	0.05	0.11		**0.41**
	Pepper tree groves		0.00	0.06		**0.06**
20 Total		0.24	0.06	0.39		**0.70**
21	California walnut groves	0.05	0.04	0.44		**0.53**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.27	0.03	0.10		**0.40**
21 Total		0.32	0.07	0.53		**0.93**
22	California walnut groves	0.01	0.00	0.30		**0.31**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.10		**0.10**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.36	0.05	0.23		**0.64**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.00		**0.00**
22 Total		0.37	0.05	0.63		**1.05**
23	California buckwheat scrub			0.00		**0.00**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	California walnut groves	0.22	0.07	0.37		**0.67**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.00		**0.00**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.27	0.00	0.11		**0.39**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.38		**0.38**
23 Total		0.50	0.07	0.88		**1.44**
24	California buckwheat scrub	0.00		0.02		**0.02**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)	0.63		0.04	2.16	**2.83**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.39		0.07		**0.46**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.03		0.04	0.46	**0.52**
24 Total		1.05		0.17	2.62	**3.83**
25	California walnut groves	0.66	0.02	0.14	1.05	**1.86**
	California walnut groves (disturbed)				0.13	**0.13**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.19		0.04		**0.23**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.30	0.06	0.07	0.96	**1.39**
25 Total		1.15	0.08	0.25	2.14	**3.61**
26	California walnut groves	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.94	**1.13**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.45	0.02	0.09		**0.56**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.52	0.07	0.23	0.40	**1.21**
26 Total		1.02	0.09	0.45	1.34	**2.91**
27	California walnut groves	0.28	0.09	0.43	0.44	**1.25**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.30		0.11	0.00	**0.42**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
27 Total		0.59	0.09	0.55	0.44	**1.67**
28	California buckwheat scrub			0.02		**0.02**
	California walnut groves	0.18	0.06	0.45	0.68	**1.37**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.66		0.15		**0.81**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)				0.22	**0.22**
28 Total		0.84	0.06	0.62	0.90	**2.42**
29	California buckwheat scrub		0.00	0.43	0.22	**0.64**
	California walnut groves			0.14	0.25	**0.39**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)			0.07	0.06	**0.12**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.59	0.02	0.13		**0.75**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.25	0.04	0.15	0.06	**0.51**
29 Total		0.84	0.07	0.92	0.58	**2.42**
30	California walnut groves			0.03		**0.03**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.37	0.08	0.56		**1.01**
30 Total		0.37	0.08	0.59		**1.04**
31	California buckwheat scrub				0.01	**0.01**
	California walnut groves	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.94	**1.21**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.40		0.11		**0.52**
31 Total		0.60	0.03	0.16	0.96	**1.74**
32	California walnut groves	0.30	0.01	0.06	1.03	**1.40**

Lot No.	Land Cover Types	35% (acres)	20ft. Extention MCTA (acres)	20 ft. to Conservation Easement (acres)	Conservation Easement Area to end of parcel (acres)	TOTAL PARCEL
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.29		0.08		**0.37**
32 Total		0.59	0.01	0.15	1.03	**1.77**
33	California walnut groves	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.71	**0.91**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.02	0.00	0.06		**0.08**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)	0.42	0.04	0.16	0.03	**0.65**
33 Total		0.58	0.05	0.28	0.74	**1.65**
34	California walnut groves			0.00	0.47	**0.47**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)				0.05	**0.05**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.51	0.05	0.34	0.02	**0.92**
	Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed)			0.01	0.02	**0.02**
34 Total		0.51	0.05	0.34	0.56	**1.46**
35	California walnut groves			0.10	0.16	**0.27**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)				0.17	**0.17**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.44	0.06	0.24	0.07	**0.81**
35 Total		0.44	0.06	0.34	0.40	**1.24**
36	California walnut groves				0.19	**0.19**
	Coast live oak woodland and forest (disturbed)				0.01	**0.01**
	Developed/Ornamental	0.49	0.08	0.22	0.41	**1.20**
36 Total		0.49	0.08	0.22	0.60	**1.40**

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL PHASE I REPORT

PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
SAN DIMAS MUNICIPAL CODE TEXT AMENDMENT 20-0005 PROJECT
CITY OF SAN DIMAS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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City of San Dimas
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August 18, 2022

Key Words: City of San Dimas; Los Angeles County; *San Dimas, Calif*. USGS Quad.; Negative

PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

FOR THE

SAN DIMAS MUNICIPAL CODE TEXT AMENDMENT 20-0005 PROJECT
CITY OF SAN DIMAS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

City of San Dimas Community Development Division
Attention: Luis Torrico, Planning Manager
2435 East Bonita
San Dimas, CA 91773

August 18, 2022

Reviewed by: _____ Date: August 18, 2022

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of the City of San Dimas' (City) Planning Department. This study is for the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) 20-0005 Project. The project consists of amendments and selected deletions within the Specific Plan-11 Planning Area 1 document. UEI conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within Specific Plan (SP)-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots), increasing from 35,000 cubic yards (CY) to 36,000 CY. The current grading quantity permitted onsite is insufficient for grading backyards, and owners must use decking the rear portions of their lots. The increase in allowable grading it to permit owners to9 grade back yards. The increase in allowable grading does not include what is necessary for the primary residence, driveway, and garage and would or expand the allowable lot coverages of primary residences. Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and five (5) feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations. The proposed MCTA also includes development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan. The project area occupies 92-acres.

The project is located in the southwest portion of the City of San Dimas (see **Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 3**), and can be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 09 West, Township 01 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20 (see **Attachment A, Figure 2)**. The background research and archival study included a one-half mile buffer surrounding the project site (see **Attachment A, Figure 3)**.

Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with approximately 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. The site is bounded by East Covina Hills Road to the south; single-family residential uses and vacant land in the city of Covina and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west; single-family residences opposite Puente Street to the north; and single-family residences and vacant land to the east. The project site is situated on and near a hillcrest in the San Jose Hills.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A**, **Figure 2**). The surface area of the APE is approximately 92 acres. All of this area is subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to also determine previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a one-half-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. The cultural resources record search was conducted by SCCIC staff.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**) is the Principal Investigator for this study. Archaeological Technician Megan B. Doukakis contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and assisted with the preparation of this report. Archaeological Technician Raquel Sperling, B.A., RPA assisted on the historical background research.

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2021) for potential historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). was conducted for this project on August 12, 2022.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the City of San Dimas Planning Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of San Dimas is set in the eastern San Gabriel Valley, between the San Gabriel Mountains and the La Puente Hills to the southwest. Prior to urbanization creeks flowed through the Valley from the mountains west to the San Gabriel River and east to the Santa Ana River and on to the ocean. A major tributary, San Dimas Creek, now channelized, runs just north of the Project site parallel to the I-210 Freeway.

San Dimas is situated 30 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean in the eastern San Gabriel Valley. This is a portion of the Los Angeles Basin, a flat plain that extends in all directions, north and south from the ocean to the San Gabriel Mountains east to the Chino Hills and west to the Santa Monica Mountains. Prior to urbanization, creeks flowed across the Los Angeles Basin (a plain) from the San Gabriel Mountains to the ocean with little hindrance. San Dimas lies between the San Gabriel River to the west and the Pomona Creek to the east, though these water courses often meandered across the plain to different physical locations over time with multiple exits to the ocean. The plain was primarily grassland and costal scrub brush. The rivers and creeks contained riparian habitat as well as estuaries at their ocean exits. The general climate is typical of southern California with mild, rainy winters, and warm, dry summers. Summer temperatures can exceed 80° Fahrenheit in the afternoon, though this is moderated by ocean breezes.

The Project site is located in the City of San Dimas, on the east-central edge of Los Angeles County, and is fully within the San Jose Hills with Puente Road bordering the north side and East Covina Hills Road bordering the south edge, with steep sided slopes throughout and elevations ranging from approximately 750 feet in the southwest corner to a central peak of 1034 feet. San Dimas is bordered by the cities of Glendora to the northwest, Covina to the west, Walnut to the south, Pomona to the southeast, Claremont to the east, unincorporated County of Los Angeles land to the southwest, La Verne to the northeast, and the Angeles National Forest (San Gabriel Mountains) to the north. According to the United States Census Bureau (2022), the city of San Dimas had a population of 34,939 in 2020, and covers an area of 15.43 square miles (40 square kilometers). The city is served by State Route 210/Foothill Freeway along its northern flank, which connects with State Route 57/Orange Freeway a half mile west of the project site, while Interstate 10/San Bernardino Freeway runs a half mile south of the project boundary.

The project site is mostly underlain by the Monterey (Puente) Foundation La Vida Shale Member (Tmlv) (Dibblee 2002). The soil is white in color, weathered; with thin bedded, platy, siliceous shale, clay shale, and siltstone, and some strata of tan dolomite and sandstone. Small areas of the northern and southern portion project site are underlaine by alluvial gravel and sand of valley areas (Qa) dating to the Holocene (11,650 years before present [ybp]) (Dibblee 2002).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

In the history of the Americas, the term "prehistoric period" refers to the time prior to the arrival of non-Indians, when native life ways and traditions remained intact and viable. In the case of Alta and Baja California, it is widely acknowledged that human occupation began 12,000 or more years ago. In order to describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years,

archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate technological and cultural changes observable in the archaeological record to distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for Los Angeles County, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges region (Warren 1984), the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986), and interior San Diego (Meighan 1954; True 1958, 1970). Since results from archaeological investigations in this area have yet to be organized into a subregional chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow the regional synthesis adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates may vary, the general framework of prehistory in the area consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000 B.C.-6000 B.C.), which was characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points, spear and atl-atl weapons systems, and the relative absence of artifacts associated with plant-processing activities;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000), during which time mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came into more use. This prehistoric cultural expression is often characterized by a large number of millingstones (especially well-made, deep basin metates) and formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the cultural assemblage is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), and only a slight representation of dart-tipped projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced. Small, light arrow points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- Protohistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1500 to 1700s) ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. cal A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points are recognized as a hallmark of this time period.

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland Southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas. Such locations were near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges. Further, these favored locations were near permanent or reliable sources of water. These were areas that were largely level encampments situated on the unprotected valley floor. The residential sites were used for resource procurement and travel. The use of such geographical settings is supported by the ethnographic literature. These reports identify the foothills as preferred areas for settlement (Bean and Smith, 1978a; 1978b). The project area is situated at the base of the Jurupa Hills, an ideal location for prehistoric seasonal habitation site.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project lies within the territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011).

The Gabrielino, with the Chumash, were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978a), Johnson (1962), and McCawley (1996).

According to recent research, Takic language groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that an in-migration of these peoples may have occurred as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with a more ancient indigenous people represented by speakers of a Hokan language (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin. Their territory reached east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to the San Joaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted several subsistence strategies, based on gathering, hunting, and fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, exemplified by basket weaving, exhibited an affinity with those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and other ceremonial specialists (Bean and Smith, 1978a). Clans owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the clan's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Occasionally several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland groups.

Tongva territory was situated generally within the Los Angeles Basin, and the San Dimas region is situated within the eastern Tongva culture area. The Tongva's neighbors were the Serrano on the north in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains. Here are the headwaters of Pomona Creek and San Dimas Creek and the San Gabriel River. With the numerous streams flowing out of the San Gabriel Mountains this area was well watered and so would have been a well populated region in the prehistoric and early contact period, if not quite so densely populated as the coastal territory.

The village of *Weniinga* was somewhat west of San Dima, in the Covina area, and *Ahwiinga* was farther to the southwest in the West Covina / La Puente area (McCawley, 1996: 42 [Map 6], 45). They were located on the Rancho La Puente (McCawley, 1996:45), which also forms a part of the City of San Dimas. Other Tongva place names, which may have been associated with habitations in the past, are *Momwahomomutnga* to the north between San Dimas and Glendora, and *Torojoatnga* to the east around Claremont (Chaffey College 2022).

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in A.D. 1772. Priests from the mission proselytized the Tongva throughout the

Los Angeles Basin. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in peripheral contact with the Spanish even during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. However, it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize the territory of aboriginal Californians. Within a few decades, most of the Gabrielino were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reducción* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the Tongva bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, at San Diego. The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north of the current study area in August (Brown 2001), and may have encountered the Tongva village of *Weniinga* in the Covina region (McCawley 1996:45). Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt 1931). The project site falls within the far western edge of the communal lands granted to the Pueblo of *Nuestra Señora de a Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula* on September 4, 1781 by the Spanish government.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounding the mission lands in the San Gabriel Valley east of the Pueblo of Los Angeles included the San Francisquito to the west, San Jose to the east, Paseo de Bartola to the southwest and Rincon de Brea on the southern edge of Rancho La Puente. In 1833, Mexico also secularized the Franciscan missions and opened lands previously held in trust for the Indian population to ownership by ranchers (Engelhardt 1931).

In 1845, Governor Pio Pico granted the La Puente tract to John Rowland and William Workman, the maximum allowable size of approximately 49,000 acres. This grant contains much of what are now the cities of Covina and West Covina, as well as portions of nine other towns. The name goes back to the 1770s when the Portolá Expedition had to build a temporary "bridge" over wetlands at the edge of the Puente hills immediately southwest of West Covina.

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles area, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, United States rule was established. Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control

of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the "Cow Counties" and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the "Boom of the Eighties" which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and satellite communities started around the city to the east, south and west, and much the plains between came to be filled with farms and orchards. The Rancho La Puente holdings, however, remained largely in cattle.

2.2.3.2 The American Period to Founding of San Dimas

Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County was formed in 1850 with the creation of the state of California. (Coy 1923:140). The early version of the county included parts of what are now Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo, Tulare, Ventura, and Orange counties. Between 1851 and 1852, Los Angeles County stretched from the Pacific Ocean coast to the state line of Nevada. As the population increased in areas of the county, sections began to split off to form San Bernardino County in 1853, Kern County in 1866, and Orange County in 1889.

Prior to the 1870s, Los Angeles County was divided into townships, many of which were amalgamations of one or more of the ranchos. Those encompassing the project area include Azusa, which encompassed the foothill communities east of the San Gabriel River, including present-day Covina and Duarte, El Monte, encompassing communities in the Whittier Narrows area, as well as the nearby present-day El Monte, La Puente and Monterey Park (Spitzzeri 2007). Azusa and El Monte Townships were merged for the 1870 census.

City of San Dimas

The initial American Anglo settlers in the area of San Dimas was the Teague family in 1878. They leased large acreage upon which they raised grain until the citrus era dawned, and San Dimas became the "Queen of the citrus belt" in Southern California (San Dimas Chamber of Commerce 2007). The arrival of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad in 1887, later purchased by the Santa Fe Railroad, led to development of the La Cienega Mud Springs resort, the birthplace of San Dimas (Guinn 1915; Hoyt 1951). In February of 1887, officials of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad as well as many interested landowners met to grant rights-of-way for the railroad to run through this area (Ogden 1862).

What was to become the new town of San Dimas was launched with much success by the San Jose Land Company. The Company was run by I. L. Nicks, and forty other investors, among them a railway official whose inside knowledge about the area was valuable. The lands offered for sale by the company included not only the town of San Dimas, but all of the adjacent San Jose Addition. To get a chance at purchasing one of the 20-acre lots, people stood in line throughout the night, and some paid fifty dollars for a place in line (Hoyt 1951). With this land boom small businesses began to open, and the community took on a new name: San Dimas. Growth was rapid, and San Dimas soon became an agricultural community. Wheat and other Midwestern United States crops were planted first; then orange and lemon groves covered the town and the surrounding San Gabriel Valley. At one time, four citrus packing houses and a marmalade factory were located in San Dimas. The Sunkist name

originated here, first spelled "Sunkissed" (San Dimas Chamber of Commerce 2007). Oranges were the major crop and business in San Dimas until the mid-20th century.

San Dimas incorporated as a city in 1960, and is now known for its Western art, small-town feel, and equestrian qualities (Glauthier 1997). Ten years later, in 1970 the population was reported as 15,692. As of the 2020 census, the total population of San Dimas was 34,924.

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

United State Geological Survey topographic maps of San Dimas are available from 1897 through 2018. The topographic map for 1897 does not indicate any structures within or near the project area (USGS, 1897). No changes appear on the subsequent maps until the 1956 version. This map indicates that Covina Hills Road on the southern boundary of the project site and the highway to the south of the project area are present (USGS, 1956). The 1963 topographic map shows residential roads and structures to the west and southwest of the project area (USGS, 1963). More buildings appear to the distant south of the project area on the 1967 map (USGS, 1967), but within the project boundary itself is a single dirt road that would later become Calle Cristina (see **Figure 3**).

Historic aerial photographs are available for San Dimas from 1946 through 2018 (NETR Online 2022). The 1946 photo shows natural landscape with open space and trees (NETR Online 2022:1946). There is a road on the southern border of the project is present. The residential roads to the southeast of the project boundary are present and residences appear on the 1964 image (NETR Online 2022:1964). The 1965 image shows roads throughout the project area (NETR Online 2022:1965) and one dirt road through the project site running east-west. By the 1972 aerial image, residential communities are present to the west of the project area (NETR Online 2022:1972). Residences first appear to the northeast of the project boundary on the 1988 aerial image (NETR Online 2022:1988). A single residence appears in the southern portion of the project boundary along Calle Cristina Road. A total of eight residences appear on the 1992 image along Calle Cristina (NETR Online 2022:1988). A total of 12 residences appear in the southern portion of the project boundary along Calle Cristina on the 1995 image (NETR Online 2022:1995). The 2018 image shows a total of 23 single family residences located along Calle Cristina Road.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was requested from the SCCIC on February 15, 2022. The SCCIC is the local CHRIS facility for Los Angeles County. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The literature was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in San Dimas, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a half-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

The results of the records search was received March 9, 2022, and was conducted by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator Michelle Galaz Cornforth.

3.2 Field Survey

On August 9, 2022 archaeologists Stephen O'Neil and Miguel Anguiano visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On February 28, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on April 15, 2022 with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search findings and a list of nine tribal organizations and individuals to contact. Letters to local tribes were sent on April 17, 2022 to all nine of the tribal organizations and their representatives listed in the NAHC April 15, 2022 letter (**Attachment C**).

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there are any buildings on the project site or in the immediate area had been evaluated for the Register and listed. This was conducted by Megan Doukakis on August 12, 2022.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-half-mile buffer zone, there is one recorded prehistoric cultural resource and no historic-era cultural resources. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these resources.

The prehistoric site (CA-LAN-230, 19-000230), consisted of both surface and subsurface components with a range and number of artifacts that suggested either a village or at least seasonal occupation (Eberhardt 1961). Artifacts recovered from the site consisted of 11 metates, 20 manos, seven scrappers, four hammerstones, one rubbing stone, four cores, six used flakes, one blade fragment – 40 artifacts recovered from the surface, and 14 from the excavation. The site's area covered 250 feet north/south and 350 feet east/west; and reached a depth of approximately 18 inches. The site was located near the intersection of Cloverland Drive and Woodhurst Drive (Eberhardt 1961:1) in what was then unincorporated Los Angeles County land, approximately 1,500 feet to the northwest of the project boundary.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-19-000230, CA-LAN-230	Eberhardt, Hall	1961	Prehistoric	Possible village or seasonal occupation; primarily surface artifacts consisting of 11 metates, 20 manos, seven scrappers, four hammerstones, one rubbing stone, four cores, six used flakes, one blade fragment – 40 artifacts from surface, 14 from excavation. Located in ridgeline.

4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The records at the SCCIC indicated there have been two previous cultural resource studies conducted within the project boundary within portions of the one-half-mile buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**). These are LA-00214, "An Archeological Survey in the San Jose Hills, Los Angeles County" by Glen Rice (1976) consisted of a general review of the large region which included the project site and area.; Also LA-01137, an assessment of a single tract in the adjacent city of Covina, and not actually within the current project boundary (Dillon 1982). Neither of these surveys located cultural resources within the project site.

There have been an additional 21 cultural resource studies conducted with portions of the one-half mile buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**). These investigations consisted of seven related to telecommunications stations and Edison power poles (KA-04147, 07854, 10653, 10807, 12253 and 12491); another three were surveys related to nearby freeway improvements (LA-03306, 04961 and

10190). A further six surveys concerned development of parcels or additional structures (LA-00636, 03575, 12617 and 12620), including two at the Forest Lawn Memorial Park (LA-05648 and 10043). The remining four investigations were either unidentifiable as to the nature of the work (LA-00298 and 00836), or deal with water resources and natural habitat/open space (LA-02665, 03508 and 11007). These surveys did not identify any sites within the half mile buffer zone of the project area or within the project site boundary. (See **Attachment D.**)

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-00214	Rice, Glen E.	1976	An Archaeological Survey in the San Jose Hills, Los Angeles County	NA
LA-00298	Van Horn, David M.	1978	UltraSystems Project #4352: Archaeological Report	NA
LA-00636	Zahniser, Jack L.	1979	Archaeological Element, Preliminary EIR for a Portion of the Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College--Voorhis Campus San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-00836	Cottrell, Marie G.	1977	Letter Report to Ronald Martin & Assoc. Inc.	NA
LA-01137	Dillon, Brian D.	1982	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tract No. 40519 in the City of Covina, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-02665	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	1985	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	19-000026, 19-000075, 19-000163, 19-000164, 19-000166, 19-000167, 19-000173, 19-000182, 19-000208, 19-000221, 19-000230, 19-000240, 19-000241, 19-000300, 19-000339, 19-000347, 19-000348, 19-000397, 19-000522, 19-000524, 19-000657, 19-000693, 19-000694, 19-000695, 19-000697, 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001014, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-001109
LA-03306	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	1993	Historic Property Survey Report Interstate 10 Hov Widening Los Angeles County, California	NA

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-03508	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	1985	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	NA
LA-03575	Anonymous	1997	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Bridlewood Estates Development Walnut West Covina Area, Los Angeles County	NA
LA-04147	Mason, Roger D. and Brant A. Brechbiel	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 082-01 City of Covina, California	NA
LA-04961	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la- 10-61.8/65.3-174-3n4301, Wheel Chair Ramps on Existing Sidewalks at Three Sidewalks Located Near Route 10 in West Covina	NA
LA-05648	Strudwick, Ivan	2000	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the 315 Acre Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Covina Hills, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-07854	Jordan, Stacy C.	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Two Deteriorated Poles on the Maybell 12 Kv, Valley-nelson 115kv Amd Valley-Mayberry-Moreno-Vista 115 Kv Circuits, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties, California	NA
LA-10043	Strudwick, Ivan H.	2000	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the 315 Acre Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Covina Hills, Los Angeles County, California	NA

LA-10190	Harbert, Claudia	2002	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the I-10 HOV Lane Between I-605 and the SR-57/SR-71/I-210 Interchange in the Cities of Los Angeles, Baldwin Park, West Covina, Covina, San Dimas, and Pomona in Los Angeles County, California	19-188913, 19-188914, 19-188915, 19-188916, 19-188917, 19-188918, 19-188919, 19-188920, 19-188921, 19-188922, 19-188923, 19-188924, 19-188925, 19-188926, 19-188927, 19-188928, 19-188929, 19-188930, 19-188931, 19-188932, 19-188933, 19-188934, 19-188935, 19-188936, 19-188937, 19-188938, 19-188939, 19-188940, 19-188941, 19-188942, 19-188943, 19-188944, 19-188945, 19-188946, 19-188947, 19-188948, 19-188949, 19-188950, 19-188951, 19-188952, 19-188953, 19-188954, 19-188955, 19-188956, 19-188957, 19-188958, 19-188959, 19-188960, 19-188961, 19-188962, 19-188963, 19-188964, 19-188965, 19-188966, 19-188967, 19-188968, 19-188969, 19-188970, 19-188971, 19-188972, 19-188973, 19-188974, 19-188975, 19-188976, 19-188977, 19-188978, 19-188979, 19-188980,

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
				19-188981, 19-188982
LA-10653	Schmidt, June	2010	Maybell 12 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project (WO 6026-4800; K-4805), near Covina, Los Angeles County, California	19-000230, 19-000329, 19-000399, 19-001014
LA-10807	Orfila, Rebecca	2010	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Twenty-One Deteriorated Power Poles on Circuits Near Carpinteria (Santa Barbara County), Santa Paula (Ventura County), Covina and Lancaster (Los Angeles County), California.	19-001793, 19-002082, 19-187595
LA-11007	Maxon, Patrick O.	2011	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Opportunities and Constraints Report, Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project, City of San Dimas and Los Angeles County, California	19-000230, 19-000347, 19-000348, 19-001014, 19-001098, 19-001836
LA-11235	Weatherford, Ginger	2011	Proposed Collocation Project 3043 North Roycove Drive, Covina, California. Roycove Water Tank/CA-LOS4760, EBI Project Number: 61107767	19-189475
LA-12253	Bonner, Wayne, Sarah Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04082A (Via Verde) 3001 Roycove Drive, Covina, Los Angeles County, California	19-189475
LA-12491	Bonner, Wayne	2012	IE04082A (Via Verde) 3001-1/2 Roycove Drive, Covina, California 91724	19-189475
LA-12617	Bissell, Ronald M.	1984	Archaeological Report: J.M. Peters Co. Tract 23828 Via Verde and Puente Streets, San Dimas, California	NA
LA-12620	Bissell, Ronald M.	1986	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Assessments of the Hidden Ridge Development, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	19-000230, 19-000347, 19-000348, 19-001014, 19-001098

4.2 Native American Outreach

On February 28, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received April 15, 2022, at the UEI office from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information." (See **Attachment C.**)

UEI prepared letters to each of the ten tribal contacts describing the project and included a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On May 17, 2022, Mr. O'Neil mailed letters with accompanying maps to all nine tribal contacts, and also emailed identical letters and maps to each of the tribal contacts for which email addresses were known (nine). The letter to the Gabrielino-Kizh Nation noted that the NAHC reply stated to contact this tribal organization concerning the SLF traditional site, but there was no response from them

regarding this subject. An automatic delivery failure email was received on the same day from Charles Alvarez, Councilmember of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Archaeological Technician Megan B. Doukakis on July 22, 2022, to complete the outreach process following the 30-day period when replies could be made. These calls were to the nine tribal contacts who had not already responded to UEI's mailing and emails. Two telephone calls were placed with no answer and messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation; and Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino /Tongva Nation. Two phone calls were made, not answered and there was no ability to leave a message. These were to Charles Alvarez, Councilmember of the Gabrielino Tongva Tribe; and to Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Chairperson Anthony Morales, of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that the footprint of the SR-57 and I-10 Freeway are sensitive to the tribe. There are sites at nearby Cal-Poly Pomona to the east and Bonelli Park. They recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring using their tribe. Tribal Consultant and Administrator Christina Conley, of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that the tribe has no comment on the project and will leave any comments to their sister tribes. Joseph Ontiveros, of the Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that there are resources in the area that have place names, including sites at Bonelli Park and Cal-Poly Pomona campus. The tribe would defer any comments to Chairman Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. No further responses have been received to date. (See **Attachment C**)

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on August 9, 2022 by Mr. Stephen O'Neil and Mr. Miguel Anguiano. The survey consisted of walking over, visually inspecting, and photographing the accessible and exposed ground surface of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Survey transects were conducted in an opportunistic manner due to the presence of roads along the ridgelines that occupied the project area, and the steepness of the slopes running off the ridgelines.

The project site consists of the single main ridgeline with Calle Cristina running along the to generally running from the northwest to the southeast. Steep slopes trend off to the northeast and the southwest with several secondary gentle slopes radiating out. The southern slope off the main ridgeline reaches down to East Covina Road which is serves as the southern project boundary. At the north end of the main ridgeline (where Calle Cristina ends) is a large secondary slope that reaches to Puente Street and the northern project boundary. The long northern slope off the main ridgeline reaches down to Avenida Monte Vista just beyond the project boundary. Calle Cristina is lined with approximately 22 single family residences with several unbuilt lots scattered among them; Paseo Lucina, a road off the northwest side of Calle Cristina that goes down-slope; it contains another seven single family residences that also has several un-built lots among them.

The survey was conducted along both sides of Calle Cristina (**Figure 4.3-1** and **Figure 4.3-2**) observing the landscaped areas in the front of the residences and along the open spaces between residences for any indication of cultural resources. All landscaped area had shrubbery and/or well maintained lawns that covered the surface. Most of the opens spaces between residences consisted

of narrow strips of land, approximately four feet wide that had been graded to an unknown depth below the original natural surface. In one location along Paseo Lucinda and two locations along Calle Cristina the slope allowed survey of the adjacent slope and these areas were surveyed (**Figure 4.3-3** and **Figure 4.3-4**). Among the other six or so spaces between residences along the three roads these spaces were observed and found to have extremely steep slope starting just four feet or so from the road edge – the steepness of the slope precluded survey of the slope sides,

The north side of East Covina Road was surveyed (**Figure 4.3-5**); the slope on the north side of the road was too steep to survey. The gentler slope going from the north end of Calle Cristina northward to Puente Road was accessed off of Puente Road and surveyed.

The steep slope of the ridgelines within the project boundary, excepting the few gentler secondary ridges, would not have been viable locations for Native Americans to make use of for use camps. Only the main ridgeline may have been flat enough for any use in the past, and this has been graded for roadways and residences. The several gentler slopes that could be accessed and surveyed were not observed to contain prehistoric or historic cultural resources.

Figure 4.3-1
CALLE CRISTINA FROM NOTH END; VIEW TO THE SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.3-2
CALLE CRISTINA AT CALLE FRANCESCA; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.3-3
SURVEYED SLOPE ON NORTH SIDE OF CALLE CRISTINA; VIEW TO THE EAST



Figure 4.3-4
SURVEYED SLOPE ON SOUTH SIDE OF CALLE CRISTINA; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST



Figure 4.3-5
EAST COVINA HILLS ROAD; VIEW TO THE EAST



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2022) was conducted for this project on August 12, 2022. It was determined that the project area and the half-mile radius does not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register (Built Environmental Resource Directory).

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No listed cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation during future residential construction resulting from the MCTA amendment changes, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on call to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeologic resources were identified in the SCCIC record literature search in the project site. One prehistoric era resource, a small village or at least seasonal occupation (19-000230) was identified within the half mile radius of the project area. The NAHC noted the presence of an SLF site in the project area, however the tribal organization contacted concerning this site did not provide information on its identity or location. No cultural resources were observed during the pedestrian survey.

There have been three Native American tribal group responses received to date. Both the Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that there are known sites near the project area, near Cal-Poly Pomona campus and Bonelli Park and expressed concerns about the project site. The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring. The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council deferred comments to other tribes. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C.**)

The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources.

The project consists of approval of the MCTA that will expand the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site – see **Section 1.1** for further details. As each resident decides to construct a new patio or other usable space in the expanded area, they are required to obtain approval from the City and have planning and design plan review and approval. These are also requirements for construction of new residences on the currently empty lots.

Given the presence of a prehistoric camp site within the project area, the concerns expressed by the local Native American tribes for the presence of cultural resources in the project area, and that lack of access prevented field survey of all the project site, the following recommendations are presented.

At a minimum, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material. A Cultural Resources Work Plan would be prepared by the qualified archaeologist and implemented that may include archaeological and Native American monitoring as needed.

Also, prior to the commencement of grading or excavation, workers conducting construction activities and their foremen should receive Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training from a qualified archaeologist regarding the potential for sensitive archaeological and paleontological resources to be unearthed during grading activities.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with future development resulting from the Specific Plan amendment, work will halt in that area and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may

include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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ATTACHMENTS

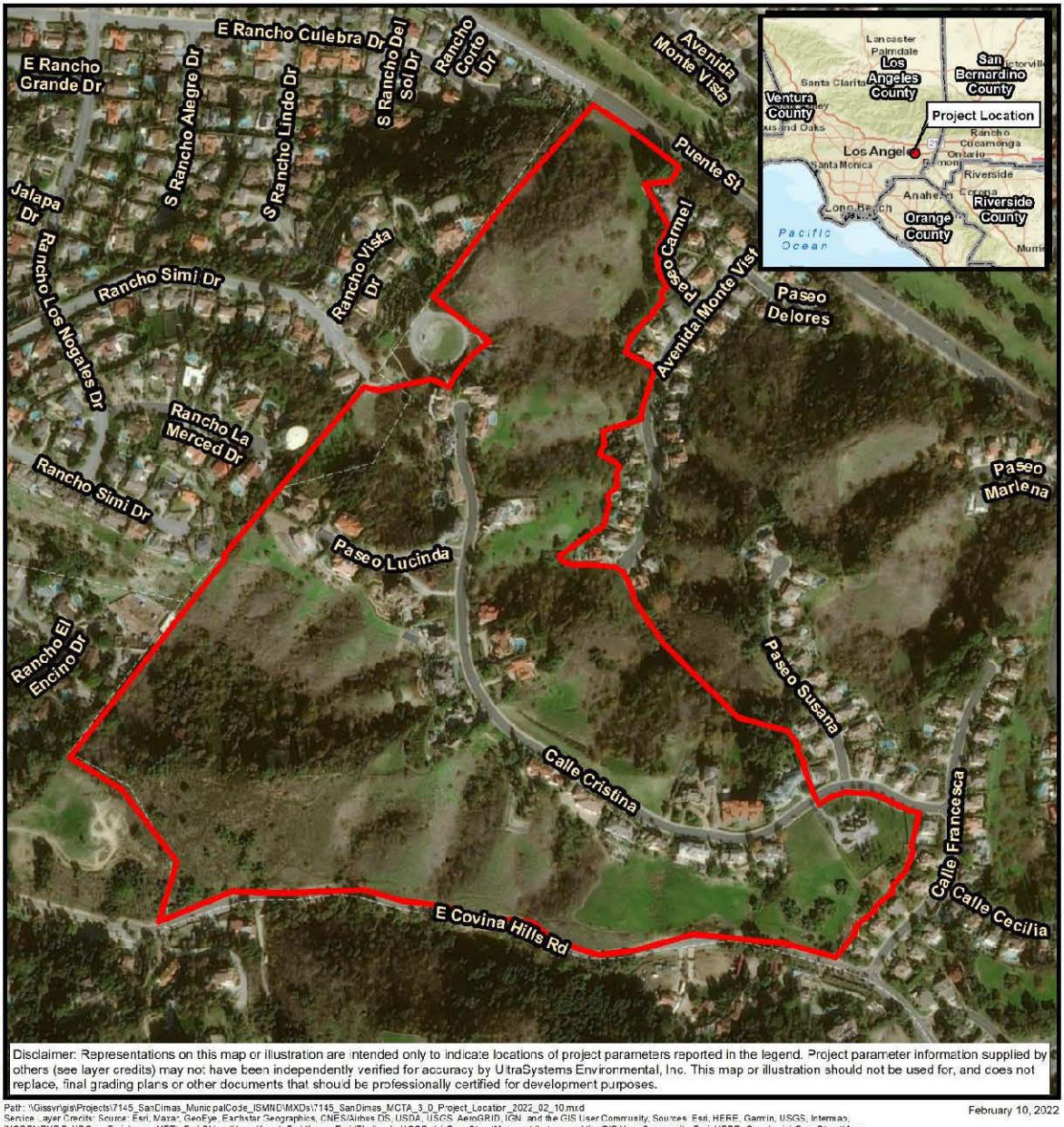
ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Figure 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA



Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_3_0_Project_Location_2022_02_10.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. 2022

February 10, 2022

Scale: 1:6,000

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Legend

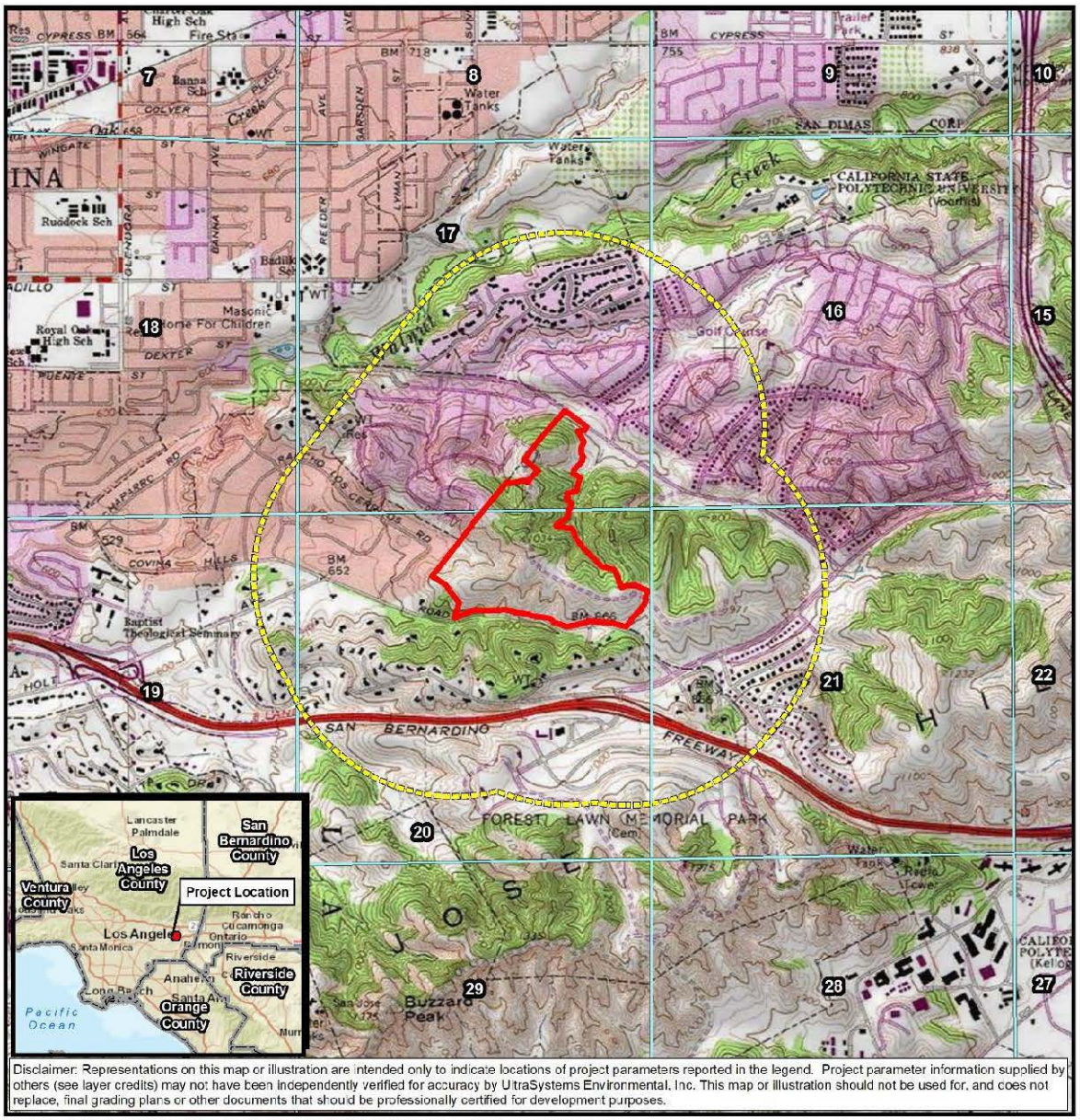
Project Boundary

San Dimas MCTA 20-0005

Project Location

UltraSystems

Figure 3
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH APE SHOWN AND HALF-MILE BUFFER ZONE



ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged

storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013
Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012
Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014
Mr. O'Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an $800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, "Unearthing Mallorca's Past" archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: $357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: $2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center–South; Imperial Solar Energy Center–West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: $3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: $3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an $800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: $2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS SEARCH

UltraSystems
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February 28, 2022

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

The project site is approximately 90 acres. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 9 W, T 1 S, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

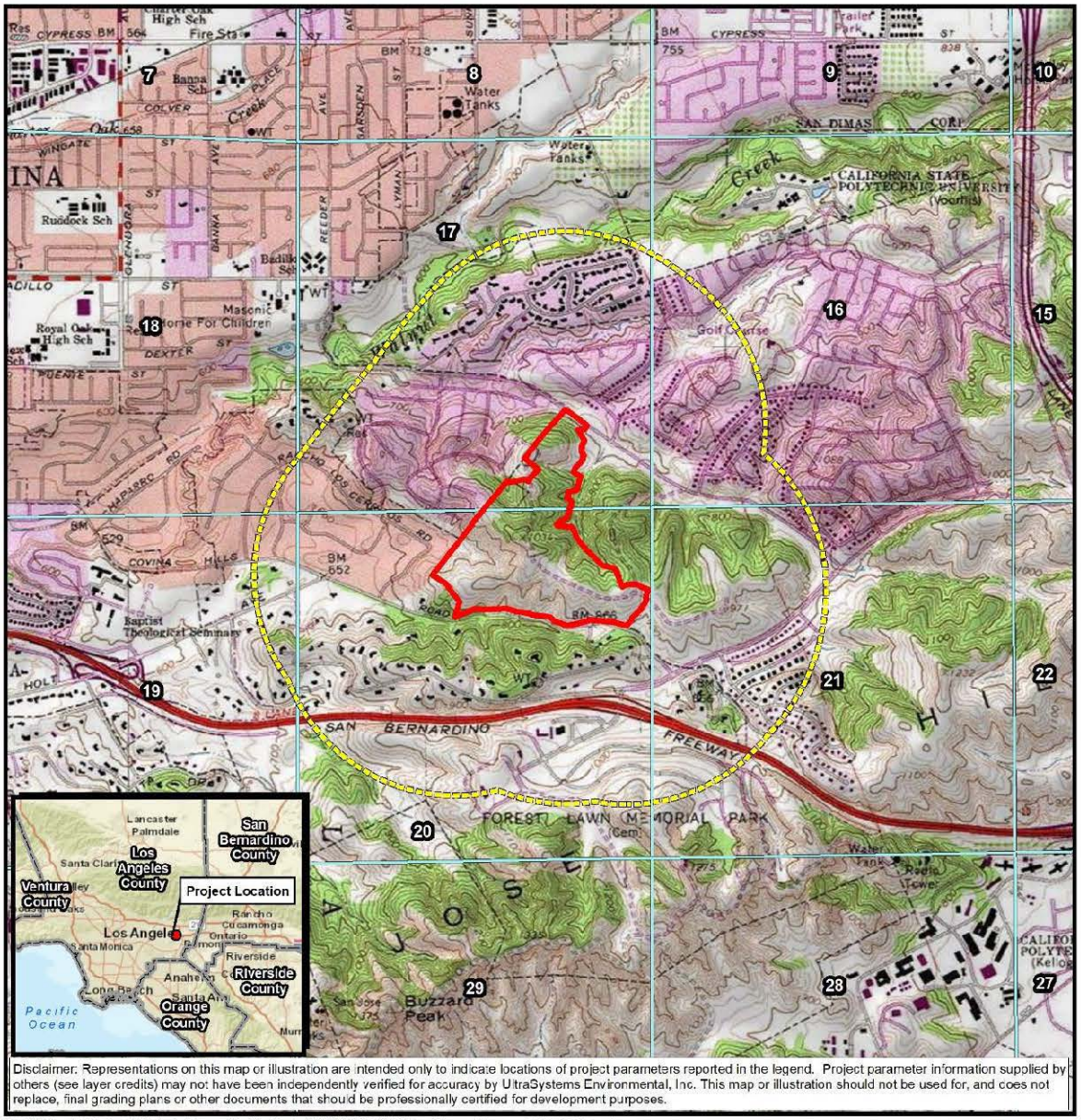
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



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February 10, 2022

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; CA Dept. of Conservation, May 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: San Dimas
Township: 1S Range: 9W
Sections: 17,20

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 15, 2022

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
4/15/2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2022-001969 — 04/15/2022 11:03 AM — 1 of 1

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May 17, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

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May 17, 2022

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Ms. Conley,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
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Website: www.ultrasystems.com

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May 17, 2022

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Dorame,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

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May 17, 2022

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Goad,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
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Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
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May 17, 2022

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Morales,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

UltraSystems
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May 17, 2022

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
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environmental•management•planning

May 17, 2022

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Tribal Chair Redner

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

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May 17, 2022

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Salas,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information [emphasis in the original]." Information on the SLF traditional site, and any other cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

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May 17, 2022

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Vivanco

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

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San Dimas MCTA Project, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. [UEI # 7145]
Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resource Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission		February 28 2021; April 15, 2022	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. Mr. Morales indicated that the footprint of the SR-57 and I-10 Freeway is sensitive to the tribe. There are sites at Cal-Poly Pomona and Bonelli Park. They recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring using their tribe.
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember	Gabrielino - Tongva Tribe	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. An automatic delivery failure email was received on the same day. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and the mailbox was full. No message could be left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer and a message was left. Ms. Conley called back and left a message indicating that the tribe has no comment on the project and will leave any comments to their sister tribes. .
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer and a message was left. Ms. Conley called back and left a message indicating that the tribe has no comment on the project

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
					and will leave any comments to their sister tribes. .
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and there was no voicemail available. No message could be left. There has been no response to date.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that there are resources in the area that have Place names, including sites at Bonelli Park and Cal Poly Pomona campus. The tribe would defer any comments to Chairman Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that there are resources in the area that have place names, including sites at Bonelli Park and Cal-Poly Pomona campus. The tribe would defer any comments to Chairman Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-01138		1982	Dillon, Brian D.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Portion of Lots 16 and 18 of Addition San Jose, 325 Gladstone Ave. San Dimas, Los Angeles County, Ca.		
LA-04149	Cellular -	1998	Mason, Roger D. and Brechbiel, Brant A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 085-02 City of San Dimas, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
LA-11202	Cellular -	2010	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Zresource Records Search and Site Survey, Anthem Telecom Public Storage San Dimas, 211 West Allen Avenue San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	ACE Environmental	
LA-12623		1999	Maxon, Patrick O.	Review of Cultural Resources for Draft and Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Northern Foothills Implementation Program, City of San Dimas, California	RMW Paleo Associates	19-000825, 19-002054
LA-12818		2016	Gorman, Jennifer, Jennifer M. Sanka, and Leslie Nay Irish	Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Oak Valley Development Project in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	L & L Environmental Corporation	19-192335, 19-192336

SCCIC 11/29/2021 11:55:04 AM

APPENDIX E

FUEL CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type:	**South Coast Air Basin**	
Region:	**Los Angeles County**	
Calendar Year:	**2024**	
Vehicle Classification:	**EMFAC2007 Categories**	
Los Angeles County value:	**93,671,496,157**	**VMT/Year**
Project value:	**1,147,401**	**VMT/Year**

Vehicle Class	Fuel Type	County Fuel Consumption		Project VMT	County VMT	Project Fuel Consumption (gal/yr)		
		1000 gallons/year	gallons/year			Total	Gasoline	Diesel
LDA	GAS	1611912.316	1611912315.84	622424.2785	46771340855	21,439	21,408	31
	DSL	2327.610374	2327610.37		93785850.82			
LDT1	GAS	166721.5247	166721524.68	7.31E+04	4038098956	3,020	3,019	1
	DSL	36.85643223	36856.43		850865.2138			
LDT2	GAS	963726.9986	963726998.61	215988.0999	22882364592	9,090	9,067	23
	DSL	2407.999965	2407999.97		75858778.92			
MDV	GAS	661802.2867	661802286.72	145604.1664	12790845644	7,518	7,445	73
	DSL	6476.740182	6476740.18		152691946.9			
LHDT1	GAS	121844.0485	121844048.51	26675.9491	1646057474	1,748	1,309	439
	DSL	40887.19811	40887198.11		836838983.6			
LHDT2	GAS	20050.57488	20050574.88	7158.641078	236565986.2	489	236	253
	DSL	21500.92132	21500921.32		370815358.5			
MHDT	GAS	51731.56744	51731567.44	12296.70723	266806703.8	1,628	591	1,037
	DSL	90738.73357	90738733.57		808797477.5			
HHDT	GAS	239.4037812	239403.78	9269.860758	970620.5334	1,533	1	1,532
	DSL	353542.7179	353542717.94		2138217940			
OBUS	GAS	9706.981815	9706981.82	1059.052046	48870040.79	181	104	77
	DSL	7208.978834	7208978.83		49722688.4			
UBUS	GAS	2208.412104	2208412.10	693.030808	10131910.28	144	126	18
	DSL	319.848708	319848.71		2043363.748			
MCY	GAS	8357.054605	8357054.61	28449.83259	344477993.3	650	650	0
SBUS	GAS	2395.942818	2395942.82	805.476204	21534384.51	97	56	41
	DSL	1785.746114	1785746.11		13158807.91			
MH	GAS	10594.77164	10594771.64	3846.091504	51318722.2	682	577	105
	DSL	1937.106336	1937106.34		19330213.56			
			Project Totals	**1,147,401**	**93,671,496,157**	**48,219**	**44,589**	**3,630**

Notes: Onroad Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption calculated by UltraSystems using EMFAC2021(v1.0.2) emissions inventory web platform tool (ARB, 2022) and CalEEMod (2020.4.0) (CAPCOA, 2022).

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: County
Region: Los Angeles
Calendar Year: 2024
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/year for CVMT and EVMT, trips/year for Trips, kWh/year for Energy Consumption, tons/year for Emissions,
1000 gallons/year for Fuel Consumption

Region	Calendar Y	Vehicle Cat	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	Total VMT	Fuel Consumption
Los Angeles	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	43.6959	970620.5334	239.4037812
Los Angeles	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	53754.41	2138217940	353542.7179
Los Angeles	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3388823	46771340855	1611912.316
Los Angeles	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	9079.361	93785850.82	2327.610374
Los Angeles	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	318252.8	4038098956	166721.5247
Los Angeles	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	122.4469	850865.2138	36.85643223
Los Angeles	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1590817	22882364592	963726.9986
Los Angeles	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	5015.834	75858778.92	2407.999965
Los Angeles	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	126446.9	1646057474	121844.0485
Los Angeles	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	57966.32	836838983.6	40887.19811
Los Angeles	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	19310.4	236565986.2	20050.57488
Los Angeles	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	26105.21	370815358.5	21500.92132
Los Angeles	2024	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	150984	344477993.3	8357.054605
Los Angeles	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	961865.5	12790845644	661802.2867
Los Angeles	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11173.42	152691946.9	6476.740182
Los Angeles	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	15893.53	51318722.2	10594.77164
Los Angeles	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	5642.202	19330213.56	1937.106336
Los Angeles	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	14868.36	266806703.8	51731.56744
Los Angeles	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	60973.56	808797477.5	90738.73357
Los Angeles	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3744.202	48870040.79	9706.981815
Los Angeles	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2141.033	49722688.4	7208.978834
Los Angeles	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1423.941	21534384.51	2395.942818
Los Angeles	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1963.212	13158807.91	1785.746114
Los Angeles	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	437.5652	10131910.28	2208.412104
Los Angeles	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	38.73107	2043363.748	319.848708
							93671496157	4160462.341

EMFAC

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Emissions Inventory

This tool provides emissions from onroad and offroad mobile sources in California. Please note that emissions extracted from this web tool are exactly the same as those provided by EMFAC2021 software.

Output

Onroad Emissions | Onroad Emission Rates | Offroad Emissions

Model Version

EMFAC2021 v1.0.2 | EMFAC2017 v1.0.3

Region Type

Sub-Area | County | Metropolitan Planning Organization | Air District | Air Basin | Statewide

Region

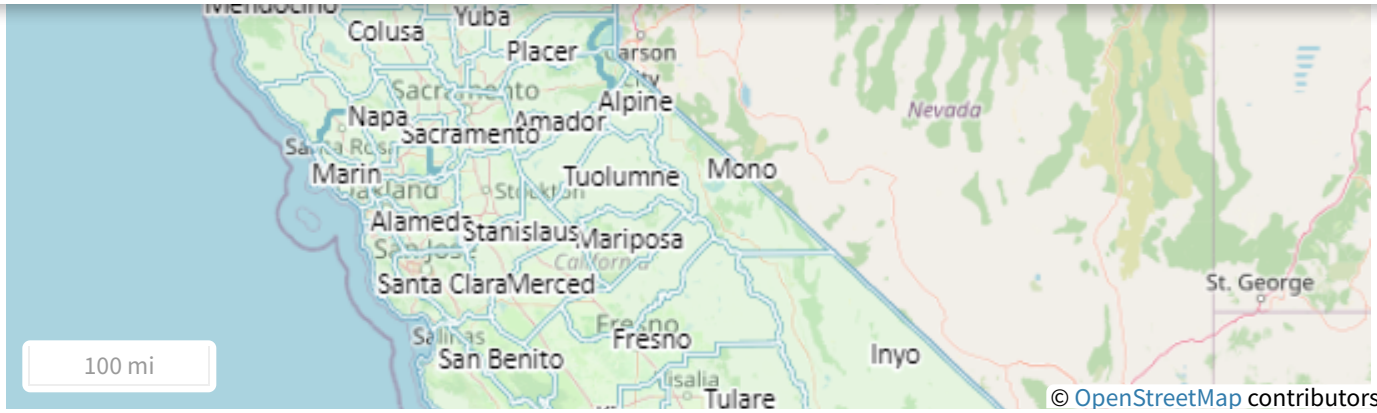
Please be mindful not to choose too many regions and calendar years at the same time. It can cause a download failure. See more info here:

Los Angeles ×



EMFAC

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD



Calendar Year

Select | Range | Select All

2024 ×

Season

Annual | Summer | Winter

Vehicle Category

EMFAC202x | EMFAC2011 | EMFAC2007 | Deselect All

LDA × LDT1 × LDT2 × MDV × MH × MCY × LHDT1 × LHDT2 ×
MHDT × HHDT × SBUS × UBUS × OBUS ×

Model Year

Aggregate | Select | Range

Speed

EMFAC

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Select All

Gasoline × Diesel ×

Output Unit

tons / operation day | tons / year

Show Results | Download as CSV

Results

Shareable link: https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/emissions-inventory/4b31ec8d34d24fe633d0300c783ab16b0c0f7b6f

Request Summary

Source
EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type
County

Region
Los Angeles

Calendar Year
2024

EMFAC

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Vehicle Classification
EMFAC2007 Categories

Model Year
Aggregate

Speed
Aggregate

Units
miles/year for CVMT and EVMT, trips/year for Trips, kWh/year for Energy Consumption, tons/year for Emissions, 1000 gallons/year for Fuel Consumption

Output Table

Vehicle Population and Activities — All

- [x] Population
- [ ] Total Vehicle Miles Travelled (Total VMT)
- [x] Combusion Vehicle Miles Travelled (CVMT)
- [ ] Electric Vehicle Miles Travelled (EVMT)
- [ ] Trips
- [x] Fuel Consumption
- [ ] Energy Consumption for EVMT

Pollutants — All

- [ ] NOx
- [ ] PM2.5
- [x] PM10
- [ ] CO2
- [ ] CH4
- [ ] N2O
- [ ] ROG
- [ ] TOG
- [ ] CO
- [ ] SOx
- [ ] NH3

Emissions Processes — All

- [ ] RUNEX
- [ ] IDLEX
- [ ] STREX
- [ ] TOTEX
- [ ] DIURN
- [ ] HOTSOAK
- [ ] RUNLOSS
- [ ] PMTW
- [ ] PMBW
- [x] TOTAL

EMFAC

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

2	HHDT	Diesel	5.38e+4	2.14e+9	3.32e+2
3	LDA	Gasoline	3.39e+6	4.68e+10	9.54e+2
4	LDA	Diesel	9.08e+3	9.38e+7	4.61e+0
5	LDT1	Gasoline	3.18e+5	4.04e+9	9.70e+1
6	LDT1	Diesel	1.22e+2	8.51e+5	2.69e-1
7	LDT2	Gasoline	1.59e+6	2.29e+10	5.08e+2
8	LDT2	Diesel	5.02e+3	7.59e+7	2.00e+0
9	LHDT1	Gasoline	1.26e+5	1.65e+9	1.58e+2
10	LHDT1	Diesel	5.80e+4	8.37e+8	1.03e+2
11	LHDT2	Gasoline	1.93e+4	2.37e+8	2.61e+1
12	LHDT2	Diesel	2.61e+4	3.71e+8	5.09e+1
13	MCY	Gasoline	1.51e+5	3.44e+8	7.35e+0
14	MDV	Gasoline	9.62e+5	1.28e+10	2.88e+2
15	MDV	Diesel	1.12e+4	1.53e+8	4.58e+0
16	MH	Gasoline	1.59e+4	5.13e+7	3.22e+0
17	MH	Diesel	5.64e+3	1.93e+7	3.18e+0
18	MHDT	Gasoline	1.49e+4	2.67e+8	1.67e+1
19	MHDT	Diesel	6.10e+4	8.09e+8	6.13e+1

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21	OBUS	Diesel	2.14e+3	4.97e+7	6.26e+0
22	SBUS	Gasoline	1.42e+3	2.15e+7	1.33e+0
23	SBUS	Diesel	1.96e+3	1.32e+7	1.58e+0
24	UBUS	Gasoline	4.38e+2	1.01e+7	1.31e+0
25	UBUS	Diesel	3.87e+1	2.04e+6	3.42e-1

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APPENDIX F

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

February 26, 2022

UltraSystems Environmental
Attn: Stephen O'Neil

re: Paleontological resources for the San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145

Dear Stephen:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 project area as outlined on the portion of the San Dimas USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on February 25, 2022. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7471	Lot 14 off Calle Amapola Street in San Dimas	Puente Formation	Mola (Molidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 6172	Calle Andrea and S. San Dimas Avenue	Puente Formation(dense tan/yellow shale)	Fish (Osteichthyes)	Unknown
LACM VP 6166	First bike path diverging south from Via Verde Road in Bonelli Regional County Park	Puente Formation	Sturgeonfish (*Prionurus*)	Surface
LACM VP 6173	Ridge overlooking the southwestern bank of Puddingstone Reservoir	Puente Formation (shale)	Extinct bony fish (*Etringus*)	Surface
LACM VP 6167	Puddingstone Dam	Puente Formation	Mako shark (*Isurus planus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 3363	W of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; E of the Long Beach Freeway & S of the N boundary of Section 32; Monterey Park	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (*Equus*)	Unknown

LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (*Gasterosteus*); Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (*Thomomys, Microtus, Reithrodontomys)*; Rabbit (*Sylvilagus*)	30 feet bgs

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX G

HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE REPORT

ENGEO
Expect Excellence

GEOTECHNICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
WATER RESOURCES
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
COASTAL/MARINE GEOTECHNICS

Project No.
20200.000.001

August 10, 2022

Billye Breckenridge
UltraSystems Environmental
16431 Scientific Way,
Irvine, CA 92618

Subject: Specific Plan 11, Planning Area 1
San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California

ISMD HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS
(HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY TECHNICAL REPORT)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report (HWQTR) assesses the potential impacts of implementation of the proposed Specific Plan 11, Planning Area 1 modifications described in the ISMD (referred to in this Technical Memorandum as the "Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration") on hydrology and water quality. To evaluate potential impacts from a hydrologic perspective, hydrologic considerations including flood potential of any proposed modifications to existing land uses were evaluated. For water quality impacts, regulatory considerations consistent with the Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit were considered. This document also summarizes mitigation measures designed specifically to reduce identified hydrologic and water quality impacts.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The City of San Dimas is located approximately 30 miles east of the City of Los Angeles within eastern Los Angeles County. Planning Area 1 (PA1) is located within the southwestern portion of the City and is located within Specific Plan 11. The majority of PA1 has been developed with single-family residences within hillside areas and is surrounded by existing hillside single-family residences. Local access to PA1 is provided by Via Verde and regional access is provided by the San Bernardino Interstate-10 (I-10) Freeway, approximately 1 mile to the south. PA1 generally drains into a storm drain system on Calle Cristina and connects via an underground storm drainage system to Walnut Creek Wash to the north. Walnut Creek Wash is a tributary of the San Gabriel River. Figure 1 shows the boundary of PA1 and its relation to Walnut Creek Wash.

According to available information through National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the area receives approximately 16 inches of annual precipitation per year (Reference 16). Soil mapping performed of PA1 by the National Resource Conservation Service indicates soil with either B or C hydrologic soil group type. Type B and C soil has low to moderate infiltration potential during rainfall events. On-site slopes range from 5 to 30 percent; and therefore, have a high proclivity for runoff during rainfall events (Reference 15). Soil mapping of the project is included in Appendix B.

According to the ISMD, the City of San Dimas is proposing to amend grading limits within PA1 and make various clean-up text amendments. Currently, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code allows for unlimited grading (cut and fill) necessary for roadway access and excavation for retaining-type building foundations for the primary residence and garage. Additionally, the Municipal Code allows up to 35 percent building lot coverage for the subject residential lots. The proposed Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) would allow for up to 1,000 cubic yards of grading (cut and fill), beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway, and garage for properties located within Specific Plan 11, Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and 5 feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations. The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping, and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional text clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

3.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section provides the regulatory compliance framework related to hydrology and water quality.

3.1 FEDERAL

3.1.1 Federal Clean Water Act

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (later referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for the discharge of pollutants into "waters of the United States" from any point source. As defined in the CWA, "waters of the United States" are surface waters, including rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters, and wetlands, that are interstate waters used in interstate and/or foreign commerce, their tributaries, territorial seas at the cyclical high tide mark, and adjacent wetlands. In 1987, Section 402 of the CWA was amended to require that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) establish regulations for permitting of municipal and industrial stormwater discharges under the NPDES permit program. The USEPA published final regulations regarding stormwater discharges on November 16, 1990. (See 55 Fed. Reg. 47990 (Nov. 16, 1990)). The regulations require that Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) discharges to surface waters be regulated by a NPDES permit. An MS4 is a publicly owned conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) that are designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater separately from wastewater.

In addition, CWA Section 304(a) requires states to adopt water quality standards for receiving water bodies and to have those standards approved by the USEPA. These water quality standards consist of designated beneficial uses for a particular receiving water body (e.g., wildlife habitat, agricultural supply, fishing, etc.), along with water quality criteria necessary to support those uses. Water quality criteria consist of either prescribed concentrations or levels of constituents, such as lead, suspended sediment, fecal coliform bacteria, or narrative statements describing the quality of water that supports a particular beneficial use. Because California had not established a complete list of acceptable water quality criteria, USEPA established numeric water quality criteria for certain toxic constituents in surface waters with human health or aquatic

life designated uses in the form of the California Toxics Rule (CTR). (40 C.F.R. § 131.38.) The final rule establishes ambient water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants in the State of California.

3.1.2 Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

When designated beneficial uses of a particular receiving water body are compromised by impaired water quality, CWA Section 303(d) requires identifying and listing that water body as "impaired." Once a water body has been deemed impaired, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) must be developed for the impairing pollutant(s). A TMDL is an estimate of the total load of pollutants from point, nonpoint, and natural sources that a water body may receive without exceeding applicable water quality standards (with a "factor of safety" included). Once established, the TMDL allocates the loads among current and future pollutant sources for the impaired water body. The California 303(d) Listing Policy sets the rules for identifying the waters that do not meet water quality standards. The Policy distinguishes between three categories of waters that do not meet water quality standards. The categories are: (1) requiring TMDLs; (2) water quality limited segments being addressed by a TMDL that has been developed and approved by USEPA and the approved implementation plan is expected to result in full attainment of the standard within a specified time frame; and (3) water quality limited segments being addressed by an existing regulatory program that is reasonably expected to result in the attainment of the water quality standard within a reasonable, specified time frame.

Runoff from the Project discharges to Walnut Creek Wash (State Waterbody ID: CAR405310001998091811243 3). This 303(d) impaired water body is part of the larger San Gabriel Watershed (USGS #18070106, HUC 8). Water quality impairments from Walnut Creek Wash near PA1 were considered when selecting the pollutants of concern for this water quality analysis. As shown on Table 3.1.2-1, CWA Section 303(d) Listings for the Walnut Creek Wash impairments include benthic-macroinvertebrate toxicity bioassesments, indicator bacteria, and pH.

TABLE 3.1.2-1: Walnut Creek Wash, TMDLs "List of Water Quality Limited Segments," Category 5, 2022

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION AND DISTANCE FROM PROJECT	ESTIMATED AREA ASSESSED	POLLUTANTS	TMDL COMPLETION	POTENTIAL SOURCES
Approximately ¾ mile	12 miles	• Benthic-Macroinvertebrate Bioassesments	TMDL Required 2012	Source Unknown
		• Indicator Bacteria	TMDL Required 2021	Source Unknown
		• pH	TMDL Required 2007	Source Unknown

Source: Final California 2020-2022 Integrated Report (303 (d) List/305(b) Report) Supporting Information. Regional Board 4- Los Angeles Region

Once established, the TMDL allocates the loads among current and future pollutant sources to the water body.

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) has adopted TMDLs for nitrogen and phosphorus (Basin Plan), discussed below. These TMDLs have become effective as part of the adoption in March 2012 and fall under the following relevant permits (Reference 13).

- County of Los Angeles MS4: NPDES CAS004004 (Order R4-2021-0105)
- General Construction Stormwater: Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, CAS000002, and amendments.

TMDLs have been assigned to Walnut Creek Wash watershed for benthic macroinvertebrate biaoassesments, indicator bacteria, and pH. The TMDLs for benthic macroinvertebrate surveys are assessed through an Index of Biological Integrity (IBI) score (Reference 9). The IBI score is a cumulative score that takes into account biological stressors of water quality parameters such as indicator bacteria, lead, zinc, copper, mercury, oil, grease, and other toxics on benthic macroinvertebrate community structure. IBI habitat scores are ranked as follows.

- Very good (80-56)
- Good (41-55)
- Fair (27-40)
- Poor (14-26)
- Very poor (0-13)

Sites with a score below 26 are considered to be impaired. IBI scores for Walnut Creek Wash were 7 (2003) and 6 (2004), placing Walnut Creek Wash on the TMDL list for this criteria (Reference 10). The criteria for pH is currently under review; however, Walnut Creek Wash is listed for pH, approved by the USEPA for listing as a TMDL. The current TMDL standard for E. Coli as the indicator bacteria is shown in Table 3.1.2-2.

TABLE 3.1.2-2: TMDL Final Annual Allowable Exceedances for Walnut Creek Wash, E Coli

CONSTITUENT	GEOMETRIC MEAN (MPN or cfu)	DAILY MAXIMUM (MPN or cfu)
E. Coli	126/100 mL	235/100mL

Reference: 2011 Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region R4 Basin Plan

Per the MS4 permit, geometric mean values shall be calculated on each sample day based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) consistent with the REC-1 Basin Plan bacteria objectives. Lastly, there is an additional TMDL for lead accounted for under the Los Angeles Regional MS4 permit applicable through September 30, 2026. For wet weather flows, an effluent limitation of 81.34 micrograms per liter, as total recoverable metals, must not be exceeded. Also, per the MS4 permit, this is applicable for San Gabriel River Reach 2 and all of its upstream reaches and tributaries including Walnut Creek Wash.

3.2 STATE

3.2.1 Fish and Game Code, Sections 1600 through 1617

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing California's fish, wildlife, and native plant resources. To meet this responsibility,

the Fish and Game Code, sections 1600-1605 require the proponent of a project that may impact a river, stream, or lake to notify the CDFW before beginning the project. This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks and that support fish or other aquatic life. It also includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.

In addition, Fish and Game Code, section 1602 requires that any entity notify the CDFW of a project, prior to beginning construction, that will: (1) divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; (2) use materials from a streambed; or (3) result in the disposal or deposition of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into any river, stream, or lake. If the CDFW determines that the project may adversely affect existing fish and wildlife resources, a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement is required.

3.2.2 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Wat. Code, § 13000 *et seq.*)

The federal CWA places the primary responsibility for the control of surface water pollution, and for planning the development anduse of water resources, with the states. However, the CWA establishes certain guidelines for the states to follow in developing their programs and allows the USEPA to withdraw control from states with inadequate implementation mechanisms.

California's primary statute governing water quality and water pollution issues with respect to both surface waters and groundwater is the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970 (Porter- Cologne Act). The Porter-Cologne Act grants the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) authority to protect water quality. It is the primary vehicle for implementation of California's responsibilities under the federal Clean Water Act. The Porter-Cologne Act grants the SWRCB and the RWQCBs authority and responsibility to adopt plans and policies, to regulate discharges of waste to surface and groundwater, to regulate waste disposal sites and to require cleanup of discharges of hazardous materials and other pollutants. The Porter-Cologne Act also establishes reporting requirements for unintended discharges of any hazardous substance, sewage, or oil or petroleum product.

Each RWQCB must formulate and adopt a water quality control plan (Basin Plan) for its region. The regional plan must conform to the policies set forth in the Porter-Cologne Act and established by the SWRCB in its state water policy. To implement state and federal law, the regional plan establishes beneficial uses for surface and groundwater in the region, and sets forth narrative and numeric water quality standards to protect those beneficial uses. The Porter-Cologne Act also provides that a RWQCB may include, within its regional plan, water discharge prohibitions applicable to particular conditions, areas, or types of waste.

3.2.3 Basin Plan

The Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) (LARWQCB 1994, as amended) provides quantitative and narrative criteria for a range of water quality constituents applicable to certain receiving water bodies and groundwater basins within the Los Angeles region. Specific criteria are provided for the larger, designated water bodies within the region, as well as general criteria or guidelines for ocean waters, bays and estuaries, inland surface waters, and groundwater. In general, the narrative criteria require that degradation of water quality does not occur dueto increases in pollutant loads that will adversely impact the designated beneficial

uses of a water body. For example, the Basin Plan requires that "inland surface waters shall not contain suspended or settleable solids in amounts which cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of controllable water quality factors." Water quality criteria apply within receiving waters as opposed to applying directly to runoff; therefore, water quality criteria from the Basin Plan are utilized as benchmarks to evaluate the potential ecological impacts of PA1 runoff on the receiving waters of the proposed PA1.

The Basin Plan lists beneficial uses of major water bodies within this region. Walnut Creek Wash is listed and has specific beneficial uses assigned to it seen in Table 3.2.3-1 (Reference 17).

TABLE 3.2.3-1: Beneficial Uses of Walnut Creek Wash

BENEFICIAL USE CODE	CODE DESCRIPTION
WARM	Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
WET	Uses of water that support wetland ecosystems, including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of wetland habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife, and other unique wetland functions which enhance water quality, such as providing flood and erosion control, stream bank stabilization, and filtration and purification of naturally occurring contaminants.
REC1	Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, or use of natural hot springs.
REC2	Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.
GWR	Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers.
MUN	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
WILD	Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.

3.2.4 NPDES General Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity

Pursuant to CWA Section 402(p), the SWRCB issued a statewide general permit for stormwater discharges from construction sites [Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ as well as its subsequent amendments 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ, State Water Board NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (NPDES No. CAR000002; adopted by the State Water Board on September 2, 2009, and became effective on July 1, 2010)]. Under the Construction General Permit (CGP), discharges of stormwater from construction sites with a disturbed area of one or more acres are required to either obtain individual NPDES permits for stormwater discharges or be covered by the CGP.

The SWRCB is currently in the process of re-issuing an updated CGP, anticipated to become effective on July 1, 2023, and would likely be in-place prior to implementation of any future proposed projects within PA1. The re-issued permit is anticipated to contain additional reporting and sampling requirements for construction projects that disturb greater than 1 acre (Draft Order WQ 2022-XXXX-DWQ, NPDES CAS00002).

3.3 LOS ANGELES REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

3.3.1 Los Angeles County MS4 Permit

In 2012, the LARWQCB issued a revised NPDES Permit and WDRs (Order No. R4-2012-0175; NPDES Permit No. CAS004001) under the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Act for discharges of urban runoff in public storm drains in Los Angeles County (County). In addition, the Regional Board issued a revised permit in September 2021 (Order No. R4-2021-0105; NPDES Permit No. CAS004004 (the MS4 Permit)). The Permittees include the City of San Dimas. The MS4 Permit regulates stormwater discharges from MS4s in PA1, and details specific requirements for new development and significant redevelopment projects, including selection, sizing, and design criteria for Low Impact Development (LID), treatment control, and hydromodification control BMPs. These requirements apply to Projects equal to 1 acre or greater of disturbed area and adding more than 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area for operation purposes.

During construction activities, the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit specifies minimum construction BMPs for projects under 1 acre, which do not require a CGP from the SWRCB.

3.4 LOS ANGELES COUNTY

3.4.1 Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Standards

Los Angeles County developed a “LID Standards Manual” (LACDPW 2014) (the “LID Manual”) that outlines stormwater runoff quantity and quality control development principles, technologies, and design standards for achieving the LID standards of the MS4 permit. The LID Manual provides guidance for the implementation of stormwater quality control measures in new development and redevelopment projects in the County, including within the City of San Dimas, with the intention of improving water quality and mitigating potential water quality impacts from stormwater and non-stormwater discharges.

Pages 1-2 of the LID Manual addresses the following objectives and goals (LACDPW 2014).

- Lessen the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff from development and urban runoff on natural drainage systems, receiving waters, and other water bodies;
- Minimize pollutant loadings from impervious surfaces by requiring development projects to incorporate properly designed, technically appropriate BMPs and other LID strategies.
- Minimize erosion and other hydrologic impacts on natural drainage systems by requiring development projects to incorporate properly designed, technically appropriate hydromodification control development and technologies.

3.5 CITY OF SAN DIMAS

3.5.1 Model Efficient Landscape Ordinance

On January 17, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown proclaimed the State of Emergency in the State of California due to severe drought conditions, and on April 25, 2014, the Governor declared a continued State of Emergency to exist throughout the state due to the ongoing drought. Subsequently, on April 1, 2015, the Governor issued Executive Order B-29-15 to impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable urban water usage through February 28, 2016.

Also, the Executive Order directed the Department of Water Resources to update the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) to be more efficient in water conservation.

As a result, the City of San Dimas revised its Water Efficient Landscapes Ordinance and its implementation Guidelines to comply with the State's revisions. The amended Ordinance and Guidelines implement the state's water conservation efforts but also include guidance in creating landscapes that will preserve the character of the City and continue to uphold an appealing community environment.

The primary purpose of these Guidelines is to provide procedural and design guidance for applicants proposing new landscape or landscape rehabilitation projects that are subject to Chapter 18.14 of the City of San Dimas Municipal Code. Beginning February 1, 2016, and consistent with Executive Order No. B-29-15, this ordinance applies to all new landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 500 square feet, requiring a building or landscape permit, plan check or design review landscape projects. Rehabilitated landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet are also subject to the Guidelines, if they require a building or landscape permit, plan check, or design review. (Reference 18).

4.0 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION

Based on Appendix G of The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines and other relevant criteria, the City of San Dimas Planning Department has determined that a project would have a potentially significant impact related to water quality based on the following criteria.

- Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?
- Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?
- Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would: (i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; (ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; (iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or (iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

- Would the project have impacts in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?
- Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

It has been noted that additional stormwater regulatory requirements may be in order as the project develops.

4.1 IMPACT 1 - CONSTRUCTION WATER QUALITY ISSUES

The development of future proposed projects within PA1 could result in temporary disturbance of surface soil and removal of vegetative cover, potentially causing temporary sediment mobilization in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation. In addition, during construction, other temporary potential pollutants, such as paint, asphalt, or other compounds could become mobilized by wind or rain events. If erosion, siltation, or other construction-related pollutants of concern entered downstream watercourses during construction operations, the project would potentially violate water quality standards. This impact is related to CEQA significance criteria 'A' and 'D'.

During any grading activities, BMPs would be implemented in compliance with the State's Construction General Permit and the 2021 Los Angeles County MS4 Permit. In accordance with these regulatory requirements, any potential project within the Planning Area would reduce or prevent erosion and sediment transport and the transport of other potential pollutants from the site through implementation of BMPs meeting BAT/BCT (Best Available Technology/Best Control Technology). BAT/BCT are Clean Water Act technology-based standards that are applicable to construction site stormwater discharges. If any potential project would impact more than 1 acre, the BMPs to be implemented would be documented in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which will be filed with the State Water Resources Control Board and receive a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number before commencement of construction activities. Projects under 1 acre would be subject to the BMPs outlined in the 2021 Los Angeles County MS4 Permit.

The following types of BMPs would be included in the permit documents and implemented as-needed during construction.

- Erosion control. Vegetation and other materials (such as straw, fiber, stabilizing emulsion, etc.) placed to stabilize areas of disturbed soil, reduce loss of soil due to the action of water or wind, and prevent water pollution.
- Sediment control. Practices that trap soil particles on site after they have been eroded by rain, flowing water, or wind. They include those practices that intercept and slow or detain the flow of storm water to allow sediment to settle and be trapped (e.g., silt fence, sediment basin, fiber rolls, etc.).
- Waste and Materials Management. Measures include covered storage and secondary containment for material storage areas, secondary containment for portable toilets, covered dumpsters, dedicated and lined concrete washout/waste areas, proper application of chemicals, and proper disposal of all manner of waste products including solid, liquid, sanitary, concrete, hazardous, and equipment-related wastes.

- Non-Stormwater Management. Practices designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site runoff through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/disposal practices, employee education, water conservation practices, vehicle and equipment cleaning and fueling practices, street sweeping, and other actions.
- Training and Education. Training of individuals responsible for BMP implementation and permit compliance, including contractors and subcontractors, and include appropriate certification through the State Water Board for Qualified SWPPP Developers and Qualified SWPPP Practitioners.
- Inspection, Maintenance, Monitoring and Sampling. Includes site inspections before, during, and after storm events, construction site monitoring plans to address leaks and spills of non-visible pollutants, and water quality sampling for turbidity and pH.

Construction activities will be conducted in compliance with the State's Construction General Permit and the LA Regional Water Board's 2021 MS4 Permit. With incorporation of these regulatory compliance measures, the Project would not result in any new significant impacts related to construction waste discharge requirements, or obstruction of a water quality control plan, as described in the CEQA significance criteria 'A' and 'E'.

4.2 IMPACT 2 – POST- CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONAL IMPACTS (WATER QUALITY, ALTERATION OF DRAINAGE PATTERNS OR RESULT IN FLOODING OFF-SITE)

The development of future proposed projects within PA1 could result in operational water quality impacts to nearby water bodies by affecting storm runoff quality, which could violate water quality standards and otherwise substantially degrade water quality after construction is completed. The project could also increase runoff by adding additional impervious areas that would potentially impact downstream drainage conveyance structures and channels. These impacts are related to CEQA significance criteria 'A', 'C', and 'E'.

The proposed PA1 does not have enough specific information to conduct a complete analysis of hydrologic impacts at this time. However, we can assume that additional activities in the proposed project would create additional impervious areas as well as increase the size of on-lot drainage management areas, which would increase the amount of rainfall runoff directed into the on-site storm drain system as compared to the existing condition.

As shown in Figure 2, we have estimated the existing and potential proposed drainage areas (north and south sections) within the proposed PA1. The PA1 area was subdivided into these two sections based on the direction of existing storm drain systems within the PA1 area. Using Los Angeles County Flood Control Standards, we used a runoff coefficient of 0.1 for existing, undeveloped conditions and a runoff coefficient of 0.7 for areas where development may occur. We estimated the tributary watershed areas, corresponding slope, flow path length, and soil type (rating 089) for use in Los Angeles County approved HydroCalc software (Reference 19). Slope and flow path lengths were calculated from Figure 2 and the corresponding design storm depth was obtained from Reference 21.

HydroCalc provided estimates for the predicted pre- and post-development scenarios of peak flow runoff expected from an 85th percentile storm, 10-year recurrence interval storm, and 100-year recurrence interval storm. The recurrence interval is based on the probability that the given event

will be equaled or exceeded in any given year. For example, there is a 1 in 50 chance that a 50-year recurrence interval storm of rain will occur during any given year. An 85th percentile storm has an 85 percent chance in occurring in any given year. The peak stormwater flows for each assumed watershed are summarized in Table 4.2.1:

TABLE 4.2-1: Hydrocalc Pre and Post Project Peak Flow Estimates

	NORTH PRE-PROJECT SUBWATERSHED	NORTH POST-PROJECT SUBWATERSEHD	SOUTH PRE-PROJECT SUBWATERSHED	SOUTH POST-PROJECT SUBWATERSHED
Area (acres)	8.29	8.38	14.17	16.85
85th Percentile Peak Flow (cfs)	1.29	1.30	1.74	2.06
10-year Peak Flow (cfs)	14.80	14.96	19.37	23.04
100-year Peak Flow (cfs)	28.40	28.71	37.28	44.32

In summary, if PA1 were developed, we estimate a negligible (approximately 1 percent) increase in unmitigated post-project runoff from the northern subwatershed area and approximately a 16 percent increase in the southern subwatershed area based on our assumptions and per the results on Table 4.2-1. This is in direct proportion to the amount of developed land added in post-project conditions. For detailed results of the HydroCalc analysis, please see Appendix A.

Prior to issuing a grading permit for future proposed projects within PA1, a grading and drainage plan would be required for review and approval by the Building Official and City Engineer. The grading and drainage plan would evaluate the ability of existing downstream infrastructure to safely collect and convey any additional runoff created by future projects into the existing storm drainage system in accordance with San Dimas and LA County standards. Also, any future projects which intend to develop greater than 10,000 square feet of impervious area would be subject to water quality requirements outlined in the LA Regional Water Board's 2021 MS4 Permit, the Los Angeles County LID Manual, or future MS4 permits that would become effective in the future. Lastly, any new project would conform to the local ordinance from the City of San Dimas or local Water Agency to limit excess irrigation water into the PA1 storm drainage system.

Post-construction operational activities of any future projects within PA1 will be conducted in compliance with a City of San Dimas approved grading and drainage plan as well as the Los Angeles Regional Water Board's 2021 MS4 Permit, Los Angeles County LID Manual where applicable, and local drought-tolerant landscaping ordinances. With incorporation of these regulatory compliance measures, the project would not substantially violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site that would result in substantial erosion, not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off site, nor create or contribute runoff that exceeds the capacity of existing or planned drainage systems, nor provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; nor impede or redirect flood flows, nor conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan as described in the CEQA significance criteria 'A', 'C', and 'E'.

4.3 IMPACT 3 – (FLOOD HAZARD, TSUNAMI, OR SEICHE ZONES).

There are no oceans, lakes, reservoirs or other flood hazards near the project site; therefore, flooding or water quality impacts from seiche and tsunami, or seiche zones are not anticipated. Any proposed future project within PA1 would have no risk of release of pollutants because of project inundation due to a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones as described in the CEQA significance criteria 'D'.

4.4 IMPACT 4 – (SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN).

The project site is developed with existing residential homes and additional residential development is proposed. Given the hillside nature of PA1, significant groundwater recharge from the area is unlikely. Therefore, any future project in PA1 would not interfere with implementation of a groundwater recharge of a groundwater management plan, as described in the CEQA significance criteria 'B' and 'E'.

5.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION

It is our assessment that in review of the description of the modifications described to the area proposed by the City of San Dimas, proper mitigation and regulatory compliance would result in ***less than significant impacts*** related to hydrology and water quality. As summarized above, the Project would not result in any new significant impacts with respect to hydrology or water quality with implementation of stormwater BMPs, adherence to the mitigation measures already proposed for the Project, and compliance regulatory requirements.

Sincerely,

ENGEO Incorporated

Randall Rettig

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jb/rr/jam/ca

Attachments: List of Selected References
Figure 1 – Vicinity Map
Figure 2 – Hydrologic Analysis PA1
Appendix A1 - HydroCalc Summary
Appendix A2 – Los Angeles County Soil Map
Appendix B1 – USDA NRCS Regional Soil Map
Appendix B2 – USDA NRCS Soil Description of Zaca-Apollo Complex

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2. State of California, Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Region, 2012, Order No. R4-2012-0175 (NPDES No. CAS 004001), Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), Discharges Within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Those Discharges Originating from the Long Beach MS4.

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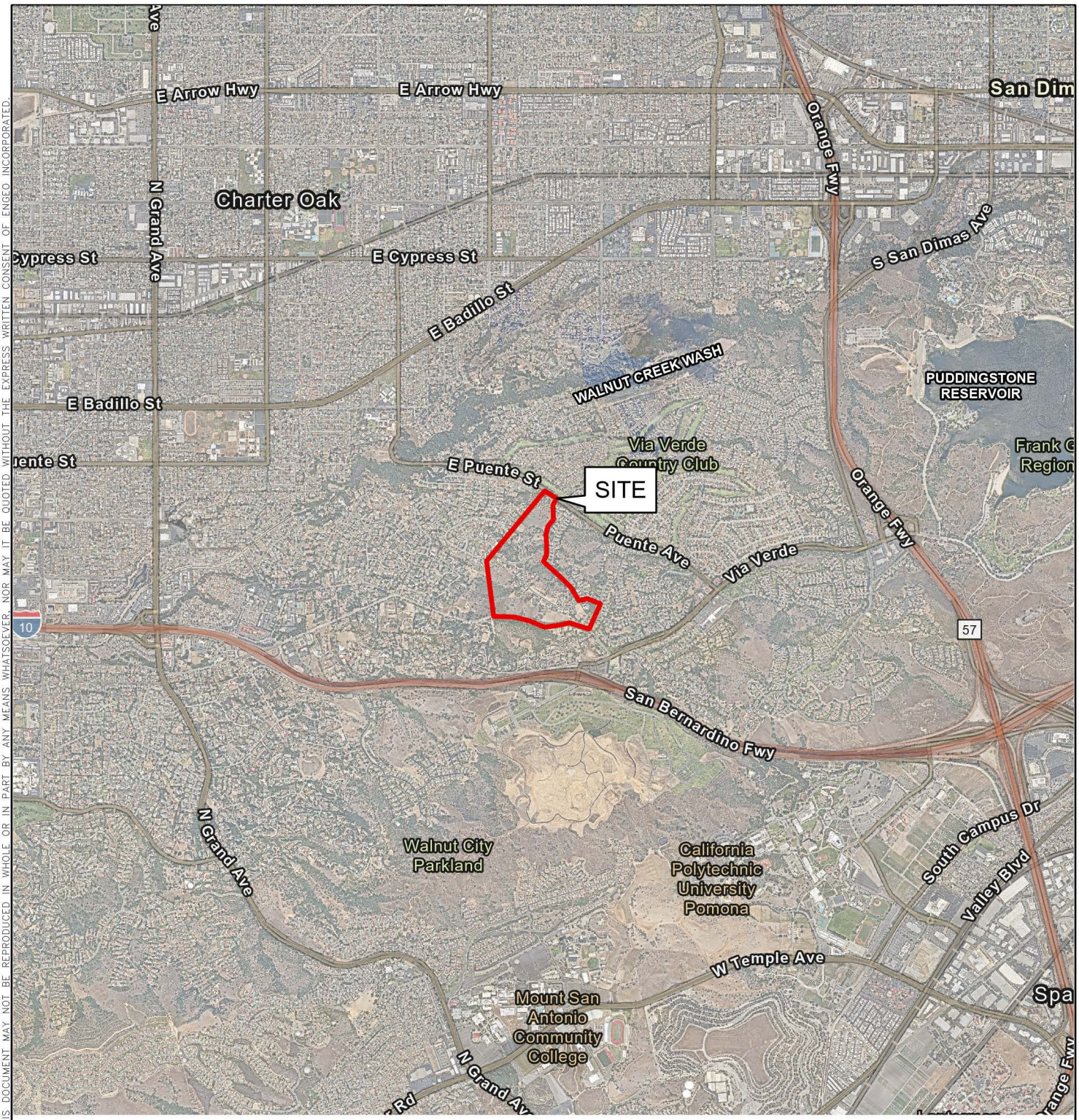
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FIGURES

Figure 1 – Vicinity Map
Figure 2 – Hydrologic Analysis PA1



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FEET

BASEMAP SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH MAPPING SERVICE 2022

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ENGEO Expect Excellence

VICINITY MAP

CITY OF SAN DIMAS - HWQTR

SAN DIMAS, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NO. :	20200.000.001
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: NLK	CHECKED BY: JB

FIGURE NO. 1

PATH: G:\DRAFTING\PROJECTS_20000 TO 21999\20200\20200000001\WQTR\WQTR.APRX
LAYOUT: VICINITY USER: NLAMOTTEKERR

ORIGINAL FIGURE PRINTED IN COLOR

PROJECT SITE AREA	96.93 ACRES
NORTH DRAINAGE AREA (PRE PROJECT)	8.29 ACRES
NORTH DRAINAGE AREA (POST PROJECT)	8.38 ACRES
SOUTH DRAINAGE AREA (PRE PROJECT)	14.17 ACRES
SOUTH DRAINAGE AREA (POST PROJECT)	16.85 ACRES

N

0 350 700

FEET

EXPLANATION

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

- PROJECT SITE
- 25FT CONTOUR
- NORTH DRAINAGE AREA (PRE PROJECT)
- NORTH DRAINAGE AREA (POST PROJECT)
- SOUTH DRAINAGE AREA (PRE PROJECT)
- SOUTH DRAINAGE AREA (POST PROJECT)

BASEMAP SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH MAPPING SERVICE 2022

ENGEO Expect Excellence

HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS PA1

CITY OF SAN DIMAS - HWQTR

SAN DIMAS, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NO. : 20200.000.001

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN BY: NLK | CHECKED BY: JB

FIGURE NO. 2

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ORIGINAL FIGURE PRINTED IN COLOR

APPENDIX A1

HydroCalc Summary

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

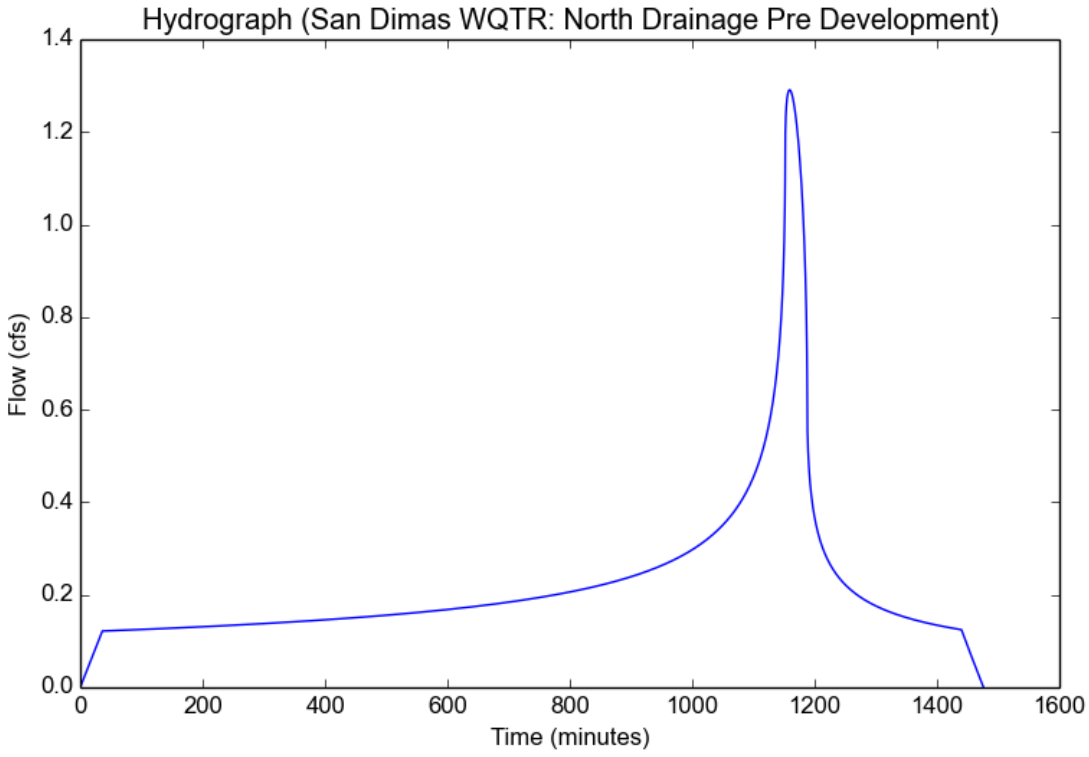
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	North Drainage Pre Development
Area (ac)	8.29
Flow Path Length (ft)	1178.73
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0648
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.2359
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.66
Time of Concentration (min)	36.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.2908
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.2908
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.4522
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	19697.3669



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

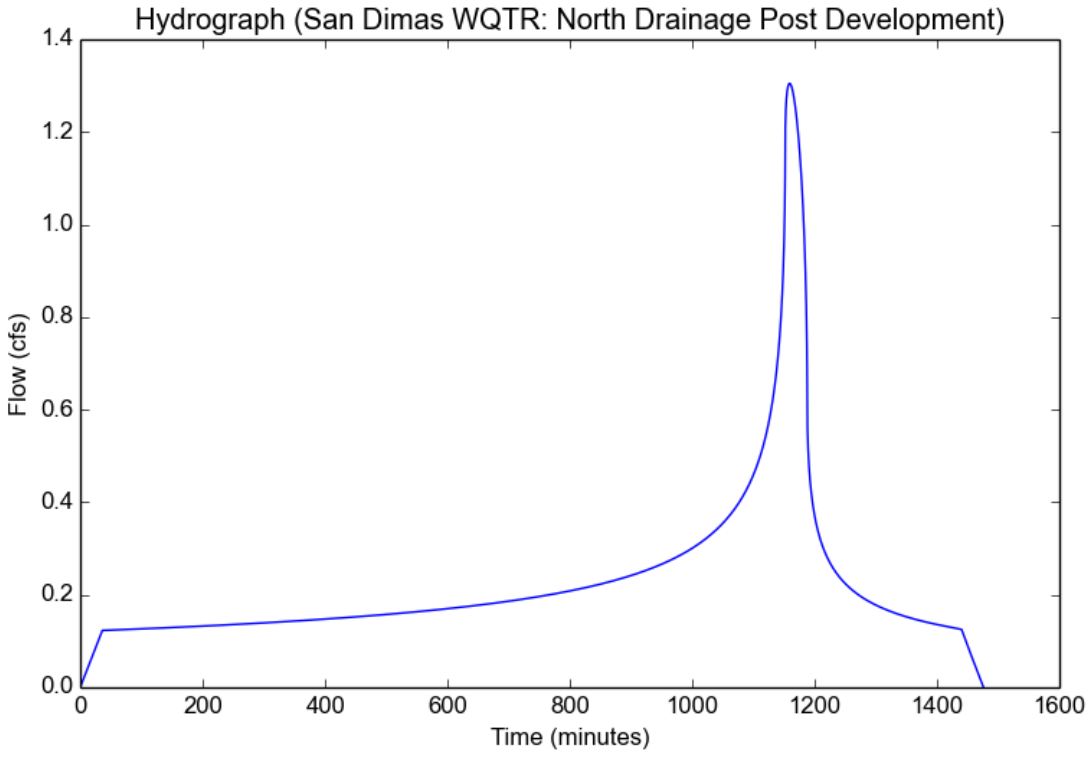
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	North Drainage Post Development
Area (ac)	8.38
Flow Path Length (ft)	1178.73
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0648
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.2359
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.66
Time of Concentration (min)	36.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.3048
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.3048
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.4571
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	19911.2105



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

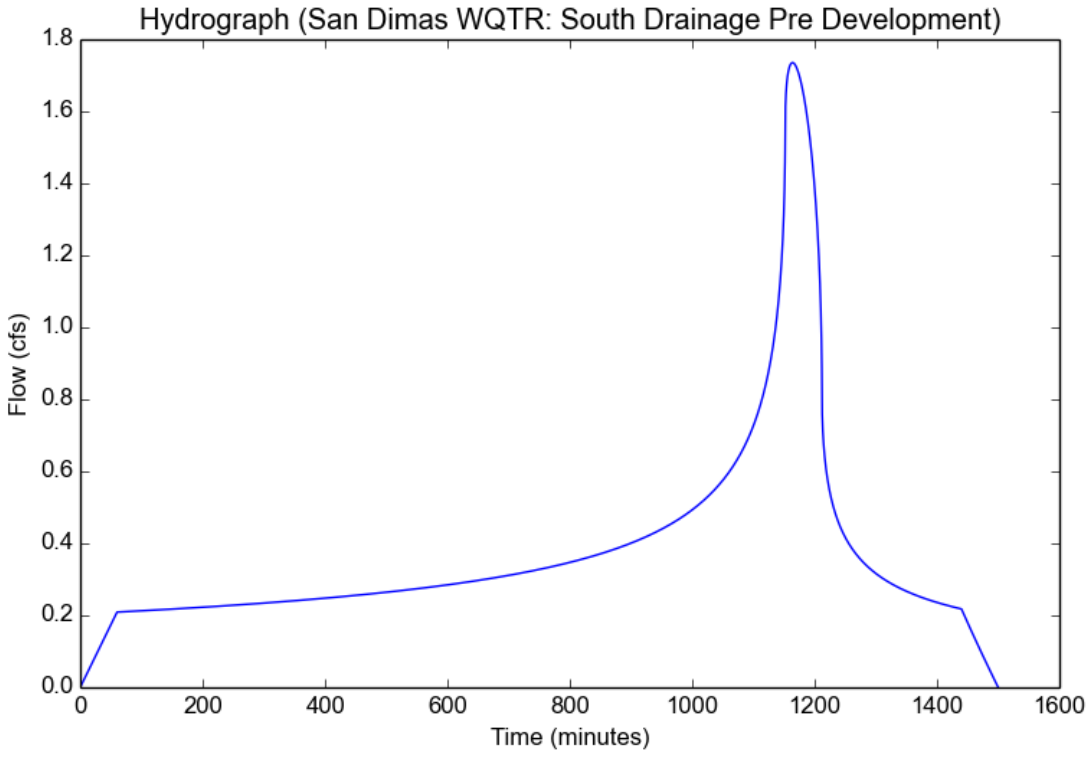
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	South Drainage Pre Development
Area (ac)	14.17
Flow Path Length (ft)	2081.3
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0279
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.1856
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.66
Time of Concentration (min)	60.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.7354
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.7354
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.7729
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	33669.4971



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

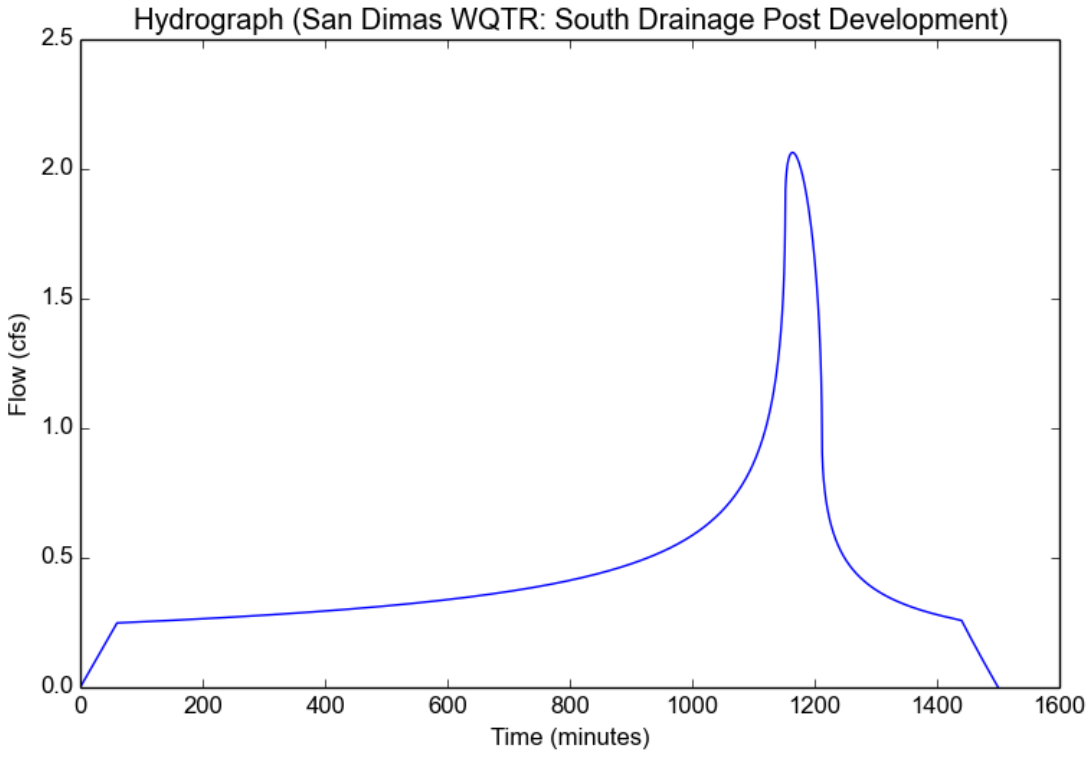
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	South Drainage Post Development
Area (ac)	16.85
Flow Path Length (ft)	2081.3
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0279
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.1856
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.66
Time of Concentration (min)	60.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	2.0636
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	2.0636
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.9191
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	40037.4753



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

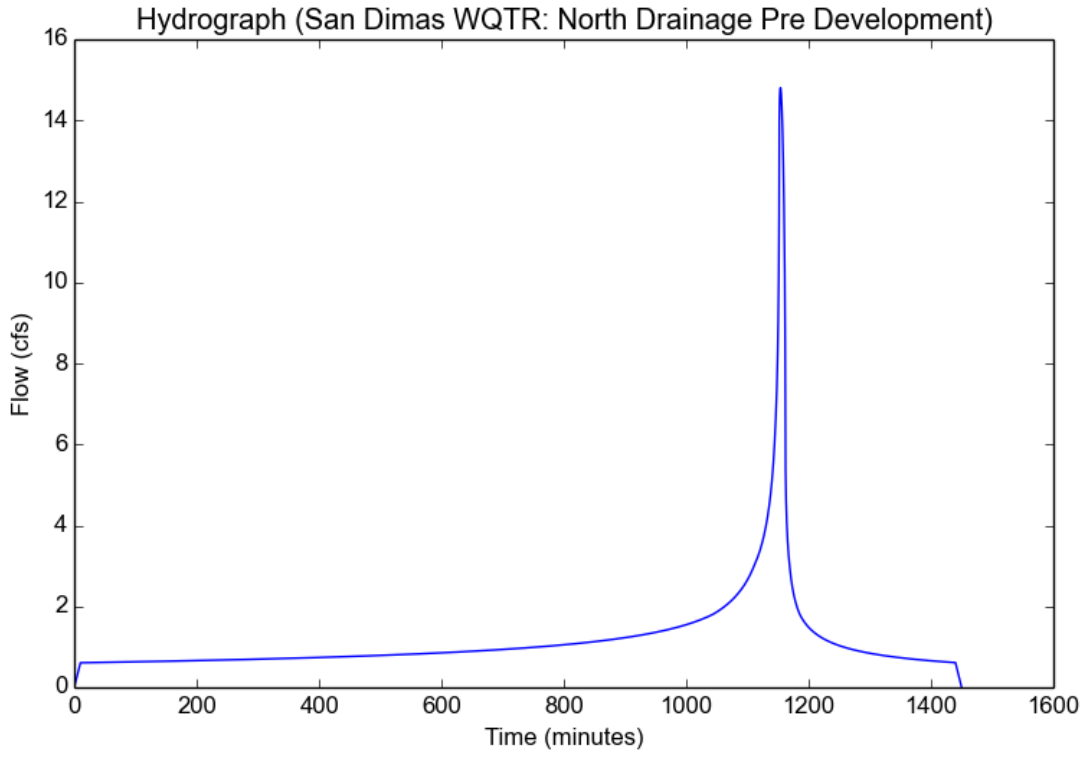
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	North Drainage Pre Development
Area (ac)	8.29
Flow Path Length (ft)	1178.73
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0648
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	10-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (10-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.0194
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	2.1621
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.6529
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8259
Time of Concentration (min)	10.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	14.8028
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	14.8028
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	2.3515
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	102429.6605



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

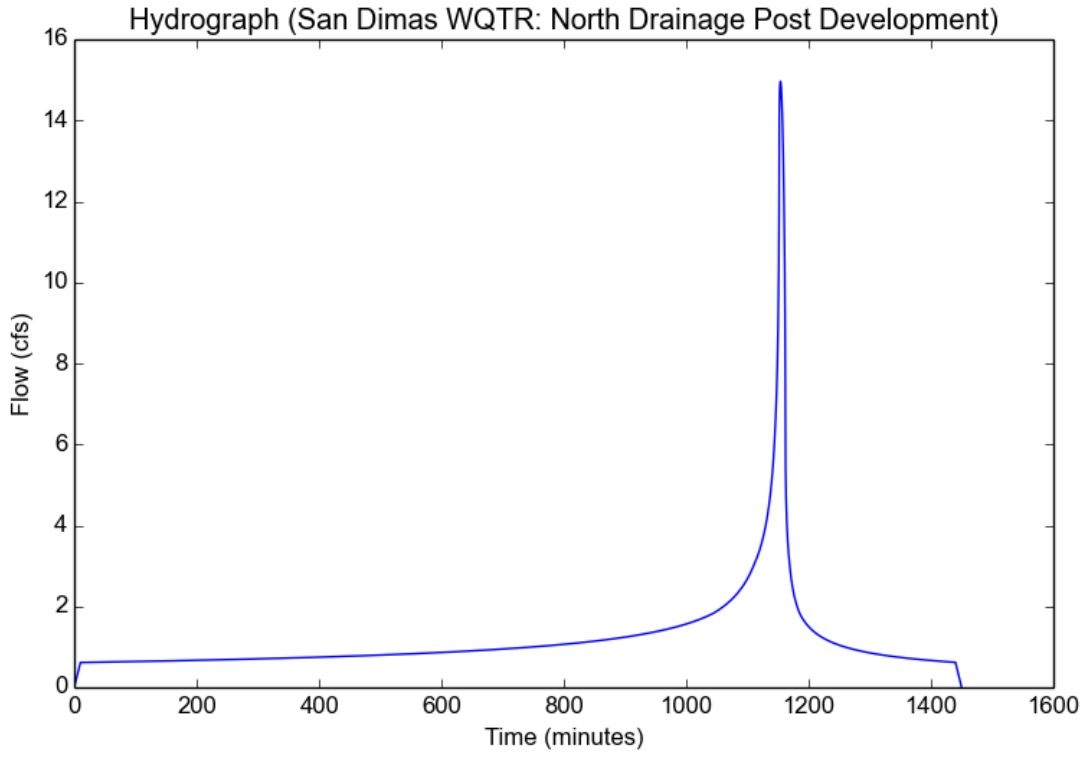
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	North Drainage Post Development
Area (ac)	8.38
Flow Path Length (ft)	1178.73
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0648
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	10-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (10-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.0194
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	2.1621
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.6529
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8259
Time of Concentration (min)	10.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	14.9635
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	14.9635
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	2.377
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	103541.6834



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

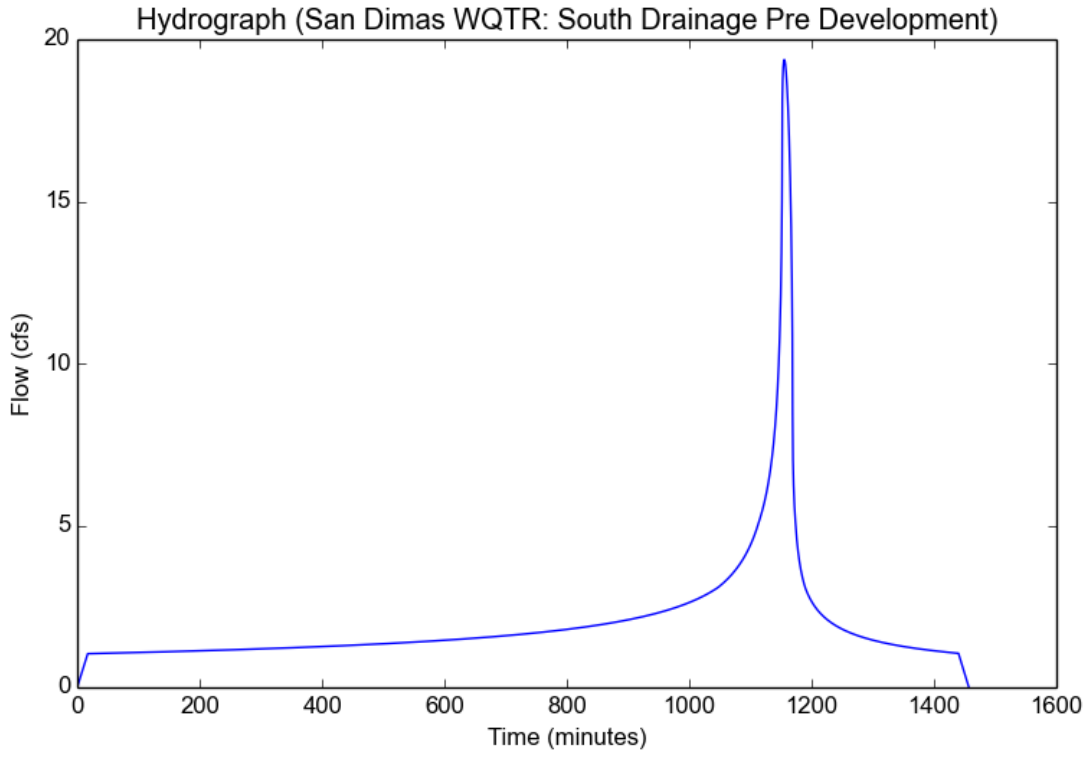
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	South Drainage Pre Development
Area (ac)	14.17
Flow Path Length (ft)	2081.3
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0279
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	10-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (10-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.0194
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	1.6849
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.605
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8115
Time of Concentration (min)	17.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	19.3738
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	19.3738
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	4.0176
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	175008.6468



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

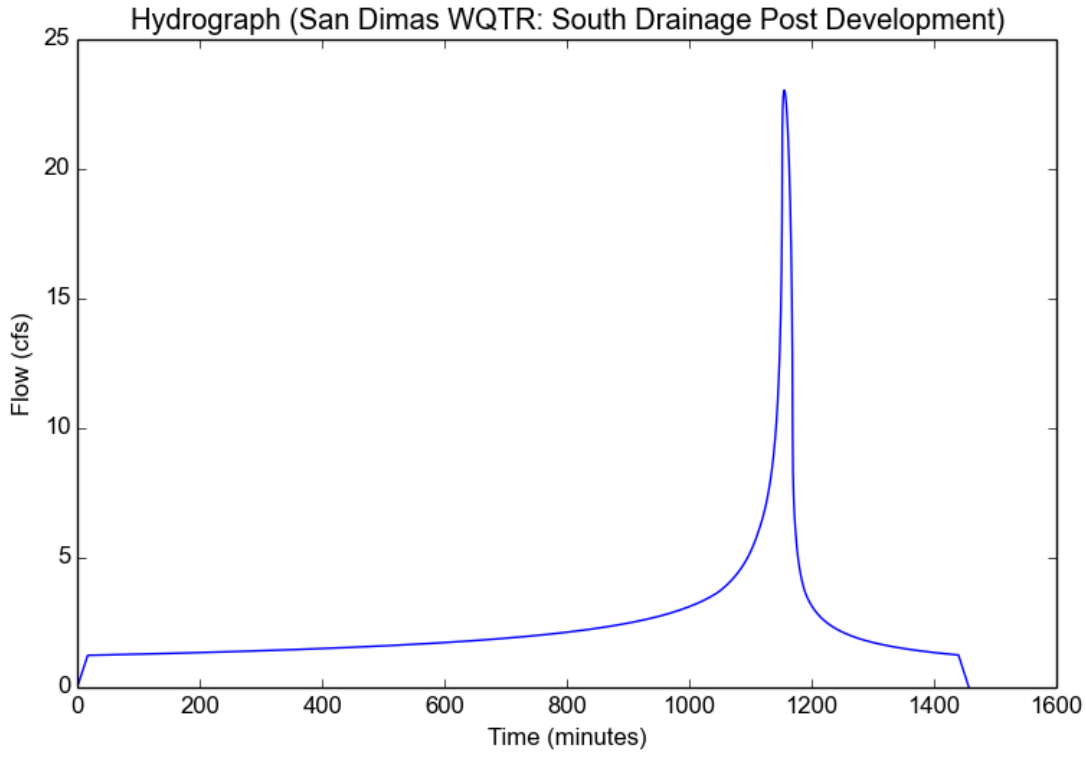
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	South Drainage Post Development
Area (ac)	16.85
Flow Path Length (ft)	2081.3
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0279
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	10-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (10-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.0194
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	1.6849
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.605
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8115
Time of Concentration (min)	17.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	23.038
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	23.038
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	4.7775
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	208108.3767



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

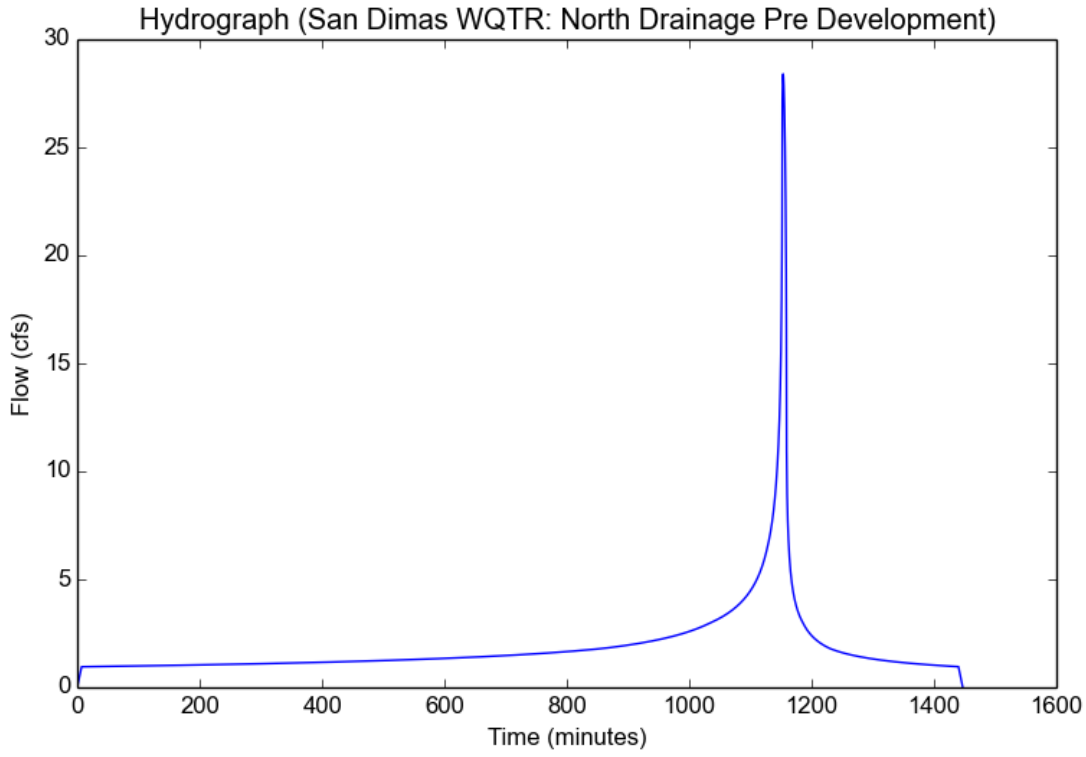
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	North Drainage Pre Development
Area (ac)	8.29
Flow Path Length (ft)	1178.73
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0648
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	100-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (100-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	7.8877
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	4.0176
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.7423
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8527
Time of Concentration (min)	7.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	28.4002
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	28.4002
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	3.7833
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	164801.8713



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

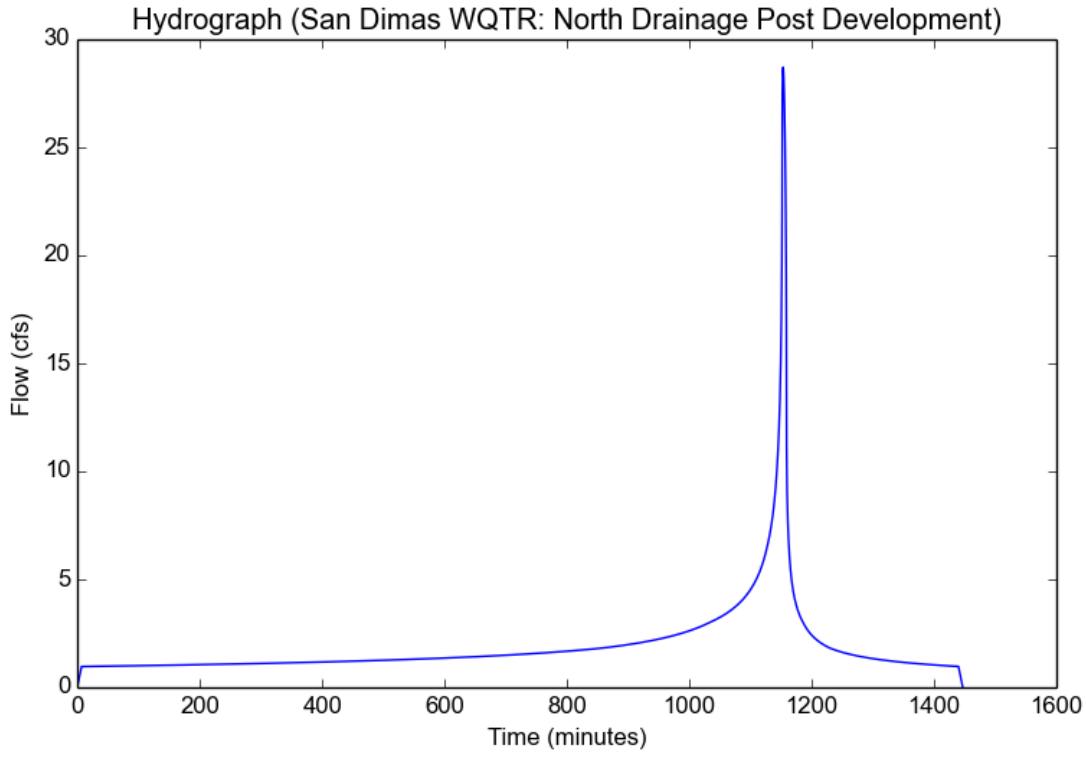
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Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	North Drainage Post Development
Area (ac)	8.38
Flow Path Length (ft)	1178.73
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0648
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	100-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (100-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	7.8877
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	4.0176
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.7423
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8527
Time of Concentration (min)	7.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	28.7085
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	28.7085
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	3.8244
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	166591.0351



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

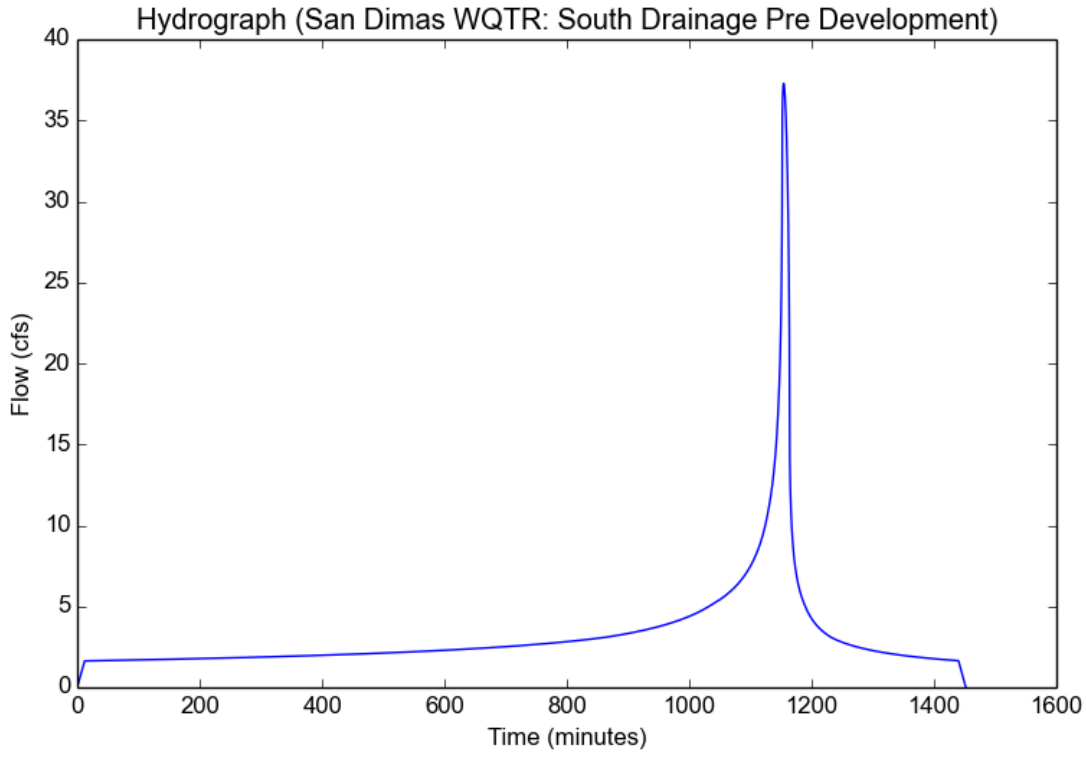
File location: //engeo.com/files/Active Projects/_20000 to 21999/20200/20200000001 - San Dimas Specific Plan Hydro Study/HydroCalc Data/San Dimas
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	South Drainage Pre Development
Area (ac)	14.17
Flow Path Length (ft)	2081.3
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0279
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	100-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (100-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	7.8877
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	3.1185
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.7118
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8435
Time of Concentration (min)	12.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	37.2755
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	37.2755
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	6.4657
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	281646.9164



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

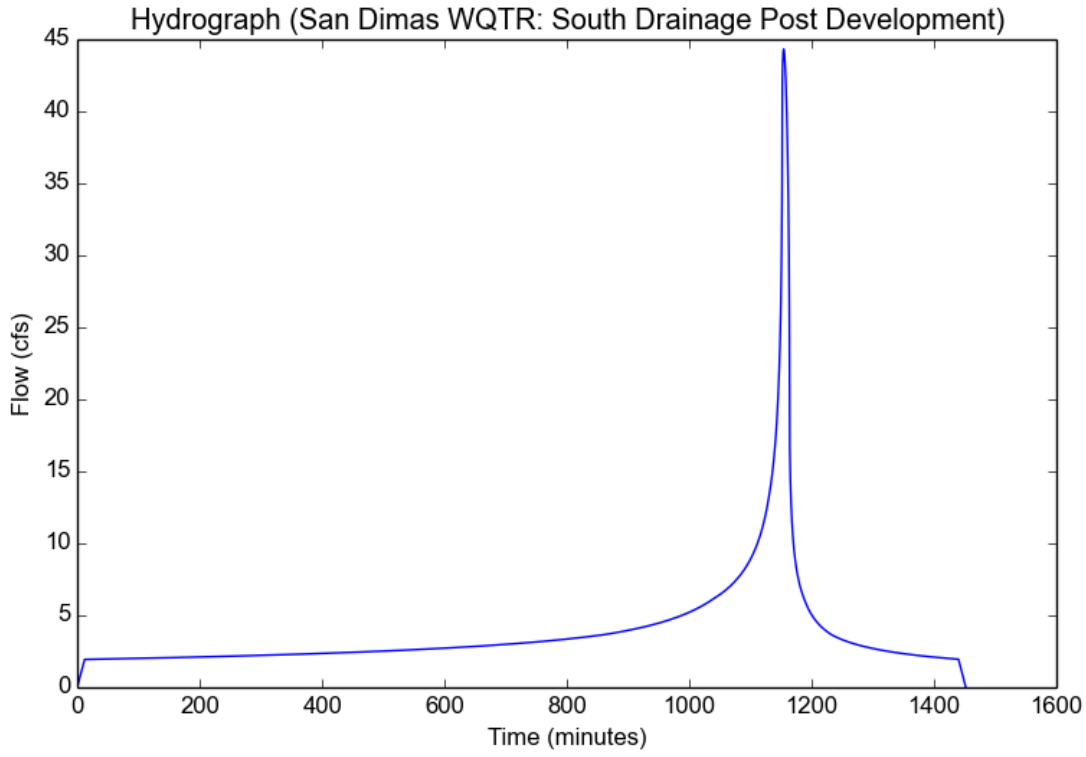
File location: //engeo.com/files/Active Projects/_20000 to 21999/20200/20200000001 - San Dimas Specific Plan Hydro Study/HydroCalc Data/San Dimas
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	San Dimas WQTR
Subarea ID	South Drainage Post Development
Area (ac)	16.85
Flow Path Length (ft)	2081.3
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0279
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	7.03
Percent Impervious	0.7
Soil Type	89
Design Storm Frequency	100-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

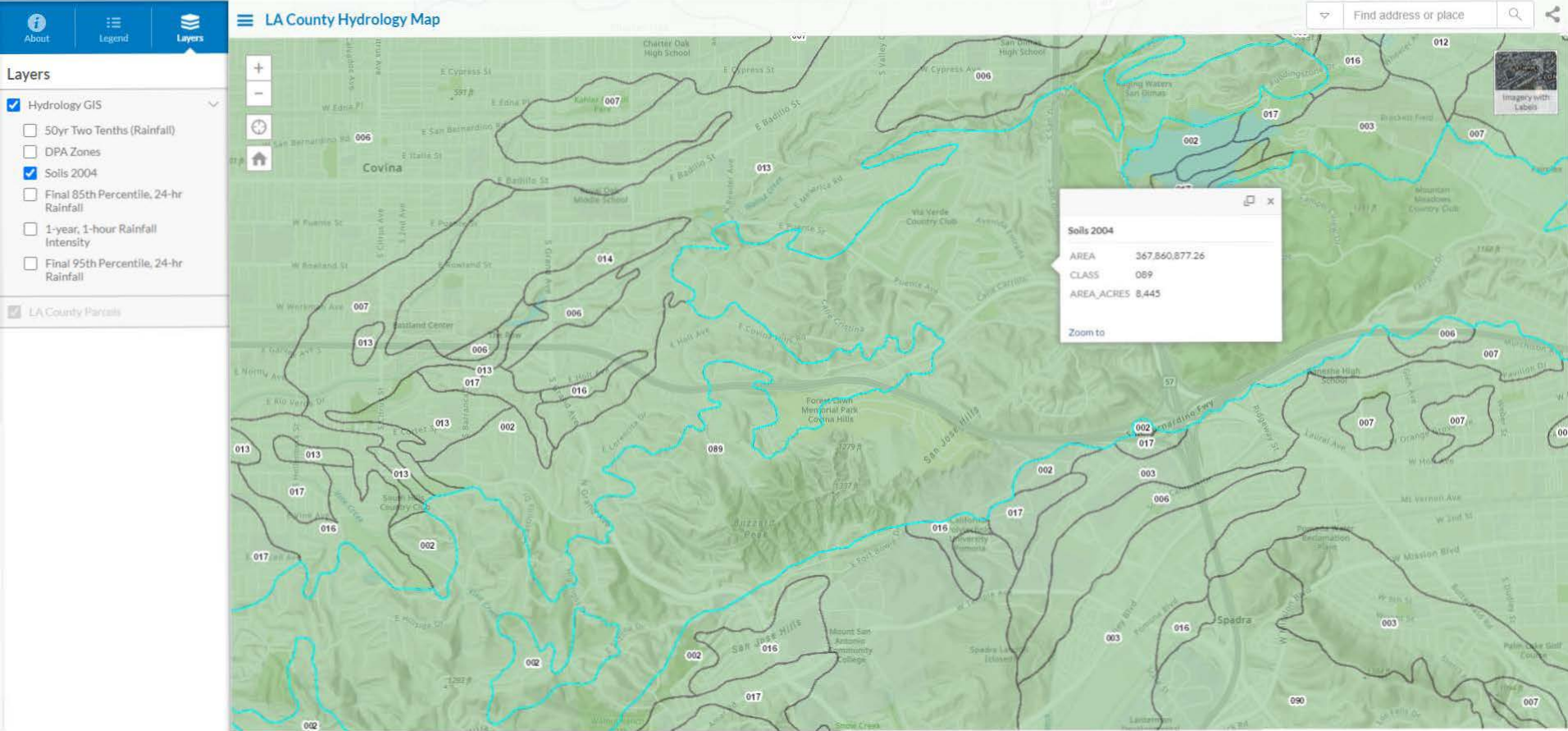
Output Results

Modeled (100-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	7.8877
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	3.1185
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.7118
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8435
Time of Concentration (min)	12.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	44.3255
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	44.3255
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	7.6886
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	334915.3523



APPENDIX A2

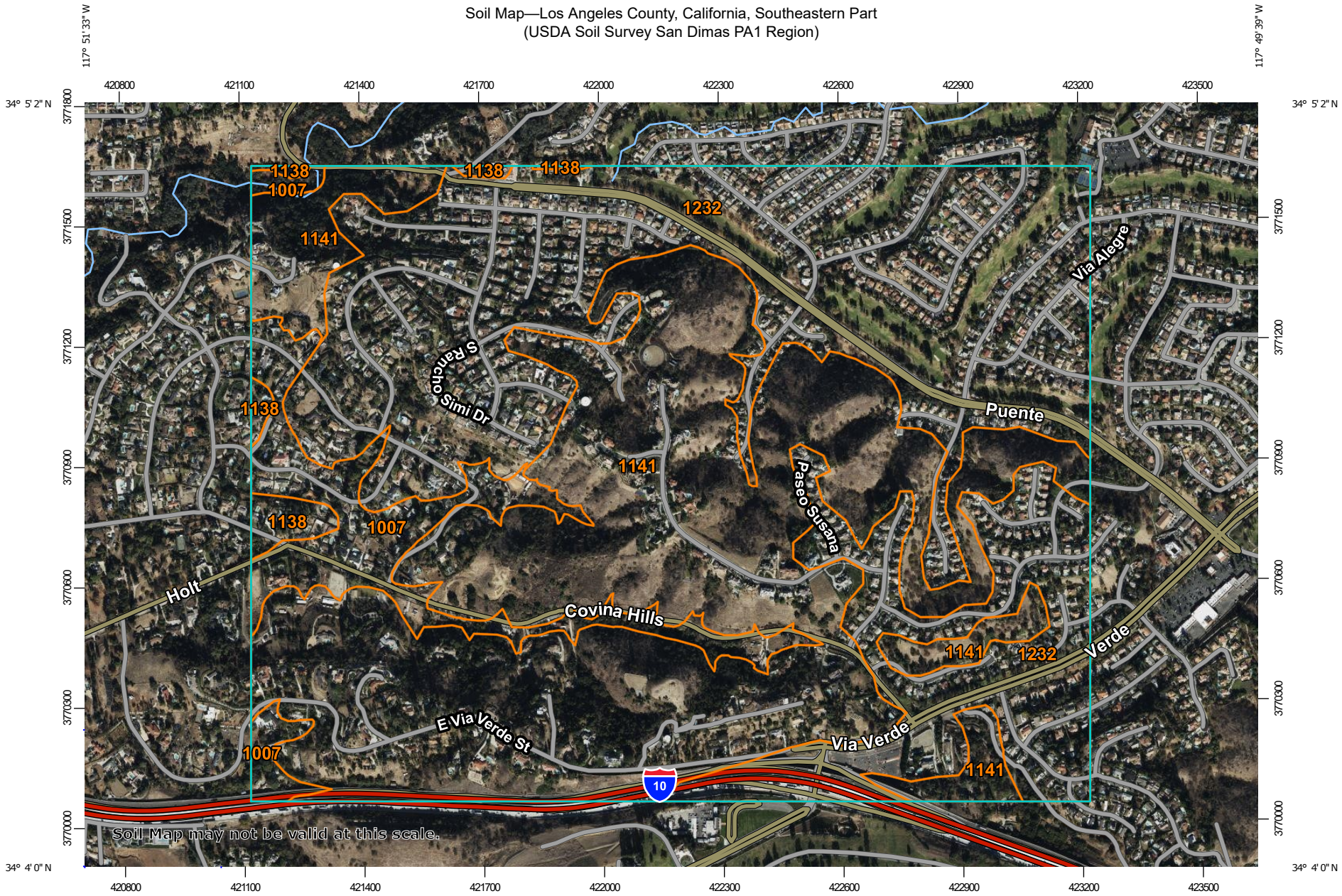
Los Angeles County Soil Map


About
Legend
Layers
LA County Hydrology Map
Find address or place
Layers
Hydrology GIS
50yr Two Tenths (Rainfall)
DPA Zones
Soils 2004
Final 85th Percentile, 24-hr Rainfall
1-year, 1-hour Rainfall Intensity
Final 95th Percentile, 24-hr Rainfall
LA County Parcels
Soils 2004
AREA 367,860,877.26
CLASS 089
AREA_ACRES 8,445
Zoom to
Imagery with Labels
Covina
Spadra

APPENDIX B1

USDA NRCS Regional Soil Map

Soil Map—Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
(USDA Soil Survey San Dimas PA1 Region)



Map Scale: 1:13,400 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 150 300 600 900

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1007	Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	61.3	7.4%
1138	Urban land-Azuvina-Montebello complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	9.1	1.1%
1141	Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	387.5	46.9%
1232	Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced	368.4	44.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		**826.3**	**100.0%**

APPENDIX B2

USDA NRCS Soil Description of Zaca-Apollo Complex

Map Unit Description

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part

1141—Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2pt45
Elevation: 220 to 1,630 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 21 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 355 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Zaca and similar soils: 50 percent
Apollo, warm, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Zaca

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: clay
Bkss1 - 8 to 21 inches: clay
Bkss2 - 21 to 37 inches: clay
Bk - 37 to 53 inches: clay
Cr - 53 to 63 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 55 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 37 to 69 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Apollo, Warm

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: clay loam
Btk1 - 4 to 11 inches: clay loam
Btk2 - 11 to 26 inches: clay loam
Bk - 26 to 45 inches: clay loam
Cr - 45 to 55 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 55 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 31 to 55 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Boades

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Balcom

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

Appendix B

Updated Biological Technical Report

Biological Technical Report

San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (20-0005), City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for

City of San Dimas
245 East Monita Avenue
San Dimas, California 91773
Contact: Luis Torrico

Prepared by

Psomas
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 300
Santa Ana, California 92707
T: 714.751.7373
Contact: Amber Heredia
Senior Project Manager, Resource Management

January 2024

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Biological Technical Report has been prepared to support California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation for the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) 20-0005. The City of San Dimas is proposing MCTA 20-005 of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code ("Project"), to amend grading limits within Specific Plan 11, Planning Area I ("planning area") and to make various clean-up text amendments. The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for grading, landscaping, and retaining walls. Additional text amendments include removing sections that dealt with the initial development and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the Specific Plan. The City of San Dimas is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA. The information has been reported in accordance with accepted scientific and technical standards that are consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The area assessed in this report is referred to as the Biological Study Area (BSA).

Ultrasystems conducted a literature review and biological surveys of the BSA in 2022. Following the surveys, Ultrasystems (2022) prepared a Biological Resources Evaluation to support the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) that was publicly circulated for the Project. The City received extensive public comments on the mitigation approach for biological resources and hired Psomas to conduct a peer review of the Biological Resources Evaluation and ultimately to prepare a mitigation approach that addressed public comments. Psomas conducted a field visit to verify the vegetation mapping and subsequently updated the findings and mitigation approach based on their professional judgement. As requested by the City, this Biological Technical Report incorporates the extensive information collected by Ultrasystems during their literature review and 2022 biological surveys to describe existing conditions, including use of figures prepared by Ultrasystems (2022). Psomas has supplemented information in this report with additional literature review and observations made during Psomas' 2023 field visit. The findings within this report are based on the professional opinion of Psomas.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The BSA is located in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. It is generally located north of Interstate 10 (I-10), west of State Route 57 (SR-57), and south and east of Walnut Creek (Figure 1). The BSA includes the neighborhoods along Calle Cristina and Paseo Lucinda and surrounding open space north to East Puente Street and south to East Covina Hills Road (Figure 2).

The BSA is located on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') San Dimas 7.5-minute quadrangle and occupies Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Sections 17 and 20 (Figure 3). The BSA is located in the San Jose Hills with the San Gabriel Valley to the north and west and the Pomona Valley to the east. Elevations within the BSA range from approximately 680 to 980 feet above mean sea level (msl). Topography slopes down moderately from Calle Cristina to East Covina Hills Road. Surrounding land uses include residential development and undeveloped open space on slopes, ridgelines, and canyons between the residences.

The BSA is within the Big Dalton Wash Hydrologic Unit (HU) 180701060402 within the larger San Gabriel Watershed. The Big Dalton Wash HU drains an area of approximately 80.7 square miles (USEPA 2022a). No blueline streams or waterbodies are shown within the BSA on the USGS quadrangle (Figure 3).

The BSA is in Area I of Specific Plan 11, which is located within the southwestern portion of the City of San Dimas. The BSA comprises the western half of Area I of Specific Plan 11. The BSA



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Source: UltraSystems 2022
ESRI Basemap 2022

Regional Location

Figure 1

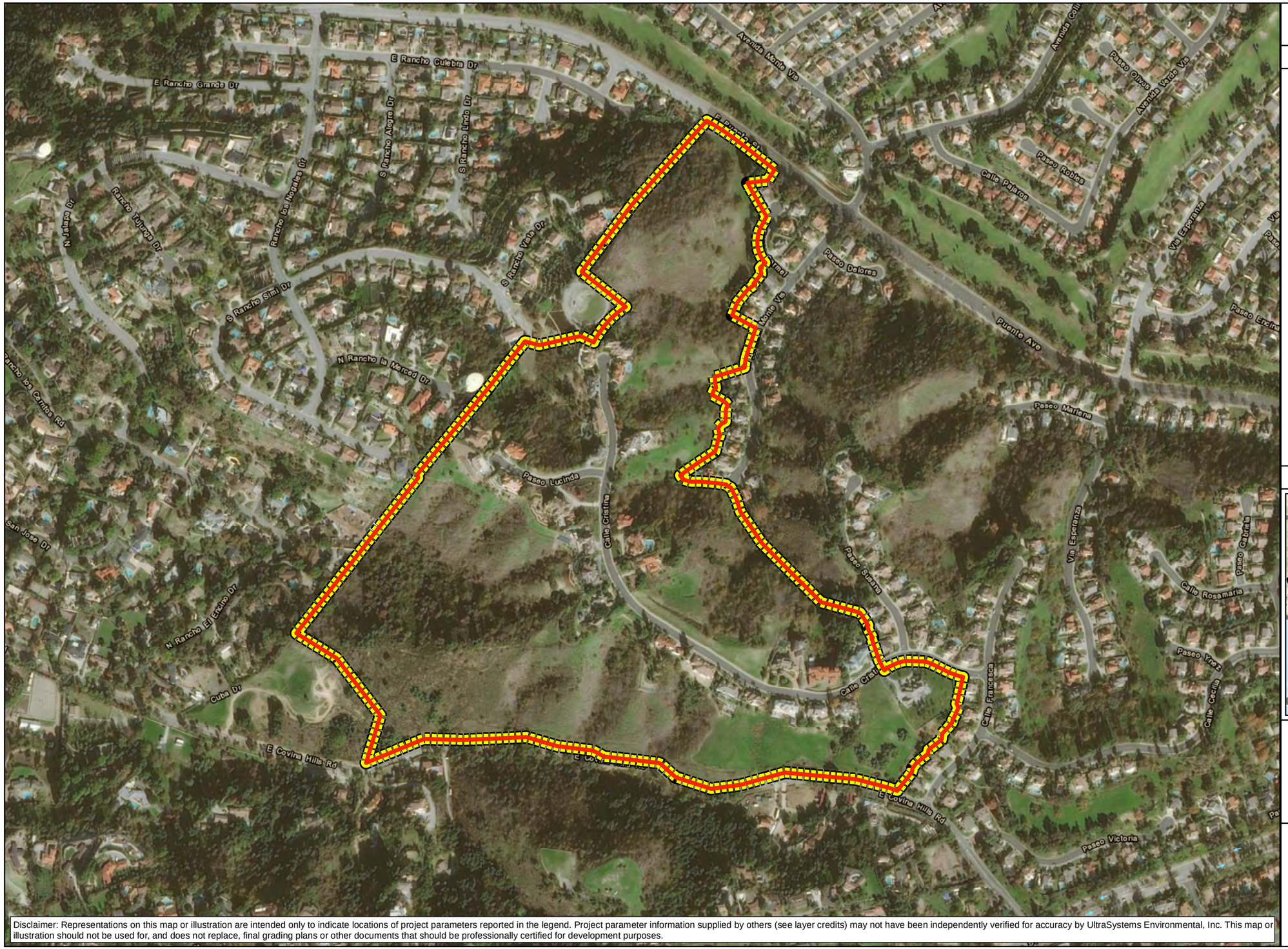
San Dimas MCTA

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W E
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PSOMAS

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D:\Projects\3SAN\040200\Graphics\ex_RegionalLocation.ai



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San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Legend

Project Boundary

Biological Study Area (BSA)

Key Map



N

Map not to scale

Source: UltraSystems 2022

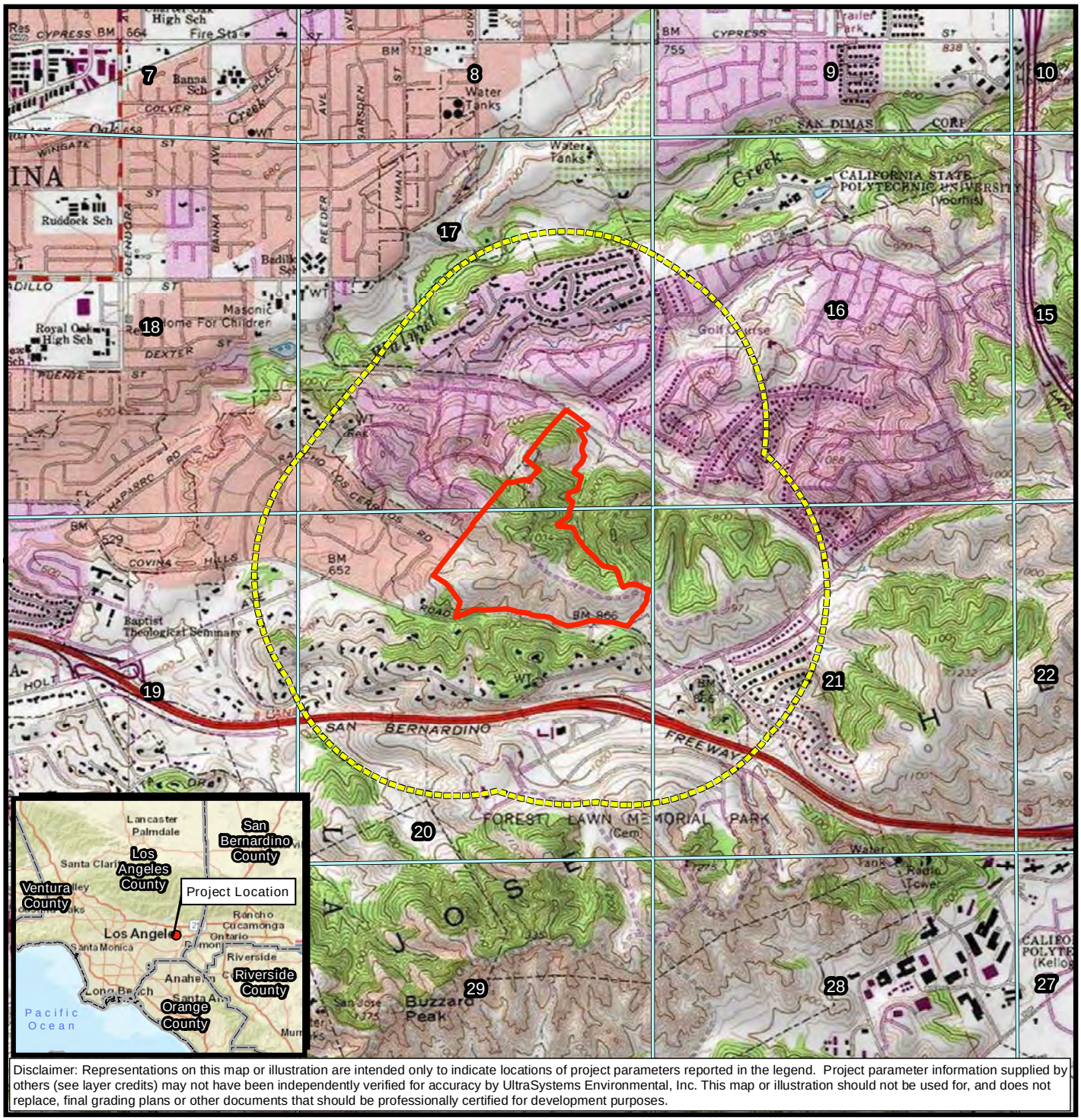
Project Boundary and Biological Study Area (BSA)

Figure 2

PSOMAS

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(10/09/2023 JMC) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio\ex_BSA.pdf



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Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

USGS Quadrangle: San Dimas
Township: 1S Range: 9W
0 1,000 2,000 Feet Sections:17,20

Source: UltraSystems 2022
ESRI Basemap 2022

USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map

Figure 3

San Dimas MCTA

N
W E
S

PSOMAS

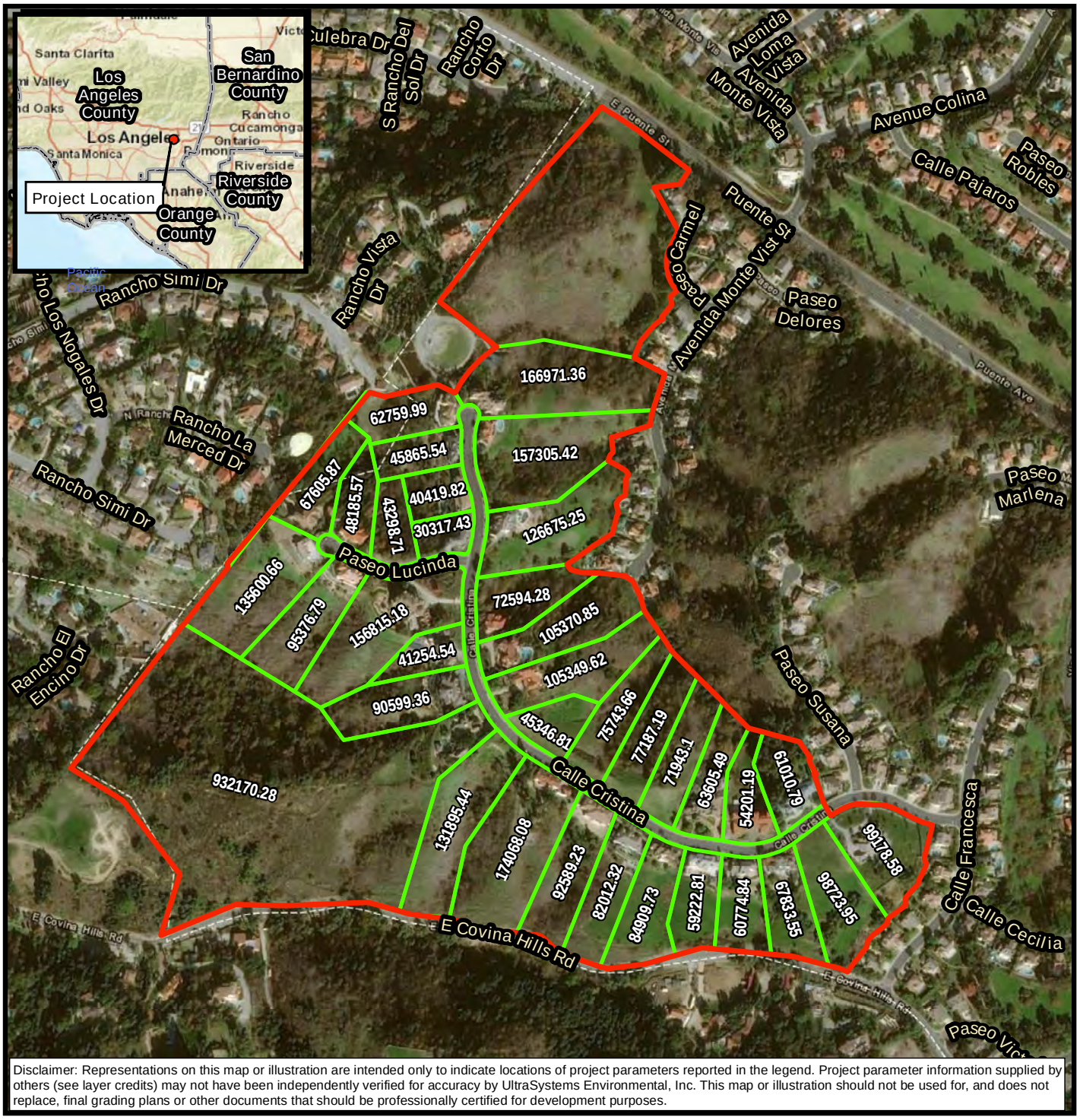
(10/09/2023 JMC) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio\Ex_USGS.pdf

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is subdivided into 36 residential lots; 29 lots are developed with single-family residences and 7 lots are vacant (Table 1; Figure 4). According to the City of San Dimas Zoning Map and General Plan, the area is zoned “single family, very low”, which is very low-density, single family detached residential and large estate developments (City of San Dimas 1991).

TABLE 1
PARCEL INFORMATION

Residential Lot Number	Assessor Parcel Number	Size of Parcel (acres)
1	844-803-8031	2.276
2	844-803-8032	2.265
3	844-803-8033	1.311
4	844-803-8034	1.122
5	844-803-8035	1.065
6	844-803-8036	1.682
7	844-803-8037	1.410
8	844-803-8038	1.923
9	844-803-8039	3.704
10	844-803-8040	3.026
11	844-800-8041	21.397
12	844-803-8041	2.080
13	844-803-8042	0.946
14	844-803-8043	3.600
15	844-803-8044	2.190
16	844-800-8042	3.112
17	844-800-8043	1.551
18	844-800-8044	1.107
19	844-803-8045	0.995
20	844-803-8046	0.697
21	844-803-8047	0.929
22	844-800-8045	1.053
23	844-800-8046	1.442
24	844-800-8047	3.832
25	844-800-8048	3.613
26	844-800-8055	2.907
27	844-803-8048	1.666
28	844-803-8049	2.420
29	844-803-8050	1.495
30	844-803-8051	0.450
31	844-803-8052	1.582
32	844-803-8053	1.627
33	844-803-8054	1.374
34	844-803-8055	1.118
35	844-806-8056	0.904
36	844-803-8057	1.179
Open Space	844-800-8050	11.613
	Total	**96.663**



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

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Source: UltraSystems 2022
ESRI Basemap 2022

Parcel Map

Figure 4

San Dimas MCTA

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PSOMAS

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The Project is not located within an area designated by the County of Los Angeles as a Significant Ecological Area (SEA). The East San Gabriel Valley SEA includes Walnut Creek to the north, Bonelli Regional Park/Puddingstone Reservoir to the east, and various open spaces referred to as the Walnut Islands to the south; the nearest SEA boundaries to the BSA are located approximately 0.5 mile to the north and approximately 0.5 mile to the east.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The existing San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 (SP-11) allows for unlimited grading (cut and fill) for roadway access and excavation to construct building retaining foundations for the primary residence and garage. The Municipal Code also allows up to 35 percent of building lot coverage for the subject residential lots. Specifics are listed below:

- The average lot size for SP-11, Planning Area 1 is 109,021 square feet (sf) (with lots ranging between 30,371 sf and 932,170 sf).
- The average existing 1st floor lot coverage is 6.5 percent of the lot (with lots ranging between 0.81 percent and 14.69 percent of the lot).
- The average additional first floor building area for the existing homes is 34,251 sf (ranging between 7,253 sf and 318,718 sf).
- The estimated average available grading to accommodate the additional 1st floor building area is 21,500 cubic yards (cy) (ranging between 850 cy to over 200,000 cy).

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to expand the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots within the Project boundary by 1,000 cubic yards (cy) per lot, or a total of 36,000 cy over all lots. The increase in allowable grading would be to allow owners to grade a portion of their backyards. The current grading quantity permitted by SP-11 is insufficient for grading backyards; therefore, owners generally use decks in the rear portions of their lots to extend their usable space. The text amendment would allow the owners to grade for swimming pools or do other improvements to extend the usable space in their backyard, which is not currently allowed under the existing municipal code. It should be noted that the existing municipal code allows unlimited grading for the primary residence, driveway, and garage; the text amendment would not change this. Additionally, the proposed text amendment would not allow for the primary residences to be expanded to fill a larger portion of the lot.

The current municipal code allows a total grading quantity of approximately 774,000 cy (approximately 21,500 cy per lot) to establish the primary residence, driveway, and garage. The proposed text amendment would increase the amount by 36,000 cy (approximately 1,000 cy per lot); thus, the proposed increase would increase the allowable grading by about 4.7 percent (Table 2).

TABLE 2
GRADING PERMITTED UNDER EXISTING SPECIFIC PLAN AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

	Existing Grading Allowed Under SP-11	Proposed Additional Grading with Text Amendment
Grading Quantity	774,000 total cubic yards; average 21,500 cubic yards per lot	36,000 total cubic yards; 1,000 cubic yards per lot
Purposes	Mass grading; grading building pads for primary residences, garages, and driveways	Grading for usable backyards (currently decking is only option for backyard use). Additional grading would not be used to expand primary residences, garages, and driveways.
Source: City of San Dimas (2022).		

1.4 PROPOSED MUNICIPAL CODE TEXT AMENDMENTS

The proposed Project includes the following text amendments to San Dimas Municipal Code Chapter 18.518 Specific Plan No. 11 to preserve the original intent of the specific plan, minimize the visual impacts of potential grading and retaining walls, codify existing policies/practices, and eliminate defunct sections of the code:

- Requires that proposed grading and retaining walls follow the existing topographic contours present on the lot. The proposed grading cuts and/or retaining walls should not cut directly across contour lines.
- Limits retaining walls to a maximum exposed height of 12 feet per wall and a maximum combined exposed height of multiple retaining walls to 24 feet. This language is consistent with existing retaining wall height limit standards used in other hillside areas.
- Requires that if more than one retaining wall would be constructed directly adjacent to one another, the two walls must be separated by half the height of the taller of the two adjacent walls.
- Requires the use of gravity-type retaining walls unless on-site conditions prohibit their use.
- Requires that wall materials be either slump stone or split-face stone with a tan or earth tone color.
- Includes landscape and irrigation standards that require the planting of trees at the base of the lowest retaining wall and drought-tolerant shrubs at the base of every wall. Also requires installation of permanent irrigation to ensure that the required landscaping survives and is healthy enough to provide screening.

1.5 PROJECT OPERATION

The proposed text amendments would not change the land use designation of the existing or future residences in the planning area.

1.6 REGULATORY SETTING

Projects are required to comply with various federal, State, and local regulations designed to protect and promote environmental quality. These regulations are summarized below.

It should be noted that because the environmental document for SP-11 is being modified, the Project must be evaluated according to the current regulatory requirements, some of which have changed since the initial Specific Plan was adopted. For example, new species have been listed under the federal and State Endangered Species Acts; the potential for these species to occur and the requirements resulting from potential impacts must be evaluated by today's standards within this Biological Technical Report.

1.6.1 Federal

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) establishes a broad national framework for protecting the environment. NEPA's basic policy is to assure that all branches of government give proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action that significantly affects the environment (42 *United States Code* [USC] 4321-4347). NEPA established the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with the following roles and functions: (1) to establish and enforce environmental protection standards consistent with national environmental goals; (2) to conduct research on the adverse effects of pollution and on methods and equipment for controlling it; the gathering of information on pollution; and the use of this information in strengthening environmental protection programs and recommending policy changes; (3) to assist, through grants, technical assistance, and other means, in arresting pollution of the environment; and (4) to assist the Council on Environmental Quality in developing and recommending to the President new policies for the protection of the environment.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) designates and protects plants and animals that are listed as "Endangered" or "Threatened." The USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for administration of the FESA. The USFWS is primarily responsible for terrestrial and freshwater organisms while the NMFS is primarily responsible for marine wildlife. Under Section 9 of the FESA, federally listed species are protected from unauthorized "take," which is defined in the FESA as acts to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct" (16 USC Sections 1532[19] and 1538[a]). In this definition, "harm" includes "any act which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife, and emphasizes that such acts may include significant habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns of fish or wildlife" (50 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR], Title 50, Section 17.3). Section 9 take prohibitions apply to listed wildlife and fish species, but not to plants. Endangered plants are not protected from take, although it is unlawful to remove, possess, or maliciously damage or destroy them on federal lands. Removing or damaging listed plants on State and private lands in knowing violation of State law, or in the course of violating a State criminal trespass law, is also illegal under the FESA.

Two sections of the FESA authorize incidental take. Section 7 regulates take associated with federal projects or projects that require a federal permit. It also requires federal agencies to use their authority to carry out conservation programs to benefit Endangered and Threatened species. Under Section 7, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS or the NMFS to ensure that any action they carry out, including those they fund or authorize (such as through a permit) would "not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any Endangered species or Threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species" (16 USC 1536[a]). Under Section 7, consultations can be either informal or formal. An incidental take permit pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) is required when non-federal, otherwise lawful activities, including lawful project development, would result in take of Threatened or Endangered wildlife. Under this provision, the USFWS and/or the NMFS may, where appropriate, authorize the taking of federally

listed wildlife or fish if such taking occurs incidentally during otherwise legal activities. Section 10(a)(2)(B) requires an application for an incidental take permit to include a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The purpose of the habitat conservation planning process associated with the permit is to ensure there are adequate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to address the effects of the authorized incidental take. Section 10 provides a clear regulatory mechanism to permit the incidental take of federally listed fish and wildlife species by private interests and non-federal governmental agencies.

FESA also provides for designation of Critical Habitat: specific areas within the geographical range occupied by a species where physical or biological features "essential to the conservation of the species" are found and "which may require special management considerations or protection" (16 USC 1538[5][A]). Critical Habitat may also include areas outside the current geographical area occupied by the species that are nonetheless essential for the conservation of the species.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act requires consultation with the USFWS and the fish and wildlife agencies of States where the "waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized, permitted or licensed to be impounded, diverted . . . or otherwise controlled or modified" by any agency under a federal permit or license. Consultation is to be undertaken for the purpose of "preventing loss of and damage to wildlife resources."

Clean Water Act of 1972

Section 404

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1251 et seq.) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (WOTUS), including wetlands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the designated regulatory agency responsible for administering the 404 permit program and for making jurisdictional determinations. This permitting authority applies to all WOTUS where the material has the effect of (1) replacing any portion of WOTUS with dry land or (2) changing the bottom elevation of any portion of WOTUS. These fill materials would include sand, rock, clay, construction debris, wood chips, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in WOTUS. Dredge and fill activities are typically associated with development projects; water resource-related projects; infrastructure development; and wetland conversion to farming, forestry, or urban development. Authorizations are conducted through the issuance of Nationwide (or General) Permits, through Individual (or Standard) Permits, or through Letters of Permission. Wetlands and other waters that do not meet the definition of WOTUS are not covered by the CWA; however, they are regulated by the State of California through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Resolution No. 2019-0015 for California.

Under Section 401 of the CWA, an activity requiring a USACE Section 404 permit must obtain a State Water Quality Certification (or waiver thereof) to ensure that the activity will not violate established federal or State water quality standards. The SWRCB, in conjunction with the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), is responsible for administering the Section 401 water quality certification program.

The definition of WOTUS has been the subject of shifting regulations. Past federal revisions to regulations addressing the extent of USACE jurisdiction and the definition of WOTUS have been issued by the Obama Administration in 2015 and the Trump Administration in 2020. On January 18, 2023, the USEPA published a final Water Rule in the Federal Register that went into effect on March 20, 2023 ("the 2023 Rule") (USACE and USEPA 2023a).

The definition of WOTUS changed again in response to the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Sackett v. USEPA*. On September 8, 2023, the USEPA and the USACE amended the Code of Federal Regulations to conform the definition of WOTUS to the Supreme Court decision (USACE and USEPA 2023b). This conforming rule amends the provisions of the agencies' definition of WOTUS that were invalid under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the CWA under *Sackett*. Based on these changes, tributaries must have at least relatively permanent flow to be considered WOTUS from the federal definition. This would exclude ephemeral drainages from being WOTUS. This represents a substantial change to areas under federal jurisdiction in the arid west.

Section 402

Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the CWA, stormwater permits are required for discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) serving a population of 100,000 or more. The SWRCB and RWQCBs have been authorized by the USEPA to implement and enforce the Municipal Storm Water Program (SWRCB 2023).

In the County of Los Angeles, Order No. R4-2012-0175 as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS004001 Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Those Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach MS4 (MS4 Permit), is currently in effect; the City of San Dimas is a signatory to this permit, and is subject to the Waste Discharge Requirements set forth in this Order.

Section VI(D)(8) of the MS4 Permit applies exclusively to construction sites with construction activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving, and linear underground/overhead projects. The City of San Dimas, as signatory to the MS4 Permit, shall, though their erosion and sediment control ordinance and/or building permit, require the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and sediment loss, and the discharge of construction wastes.

Section 401

Under Section 401 of the federal CWA, an activity involving discharge into a water body must obtain a federal permit and a State Water Quality Certification to ensure that the activity will not violate established water quality standards. The SWRCB's and RWQCB's jurisdiction also extend to all "waters of the State" when no WOTUS are present, including wetlands and non-wetland waters of the State (isolated and non-isolated). The USEPA is the federal regulatory agency responsible for implementing the CWA. However, it is the SWRCB, in conjunction with the nine RWQCBs, who has been delegated the responsibility of administering the water quality certification (Section 401) program.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC 703–711), as amended in 1972, makes it unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, unless permitted by regulations, to "pursue; hunt; take; capture; kill; attempt to take, capture, or kill; possess; offer for sale; sell; offer to barter; barter; offer to purchase; purchase; deliver for shipment; ship; export; import; cause to be shipped, exported or imported; deliver for transportation; transport or cause to be transported; carry or cause to be carried; or receive for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, any migratory bird; any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird; or any product, whether or not

manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof. . . .” (16 USC 703).

The MBTA covers the taking of any nests or eggs of migratory birds, except as allowed by permit pursuant to 50 CFR, Part 21. This regulation seeks to protect migratory birds and active nests. The MBTA protects over 800 species, including geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, songbirds, and many relatively common species. Bird species protected under the provisions of the MBTA include all species native to the United States or its territories, which are those that occur as a result of natural biological or ecological processes. The MBTA does not protect non-native species whose occurrences in the U.S. are solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction. The List of Migratory Birds (50 CFR 10.13) was updated by the USFWS (effective August 30, 2023) (USFWS 2023a).

In 1972, the MBTA was amended to include protection for migratory birds of prey (e.g., raptors). Six families of raptors occurring in North America were included in the amendment: *Accipitridae* (kites, hawks, and eagles); *Cathartidae* (New World vultures); *Falconidae* (falcons and caracaras); *Pandionidae* (ospreys); *Strigidae* (typical owls); and *Tytonidae* (barn owls). The provisions of the 1972 amendment to the MBTA protect all species and subspecies of these families.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668) provides for the protection of bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) by prohibiting, except under certain specified conditions, the taking, possession, and commerce of such birds. The 1972 amendments increased penalties for violating provisions of the Act and strengthened other enforcement measures. A 1978 amendment authorized the Secretary of the Interior to permit the taking of golden eagle nests that interfere with resource development or recovery operations.

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." Regulations further define "disturb" as “to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior" (50 CFR 22.6).

In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers effects that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagle’s return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death, or nest abandonment.

A 1994 Memorandum from President William Clinton to the heads of Executive Agencies and Departments established the policy concerning collection and distribution of eagle feathers for Native American religious purposes.

Prevention and Control of Invasive Species – Executive Order 13112

Executive Order 13112 (February 3, 1999) directs all federal agencies to work cooperatively to prevent and control the introduction of invasive, non-native species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner to minimize their economic, ecological, and human health impacts. Executive Order 13112 established the National Invasive Species Council made up of federal agencies and departments and a supporting Invasive Species Advisory Committee

composed of State, local, and private entities. The Invasive Species Council and Advisory Committee oversees and facilitates implementation of the Executive Order, including preparation of a National Invasive Species Management Plan.

1.6.2 State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA (13 *Public Resources Code* Sections 21000 et seq.) is a statute that requires State and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. The CEQA Guidelines (14 *California Code of Regulations* Chapter 3) are the regulations that explain and interpret the law for both public agencies and private development required to administer CEQA. The CEQA Guidelines specify that a project has a significant impact to the environment if, among other things, it 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 an animal community; substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an Endangered, Rare, or Threatened species. . . ." (CEQA Guidelines Section 15065[a][1]).

With regards to plants and animals, Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines independently defines "Endangered" and "Rare" species separately from the definitions of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under CEQA, Endangered species of plants or animals are defined as those whose survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy, while Rare species are defined as those that (1) have such low numbers that they could become Endangered if their environment worsens or (2) are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future (i.e., "threatened" as used in the FESA). In addition, a Lead Agency can consider a non-listed species (e.g., species with a California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR], California Species of Special Concern, or species of Local Concern) to be treated as if it were Endangered, Rare, or Threatened for the purposes of CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria in the definition of "Rare" or "Endangered" in the Project region.

The CEQA Guidelines designate certain "trustee agencies" that have jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project which are held in trust for the people of California. CDFW is the trustee responsible for conservation, protection, and management of wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary to maintain biologically sustainable populations. Trustee agencies are generally required to be notified of CEQA documents relevant to their jurisdiction, whether or not these agencies have actual permitting authority or approval power over aspects of the underlying project. CDFW shall provide the requisite biological expertise to review and comment upon environmental documents and impacts arising from project activities and shall make recommendations regarding those resources held in trust for the people of California (*California Fish and Game Code* §1802).

California Endangered Species Act

The State of California implements the CESA, which is enforced by the CDFW. While the provisions of the CESA are similar to the FESA, CDFW maintains a list of California Threatened and Endangered species, independent of the FESA Threatened and Endangered species list. It also lists species that are considered Rare and Candidates for listing, which also receive protection. The California list of Endangered and Threatened species is contained in Title 14, Sections 670.2 (plants) and 670.5 (animals) of the *California Code of Regulations*.

State-listed Threatened and Endangered species are protected under provisions of CESA. Activities that may result in take of individuals (defined in CESA as acts to "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill") are regulated by CDFW. While

habitat degradation or modification is not included in the definition of "take" under CESA, the CDFW has interpreted "take" to include the destruction of nesting, denning, or foraging habitat necessary to maintain a viable breeding population of protected species.

If it is determined that the "take" would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species, an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) can be issued by CDFW per Section 2081 of the *California Code of Regulations*. If a State-listed species is also federally listed, and the USFWS has issued an ITP that satisfies CDFW's requirements, CDFW may issue a consistency finding in accordance with Section 2080.1 of the *California Fish and Game Code*.

California Fish and Game Code

CDFW administers the *California Fish and Game Code*. Particular sections of the Code are applicable to natural resource management.

Native Plant Protection

Sections 1900–1913 of the *California Fish and Game Code* were developed to preserve, protect, and enhance Endangered and Rare plants in the State of California. The act requires all State agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve Endangered and Rare native plants. Provisions of the Native Plant Protection Act prohibit the taking of listed plants from the wild and require notification of the CDFW at least ten days in advance of any change in land use that would adversely impact listed plants. This allows the CDFW to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed.

Unlawful Take or Destruction of Nests or Eggs

These sections duplicate federal protection under the MBTA. Section 3503 of the *California Fish and Game Code* makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any bird's nest or any bird's eggs. Further, any birds in the orders *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (i.e., birds of prey, such as hawks, eagles, and owls) and their nests and eggs are protected under Section 3503.5 of the *California Fish and Game Code*. Section 3513 of the *California Fish and Game Code* prohibits the take and possession of any migratory nongame bird, as designated in the MBTA.

California Fully Protected Species

The State of California created the "Fully Protected" classification in an effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that are rare or that face possible extinction. Lists were created for fish (§ 5515), amphibians, and reptiles (§ 5050), birds (§ 3511), and mammals (§ 4700). Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Acts; however, some have not been formally listed. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time, except as provided in Sections 2081.7, 2081.9, or 2835. CDFW is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species, except for necessary scientific research.

California Fish and Game Code (Sections 1600 through 1616)

California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600 et seq. establish a process to ensure that projects conducted in and around lakes, rivers, or streams do not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources or, when adverse impacts cannot be avoided, ensures that adequate mitigation and/or compensation is provided.

California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any person, State, or local governmental agency or public utility to notify CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

- substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake;
- substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or
- deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake.

Section 1602 of the *California Fish and Game Code* applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the State. CDFW's regulatory authority extends to include riparian habitat (including wetlands) supported by a river, stream, or lake regardless of the presence or absence of hydric soils and saturated soil conditions. Generally, CDFW takes jurisdiction to the top bank of the stream or to the outer limit of the adjacent riparian vegetation (outer drip line), whichever is greater. Notification is generally required for any project that will take place in or in the vicinity of a river, stream, lake, or their tributaries. This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks that support fish or other aquatic life and watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that support or have supported riparian vegetation. A Section 1602 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required if impacts to identified CDFW jurisdictional areas occur.

California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) broadly defines "waters of the State" as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State." In 2020, the Office of Administrative Law began implementing the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to waters of the State. Under these new regulations, the SWRCB and its nine RWQCBs assert jurisdiction over all existing WOTUS, and all waters that would have been considered WOTUS under any historical definition.

Impacts to WOTUS are authorized by the RWQCBs through a Water Quality Certification per Section 401 of the CWA. Impacts to "waters of the State" that are not considered WOTUS would be authorized by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the RWQCB, pursuant to Porter-Cologne.

Pursuant to Porter-Cologne, the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs may require permits (known as "Waste Discharge Requirements" or WDRs) for the fill or alteration of the waters of the State. The term "waters of the State" is defined as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (*California Water Code,* Section 13050[e]). The SWRCB and RWQCB have interpreted their authority to require WDRs to extend to any proposal to fill or alter waters of the State, even if those same waters are not under USACE jurisdiction. Pursuant to this authority, the State and Regional Boards may require the submission of a "report of waste discharge" under Section 13260, which is treated as an application for WDRs.

Porter-Cologne charges the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs statewide with protecting water quality throughout California. Typically, the SWRCB and RWQCB act in concert with the USACE under Section 401 of the CWA in relation to permitting fill of federal WOTUS. However, SWRCB and the RWQCBs may require permits (i.e., WDRs) for the fill or alteration of the waters of the State that are outside WOTUS.

State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2019-0015

The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 3831(w) states that "all waters of the United States are also 'waters of the state.'" This regulation has remained in effect despite Supreme Court decisions such as *Rapanos* and *SWANCC*, which added limitations to what could be considered a WOTUS. Because the interpretation of WOTUS in place at the time § 3831(w) was adopted was broader than any post-*Rapanos* or post-*SWANCC* regulatory definitions that incorporated more limitations into the scope of federal jurisdiction, it is consistent with the Water Boards' intent to include both historic and current definitions of WOTUS into the SWRCBs wetland jurisdictional framework.

As set forth in Resolution No. 2009-0026, although the State of California has historically relied primarily on requirements in the CWA to protect wetlands, U.S. Supreme Court rulings reducing the jurisdiction of the CWA over wetland areas by limiting the definition of WOTUS necessitated the use of California's independent authorities under Porter-Cologne to protect these vital resources.

The inclusion of both current and historic definitions of WOTUS ensures some regulatory stability in an area that has otherwise been in flux. The status of a WOTUS may only be used to establish that a wetland or water qualifies as waters of the State; it cannot be used to exclude a wetland or water from qualifying as waters of the State. In other words, wetlands that are categorically excluded from qualifying as a WOTUS may nevertheless qualify as waters of the State under another jurisdictional category. Examples of waters of the State include (but are not limited to) ephemeral streams and isolated wetlands.

On April 2, 2019, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 2019-0015, Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California and the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California to Establish a State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures) for inclusion in the forthcoming Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and Ocean Waters of California (SWRCB 2019).

On January 26, 2021, the Superior Court in *San Joaquin Tributaries Authority v. California State Water Resources Control Board* issued a judgment upholding the adoption of the Procedures as part of the (1) California Ocean Plan and (2) Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Water Quality Control Plan (ISWEBE Plan) for WOTUS as defined by the CWA.

On April 6, 2021, the SWRCB issued Resolution No. 2021-0012 confirming that the "State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State" (1) are in effect as state policy for water quality control for all waters of the State and (2) shall be applied via the inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries plan to only waters of the United States. (SWRCB 2021).

The SWRCB and its nine RWQCBs have the authority to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material under § 401 CWA and Porter-Cologne. Dischargers that obtain a federal permit or license that authorizes impacts to waters of the U.S. (i.e., waters that are within federal jurisdiction), such as § 404 CWA and § 10 of the Safe Rivers and Harbors Act, must obtain certification from the SWRCB or a RWQCB to ensure that the discharge does not violate State water quality standards or any other appropriate requirement of State law. When a discharge is proposed to waters outside of federal jurisdiction, the SWRCB and the RWQCBs regulate the discharge under Porter-Cologne through the issuance of WDRs.

Construction General Permit; Order 2009-0009-DWQ

If a project will disturb one or more acres of soil during construction, project owners are required by the SWRCB to obtain coverage under a General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009 0009 DWQ, as authorized by § 402 CWA, [NPDES permit]). The Construction General Permit requires potential dischargers of pollutants into waters of the U.S. to prepare a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which establishes enforceable limits on discharges, requires effluent monitoring, designates reporting requirements, and requires construction BMPs to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants. Additionally, BMPs must be maintained, inspected before and after each precipitation event, and repaired or replaced as necessary. The SWRCB authorizes Construction General Permits.

For projects that would disturb less than one acre of soil, applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed Project would be required to comply with the WDRs for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County (except those discharges originating from the City of Long Beach MS4), Order No. R4-2012-0175 as mended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01 NPDES Permit No. CAS004001 (referred to as the MS4 Permit), to which the City of San Dimas is a Permittee. The MS4 Permit applies to the discharge of pollutants from anthropogenic sources into WOTUS through stormwater and urban runoff conveyance systems, including flood control facilities (e.g., storm drains).

Section IV(D)(8)(d)(1) of the MS4 applies to construction sites of less than one acre and requires the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Sections IV(D)(8)(e) and IV(D)(8)(f) of the MS4 require operators of public and private construction sites within its jurisdiction to select, install, implement, and maintain BMPs that comply with its erosion and sediment control ordinance, and state that the requirements contained in this part apply to all activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving, and linear underground/overhead projects. Grading projects of less than one acre would, with compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit, minimize or avoid potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and would not substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality.

Applicants for grading permits pursuant to the proposed Project would be required to comply with § IV(D)(8)(d) of the MS4 Permit, which requires construction BMPs to reduce or eliminate point and non-point source discharges of pollutants, including sediment.

1.6.3 Regional

Significant Ecological Areas

The SEA Program was originally established as a part of the 1980 County General Plan, to help conserve the genetic and physical diversity within Los Angeles County by designating biological resource areas capable of sustaining themselves into the future. The General Plan 2035 (General Plan) updated the SEA boundary map, goals, and policies in 2015.

SEAs are places where the County deems it important to facilitate a balance between development and biological resource conservation. Where occurring within SEAs, development activities are carefully guided and reviewed with a key focus on site design as a means for conserving fragile resources such as streams, woodlands, and Threatened or Endangered species and their habitats.

The SEA Ordinance (Title 22 Planning and Zoning Code) implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by establishing permitting requirements, design standards, and review processes for development within SEAs. The goal of the SEA Ordinance is to guide development to the least impactful areas on a property to avoid adverse impacts to biological resources (LACRP 2019, pp. 6-7).

City of San Dimas Municipal Code – Tree Preservation

Chapter 18.162 Tree Preservation Ordinance of the San Dimas Municipal Code states the goal of preserving and protecting the mature significant trees, as well as other trees which are determined to be desirable, growing within the City. A “mature significant tree” is defined as “any tree within the city of an oak genus which measures eight inches or more in trunk diameter and/or any other species of trees which measure ten inches or more in trunk diameter and/or a multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of thirty-eight inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of four inches”. Exceptions are provided in § 18.162.080.

Mature significant trees may be removed from developed property with the approval of the Director of Development Services or Development Plan Review Board, subject to procedures listed in Section 18.162.040. “Developed” property refers to property that has been improved with structures, buildings, surface materials, landscaping, and similar improvements in accordance with all City ordinances.

A tree removal permit is required for undeveloped property. No issuance of any grading or building permits or commencement of work shall be allowed on undeveloped property prior to the approval of a permit. No mature significant tree which conforms to the standards and definitions of this chapter shall be removed or relocated without obtaining the written approval of the Director of Development Services. “Undeveloped” property refers to any parcel or parcels of land which does not contain physical man-made improvements, and may be improved in conformance with applicable development standards of the zoning classification where the property is located. Undeveloped property shall also refer to any parcel or parcels of land which may or may not contain improvements and on which development applications, including but not limited to, development plan review board, variance, zone change, and subdivision, have been submitted.

2.0 METHODS

This section summarizes survey methods used to conduct biological surveys for the Project. The BSA includes approximately 96 acres. Surveys did not extend beyond the BSA (Figure 2).

As discussed in the Introduction, Ultrasystems conducted biological surveys of the BSA in 2022. As part of this effort, Ultrasystems conducted a literature review, vegetation mapping, general plant and wildlife surveys, habitat assessments for special status species, and a jurisdictional assessment of potential WOTUS and waters of the State; methods for these efforts are described below. The Biological Resources Evaluation prepared by Ultrasystems (2022) was used to support the IS/MND that was publicly circulated for the Project. The City received extensive public comments on the mitigation approach for biological resources and hired Psomas to conduct a peer review of the Biological Resources Evaluation and ultimately to prepare a mitigation approach that addressed public comments. Psomas conducted a field visit to verify the vegetation mapping and habitat assessment and subsequently updated the findings and mitigation approach based on their professional judgement. As requested by the City, this Biological Technical Report incorporates the extensive information collected by Ultrasystems during their literature review and 2022 biological surveys to describe existing conditions, including use of their figures. Psomas has supplemented information with additional literature review and observations made during Psomas' 2023 field visit; methods for this field visit are described below. The findings within this report are based on the professional opinion of Psomas.

2.1 ULTRASYSTEMS SURVEYS (2022)

Prior to fieldwork, Ultrasystems (2022) conducted an extensive literature review to identify habitat, special status plant and wildlife species, potential jurisdictional areas, critical habitat, and wildlife movement corridors potentially associated with the BSA. Ultrasystems Biologists visited the BSA to conduct the following biological surveys: vegetation mapping; general plant and wildlife surveys; habitat assessment for special status species, including burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)*;* wildlife corridor evaluation; and jurisdictional assessment (Ultrasystems 2022).

Field work was conducted on June 30; July 1 and 19; August 4 and 5, 2022 by Michelle Tollett, accompanied by Joyce Mak or Erik Segura. The general biological assessment covered accessible areas of the BSA, including areas that would be impacted by the Project. The fieldwork was conducted during the daytime walking slowly on foot. The burrowing owl habitat assessment covered habitat types that are considered suitable for that species. Biologists used binoculars from strategic vantage points whenever direct access was not possible due to private property, chain link fences, and locked gates; inaccessible areas were assessed using aerial photography (Ultrasystems 2022).

Vegetation was mapped in the field on an aerial photograph or delineated using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Vegetation classification general follows *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009) with modification to better represent existing site conditions. Each habitat type identified was cross-referenced with *Preliminary Descriptions of Terrestrial Communities of California* (Holland 1986) and CDFW's *California Natural Community List* (CDFW 2023b). Plant species were identified using *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). All plant species observed were recorded in field notes (Ultrasystems 2022).

Wildlife species were identified visually or audibly in the field during field surveys. Biologists recorded signs of wildlife including tracks, burrows, dens, nest sites, scat, or remains. They also surveyed areas that would potentially serve as roosting habitat or hibernacula for bat species. Biologists also searched for natural and man-made travel routes that wildlife could use to traverse

the site as well as barriers to wildlife movement. All wildlife species observed were recorded in field notes (Ultrasystems 2022).

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to the start of surveys, Psomas reviewed the Ultrasystems (2022) Biological Resources Evaluation for the Project and public comments submitted on the IS/MND.

Psomas then conducted an updated literature search to identify special status plants, wildlife, habitats, and potential jurisdictional water resources reported from the vicinity of the Project. The Project region is generally defined as the USGS San Dimas quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles, with the understanding that the northernmost quadrangles extend to elevations well outside those found in the BSA. The following sources of information were reviewed during the literature review:

- CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); USGS Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles (CDFW 2023a)
- The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS') Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants; USGS Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles (CNPS 2023a)
- CDFW's *Natural Communities List* (CDFW 2023b), *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW 2023c); and *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023d)
- Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2023)
- Web Soil Survey data provided by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS 2023a)
- The National Hydric Soils List (USDA NRCS 2023b)
- The National Wetlands Inventory's Wetland Mapper (USFWS 2023b)

2.3 VEGETATION MAPPING AND GENERAL SURVEYS

Psomas Senior Biologists Allison Rudalevige and Jonathan Aguayo performed a general plant and wildlife survey and field verified vegetation mapping prepared by Ultrasystems on July 11, 2023. The map was updated, as necessary, based on current (i.e., July 11, 2023) conditions. To update the existing vegetation map, an aerial photograph at a scale of 1-inch equals 400-feet (1″=400′) was overlaid with the 2022 UltraSystems vegetation layer. These base layers were loaded onto Avenza Maps application on an Apple iPad. Vegetation that was inaccessible due to steep topography or access issues was mapped from a distance with the use of binoculars.

Nomenclature of vegetation types generally follows that of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b), which is the most current vegetation classification system used by CDFW for assessing sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2023b). Nomenclature of plant taxa conform to the *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW 2023c) for special status species and the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2023) for all other taxa. Representative photographs of the BSA from Ultrasystems (2022) are included in Appendix A.

All plant and wildlife species detected during the survey were documented in field notes and are listed in Appendix B. Active searches for reptiles and amphibians included lifting, overturning, and carefully replacing rocks and debris. Birds were identified by visual and auditory recognition. Surveys for mammals were conducted during the day and included searching for and identifying

diagnostic sign, including scat, footprints, scratch-outs, dust bowls, burrows, and trails. Taxonomy and nomenclature for wildlife follows the *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023c) for special status species and, for other species, Crother (2017) for amphibians and reptiles, the American Ornithological Society (AOS 2023) for birds, and the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (SNMNH 2011) for mammals.

2.4 JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Jurisdictional water resources include WOTUS under the regulatory authority of the USACE; waters of the State under the regulatory authority of the RWQCB; and the bed, bank, and channel of all lakes, rivers, and/or streams (and associated riparian vegetation), under the regulatory authority of CDFW. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not performed. However, information from the National Wetlands Inventory Wetland Mapper was used to identify potential jurisdictional water resources in the BSA.

3.0 EXISTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1.1 Regional Environment

The BSA is located in southeastern Los Angeles County. The BSA is located in the San Jose Hills, between the San Gabriel Mountains that are approximately four miles to the north and the Puente-Chino Hills that are approximately five miles to the south. Walnut Creek is located along the northern boundary of the San Jose Hills; it is approximately 0.5 mile north of the BSA and is vegetated with oak woodlands along the creek. Bonelli Regional Park/Puddingstone Reservoir and associated open space areas are located at the eastern end of the San Jose Hills; it is approximately 1.3 miles east of the BSA (and across SR-57). Open space hillsides, known as the Walnut Islands, are located in the southern portion of the San Jose Hills; they are approximately 0.5 mile to the southeast of the BSA (and across I-10). All of these open space areas are within the designated East San Gabriel Valley SEA. High density development and roadways surround each of these areas just outside their designated SEA boundaries.

The BSA is located in an area consisting of a mix of residential development interspersed with undeveloped canyons, ridgelines, and slopes. Higher density residential development and roadways surrounds the BSA in all directions, although there is some additional natural open space located to the south between East Covina Hills Road and I-10.

3.1.2 Climate

Southern California experiences a Mediterranean climate characterized by mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. The temperature is moderated by the coastal influence of the Pacific Ocean, which creates mild conditions throughout most of the year. The most distinguishing characteristic of a Mediterranean climate is its seasonal precipitation. In Southern California, precipitation is characterized by brief, intense storms between November and March. It is not unusual for the majority of the annual precipitation to fall during a few storms over a short span of time.

The California Irrigation Management System operates a station at Cal Poly Pomona (Station 78), approximately two miles southeast of the BSA. Based on data collected between January 1, 1990, and December 31, 2022, this station recorded an average maximum air temperature of 76.8 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), an average minimum air temperature of 50.5°F, and an average annual air temperature of 62.5°F (CIMIS 2023).

Rainfall patterns in the region are subject to extreme variations from year to year and longer-term wet and dry cycles. Based on data collected between January 1, 1990, and December 31, 2022, this station recorded an average annual precipitation of approximately 15.2 inches (CIMIS 2023). The minimum annual precipitation over that time period was 4.2 inches (in 2013) and the maximum was 32.5 inches (in 1993). From January 1 and August 30, 2023, the station received 36.4 inches.

Climate change refers to any significant change in climate, such as the average temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns over a period of time. Significant changes in global climate patterns have been associated with an accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. Some greenhouse gases occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes, while others are created and emitted solely through human activities; the majority of global warming is attributed to human activities. In addition to affecting temperature and precipitation patterns, climate change is believed to be contributing to more extreme weather

events such as more frequent larger storms and extended periods of drought (USFS 2018; USEPA 2017).

In Southern California's forests, climate change effects are changing fire patterns and disease outbreaks and affecting water supplies (USFS 2018). Fires are a natural part of the landscape, but each year the fire season is coming earlier and ending later. In addition, the fires themselves are burning hotter and have become more damaging and dangerous. Similarly, insects are a natural part of forested landscapes, but now the insects are spreading more rapidly because the winter is not cold enough to reduce their populations. Also, insect-caused disease epidemics are larger and last longer, killing more trees and increasing fire risk. The warmer winters are affecting water supplies because the snowpacks are thinner and melt earlier in spring, so the water runs out from the forest earlier in summer. Extended droughts also make trees more vulnerable to both fire and insects (USFS 2018).

3.1.3 Local Environment

The BSA is located in an area consisting of a mix of residential development interspersed with natural open space. Generally, single family residences are located on the ridges of the BSA with parcels that slope down to natural open space in the canyon bottoms. Elevations within the BSA range from approximately 680 to 980 feet above msl. Topography slopes down moderately from Calle Cristina to East Covina Hills Road. There are no blueline streams in the BSA. Areas of herbaceous vegetation are periodically mowed.

3.1.4 Soils

Soils mapped in the BSA include Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Zaca-Apollo, warm complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes; and Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced (USDA NRCS 2022) (Figure 5). None of these soils are listed as hydric on the National Hydric Soils List (USDA NRCS 2023).

The Zaca-Apollo, warm complex covers most of the BSA. It has clay or clay loam horizons over bedrock. The parent material is colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone. It is well drained and primarily found on hillslopes.

The Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex has surface horizons of loam with sandy lower horizons. The parent material is discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium derived from granite and/or sedimentary rock. It is found on alluvial fans and floodplains. Biscailuz is somewhat poorly drained while Pico is well drained.

The Counterfeit-Urban land complex has clay loam, clay, and sandy loam horizons. The parent material is human-transported material consisting mostly of colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sedimentary rock. It is somewhat poorly drained and found on hillslopes.

3.2 VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS

Fourteen vegetation types and other landcovers were mapped in the BSA (Table 3, Figure 6). The text below describes the vegetation composition in the BSA; the corresponding vegetation classification as provided by *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b); and whether the vegetation type would be considered a sensitive natural community (CDFW 2023b).

San Dimas
MCTA

Legend

Project Boundary

500ft Biological Study Area

Soil Map Unit

1007-Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

1141-Zaca-Apollo, warm complex 20 to 55 percent slopes

1232-Counterfeit-Urban land complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes, terraced

Key Map



N

Map not to scale

Source: UtlraSystems 2022

USDA Soils

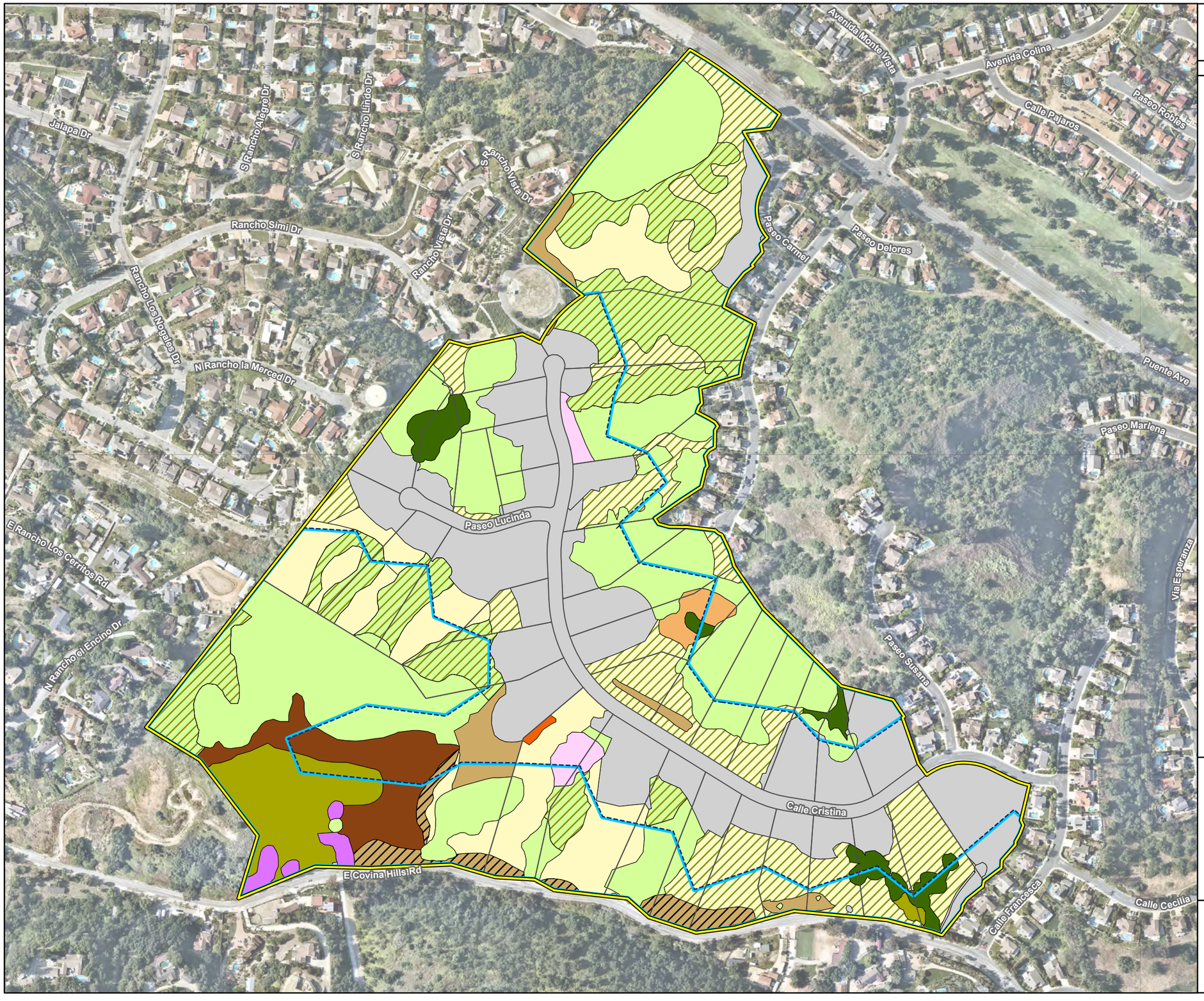
Figure 5

PSOMAS

Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Conservation Easement
- Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Vegetation Types and Other Areas
Figure 6

PSOMAS

(Rev: 10/09/2023 JMC) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio\ex_VegetationTypes.pdf

D:\Projects\3SAN\040200\PRO\3SAN040200_SanDimas\3SAN040200_SanDimas.aprx\Vegetation Map

TABLE 3
VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS IN THE BSA

Vegetation Type or Other Area	*A Manual of California Vegetation* Alliance	Sensitive Vegetation Community (CDFW 2023b)	Total Vegetation in BSA (acres)
Coastal Sage Scrub			
California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)	*Artemisia californica* – (*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance	No	0.089
California Buckwheat Scrub	*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	No	2.000
California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	No	1.927
California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	*Artemisia californica* – (*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance with *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	No	0.251
California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	*Artemisia californica* – *Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance	No	3.480
Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	*Opuntia littoralis* – *Opuntia oricola* – *Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance	Yes	3.848
Subtotal Coastal Sage Scrub			*11.595*
Native Woodland			
California Walnut Groves	*Juglans California* Forest & Woodland Alliance	Yes	27.057
California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	*Juglans California* Forest & Woodland Alliance	Yes	12.529
Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland & Forest Alliance	No	1.801
Subtotal Native Woodland			*41.387*
Non-Native Woodland			
Pepper Tree Groves	*Schinus* (*molle*, *terebinthifolius*) – *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance	No	0.657
Eucalyptus Groves	*Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance	No	0.797
Subtotal Non-Native Woodland			*1.454*
Non-Native Herbaceous			
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	*Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance	No	9.179
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (mowed)	*Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance	No	12.094
Subtotal Non-Native Herbaceous			*21.273*
Developed Areas			
Developed/Ornamental	N/A	No	20.954
Subtotal Developed Areas			*20.954*
Total			**96.663**

[a] Ranked as sensitive based on less than 10 stands sampled; may be more widespread (CDFW 2023d).
[b] This blended community would be characterized more as riparian herb than southern black willow forest; therefore, it would not be considered a sensitive community.

BSA: Biological Survey Area

3.2.1 Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal sage scrub communities mapped in the BSA consist of California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub.

California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)

Approximately 0.089 acre of California sagebrush scrub (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. It is located in a small patch in the southern half of the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Other native species observed include laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), phacelia (*Phacelia* sp.), and large-bracted morning-glory (*Calystegia macrostegia*). It is categorized as disturbed because it is degraded by the presence of non-native species such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*).

The California sagebrush scrub (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Artemisia californica* – (*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance mixed with the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* [*solstitialis*, *melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance (CNPS 2023b). The *Artemisia californica* – (*Artemisia californica*) Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Buckwheat Scrub

Approximately 2.000 acres of California buckwheat scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located in a few small, isolated patches. This vegetation type is dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). A small amount of oat (*Avena* sp.) and grayish shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) is also present.

The California buckwheat scrub in the BSA corresponds to the *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance (CNPS 2023b). The *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)

Approximately 1.927 acres of California buckwheat scrub (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. It is located in patches along East Covina Hills Road. In the BSA, this vegetation type consists of an open cover of California buckwheat shrubs. These areas are characterized as disturbed because there is a low cover of California buckwheat and they are heavily degraded by the presence of non-native grasses and forbs, including grayish shortpod mustard, black mustard, ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), oat, and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). Some native species are also present, including rocky malacothrix (*Malacothrix saxatilis*), phacelia, and Wright's jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*).

The California buckwheat scrub (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance mixed with the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* [*solstitialis*, *melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). As noted above, the *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub

Approximately 0.251 acre of California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located near the northeastern edge of the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is

co-dominated by California sagebrush and California buckwheat. A small amount of grayish shortpod mustard is also present.

The California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub in the BSA corresponds most closely to the *Artemisia californica – Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). This Association is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub

Approximately 3.480 acres of California sagebrush – black sage scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located on a slope near the southwest corner of the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is co-dominated by California sagebrush and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). A small amount of oat and grayish shortpod mustard is also present.

The California sagebrush – black sage scrub in the BSA corresponds to the *Artemisia californica – Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Artemisia californica – Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Approximately 3.848 acres of coast prickly pear scrub occurs in the BSA. It is located in the southwest corner of the BSA. This vegetation type is characterized by the presence of scattered patches of coast prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*) that is greater than 30 percent relative cover and is mixed with other coastal sage scrub species. The dominant species growing between the patches of cactus include California buckwheat and California sagebrush with a small amount deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*). A member of the Boraginaceae (either dessicated [dried out] popcorn flower [*Cryptantha* sp.] or fiddleneck [*Amsinckia* sp.]) was also observed but was not identifiable due to the timing of the survey, which was well past the blooming period. A small amount of non-native vegetation is present and includes tocalote and grayish shortpod mustard.

The coast prickly pear scrub in the BSA corresponds to the *Opuntia littoralis – Opuntia oricola – Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Opuntia littoralis – Opuntia oricola – Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

3.2.2 Native Woodland

Native woodland communities mapped in the BSA consist of California walnut groves, California walnut groves (disturbed), and coast live oak woodland (disturbed).

California Walnut Groves

Approximately 27.057 acres of California walnut groves occurs in the BSA. They are located on slopes and drainage edges throughout the BSA. In the BSA, this vegetation type is dominated by southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) that is more than 50 percent relative cover. Some areas have a closed canopy while other areas have a canopy that is open; a few individual trees are mapped. A few scattered coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) are also present. The understory contains a mix of native and non-native species. Native species include phacelia, chilicothe (*Marah macrocarpa*), and western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Non-native species include tocalote, Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus* ssp. *pycnocephalus*), grayish shortpod mustard, and oats.

The California walnut groves in the BSA correspond to the *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b). Southern California black walnut is also considered a special status plant species and is discussed below in Section 3.7.

California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)

Approximately 12.529 acres of California walnut groves (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. They are located on slopes throughout the BSA. This vegetation type contains an open canopy of southern California black walnut that is more "savannah-like" than the undisturbed form of California walnut groves (described above). The understory and areas between the trees are dominated by non-native species such as grayish shortpod mustard and oat.

The California walnut groves (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance mixed with the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* [*solstitialis*, *melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Approximately 1.801 acres of coast live oak woodland (disturbed) occurs in the BSA. It is located on slopes throughout the BSA. This vegetation type is co-dominated by coast live oak and non-native species such as pepper (*Schinus molle*). The understory and areas between trees contain non-native species such as grayish shortpod mustard and oat. It is categorized as disturbed because coast live oak makes up less than 50 percent relative cover of the tree layer and because it is mixed with non-native trees.

The coast live oak woodland (disturbed) in the BSA corresponds to the *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland & Forest Alliance mixed with the *Schinus* (*molle*, *terebinthifolius*) – *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland & Forest Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

3.2.3 Non-Native Woodland

Non-native woodland communities mapped in the BSA consist of pepper tree groves and eucalyptus groves.

Pepper Tree Groves

Per *A Manual of California Vegetation*, pepper tree groves occur in coastal canyons, washes, slopes, riparian areas, and roadsides. The tree canopy is open to continuous. Shrubs are infrequent or common while the herbaceous layer is simple to diverse. For groves of pepper trees, this vegetation type has greater than 60 or 80 percent relative cover in the tree layer.

Approximately 0.657 acre of pepper tree groves occurs in the BSA. It is located in small patches adjacent to roads, either as an extension of ornamental landscaping or on natural slopes. This vegetation type has a canopy of pepper tree (*Schinus molle*). The area adjacent to Paseo Lucinda has a turf understory while the areas adjacent to East Covina Hills Road have an understory dominated by non-native vegetation such as Italian thistle and horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). Scattered native species, such as chilicothe and phacelia, are also present.

The pepper tree groves in the BSA correspond to the *Schinus* (*molle*, *terebinthifolius*) – *Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). This Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Eucalyptus Groves

Approximately 0.797 acre of Eucalyptus groves occur in the BSA. This vegetation type is located in patches along Calle Cristina. This vegetation type has a canopy of gum; scattered coast live oak and pine (*Pinus* sp.) are also present.

The Eucalyptus groves in the BSA correspond to the *Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Semi-Natural Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

3.2.4 Non-Native Herbaceous

Non-native herbaceous communities mapped in the BSA consist of upland mustards or star-thistle fields and upland mustards or star-thistle fields (disturbed). These areas are dominated by non-herbaceous species, many of which are considered invasive.

Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields

Approximately 9.179 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields occurs in the BSA. This vegetation type occurs on slopes throughout the BSA. This vegetation type is dominated non-native grasses and forbs, primarily grayish shortpod mustard and black mustard. Tocalote and oats are also present. Some areas have scattered native species and intergrade with native vegetation types such as California walnut groves and California buckwheat scrub.

The upland mustards or star-thistle fields in the BSA correspond to the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). The *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance is not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Approximately 12.094 acres of upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed) occurs in the BSA. At the time of the 2023 surveys, mowed vegetation consisted primarily of a thatch of oats with grayish shortpod mustard. Some areas had barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), Wright's jimsonweed, and climbing milkweed (*Funastrum cynanchoides* var. *hartwegii*).

The upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed) in the BSA correspond to a mix of *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) and *Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliances in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). Neither the *Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea* (*solstitialis*, *melitensis*) or the *Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliances are considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

3.2.5 Developed Areas

Developed/Ornamental

Approximately 20.954 acres of developed/ornamental areas occur in the BSA. This landcover includes residential structures, roadways, and associated landscaping throughout the BSA.

Ornamental vegetation is varied and includes trees, shrubs, herbs, and turf grass. Representative landscaping species include olive (*Olea europaea*), pine, pepper, jacaranda (*Jacaranda* sp.), bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea* sp.), night-blooming jasmine (*Cestrum nocturnum*), and cultivated roses (*Rosa* sp.).

As this landcover is developed with associated landscaping that is primarily non-native and ornamental, it does not correspond to a vegetation Alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2023b). These areas would not be considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW (CDFW 2023b).

3.3 WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND MOVEMENT PATTERNS

Vegetation in the BSA provide habitat for many wildlife species. Common wildlife species observed or expected to occur are discussed below.

3.3.1 Fish

Most creeks and waterways in southern California are ephemeral (subject to periods of high water flow in winter and spring and little to no flow in late summer and fall). Drainages in the BSA would be expected to convey flow due to nuisance runoff or after precipitation events. There is no aboveground connectivity to a larger downstream waterway. Therefore, fish are not expected to occur in the BSA.

3.3.2 Amphibians

Amphibians require moisture for at least a portion of their life cycle, and many require standing or flowing water for reproduction. Terrestrial species may or may not require standing water for reproduction; they survive in dry areas by aestivating (i.e., remaining beneath the soil in burrows or under logs and leaf litter and emerging only when temperatures are low and humidity is high). Many of these species' habitats are associated with water, and they emerge to breed once the rainy season begins. Soil moisture conditions can remain high throughout the year in some habitat types, depending on factors such as amount of vegetation cover, elevation, and slope/aspect.

Habitat for amphibians in the BSA is relatively limited due to the lack of standing or flowing water sources. No amphibians were observed during 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas (Ultrasystems 2022). Amphibian species that may occur in the BSA include western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*), Baja California treefrog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*), and black-bellied salamander (*Batrachoseps nigriventris*).

3.3.3 Reptiles

Reptiles are well-adapted to life in arid habitats. They have several physiological adaptations that allow them to conserve water. Reptiles can also become dormant during weather extremes, allowing them to survive prolonged droughts and paucity of food (Ruben and Hillenius 2005). Reptilian diversity and abundance typically vary with vegetation type and character.

Common reptile species observed in the BSA during either the 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas include common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) (Ultrasystems 2022). Other reptile species expected to occur include southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), western skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus*), red racer (*Coluber flagellum piceus*), California striped racer (*Coluber lateralis lateralis*), California kingsnake (*Lampropeltis californiae*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and southern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*).

3.3.4 Birds

A variety of bird species are expected to be residents in the BSA, using the habitats throughout the year. Other species are present only during certain seasons. For example, the white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) is expected to occur during the winter and migrates to the northern forests for breeding in the spring.

The following resident bird species were observed in the BSA during either the 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas: California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*).

Migratory species observed in the BSA that are present during the nesting season include ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) and phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*). Wintering species that may occur in the BSA include ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), and white-crowned sparrow.

Raptors (birds of prey) observed in the BSA include Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). Other raptor species that are expected to occur include great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), western screech owl (*Megascops kennicottii*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*). The turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), a scavenger, would also be expected to occur.

3.3.5 Mammals

Small mammals observed in the BSA during either the 2022 surveys conducted by Ultrasystems or the 2023 surveys conducted by Psomas include Eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Medium to large-sized mammals, or their sign, observed include coyote (*Canis latrans*). Other species that may occur include northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphia virginiana*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Bats occur throughout most of Southern California and may use any portion of the BSA as foraging habitat. Most of the bats that could potentially occur in the BSA are inactive during the winter and either hibernate or migrate, depending on the species. Bats may roost in crevices of structures or large trees in the BSA. Bat species that may occur in the BSA for foraging and/or roosting include Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), canyon bat (*Parastrellus hesperus*), California myotis (*Myotis californicus*), and Yuma bat (*Myotis yumanensis*).

3.3.6 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife corridors link together areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. In the absence of habitat linkages that allow movement to adjoining open space areas, various studies have concluded that some wildlife species, especially the larger and more mobile mammals, will not likely persist over time in fragmented or isolated habitat areas because they prohibit the infusion of new individuals and genetic information (MacArthur and Wilson 1967; Soule 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989;

Bennett 1990). Corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk that catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) will result in population or local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move in their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other necessary resources (Noss 1983; Farhig and Merriam 1985; Simberloff and Cox 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989).

Wildlife movement activities usually fall into one of three movement categories: (1) dispersal (e.g., juvenile animals from natal areas or individuals extending range distributions); (2) seasonal migration; and (3) movements related to home range activities (e.g., foraging for food or water; defending territories; or searching for mates, breeding areas, or cover). A number of terms such as “wildlife corridor,” “travel route,” “habitat linkage,” and “wildlife crossing” have been used in various wildlife movement studies to refer to areas in which wildlife move from one area to another. To clarify the meaning of these terms and to facilitate the discussion on wildlife movement in this analysis, these terms are defined as follows:

A. ***Travel route –*** a landscape feature (such as a ridgeline, drainage, canyon, or riparian strip) within a larger natural habitat area that is used frequently by animals to facilitate movement and to provide access to necessary resources (e.g., water, food, cover, den sites). The travel route is generally preferred because it provides the least amount of topographic resistance in moving from one area to another. It contains adequate food, water, and/or cover while moving between habitat areas; and it provides a relatively direct link between target habitat areas.

B. ***Wildlife corridor –*** a piece of habitat, usually linear in nature, that connects two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another. Wildlife corridors are usually bound by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. The corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and to facilitate their movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as “habitat linkages” or “landscape linkages”) can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species.

C. ***Wildlife crossing –*** a small, narrow area, relatively short in length and generally constricted in nature that allows wildlife to pass under or through an obstacle or barrier that otherwise hinders or prevents movement. Crossings typically are man-made and include culverts, underpasses, drainage pipes, and tunnels to provide access across or under roads, highways, pipelines, or other physical obstacles. These often represent “choke points” along a movement corridor, which may impede wildlife movement and increase the risk of predation.

It is important to note that in a large, open space area with few or no man-made or naturally occurring physical constraints to wildlife movement, wildlife corridors (as defined above) may not yet exist. Given an open space area that is both large enough to maintain viable populations of species and to provide a variety of travel routes (e.g., canyons, ridgelines, trails, riverbeds, and others), wildlife will use these “local” routes while searching for food, water, shelter, and mates and will not need to cross into other large, open space areas. Based on their size, location, vegetative composition, and availability of food, some of these movement areas (e.g., large drainages and canyons) are used for longer lengths of time and serve as source areas for food, water, and cover, particularly for small- and medium-sized animals. This is especially true if the travel route is within a larger open space area. However, once open space areas become constrained and/or fragmented as a result of urban development or construction of physical obstacles (such as roads and highways), the remaining landscape features or travel routes that connect the larger open space areas become corridors as long as they provide adequate space,

cover, food, and water and do not contain obstacles or distractions (e.g., man-made noise, lighting) that would generally hinder wildlife movement.

In general, wildlife corridor discussions typically focus on larger, more mobile mammal species such as southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), and coyote. Discussing the needs of larger mammal species typically also captures the needs of mid-sized mammals such as foxes (*Vulpes* sp.), northern raccoon, striped skunk, and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*). Most mammal species have relatively large home ranges through which they move to find adequate food, water, and breeding and wintering habitat. It is assumed that corridors that serve larger, more mobile mammal species also serve as corridors for many smaller, less mobile species, such as reptiles, amphibians, and rodents. Regional movement for these species facilitates gene flow and requires at least some local “stepping stone” movement of individuals between populations.

Discussions of wildlife corridors generally focus less on bird species because they are more mobile and can fly over inhospitable habitat. Long-distance migrants are able to move great distances over unsuitable habitat; however, they must have stopover sites to rest and forage in order to continue their migration. Many resident species are habitat-specific, moving only through their preferred habitat type(s), or similar adjacent habitat; wildlife corridors would be more important for these bird species.

Ideally, an open space corridor should encompass a heterogeneous mix of vegetation types to accommodate the ecological requirements of a wide variety of resident species in any particular region. Most species typically prefer adequate vegetation cover during movement, which can serve as both a food source and as protection from weather and predators. Drainages, riparian areas, and forested canyon bottoms typically serve as natural movement corridors because these features provide cover, food, and often water for a variety of species. Very few species will move across large expanses of open, uncovered habitat unless it is the only option available to them. Landscape linkages must also provide “live-in” habitat (food and cover) to support smaller and less mobile species, such as amphibians, reptiles, and rodents, that require longer periods to traverse a corridor.

Although the BSA includes undeveloped open space mixed with residential development, it is surrounded by higher density residential development and roadways/highways in all directions, although there is some additional natural open space located to the south between East Covina Hills Road and I-10. There are significant barriers to wildlife movement surrounding the BSA, including I-10 to the south and SR-57 to east. More mobile species (e.g., birds) and species that can cross through urban areas (e.g., coyotes, raccoons) may be able to navigate through urban areas to reach larger areas of open space, such as those in the East San Gabriel Valley SEA (e.g., Walnut Creek, Bonelli Regional Park/Puddingstone Reservoir). However, because the BSA does not provide a connection between areas of open space, it would not serve as a wildlife corridor. This was confirmed by reviewing the CDFW Habitat Connectivity Viewer; the BSA is not within any area identified for wildlife movement (e.g., Essential Connectivity Areas, Natural Landscape Blocks, or Small Natural Areas) (CDFW 2023e). Natural drainages and ridgelines serve as travel routes for local wildlife movement within the BSA and the open space south of East Covina Hills Road. Local wildlife movement could occur across all habitat types but is expected to be concentrated in native habitat types with shrub and tree cover (i.e., coastal sage scrub, native woodland), and to some extent, also in the non-native woodland. Species that are less restricted in movement (e.g., birds) and/or are well-adapted to urbanized areas (e.g., northern raccoon, striped skunk, or coyote) are more likely to move between the BSA and adjacent areas. Predators (e.g., coyotes) and smaller mammals (e.g., northern raccoon and striped skunks) are known to use medium- to low-density residential neighborhoods, golf courses, and washes for hunting and foraging, using washes (natural and channelized), culverts, underpasses, and city

streets for travelling (Baker and Timm 1998; Grubbs and Krausman 2009; Ng et al. 2004). Urban areas also provide anthropogenic food sources such as discarded human food, pet food, fruit trees, and domestic animals (Larson et al. 2020).

3.4 SPECIAL STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following section addresses special status biological resources that were observed, reported, or have the potential to occur in the BSA. These resources include plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special status and/or recognition by federal and State resource agencies, as well as private conservation organizations. In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (i.e., species, subspecies, or variety) is given such recognition is the documented or perceived decline or limitations of its population size, geographic range, and/or distribution resulting in most cases from habitat loss. In addition to species, special status biological resources include vegetation types and habitats that are either unique; of relatively limited distribution in the region; or provide a high value for wildlife. These resources have been defined by federal, State, and local government conservation programs. Sources used to determine the special status of biological resources are listed below.

- ***Habitats –*** the CNDDB (CDFW 2023a) and the *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW 2023b).
- ***Plants –*** the CNDDB (CDFW 2023a); the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2023a); various USFWS *Federal Register* notices regarding listing status of plant species; and the *List of Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens* (CDFW 2023c).
- ***Wildlife –*** the CNDDB (CDFW 2023a); the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Database System (CDFW 2014); various USFWS *Federal Register* notices regarding listing status of wildlife species; and the *List of Special Animals* (CDFW 2023d).

3.4.1 Definitions

A federally **Endangered** species is one facing extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its geographic range. A federally **Threatened** species is one likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The presence of any federally listed Threatened or Endangered species in a project impact area generally imposes constraints on development, particularly if development would result in "take" of the species or its habitat. The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct. "Harm" in this sense can include any disturbance of species' habitats during any portion of its life history.

Federally **Proposed** or **Candidate** species are those officially proposed by the USFWS to be added to the federal Threatened and Endangered species list. Because proposed species may soon be listed as Threatened or Endangered, these species could become listed prior to or during implementation of a proposed project. The presence of a Proposed or Candidate species within a project impact area may impose constraints on development if they are listed prior to issuance of project permits, particularly if a project would result in "take" of the species or its habitat.

The State of California considers an **Endangered** species to be one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, a **Threatened** species as one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an Endangered species in the near future in the absence of special protection or management, and a **Rare** species as one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become Endangered if its present environment worsens. "Rare species" only applies only to California native plants. State-listed Threatened and Endangered species are protected against take unless an Incidental Take Permit is obtained from the resource agencies. The presence of any State-listed Threatened or Endangered species in a

project impact area generally imposes constraints on development, particularly if a project would result in "take" of the species or its habitat.

California **Species of Special Concern** is an informal designation used by CDFW for some declining wildlife species that are not State Candidates for listing. This designation does not provide legal protection but signifies that these species are recognized as special status by CDFW. A few years ago, CDFW down-listed several species from Species of Special Concern to the **Watch List**. Although not considered special status, Watch List species are tracked by the CNDDB.

Species that are California **Fully Protected** and **Protected** include those protected by special legislation for various reasons, such as the mountain lion and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. California Protected species include those species that may not be taken or possessed at any time except under special permit from CDFW issued pursuant to Sections 650 and 670.7 of the *California Code of Regulations,* or Section 2081 of the *California Fish and Game Code.*

Species of **Local Concern** are those that have no official status with the resource agencies but are being watched because either the region has a unique population or the species is declining in the region.

Special Animal is a general term that refers to species that the CNDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of legal or protective status. This term includes species designated as any of the above terms but also includes species that may be considered biologically rare; restricted in distribution; declining throughout their range; have a critical, vulnerable stage in their life cycle that warrants monitoring; are on the periphery of their range and are threatened with extirpation in California; are associated with special status habitats; or are considered by other State or federal agencies or private organizations to be sensitive or declining.

The **CRPR**, formerly known as CNPS List, is a ranking system by the Rare Plant Status Review group[1] and managed by the CNPS and CDFW (CNPS 2023a). A CRPR summarizes information on the distribution, rarity, and endangerment of California's vascular plants. Plants with a CRPR of **1A** are presumed extirpated from the State because they have not been seen in the wild in California for many years and they are either rare or extinct elsewhere. Plants with a CRPR of **1B** are Rare, Threatened, or Endangered throughout their range. Plants with a CRPR of **2A** are presumed extirpated from California but are more common elsewhere. Plants with a CRPR of **2B** are considered Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere. Plants with a CRPR of **3** require more information before they can be assigned to another rank or rejected; this is a "review" list. Plants with a CRPR of **4** are of limited distribution or are infrequent throughout a broader area in California; this is a "watch list". The Threat Rank is an extension that is added to the CRPR to designate the plant's endangerment level. An extension of **.1** is assigned to plants that are considered to be "seriously threatened" in California (i.e., over 80 percent of the occurrences are threatened or have a high degree and immediacy of threat). Extension **.2** indicates the plant is "fairly threatened" in California (i.e., between 20 and 80 percent of the occurrences are threatened or have a moderate degree and immediacy of threat). Extension **.3** is assigned to plants that are considered "not very threatened" in California (i.e., less than 20 percent of occurrences are threatened or have a low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats are known). The absence of a threat code extension indicates that this information is lacking for the plant(s) in question.

[1] This group consists of over 300 botanical experts from the government, academia, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

In addition to providing an inventory of special status plant and wildlife species, CDFW also provides an inventory of vegetation types that are considered special status by the State and federal resource agencies, academic institutions, and various conservation groups (e.g., the CNPS) (CDFW 2023b). Special status natural communities are "of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects"; they may or may not contain special status species. Determination of the level of imperilment (i.e., exposure to injury, loss, or destruction) is based on the NatureServe Heritage Program Status Ranks that rank both species and vegetation types on a global and statewide basis according to their rarity, trend in population size or area, and recognized threats (e.g., proposed developments, habitat degradation, and non-native species invasion) (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2012).

3.5 SPECIAL STATUS VEGETATION TYPES

3.5.1 Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal sage scrub has declined approximately 70 to 90 percent in its historic range in California (Noss and Peters 1995). It has largely been lost to land use changes in Southern California basins and foothills. Coastal sage scrub vegetation types have potential to support special status plant and wildlife species. Coastal sage scrub communities mapped in the BSA consist of California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub. Of these, only coast prickly-pear scrub is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2023b). The other coastal sage scrub vegetation types may be considered of local concern.

3.5.2 Native Woodlands

California walnut forests and woodlands are found only in southern California, with a very limited distribution within that range (Quinn 1989). Walnuts can occur singly, in nearly pure stands, or in mixtures with other trees (e.g., oak woodland). Walnut stands are often within or near urban areas; continued development is further reducing the limited extent of this species. The BSA includes California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed); both vegetation types are considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW (2023b).

Coast live oak woodlands are most common along the southern Coast Ranges and at low elevations in Southern California (Schoenherr 1992). Woodlands provide habitat for many vertebrate and invertebrate species, including food sources and cavities and cover for nesting or roosting. Coast live oak woodland (disturbed) occurs in the BSA and provides high-quality habitat for wildlife. The coast live oak trees in the BSA are large enough to provide cavities for shelter (e.g., roosting) and breeding (e.g., cavity-nesting) for wildlife species. Downed wood provides important cover for amphibians, reptiles, and small to medium-sized mammals; nest sites for cavity-nesting and ground-nesting birds; nutrients into the soil as they decompose; and favorable microhabitat for emerging seedlings (Tietje et al. 2005). Coast live oak woodland is not considered a sensitive natural community but is generally considered of local concern because of the habitat value that it provides.

3.6 JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

A formal jurisdictional delineation was not performed by UltraSystems or Psomas in the BSA. Elements of the literature review (i.e., aerial imagery, the USGS topographic quadrangle, web soil survey data [USDA NRCS 2023], National Hydric Soils List [USDA NRCS 2023], and the National Wetlands Inventory's Wetland Mapper [USFWS 2023]) were used to identify potential jurisdictional water resources.

Based on the literature review, potential jurisdictional waters occur in the BSA (Figure 7). The National Wetlands Inventory identified freshwater forested/shrub wetlands and riverine areas within the BSA. These include Palustrine forested areas with a temporarily flooded water regime (PFOA) and riverine streambeds with temporarily flooded (R4SBA) or seasonally flooded (R4SBJ) water regimes. These may or may not be present in the BSA; the mapping needs to be field verified during a formal jurisdictional delineation.

Parcels containing streambeds, channels, or converging slopes may contain jurisdictional features. Based on the field surveys, it is expected that the potential jurisdictional waters shown on Figure 7 could be considered WOTUS, waters of the State, and/or CDFW jurisdictional waters. Additionally, there may be some areas that are jurisdictional that were not mapped by the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (Figure 7).

The limits of non-wetland WOTUS and waters of the State are identified by the presence of an Ordinary High Water Mark. The determination of wetlands is based on the USACE's three-parameter approach in which wetlands are defined by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology indicators.

It is important to note that there have been multiple changes to the definition of WOTUS in recent years resulting in substantial changes to areas under federal jurisdiction. Most recently, the USEPA amended the definition of WOTUS to conform to the recent Supreme Court decision in *Sackett v. USEPA* which took effect on September 8, 2023. The amended definition excludes all waters that are not determined to be "relatively permanent" in their flow regime (i.e., ephemeral waters).

The limits of RWQCB waters and wetlands include ephemeral and isolated waters along with all other USACE waters. The limits of CDFW jurisdictional waters are identified as either the top of bank or the outer drip line of riparian vegetation associated with the feature.

A formal delineation of the BSA has not been conducted; however, the field surveys observed that the drainages in the BSA are generally ephemeral and vegetated with facultative upland or upland vegetation. Under the current USACE definition, drainages in the BSA would likely not be considered WOTUS because they are ephemeral. However, the drainages would likely be under the jurisdiction of RWQCB and CDFW. A formal jurisdictional delineation would need to be conducted to confirm this. Additionally, given the evolving definition of WOTUS, the definition could change; therefore, a jurisdictional delineation would be needed to confirm the jurisdiction of each agency prior to disturbance of any potentially jurisdictional areas.

3.7 SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS

Table 4 provides a summary of special status plant species reported to occur in the Project region (i.e., the USGS' Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles). This list includes species reported by the CNDDB and the CNPS, supplemented with species from the Project Biologist's experience that either occur nearby or could occur based on the presence of suitable habitat. The table includes information on the status, species habitat, and potential for occurrence. Note that these species are listed alphabetically according to their scientific name.

Of the 76 species reported from the Project region, one species (southern California black walnut) was incidentally observed during the general surveys and 25 species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. The remaining 51 species would not be expected to occur because the BSA lacks suitable habitat or because it is outside the current known geographic or elevation range of the species. Species observed in the BSA

San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Conservation Easement
- Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Riparian Type

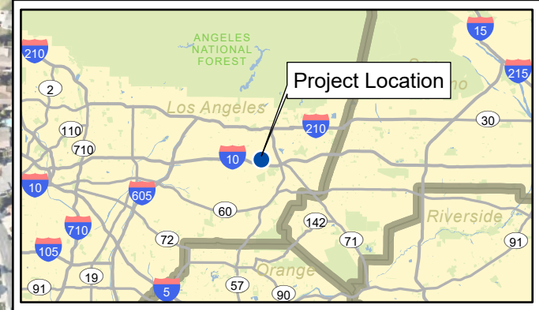
- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 7

PSOMAS

(Rev: 09/06/2023 JMC) R:\Projects\SAN04\3SAN040200\Graphics\Bio\ex_Potential_JD_Resources.pdf

D:\Projects\3SAN040200\PRO\3SAN040200_SanDimas\3SAN040200_SanDimas.aprx\Potential Jurisdictional Resources Map

and federally or State-listed species with potential or limited potential to occur are discussed further below.

Focused surveys have not been conducted for special status plant species in the BSA.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	—	—	1B.1	Sandy areas in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes between 245 and 5,250 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils; outside current known geographic range.
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *parishii*	Parish's oxytheca	—	—	4.2	Gravelly or sandy soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 4,005 and 8,530 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Amaranthus watsonii	Watson's amaranth	—	—	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub and Sonoran desert scrub between 65 and 5,580 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.
Androscce elongate ssp. acuta	California androsace	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland between 490 and 4,280 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported from Bonelli Regional Park (CCH 2023).
Aphyllon validum ssp. *validum*	Rock Creek broomrape	—	—	1B.2	Granitic soil in chaparral and pinyon and juniper woodland between 3,380 and 6,560 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel manzanita	—	—	1B.2	Rocky soil in chaparral between 1,950 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	—	—	4.2	Rocky soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub between 590 and 3,280 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported from Bonelli Regional Park (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk-vetch	—	—	4.3	Carbonate (usually), rocky, or sandy soils in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest between 5,580 and 9,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	—	1B.1	Recent burns or disturbed areas, usually on sandstone with carbonate layers in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland between 15 and 2,100 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	—	—	1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 10 and 1,510 feet above msl.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; at edge of current known geographic range.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	—	—	1B.1	Alkaline or clay soils in chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools between 80 and 6,235 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	Gravelly or sandy soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub between 230 and 2,705 feet above msl. Perennial, evergreen species observable year-round.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately eight miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE	1B.1	Often clay soils in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 80 and 3,675 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately five miles to the north (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 50 and 2,295 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately two miles to the north (CCH 2023).
Calochortus clavatus var. *clavatus*	club-haired mariposa lily	—	—	4.3	Clay, rocky, or serpentinite soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 100 and 4,265 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa lily	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 1,050 and 3,280 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	—	—	4.2	Rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material, in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest between 330 and 5,580 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately one mile to the southeast (CDFW 2023a).
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	—	—	1B.2	Dry, rocky calcareous slopes and rock outcrops in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland between 345 and 2,805 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately one mile to the southeast (CCH 2023).
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	—	—	1B.1	Alkaline or loamy soils in meadows and seeps and alluvial riparian scrub between 100 and 705 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Calystegia sepium ssp. *binghamiae*	Santa Barbara morning-glory	—	—	1A	Coastal marshes and swamps at 15 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; considered extirpated, no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	—	—	3	Sand or clay soil in coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between sea level and 985 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately 14 miles to the west (CCH 2023).
Castilleja gleasoni	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	—	SR	1B.2	Granitic soil in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland between 3,805 and 7,120 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Disturbed sites and alkaline soils in marshes and swamp margins, vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between sea level and 1,575 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Alkaline (generally) soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland between sea level and 1,200 feet above msl.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; at edge of current known geographic range.
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	—	—	4.2	Granitic soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest between 985 and 6,235 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	—	—	1B.1	Sometimes rocky or sandy soils in openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between 900 and 4,005 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately four miles to the north (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	—	—	2B.2	Alkaline freshwater marshes and swamps and meadows and seeps between 195 and 5,250 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	—	—	4.2	Clay, seeps, occasionally serpentine soils in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands between 100 and 2,430 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately seven miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	—	—	4.2	Usually vernally mesic, sometimes sandy substrate in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 80 and 3,085 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately seven miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub between 655 and 2,495 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.
Dudleya 38cymosa ssp. *crebrifolia*	San Gabriel River dudleya	—	—	1B.2	Granitic soil in chaparral between 900 and 1,500 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Dudleya densiflora	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	—	—	1B.1	Granitic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland between 800 and 2,000 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	—	—	1B.2	Heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland between 50 and 2,590 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported from Bonelli Regional Park (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum*	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits in coastal scrub and chaparral between 300 and 2,000 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range (i.e., the Santa Ana River watershed).
Fimbristylis thermalis	hot springs fimbristylis	—	—	2B.2	Alkaline soils near hot springs, meadows, and seeps between 360 and 4,395 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gabrielense*	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	—	—	4.3	Granitic, rocky, or sandy soil in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 3,935 and 8,695 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	—	—	1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest between 1,395 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	—	—	4.3	Granitic, gravelly, or rocky soil in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest between 5,055 and 8,205 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	—	—	4.3	Rocky soil in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, montane riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest between 3,790 and 8,695 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	—	—	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub between 230 and 2,660 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately four miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	—	—	2B.1	Mesic areas of chaparral, coastal scrub, often alkali meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub, and riparian scrub between sea level and 3,985 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland between 165 and 2,955 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	**Observed during general surveys.**
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	—	—	4.2	Moist, saline places including coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal salt marshes and swamps, and alkaline meadows and seeps between 10 and 2,955 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Not expected to occur; perennial species not observed during general surveys; no suitable habitat.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	—	—	1B.1	Usually on alkaline soils in coastal salt marsh, playas, and vernal pools between 5 and 4,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Lathyrus splendens	pride-of-California	—	—	4.3	Chaparral between 655 and 5,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	—	—	4.2	Chaparral between 65 and 4,300 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	—	—	4.3	Dry soils in chaparral and coastal scrub between 5 and 2,905 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately five miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	—	—	4.2	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland between 100 and 5,905 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known range.
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	—	—	1B.2	Mesic areas in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forests between 4,005 and 9,005 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	—	—	1B.2	Rocky openings in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest between 4,985 and 9,185 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	—	—	4.2	Clay soil in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 50 and 3,510 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately three miles to the southeast (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Monardella australis ssp. *jokerstii*	Jokerst's monardella	—	—	1B.1	Alluvial terraces, scree, slopes, talus, and washes in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 4,430 and 5,740 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Monardella breweri ssp. *glandulifera*	Brown's Flat monardella	—	—	1B.2	Dry openings in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest between 4,265 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii*	Hall's monardella	—	—	1B.3	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland between 2,395 and 7,200 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Monardella saxicola	rock monardella	—	—	4.2	Rocky, usually serpentinite soil in chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and lower montane coniferous forest between 1,640 and 5,905 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Monardella viridis	green monardella	—	—	4.3	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland between 330 and 3,315 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	—	—	4.3	Mesic seeps and streambanks in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps between 330 and 6,560 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Muhlenbergia utilis	aparejo grass	—	—	2B.2	Alkaline or serpentinite soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, and meadows and seeps between 80 and 7,630 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	—	—	1B.2	Mesic areas of coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 10 and 3,970 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	—	—	1B.3	Gravelly or talus substrate in lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest between 5,300 and 11,485 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense*	Sonoran maiden fern	—	—	2B.2	Meadows and seeps between 165 and 2,000 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	—	—	4.2	Open gravelly, talus, or rocky slopes of chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland between sea level and 3,280 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported less than one half mile to the southeast (CCH 2023)
Phacelia ramosissima var. *austrolitoralis*	south coast branching phacelia	—	—	3.2	Rocky or sandy soil in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and coastal salt marshes and swamps between 15 and 985 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately eight miles to the northeast (CCH 2023).
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	—	—	1B.1	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub between 5 and 1,310 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately nine miles to the west (CCH 2023).

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	—	—	2B.2	Sandy or gravelly areas of riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral between sea level and 6,890 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; historically reported approximately six miles to the northeast (CCH 2023).
Quercus durata var. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel oak	—	—	4.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland between 1,475 and 3,280 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known elevation range.
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland between 165 and 4,265 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; nearest recent record is from Bonelli Regional Park to the east (CCH 2023)..
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	—	—	4.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub, often in burns, between 65 and 3,935 feet above msl. Perennial species observable year-round.	Limited potential to occur; suitable habitat; nearest recent record is approximately 7.5 miles northeast in Ontario (CCH 2023).
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	—	—	1B.2	Shallow freshwater marshes and swamps between sea level and 2,135 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	—	—	2B.2	Drying alkaline flats of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub between 50 and 2,625 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable soils.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	—	—	4.3	Rocky slopes in chaparral and coastal bluff scrub between 1,310 and 4,920 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	—	—	2B.2	Alkali springs and marshes in playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and Mojavean desert scrub between 50 and 5,020 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Sidotheca caryophylloides	chickweed oxytheca	—	—	4.3	Sandy soils in lower montane coniferous forest between 3,655 and 8,530 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	—	—	1B.2	Disturbed areas, vernally mesic grassland, or near ditches, streams, and springs in meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland between 5 and 6,695 feet above msl.	May occur; suitable habitat; reported approximately 4.5 miles to the east (CCH 2023).
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	—	—	1B.3	Mesic areas of broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland between 985 and 6,595 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic range.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CRPR	Habitat*	Potential to Occur
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	—	—	1B.2	Dry, rocky slopes of pinyon and juniper woodland between 1,970 and 7,220 feet above msl.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat; outside current known geographic and elevation range.

CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank; msl: mean sea level.

LEGEND:

Federal (USFWS)		**State (CDFW)**	
FE	Endangered	SE	Endangered
FT	Threatened	SR	Rare

CRPR

1A	Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere
3	Plants about which we need more information – A Review List
4	Plants of limited distribution – A Watch List

CRPR Threat Code Extensions

None	Plants lacking any threat information
.1	Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Fairly threatened in California (20–80% of occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3	Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Species that were observed on site are shown in **boldface type.**

* Sources include CDFW 2023a, CNPS 2023a, and Jepson Flora Project 2023.

3.7.1 Thread-leaved Brodiaea

Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) is a federally Threatened species, a State Endangered species, and a CRPR 1B.1 species. It typically blooms between March and June (CNPS 2023a). This perennial bulbiferous herb often occurs in clay soil in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 80 and 3,675 feet above msl (CNPS 2023a). This species is known from the south coast (Los Angeles and San Diego Counties), the San Bernardino mountains, and the western Peninsular Ranges (Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties) (Jepson Flora Project 2023). It is threatened by residential development, agriculture, foot traffic, grazing, illegal dumping, non-native plants, and vehicles (CNPS 2023). This species has been reported approximately five miles to the north (CCH 2023).

The general surveys were not timed to identify thread-leaved brodiaea in the BSA. The 2023 surveys were performed in July (after mowing was performed) and the earliest 2022 survey was performed on June 30, 2022, which is at the end of the blooming period. Focused surveys would be needed to determine the presence or absence of this species in the BSA. Thread-leaved brodiaea has potential to occur in coastal sage scrub and limited potential to occur in non-native herbaceous vegetation in the BSA.

3.7.2 Nevin's Barberry

Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) is a federally and State Endangered species and a CRPR 1B.1 species. It is a perennial shrub that is observable year-round. This species occurs in gravelly or sandy soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland from 230 to 2,705 feet above msl (CNPS 2023a). This species is known from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. It is threatened by alteration of fire regimes, development, and road maintenance (CNPS 2023a). This species has been reported approximately eight miles to the east (CCH 2023).

While this species would have been observable during the general surveys, much of the general surveys were conducted from overlooks; surveys did not visually cover 100 percent of the BSA. Focused surveys would be needed to determine the presence or absence of this species in the BSA. Nevin's barberry has potential to occur in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and native woodlands and has a limited potential to occur in non-native woodlands in the BSA.

3.7.3 Southern California Black Walnut

Southern California black walnut is a CRPR 1B.1 species. It is a perennial tree that is observable year-round. It typically blooms between March and August (CNPS 2023a). This species occurs on hillsides and in canyons, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland between 165 and 2,955 feet above msl (Jepson Flora Project 2023; CNPS 2023a). This species is known from the outer South Coast Ranges, the South Coast, the western Transverse Ranges, the San Gabriel Mountains, the Peninsular Ranges, and the San Jacinto Mountains (Jepson Flora Project 2023). Walnut forests are a fragmented, rare, and declining vegetation community threatened by urbanization, grazing, non-native plants, possibly by lack of natural reproduction and hybridization with horticultural varieties of walnut (CNPS 2023a).

Southern California black walnut trees were observed throughout the BSA. They are primarily located in areas mapped as California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed) (Figure 6). A formal tree survey to inventory individual trees was not performed.

3.7.4 Protected Trees

Multiple trees within the BSA would meet the definition of a "mature significant tree" pursuant to the City of San Dimas Municipal Code (Chapter 18.162 – Tree Preservation). This would include coast live oak, southern California black walnut, and any other tree meeting the trunk diameter requirement (including non-native species). A mature significant tree is defined as any tree within the oak genus which measures 8 inches or more in trunk diameter and/or any other species of trees which measure 10 inches or more in trunk diameter and/or a multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of 38 inches or more; the multi-trunk tree shall include at least one trunk with a diameter of a minimum of 4 inches.

The following trees are excluded:

- trees planted, grown, and/or held for sale by licensed nurseries and/or tree farms or the removal or transplanting of such trees pursuant to the operation of licensed nursery and/or tree farm;
- trees within existing or proposed public right-of-way where their removal or relocation is necessary to obtain adequate line-of-sight distances as required by the City Engineer;
- trees which, in the opinion of the City Engineer, will cause damage to existing public improvements;
- trees which require maintenance or removal action for the protection of existing electrical power or communication lines or other property of a public utility;
- trees damaged by thunderstorms, windstorms, flood, earthquakes, fire, widespread organic disease or insect infestation, or other natural disasters and determined to be dangerous by a police officer, fireman, civil defense official, or code enforcement officer in their official capacity;
- minor trimming and/or pruning of trees on developed property within the scope of typical and reasonable tree maintenance;
- trees declared to be dead, diseased or dying, subject to the requirements of Section 18.162.090;
- fruit trees, including citrus, plum, nectarine, cherry, apricot, peach, pear, pomegranate, persimmon, loquat, fig, avocado, and other species determined similar by the director of development services.

3.8 SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE

Table 5 provides a summary of special status wildlife species reported to occur in the Project region (i.e., the USGS' Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles). This list includes species reported by the CNDDB, supplemented with species from the Project Biologist's experience that either occur nearby or could occur based on the presence of suitable habitat. The table includes information on the status, species habitat, and potential for occurrence. Note that these species are listed taxonomically.

Of the 54 species reported from the Project region, two species (monarch butterfly [*Danaus plexippus*] and Cooper's hawk [*Accipiter cooperii*]) were incidentally observed during the summer 2022 general surveys and 23 species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. The remaining species would not be expected to occur because the BSA lacks suitable habitat or because it is outside the current known geographic range of the species. Species observed in the BSA and federally or State-listed species,

Candidate species, or Fully Protected species with potential or limited potential to occur are discussed further below.

Focused surveys have not been conducted for special status wildlife species in the BSA.

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Invertebrates					
Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	Candidate (overwintering)	—	Overwintering sites consist of forested areas that provide protection from the elements and moderate temperatures, as well as nectar and clean water sources located nearby. Overwintering sites are within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Ocean at elevations of 200–300 feet above msl. Reproduction is dependent on the presence of milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.). Primarily occurs in coastal, lowland, and foothill areas with milkweed, though also in deserts and mountains.	**Observed (foraging)** (Ultrasystems 2022)**.** Not expected for overwintering because BSA is too far inland and is outside the known elevational range for overwintering.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	—	CE	Inhabits areas with appropriate food sources (e.g., *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum [CDFW 2023a]*).	May occur; suitable habitat.
Fish					
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead – southern California DPS	FE	CE	Inhabits streams; can tolerate warmer water and more variable conditions.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	—	SSC	Inhabits warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams; substrates of sand or mud.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8	Santa Ana speckled dace	—	SSC	Inhabits permanent streams with cool, flowing, rocky-bottomed washes, shallow cobble, and gravel riffles.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	FT	—	Inhabits coastal streams; prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms; cool, clear water; and algae.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Amphibians					
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	—	SSC	Breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams and lives in terrestrial habitats.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi	large-blotched ensatina	—	WL	Inhabits moist and shaded evergreen and deciduous woodlands.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur	
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	—	SSC	Breeds in vernal pools in grassland habitats, but also hardwood woodlands.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; marginally suitable terrestrial habitat; no suitable breeding habitat.	
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE	SSC	Inhabits semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically 3rd order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog – south coast DPS	FE	SE	Inhabits partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE	SE, WL	Inhabits lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	
Reptiles						
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	FPT	SSC	Inhabits marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation and basking sites and suitable upland habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	—	SSC	Inhabits a wide variety of habitats with open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, and patches of loose soil for burrowing.	May occur; suitable habitat.	
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	—	WL	Inhabits coastal scrub, chaparral, and hardwood woodlands; prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks.	May occur; suitable habitat.	
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	—	SSC	Inhabits deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas, woodland, and riparian areas.	May occur; suitable habitat.	

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	—	SSC	Inhabits sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California. Spends most of its life beneath the soil, under rocks, boards, driftwood, logs, debris, or in leaf litter. Prefers areas with loose, sandy soil, moisture, warmth, and plant cover.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	—	SSC	Inhabits a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	—	SSC	Inhabits brushy or shrubby vegetation with small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped garter snake	—	SSC	Found in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	—	SSC	Inhabits rocky areas with dense vegetation in chaparral, woodland, grassland, and deserts.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Birds					
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	—	WL (nesting)	Forages in woodland. Nests in riparian growths of deciduous trees, such as canyon bottoms on river floodplains and/or in live oaks.	**Observed (foraging)** (Ultrasystems 2022); expected to occur for nesting; suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	—	WL, FP (nesting & wintering)	Found in a variety of open habitats (desert, grassland, shrubland, agriculture, streams) especially near mountains, hills, and cliffs.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for nesting; suitable foraging habitat; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	—	ST (nesting)	Breeds over grassland-dominated habitats in North America.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for nesting; marginally suitable foraging habitat; BSA is outside the current known geographic range for nesting.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	—	FP (nesting)	Inhabits open grasslands, meadows, or marshes close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Limited potential to occur for foraging and nesting; marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	merlin	—	WL (wintering)	Prefers vast open space areas such as estuaries, grasslands, and deserts. Nests in conifers or deciduous trees in semi open areas. Does not nest in southern California.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for nesting; marginally suitable foraging habitat; BSA is outside the current known geographic range for nesting.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	—	SSC	Inhabits freshwater marshlands.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	—	ST, FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT (nesting)	SE (nesting)	Nests in riparian forests along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems with willows (*Salix* spp.), often mixed with cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), with understory of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), nettles (*Urtica* sp.), or wild grape (*Vitis californica*).	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Asio otus	long-eared owl	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits riparian bottomlands with tall willows and cottonwoods, also belts of live oak along stream courses.	Limited potential to occur for foraging and nesting; marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	—	SSC (burrow sites)	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low-growing vegetation; uses California ground squirrel burrows and similar openings for breeding.	Limited potential to occur; marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Cypseloides niger	black swift	—	SSC (nesting)	Nests in dark inaccessible sites with unobstructed flight paths on ledges or shallow caves in steep rock faces and canyons, usually behind or next to waterfalls.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE (nesting)	SE (nesting)	Inhabits riparian habitat along rivers, stream, and other wetlands with dense growths of willows, mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia*), etc., often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE (nesting)	SE (nesting)	Inhabits riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland, usually nesting in willows, mule fat, or mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.).	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	—	WL	Inhabits short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow agricultural fields, and alkali flats.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	—	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, or ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	—	SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub with tall prickly-pear cactus for nesting and roosting. Coastal subspecies (i.e., *sandiegensis*) occurs in San Diego and Orange Counties.	Not expected to occur; outside of current known range. Cactus wren of a different subspecies may occur; suitable habitat.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas, and slopes.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	—	WL	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral, frequently on relative steep, rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, and valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses; nests in low, dense riparian vegetation consisting of willows, blackberry, and wild grape.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	—	ST, SSC (nesting colony)	Inhabits freshwater marsh, swamps, and wetlands with open water and protected nesting substrate.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	—	SSC (nesting)	Inhabits riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland, foraging and nesting in willow shrubs and thickets, cottonwoods, sycamores (*Platanus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), and alders (*Alnus* sp.).	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	—	SSC	Inhabits deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forest, most commonly in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to occur for roosting; suitable foraging habitat; no suitable roosting habitat.
Lasiurus frantzii	western red bat	—	SSC	Riparian habitat near water. Roosts exclusively in trees, particularly sycamore, cottonwood, ash, and elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.).	May occur for foraging and roosting; suitable foraging and roosting habitat.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	—	SSC	Inhabits valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Not expected to occur for foraging or roosting; no suitable foraging or roosting habitat.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	—	SSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	May occur for foraging and roosting; suitable foraging and roosting habitat.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	—	SSC	Inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis. Roosts in crevices of cliffs and rocky outcroppings.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	—	SSC	Rugged and rocky terrain; roosts in buildings, caves, rock crevices of cliffs, and rocky outcroppings.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	—	SSC	Inhabits coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	May occur; suitable habitat.

TABLE 5
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE PROJECT REGION

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat[a]	Potential to Occur
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	CE, SSC	Inhabits sparse scrub habitat, alluvial scrub/coastal scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils near river and stream terraces.	Not expected to occur; outside current known geographic range.
Neotoma bryanti [*lepida*] *intermedia*	Bryant's [San Diego desert] woodrat	—	SSC	Inhabits coastal scrub with moderate to dense canopies, rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	—	SSC	Inhabits dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils.	May occur; suitable habitat.
Puma concolor	mountain lion–Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU)	—	CE	Inhabits various habitats within foothill and mountain areas typically where deer can be found.	Limited potential to occur for foraging; not expected to deb (breed) in the BSA; potentially suitable habitat but fragmented from larger areas of open space; no suitable breeding habitat.
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	—	FP	Occur between from 3,000 to 10,000 feet above msl and graze and browse in areas of low growing vegetation close to steep terrain. Occur in steep slopes and cliffs, rough and rocky topography, sparse vegetation, canyons, washes, and alluvial fans. Water is a critical factor in the distribution of this sheep.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.

msl: mean sea level; BSA: Biological Study Area; USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

LEGEND:

Federal (USFWS)	**State (CDFW)**
FE Endangered	SE Endangered
FT Threatened	ST Threatened
FPT Proposed Threatened	FP Fully Protected
	CE Candidate Endangered
	SSC Species of Special Concern
	WL Watch List

[a] Sources include CDFW 2023a
[b] Protected by *California Fish and Game Code* §§ 4800-4810

3.8.1 Monarch Butterfly

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is a federal Candidate[2] species that is not yet listed or proposed for listing. While the USFWS determined that listing the species as Threatened is warranted, it is precluded by higher priority actions. Monarch butterflies lay their eggs on the obligate milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.). Multiple generations of monarchs are produced through the breeding season, with most adult butterflies living two to five weeks. Overwintering adults enter reproductive diapause and live for six to nine months (USFWS 2023c). Each spring, monarchs leave overwintering sites and disperse across California and eventually migrate to all western states, searching for milkweed plants on which to lay their eggs. Several generations are produced throughout the spring, summer, and fall, with each generation spreading further across the landscape. The last generation then migrates all the way back to the overwintering grounds on the Pacific coast in the fall. Monarchs return to the same groves of trees each year (Xerces Society 2023). In the western U.S., monarchs overwinter at groves of trees along the Pacific Coast with a large concentration overwintering in California. Currently, the most common overwintering groves consist of non-native blue gum (*Eucalyptus* sp.), but they also use native Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), western sycamore, and redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). The majority of overwintering sites are found within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Ocean, which moderates temperatures, at lower elevations (i.e., 200 to 300 feet above msl) and situated on slopes oriented to the south, southwest, or west that provide the most solar radiation (Xeres Society 2016). An overwintering site was reported in Schabarum Regional Park in Rowland Heights, approximately 7.5 miles southwest of the BSA; 60 individuals were observed in 1998, 2 in 1999, 7 in 2002, 6 in 2007, 25 in 2008, and 0 were observed in 2022 (Xeres Society 2023).

Monarch butterfly was recorded as an incidental observation during the 2022 general surveys and its hostplant, milkweed, was noted during botanical surveys. The BSA is over 50 miles from the Pacific Ocean and the elevation of the BSA is higher than typical overwintering sites (i.e., 680 to 980 feet above msl). Additionally, there are no known overwintering sites mapped in the BSA (Xeres Society 2023). Therefore, Monarch butterfly is not expected to overwinter in the BSA.

3.8.2 Crotch Bumblebee

Crotch bumble bee is a Candidate to be State listed as Endangered. The Crotch bumble bee was proposed as a Candidate to be State listed as Endangered in June 2019. The status of the Crotch bumble bee has changed multiple times based on court rulings between June 2019 and September 2022. Based on the most recent ruling by the California Supreme Court, the proposed Candidate status was reinstated.

This species is a near endemic species in California. It occurs throughout most of southwestern California including the Mediterranean region, along the Pacific coast, western deserts, Great Valley and adjacent foothills (Williams 2014; Zungri 2005). The Crotch bumble bee is a ground nester and often makes its nest in abandoned mammal burrows and can be found in most native habitat types, although it prefers grassland and scrub habitats. Crotch bumble bee is a short-tongued species and prefers food plants from the following families: *Asclepias*, *Chaenactis*, *Lupinus*, *Medicago*, *Phacelia*, and *Salvia* (Williams 2014). The CNDDB lists favored foodplants from the following genera: *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum* (CDFW 2023a). Grassland and scrub habitat, as well as several plant species from these families are present; therefore, suitable habitat is present for this species. This species has been historically and recently observed at multiple locations in the Project region. The most recent

[2] The USFWS does not treat Candidate species as if they are listed until they are formally proposed for listing.

nearby observations of this species were in Claremont, Glendora, San Gabriel Canyon, and Chino Hills State Park in 2019 and 2020 (CDFW 2023a). Therefore, this species may occur.

3.8.3 Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk is a State-listed Threatened species; its nesting locations are protected. It forages over grassland and ruderal vegetation types during migration to and from South America, primarily feeding on small rodents, reptiles, and some insects within these habitats. This species formerly bred along the coast in southern California, but breeding is now mostly limited to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the extreme northeast part of California, as well as Mono and Inyo counties (England et al. 1997). This species is threatened by loss of habitat, habitat deterioration on the South American wintering grounds, human disturbance at nest sites, shooting, and possibly pesticides (Remsen 1978). There are two historic records from Chino (1920) and Prado Basin (1916), but no recent records of this species in the Project region (CDFW 2023a). Marginally suitable foraging habitat for this species is present throughout the BSA; therefore, it may forage over the BSA during migration. However, it is not expected to nest in the BSA because it does not nest in the Project region.

3.8.4 Golden Eagle

Golden eagle is a California Species of Special Concern and a California Fully Protected species; it is also protected by the federal Bald Eagle Act. Habitat for this species generally consists of grasslands, deserts, savannas, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Broad expanses of open country are required for foraging, while nesting is primarily restricted to rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs (Johnsgard 2001). The golden eagle is an uncommon resident throughout Southern California except in the Colorado Desert and Colorado River where it is a casual winter visitor (Garrett and Dunn 1981). This species is threatened by habitat destruction, shooting, and human disturbance at nest sites (Remsen 1978). This species has been reported from Chino Hills (CDFW 2023a). Suitable foraging habitat is present for this species throughout the BSA; however, no suitable nesting habitat is present. Therefore, the golden eagle has a limited potential to occur for foraging but is not expected to occur for nesting in the BSA.

3.8.5 White-tailed Kite

White-tailed kite is a California Fully Protected species; its nesting locations are protected. This species nests in oak and sycamore woodlands, mature willows with adjacent grasslands, agricultural fields, and other open areas. Kites prey on voles (*Microtus* sp.) and other small, diurnal mammals, occasionally on birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. Kites forage in undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands, and emergent wetlands. They soar, glide, and hover (i.e., "kite") less than 100 feet above the ground in search of prey. This species has been reported from Prado Basin and also Chino Hills (CDFW 2023a). Marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat for this species is present throughout the BSA; therefore, it has a limited potential to occur for foraging and nesting.

3.8.6 Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern; its breeding and wintering burrows are protected. The western burrowing owl is a grassland specialist distributed throughout western North America, where it occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. Burrowing owls use a wide variety of arid and semi-arid environments, with well-drained, level to gently sloping areas characterized by sparse vegetation and bare ground (Haug et al. 1993; Dechant et al. 2003). Burrowing owls in Florida excavate their own burrows, but western burrowing owls depend upon the presence of burrowing mammals

whose burrows are used for roosting and nesting (Haug et al. 1993). The presence or absence of colonial mammal burrows (e.g., California ground squirrels) is often a major factor that limits the presence or absence of burrowing owls. In Southern California, burrowing owls breed and forage in grasslands and prefer flat to low rolling hills in treeless terrain. They are small owls that nest in burrows, typically in open habitats most often along banks and roadsides. The burrowing owl has declined in many other areas due to habitat modification, poisoning of its prey items, shooting, and human disturbance (Remsen 1978). This species has been reported from Chino Creek, Prado Basin, Chino Airport, and Ontario (CDFW 2023a). The upland mustards or star thistle field and upland mustard or star thistle fields (mowed) may have vegetation that is too dense to support this species; even after mowing, there is a thick layer of thatch that is not favored by the species that prefers low density vegetation. Therefore, burrowing owl has a limited potential to occur for breeding or wintering.

3.8.7 Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally listed Threatened species and a California Species of Special Concern. This species occurs in most of Baja California, Mexico's arid regions, but this subspecies is extremely localized in the United States, where it predominantly occurs in coastal regions of highly urbanized Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties (Atwood 1992). In California, this subspecies is a resident of coastal sage scrub vegetation types. The breeding season for the coastal California gnatcatcher ranges from late February to August. Nests are generally placed in a shrub about three feet above ground. Loss of habitat to urban development and brood parasitism[3] by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) have been cited as causes of coastal California gnatcatcher population decline (Unitt 1984; Atwood 1990). This species has been reported from many locations in the Project region; the nearest locations to the BSA are Bonelli Regional Park, Walnut Creek, San Jose Hills, Schabarum Park, Chino Hills, Puente Hills (CDFW 2023a). Suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher occurs in coastal sage scrub vegetation types in the BSA. Therefore, this species may occur.

USFWS published a Revised Final Rule designating Critical Habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher in 2007 (USFWS 2007). This Revised Critical Habitat designates 197,303 acres in San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. The BSA is not located within the designated Revised Critical Habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher.

3.8.8 Mountain Lion

The mountain lion is currently a Candidate to be State listed as Threatened as an Evolutionary Significant Unit comprised of the following subpopulations: (1) Santa Ana Mountains; (2) Eastern Peninsular Ranges; (3) San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains; (4) Central Coast South (Santa Monica Mountains); (5) Central Coast North (Santa Cruz Mountains); and (6) Central Coast Central. CDFW is in the process of reviewing the petition for listing and evaluating available information. CDFW status review report was expected in November 2021; as of October 2023, its status has not been updated (CDFW 2023f). The mountain lion occurs throughout most of California except for the Mojave and Colorado Deserts and the croplands of the Central Valley. Mountain lions occur in a variety of habitats, especially brushy habitats and riparian areas with interspersed irregular terrain, rocky outcrops, and tree/brush edges. Mountain lions use caves, natural cavities, and thickets for cover. Mountain lions use habitat connections for movement among fragmented core habitat (Zeiner et al. 1988–1990). A major threat to this species is fragmentation of habitat by spread of human developments and associated roads. Estimates of effective population size highlight genetic isolation and raise significant concerns for viability in Southern California and the Central Coast (Center for Biological Diversity 2019). As described

[3] Brood parasitism is when one species lays its eggs in another species' nest and the young are raised by the host bird, often to the detriment of their biological young.

above under wildlife movement, the BSA is surrounded by higher density residential development, located approximately 0.5 mile from larger areas of open space in the East San Gabriel Valley SEA (i.e., Walnut Creek, Bonelli Park). Additionally, there are significant barriers to movement separating the BSA from these areas of open space, including SR-57 and I-10. While potentially suitable habitat is present in the BSA, because the BSA is in a fragment of open space, mountain lions have limited potential to occur. They would not be expected to den (breed) in the BSA.

4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

The Project involves a municipal code text amendment, which would allow for grading, cut, and fill, beyond the grading that is necessary for the primary residence, driveway, and garage for properties located within the proposed MCTA planning area. At this time, no specific construction activities are currently proposed. Because the future home-owner projects are unknown, the maximum potential impact area is analyzed.

Each parcel is divided up into different categories of varying size (Figure 8). The pink areas in Figure 8 represent 35 percent of the existing lot (by area) including existing structures, landscaping, and currently undeveloped areas. The blue areas in Figure 8 represent a conceptual grading extent that extends 20 feet beyond the 35 percent lot coverage area and is the area anticipated to be the most typical area of impact for future home-owner projects to create more usable space in their backyards. However, the text amendment would allow home-owners to grade their yard in any configuration within the 1,000 cy limit; therefore, a worst-case scenario is analyzed. The purple areas in Figure 8 represent the remainder of the lot. These total of these three areas represent the maximum potential impact area for each lot. The green areas in Figure 8 represent the existing conservation easement; these areas would not change following the text amendment, they would remain as open space and could not be impacted by future home-owner projects. The determination of impacts in this analysis is based on a comparison of maps depicting maximum potential impact area and maps of biological resources in the BSA.

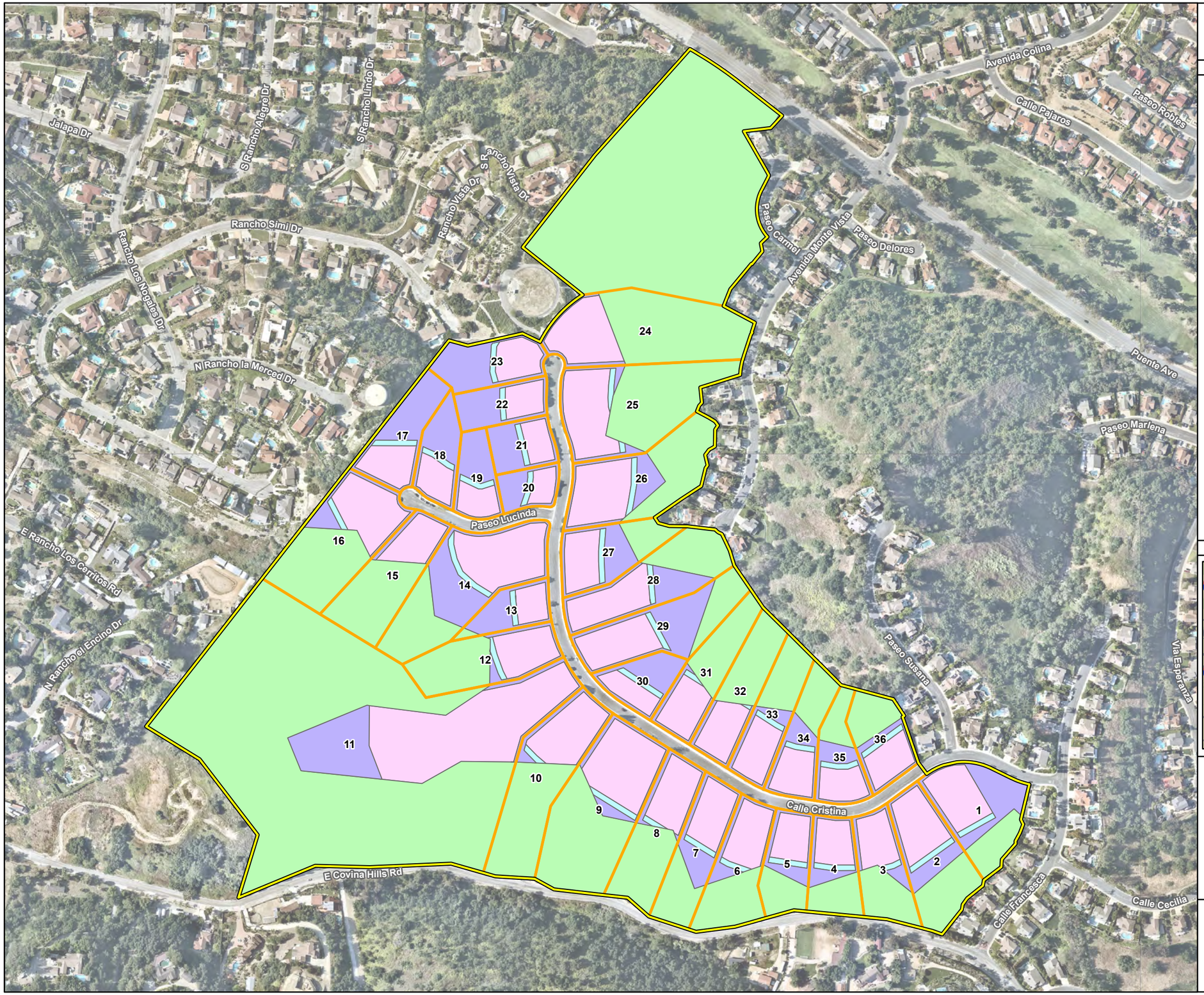
All future permanent structural impacts are assumed to be contained within the maximum potential impact area (i.e., the pink, blue, and purple areas identified on Figure 8). All construction activities, including equipment staging areas, and remedial grading are also assumed to be contained within these areas.

Both direct and indirect impacts on biological resources have been evaluated. Direct impacts are those that involve the initial loss of habitats due to grading, construction, and construction-related activities. Indirect impacts are those that would be related to temporary disturbance from construction activities (e.g., noise, dust) and the long-term use of a project.

Biological impacts associated with future projects are evaluated with respect to the following special status biological issues:

- Species listed under federal or State Endangered Species Acts;
- Species proposed for listing under federal or State Endangered Species Acts;
- Non-listed species that meet the criteria in the definition of “Rare” or “Endangered” in the CEQA Guidelines (i.e., 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15380)[4];
- Species designated as California Species of Special Concern, Fully Protected, or Watch List species;
- Vegetation types (synonymous with “habitat” and “community”) suitable to support a federally or State-listed Endangered or Threatened plant or wildlife species;
- Streambeds, waterbodies, wetlands, and their associated vegetation;

[4] Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that a lead agency can consider a non-listed species (e.g., plant with a CRPR of 1B.1) to be Endangered, Rare, or Threatened if the species can be shown to meet the criteria in the definition of Rare or Endangered. For the purposes of this discussion, the current scientific knowledge on the population size and distribution for each special status species was considered in determining if a non-listed species meets the definitions for Rare and Endangered according to Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines.

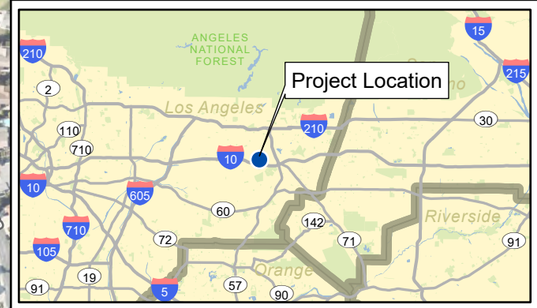


San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Project Parcels
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Conservation Easement
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Key Map



0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts
Figure 8

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- Vegetation types, other than wetlands, considered special status by regulatory agencies (e.g., USFWS, CDFW) or resource conservation organizations; and
- Other species or issues of concern to regulatory agencies or conservation organizations.

The actual and potential occurrence of these resources in the BSA was correlated with the following significance criteria to determine whether the impacts of the Project on these resources would be considered significant.

4.1 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The environmental impacts relative to biological resources are assessed using impact significance criteria that mirror the policy contained in CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. Accordingly, the State Legislature has established it to be the policy of the state to:

> *"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 CEQA, 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 significant threshold is quantitative, qualitative, or performance level of a particular environmental effect, that would normally be determined to be significant by the agency if the threshold is exceeded.

In the development of thresholds of significance for impacts to biological resources CEQA 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…"*

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines is more specific in addressing biological resources and encompasses a broader range of resources to be considered, including: candidate, sensitive, or special status species; riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities; federally protected wetlands; fish and wildlife movement corridors; local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources; and, adopted HCPs. These factors are considered through the checklist of questions answered during the IS process that is used to determine appropriate environmental documentation for a project (i.e., Negative Declaration, MND, or Environmental Impact Report). Because these questions are derived from standards in other laws, regulations, and other commonly used thresholds, it is reasonable to use these standards as a basis for defining significance thresholds for an environmental document. For each of the thresholds identified below, the section of CEQA upon which the threshold was derived has been provided. For the purpose of this analysis, impacts to biological resources are considered significant (before

considering offsetting mitigation measures) if one or more of the follow conditions would result from implementation of the Project:

1. *If the Project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment (15065[a]).*
2. *If the Project has the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species (15065[a]).*
3. *If the Project will cause a fish or wildlife populations to drop below self-sustaining levels (15065[a]).*
4. *If the Project will threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community (15065[a]).*
5. *If the Project will reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species[5] (15065[a]).*
6. *If the Project has 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 Game and Wildlife Service (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, IV. [a]).*
7. *If the Project has 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 (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, IV. [b]).*
8. *If the Project has 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 (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, IV. [c]).*
9. *If the Project interferes substantially with the movement of any native or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impedes the use of native wildlife nursery sites (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, IV. [d]).*
10. *If the Project conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, IV. [e]).*
11. *If the Project conflicts with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, IV. [f]).*

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would result in a “substantial adverse effect” must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional context. For the Project, the regional setting of the Project generally includes the San Jose Hills, including lands identified within the East San Gabriel Valley SEA (i.e., Walnut Creek, Bonelli Regional Park/Puddingstone Reservoir, and the San Jose Hills/Walnut Islands), San Gabriel Mountains, and Chino-Puente Hills.

[5] Endangered and threatened species as used in this threshold are those listed by the USFWS and/or CDFW as Threatened or Endangered. Section 15380 of CEQA indicates that a lead agency can consider a non-listed species (e.g., CRPR 1B plants) to be Endangered, Rare, or Threatened for the purposes of CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria in the definition of rare or endangered. For the purposes of this discussion, the current scientific knowledge on the population size and distribution for each special status species was considered in determining if a non-listed species met the definitions for rare and endangered according to Section 15380 of CEQA.

For the purposes of the impact analysis, "substantial adverse effect" is defined as the loss or harm of a magnitude which, based on current scientific data and knowledge, would 1) substantially diminish population numbers of a species or distribution of a habitat type within the region, or 2) eliminate the functions and values of a biological resource in the region.

4.2 DIRECT IMPACTS

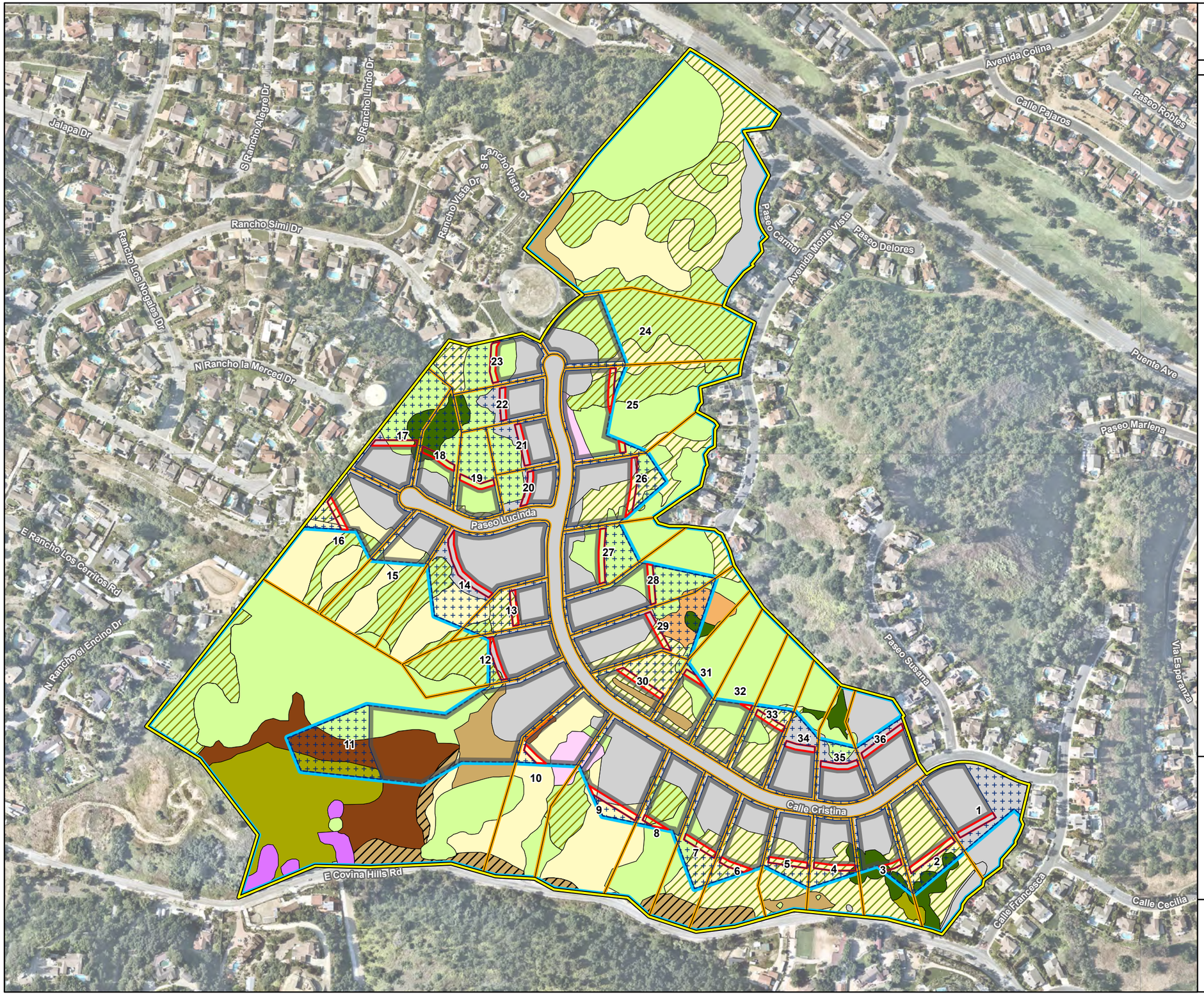
The actual and potential occurrence of biological resources in the BSA vicinity was correlated with the significance criteria described above to determine whether the maximum potential impact on these resources would be significant. Potential direct impacts are described below.

4.2.1 Vegetation Types and Other Areas

The maximum potential direct impact on vegetation types and other areas are shown in Table 6 and Figures 9A–9D. A detailed breakdown of impacts by lot is provided in Appendix C. The vegetation types that may be impacted are discussed below.

TABLE 6
VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS
IN THE BSA

Vegetation Type or Other Area	Total Vegetation in BSA (acres)	Maximum Potential Impact Area (acres)	Total in the Conservation Easement (acres)
Coastal Sage Scrub			
California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)	0.089	0.089	0.000
California Buckwheat Scrub	2.000	0.960	1.040
California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	1.927	0.074	1.853
California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	0.251	0.022	0.229
California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	3.480	1.590	1.890
Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	3.848	0.329	3.519
Subtotal Coastal Sage Scrub	*11.595*	*3.064*	*8.531*
Native Woodland			
California Walnut Groves	27.057	7.850	19.207
California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	12.529	1.920	10.609
Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	1.801	0.982	0.819
Subtotal Native Woodland	*41.387*	*10.752*	*30.635*
Non-Native Woodland			
Pepper Tree Groves	0.657	0.000	0.657
Eucalyptus Groves	0.797	0.652	0.145
Subtotal Non-Native Woodland	*1.454*	*0.652*	*0.802*
Non-Native Herbaceous			
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	9.179	2.048	7.131
Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (mowed)	12.094	6.011	6.083
Subtotal Non-Native Herbaceous	*21.273*	*8.059*	*13.214*
Developed Areas			
Developed/Ornamental	20.954	18.428	2.526
Subtotal Developed Areas	*20.954*	*18.428*	*2.526*
Total	**96.663**	**40.955**	**55.708**



San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

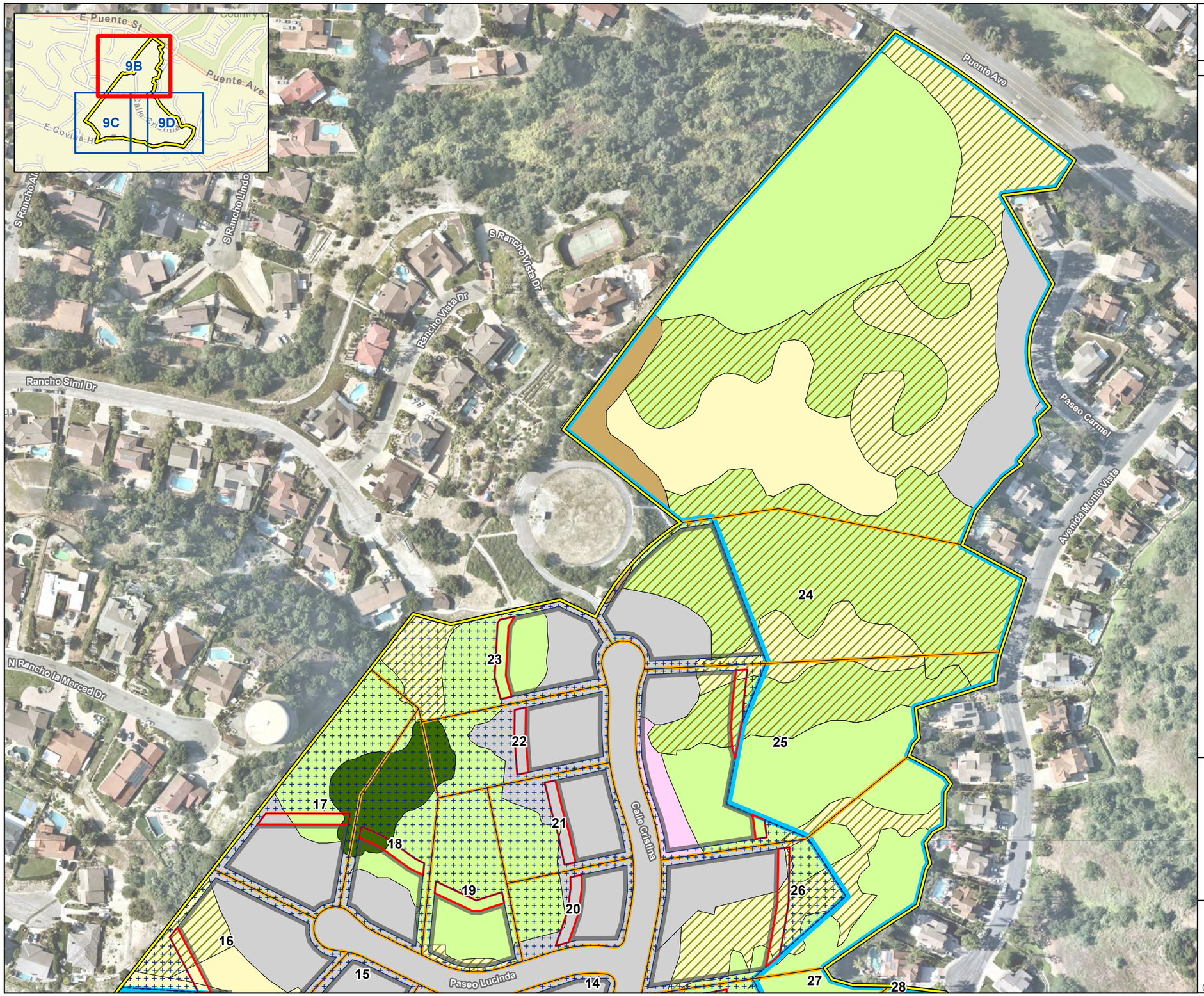
Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 9A

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

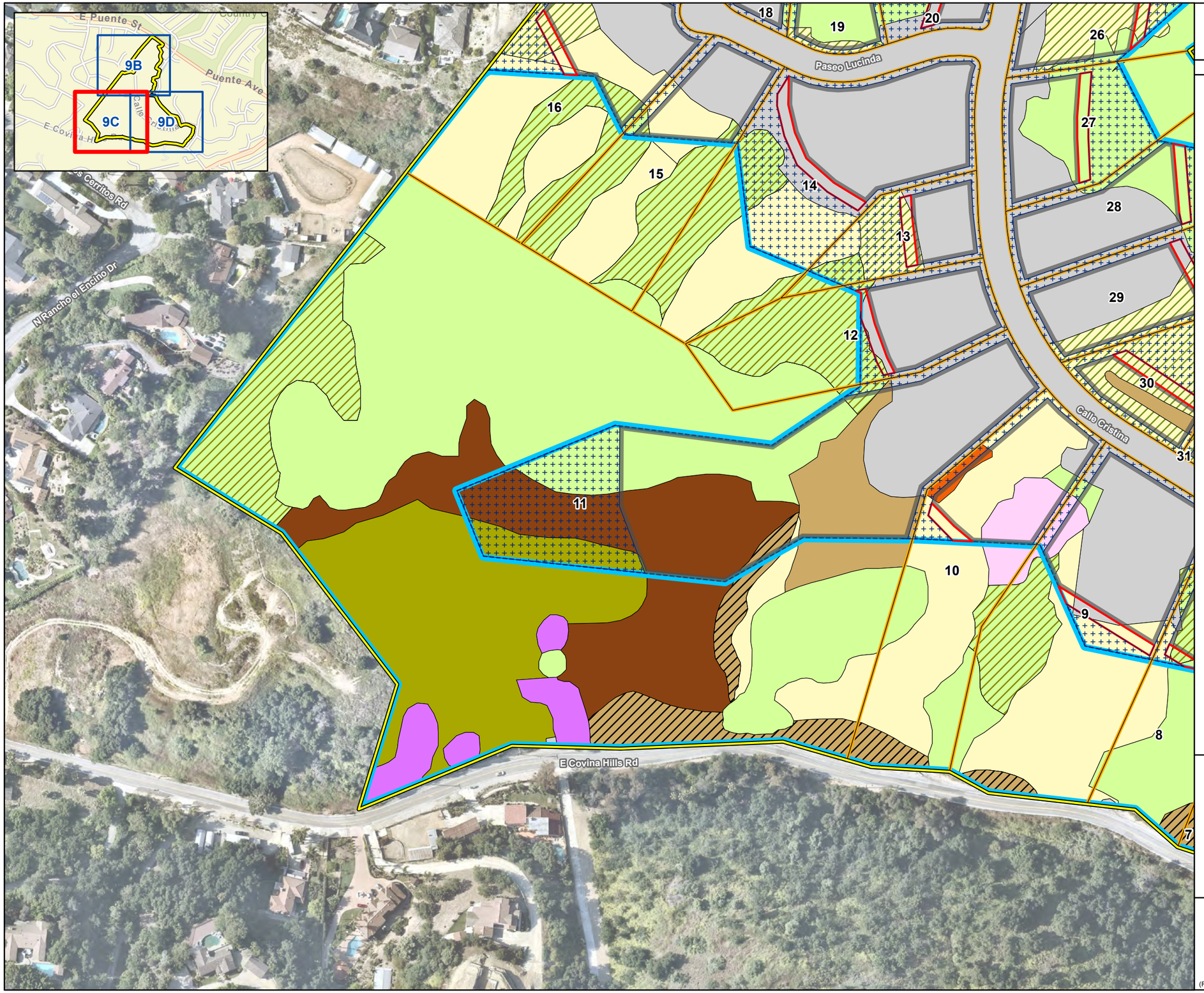
Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 9B

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

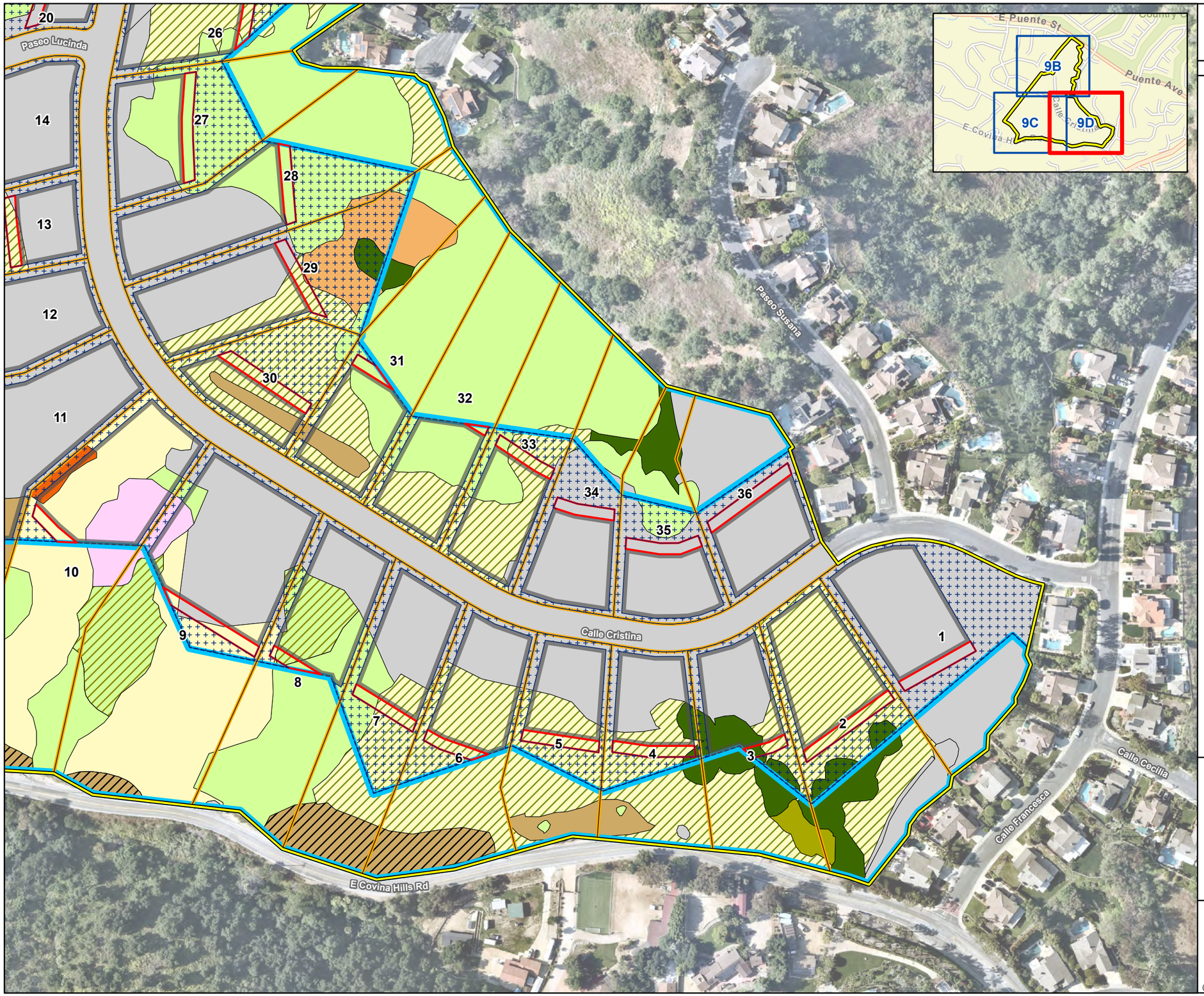
Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 9C

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Coastal Sage Scrub

- California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)
- California Sagebrush - California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - Black Sage Scrub
- Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

Native Woodland

- California Walnut Groves
- California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)

Non-Native Woodland

- Pepper Tree Groves
- Eucalyptus Groves

Non-Native Herbaceous

- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields
- Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)

Developed Areas

- Developed/Ornamental

0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: Vegetation map developed by UltraSystems (2022) and updated by Psomas (2023)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Figure 9D

PSOMAS

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Coastal Sage Scrub

A total of 3.064 acres of coastal sage scrub vegetation occurs in the maximum potential impact area. Coastal sage scrub vegetation types that may be impacted include California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub. Coast prickly pear scrub is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW. The remaining coastal sage scrub has declined in the region and may be considered locally sensitive, especially if they are occupied by the federally Threatened coastal California gnatcatcher.

A total 0.329 acre of coast prickly pear scrub is located within the maximum potential impact area, entirely located in Lot 11. A total of 3.519 acre of coast prickly pear scrub would remain in the conservation easement areas. Cactus scrub is the primary habitat for cactus wren. In San Diego and Orange County, the subspecies of cactus wren (i.e., coastal cactus wren) is a California Species of Special Concern; however, Los Angeles County's cactus wrens are of the inland subspecies that is not special status. This vegetation type provides high quality habitat for native species. Therefore, avoidance of this vegetation type is recommended. However, if the maximum potential impact area was impacted, resulting in the loss of 0.329 acre, that would represent a loss of 9 percent of this vegetation type in the BSA while 91 percent of this vegetation type would be preserved in the conservation area. The potential loss of 0.329 acre of coast prickly pear scrub would be considered adverse, but less than significant when considering the amount of this vegetation type in the Project region. MM 1 is recommended to avoid and minimize impacts on this vegetation type to the extent possible.

The following lots have coastal sage scrub vegetation present within the maximum potential impact area: Lots 10, 11, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, and 31. A total of 2.735 acres of coastal sage scrub (excluding coast prickly pear scrub) is located within the maximum potential impact area; 2.395 acres are located in Lot 11. Coastal sage scrub (excluding coast prickly pear scrub) remaining in the conservation easement would be 5.012 acres. Coastal sage scrub vegetation types (excluding coast prickly pear) are not considered sensitive natural communities; therefore, the loss of up to 2.735 acres of coastal sage scrub would be considered adverse, but less than significant when considering the amount of this vegetation type in the Project region. Therefore, no mitigation would be required for the loss of coastal sage scrub as a vegetation type. However, coastal sage scrub vegetation types (including coast prickly pear scrub) could be occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher (discussed below); mitigation would be required for the loss of occupied habitat. MM 1 is recommended to avoid and minimize impacts on coastal sage scrub vegetation types to the extent possible.

Native Woodland/Protected Trees

A maximum of 10.752 acres of native woodland vegetation (7.850 acres California walnut groves, 1.920 acres California walnut groves (disturbed), and 0.982 acre coast live oak woodland) are located in the maximum potential impact area. Native woodland remaining in the conservation easement would be 30.635 acres (19,207 acres California walnut groves, 10.609 acres California walnut groves (disturbed), and 0.819 acre coast live oak woodland). California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed) are considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW. Oak woodlands are not considered sensitive natural communities but may be considered locally sensitive because of their high habitat and aesthetic value. The following lots have California walnut groves and/or California walnut groves (disturbed) within the maximum potential impact area: Lots 7–28, 31–33. The following lots have coast live oak woodland within the maximum potential impact area: Lots 2, 3, 4, 17, 18, 22, and 29. Impacts of California walnut groves and/or California walnut groves (disturbed) would be considered potentially significant. Impacts on coast live oak woodland would be considered adverse, but less than significant when considering the

amount of this vegetation type in the Project region. MMs 1 and 2 would be required to avoid and minimize impacts on California walnut groves and California walnut groves (disturbed) and would be recommended to avoid and minimize impacts on coast live oak woodland to the extent possible.

Native woodlands in the BSA contain Southern California black walnut and coast live oak trees that would meet the definition of a mature tree under the City of San Dimas municipal code, and would therefore be subject to provisions of the municipal code. If mature trees would be removed from a parcel, the homeowner would be required to comply with conditions of Section 18.162.040 (Review Required – Developed Property) of the municipal code. Implementation of MM 2 would ensure compliance with municipal code. MM 2 would be required to mitigate for the loss of native trees meeting the City's definition of mature significant trees. This mitigation would provide compensatory mitigation for the loss of native woodlands.

Non-Native Woodland/Protected Trees

A maximum of 0.652 acre of non-native woodland vegetation (i.e., eucalyptus groves) are located within the maximum potential impact area; pepper tree groves would not be impacted. A total of 0.802 acre of non-native woodland (0.657 acre pepper tree groves and 0.145 acre eucalyptus groves) would remain in the conservation easement. Eucalyptus groves are not considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW. These areas generally have low biological value because they are comprised of non-native species. These areas generally provide limited habitat value for native plant and wildlife species, although they may be used by nesting birds and raptors (discussed below). Impacts on eucalyptus groves would be considered less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Non-native woodlands in the BSA contain gum trees (i.e., Eucalyptus) and other non-native trees that meet the definition of a mature tree under the City of San Dimas municipal code, and would therefore be subject to provisions of the municipal code. If mature significant trees would be removed from a parcel, the homeowner would be required to comply with conditions of Section 18.162.040 (Review Required – Developed Property) of the municipal code. Implementation of MM 2 would ensure compliance with municipal code.

Non-Native Herbaceous

A maximum of 8.059 acres of non-native herbaceous vegetation could be impacted in the maximum potential impact area. Non-native herbaceous vegetation types that may be impacted include upland mustards or star-thistle fields and upland mustards or star-thistle fields (mowed). These areas have low biological value because they are vegetated predominantly with non-native species. These areas provide limited habitat for native plant and wildlife species, although they may occasionally be used by native species. Therefore, impacts on these areas would be considered less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Developed Areas

A maximum of 18.428 acres of developed/ornamental areas could be impacted within the BSA. Developed/ornamental areas are considered of low biological value because they are unvegetated or vegetated predominantly with non-native landscaping, although they may occasionally be used by native species. Therefore, impacts on these areas would be considered less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

4.2.2 Jurisdictional Resources

Neither UltraSystems nor Psomas performed a jurisdictional delineation on the BSA. However, potential jurisdictional water resources (i.e., WOTUS under the regulatory authority of the USACE, waters of the State under the regulatory authority of the RWQCB, and/or streambeds under the regulatory authority of the CDFW) may be present in the BSA.

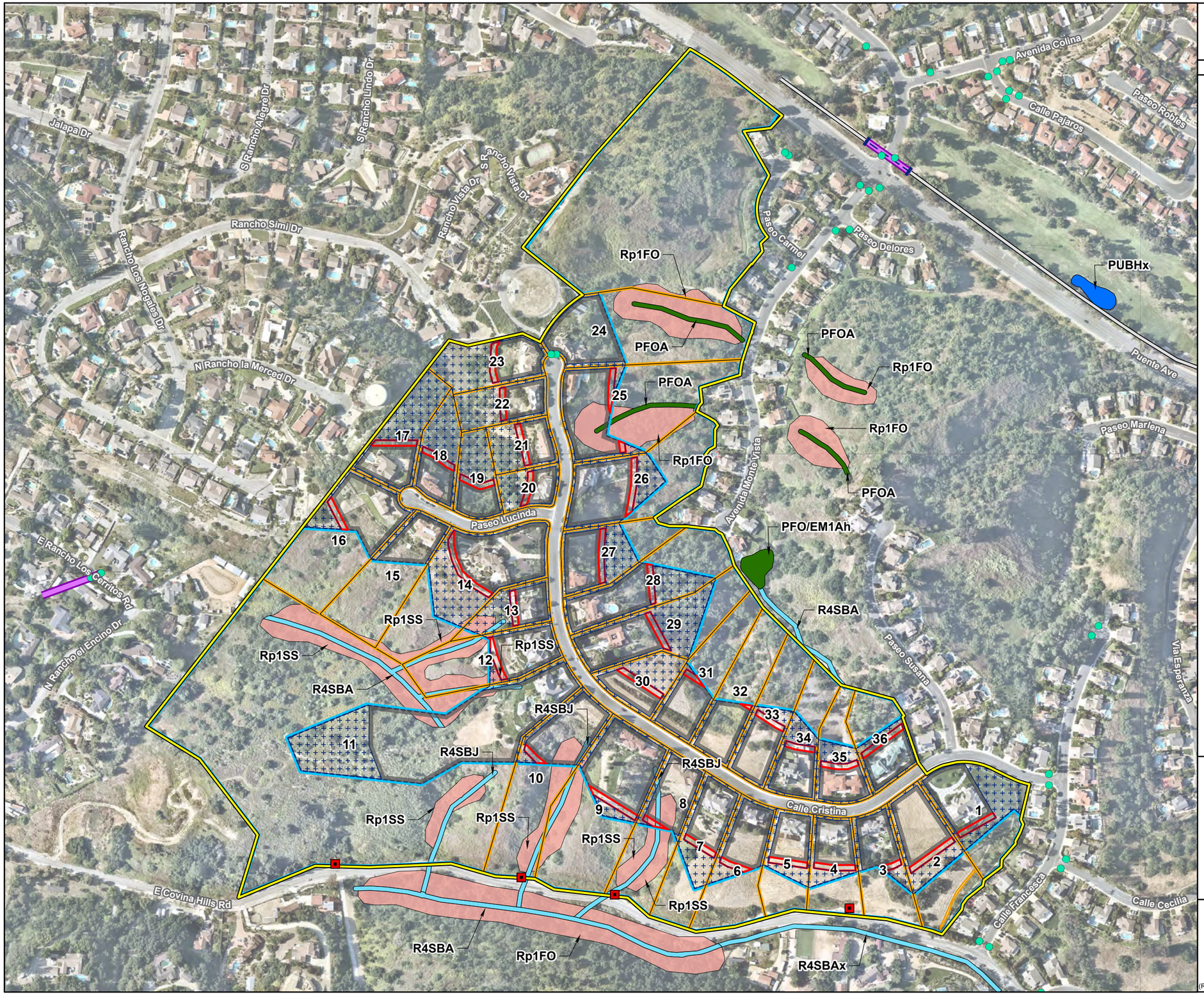
Parcels containing streambeds, channels, converging slopes, or depressional areas may have areas that would be considered potentially jurisdictional and should be assessed further if future home-owner projects would affect them (Figure 10A–10D). Parcels containing resources mapped by the NWI outside the conservation easement include Parcels 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 25; however, it should be noted that additional parcels may also contain jurisdictional resources. In order to determine if jurisdictional resources are present in a particular parcel, a jurisdictional delineation would be necessary. If jurisdictional waters are present and would be impacted by a future project, then permits, certifications, and/or agreements from the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFW would be required. Implementation of MMs 1 and 3 would ensure that jurisdictional resources are identified, and applicable jurisdictional permits are obtained.

4.2.3 Wildlife

Native and non-native vegetation provide valuable nesting, foraging, roosting, and denning opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. A total of 13.816 acres of native vegetation types (including 3.064 acres coastal sage scrub and 10.752 acres native woodland) occur within the maximum potential impact area. Additionally, a total of 14.016 acres of non-native vegetation (including 0.652 acre of non-native woodland and 8.059 acres of non-native herbaceous vegetation) occur within areas that may be impacted in the future. Removing or altering habitats would likely result in the loss of small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and other slow-moving wildlife that live in a project's direct impact area. More mobile wildlife species that are now using these areas would be forced to move into adjacent areas of open space, which would increase competition for available resources in those areas. This situation would result in the loss of individuals that cannot successfully compete. The loss of wildlife habitat relative to the availability of habitat in the Project region would be considered adverse; however, the loss would be limited in relation to the total amount of wildlife habitat available in the Project region. Therefore, it would not be expected to reduce populations of common wildlife species below self-sustaining levels in the Project region. Therefore, this impact would be considered adverse but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Several common bird species have the potential to nest in the vegetation, on the ground, or in structures throughout the BSA. Common raptor species also have potential to nest in large trees in the BSA. The loss of an active migratory bird or raptor nest, including nests of common or special status species, would be considered a violation of the MBTA and Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of *California Fish and Game Code*. The MBTA and *California Fish and Game Code* prohibit the taking of migratory birds, nests, and eggs. The potential loss of an active nest would be considered significant. This is applicable to all parcels in the BSA.

Implementation of MM 4 would ensure compliance with the provisions of the MBTA and *California Fish and Game Code*. This would be required for any parcel with impacts requiring permit approval (e.g., a grading permit from the City of San Dimas).



San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

0 175 350 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:4,200

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 10A

PSOMAS

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

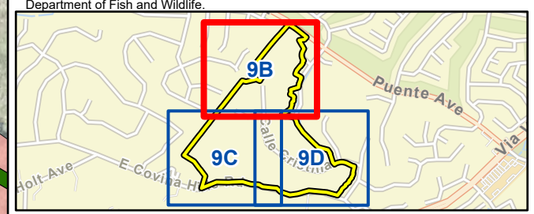
Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.



0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 10B

PSOMAS

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Riverine

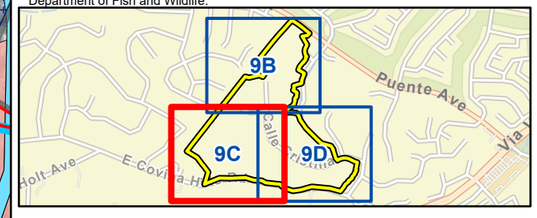
Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.



0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 10C

PSOMAS

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San Dimas MCTA

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Parcel
- Conservation Easement
- 35% Lot Coverage
- Grading Area – 20 feet beyond 35% Impact Area Limit
- Remainder of Parcel

Wetland Type

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

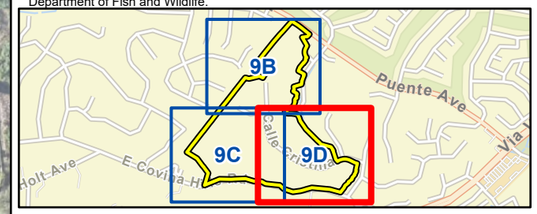
Riparian Type

- Forested/Shrub Riparian

Infrastructure

- Culvert
- Catch Basin
- Ribbon Drain
- Open Channel
- Underground Culvert
- Gravity Underground Culvert

Note: Jurisdictional resources shown are based on remote data and may not represent actual jurisdictional resources in the Project Boundary. A jurisdictional delineation would be required to map resources under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.



0 87.5 175 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

N W E S

Scale: 1:2,100

Data Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; National Wetlands Inventory (2023); UltraSystems (2022)
Aerial Source: Nearmap 2023

Project Impacts – Potential Jurisdictional Resources

Figure 10D

PSOMAS

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4.2.4 Wildlife Movement

As discussed in Section 3.3.6, the BSA is surrounded by residential development and roadways and there are significant barriers to wildlife movement (SR-57 and I-10) between the BSA and larger areas of open space. Given the regional context of the BSA, development within the maximum potential impact area is not expected to impact regional wildlife movement.

Wildlife are expected to use the undeveloped ridgelines, drainages, and slopes for local travel routes throughout the BSA. Following the text amendment, some portion of each lot may be impacted depending on home-owner projects; however, the conservation easement on each parcel would remain available for wildlife movement. Project impacts on local wildlife movement would be considered adverse but less than significant; no mitigation would be required.

4.2.5 Special Status Biological Resource Impacts

Special Status Plant Species

Of the 76 species reported from the Project region, one species (southern California black walnut) was incidentally observed during the general surveys and 25 species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. The remaining 51 species would not be expected to occur because the BSA lacks suitable habitat or because it is outside the current known geographic or elevation range of the species (Table 4).

Two listed species and 9 other species with a CRPR of 1 or 2 have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA based on the presence of suitable habitat. These species are: Nevin's barberry, thread-leaved brodiaea, Coulter's saltbush, intermediate mariposa-lily, smooth tarplant, Parry's spineflower, many-stemmed dudleya, mesa horkelia, Brand's star phacelia, white rabbit-tobacco, and San Bernardino aster. Because these species are considered threatened or endangered in the Project region, impacts on these species would be considered potentially significant depending on the size of the impacted population relative to the total known from the region and the average population size in the region. A focused plant survey would be needed to determine the presence or absence of these species in the BSA and whether there are any substantial populations. Implementation of MMs 1 and 5 would reduce potential impacts on special status plant species to less than significant. This would be required for any parcel containing areas of native and/or non-native vegetation (i.e., Parcels 1–33) because some special status plant species may occur in disturbed or ruderal areas. This MM would not be required for Parcels 34–36 because these parcels consist entirely of developed/ornamental areas.

Fourteen special status plants that have potential or limited potential to occur have a CRPR of 3 or 4. These species are: California androsace, western spleenwort, Catalina mariposa-lily, Plummer's mariposa-lily, Lewis's evening-primrose, small-flowered morning-glory, paniculate tarplant, Southern California black walnut, Robinson's pepper-grass, small-flowered microseris, Hubby's phacelia, south coast branching phacelia, Engelmann oak, and Coulter's matilija poppy. Impacts on species with a CRPR of 3 or 4 are not typically considered significant because they are on a "review" or "watch" list, respectively, and not considered Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California or throughout their range. The loss of up to 22.527 acres of potential habitat (i.e., all undeveloped areas within the maximum total impact area) would not be expected to substantially diminish population numbers of these species in the region. A total of 53.182 acre of undeveloped areas would remain in the conservation easement areas. Therefore, impacts on these species would be considered adverse but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Invertebrates

Of the two special status invertebrates reported from the Project region, Crotch bumble bee has potential to occur. While monarch butterfly was observed during the summer 2022 surveys, this species is not expected to overwinter in the BSA because there are no known roosts and the area is not typical of most overwintering locations. Therefore, there would be no impact on overwintering individuals, and no mitigation would be required.

Crotch bumble has potential to occur in the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is present throughout the BSA, including both native and non-native vegetation types. Focused surveys would be required to determine the presence or absence of this species in the BSA. A total of 22.527 acres of potential habitat (i.e., all undeveloped areas within the maximum total impact area) for the Crotch bumble bee could potentially be impacted. This species is a Candidate for State listing; therefore, if present, impacts on a ground nest of this species would be considered potentially significant. Implementation of MM 6 would reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Fish

The drainages in the BSA are ephemeral; no fish are expected to occur in the BSA. Therefore, there would be no impact on special status fish species, and no mitigation would be required.

Amphibians

Of the six special status amphibian species reported from the Project region, five of them would not be expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat (i.e., hydrology, stream type); the drainages in the BSA are ephemeral and do not have enough water to support these species. Therefore, there would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*) has limited potential to occur in the BSA. Marginally suitable terrestrial habitat occurs that may be used for foraging; however, there are no suitable breeding pools in the BSA. A total of 22.527 acres of marginally suitable foraging habitat (i.e., all undeveloped areas within the maximum total impact area) could potentially be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain in the BSA within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of terrestrial habitat loss relative to the availability of terrestrial habitat for western spadefoot in the Project region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of the species to below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on this species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Reptiles

Of the nine special status reptile species reported from the Project region, two species (i.e, western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake) would not be expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat (i.e., hydrology, stream type); the drainages in the BSA are ephemeral and do not have enough water to support these species. Therefore, there would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

Coast horned lizard, orange-throated whiptail, coastal whiptail, southern California legless lizard, California glossy snake, coast patch-nosed snake, and red-diamond rattlesnake have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA. Up to 22.527 acres of suitable or marginally suitable habitat for these species (varies by species) could potentially be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of

undeveloped areas remains in the BSA within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for special status reptiles in the Project region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of the species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Birds

Of the 22 special status bird species reported from the Project region, 13 are not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat (e.g., marsh or riparian scrub/forest) or because the BSA is outside the subspecies' current known range. There would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

The federally Threatened coastal California gnatcatcher has potential to occur in the coastal sage scrub habitats in the BSA. A total of 3.064 acres of suitable habitat for this species is within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted (i.e., within Lots 10, 11, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, or 31). It should be noted that 8.531 acres of coastal sage scrub would remain in the conservation easement areas. Any impact on coastal California gnatcatcher habitat would be considered potentially significant. Avoidance is recommended, if feasible. If future homeowner projects on Lots 10, 11, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, or 31 would impact coastal sage scrub, implementation of MM 7 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow may occur in the coastal sage scrub vegetation types in the BSA. A total of 3.064 acres of suitable habitat for this species is within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. It should be noted that 8.531 acres of coastal sage scrub would remain in the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for this species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of the species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on habitat for this species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Burrowing owl has a limited potential to occur in the BSA. A total of 8.059 acres potentially suitable habitat for this species (i.e., non-native herbaceous) is within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted, while 13.214 acres of non-native herbaceous vegetation would remain in the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for this species in the region, the loss of habitat would be considered less than significant. However, active burrow sites of this species are protected (year-round). Implementation of MM 8 would require pre-construction burrow surveys and establishment of a protective buffer or exclusion and excavation of the burrow following approved guidelines.

Cooper's hawk was observed during the summer 2022 surveys (Ultrasystems 2022). In addition, the following special status raptor species have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA for foraging: golden eagle, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, merlin, and long-eared owl. A total of 22.527 acres of suitable habitat for these species would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for these special status bird species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of these species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on foraging habitat for these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

The Cooper's hawk, white-tailed kite, and long-eared owl also have potential or limited potential to nest within or adjacent to the BSA. Impacts on any active migratory bird or raptor nest (common or special status species) would be considered a violation of the MBTA and/or Sections 3503,

3503.5, and 3513 of the *California Fish and Game Code*. The potential loss of an active special status bird species nest would be considered significant. Implementation of MM 4 would require pre-construction surveys to ensure that construction would not violate the provisions of the MBTA or *California Fish and Game Code*.

Mammals

Of the 12 special status mammal species reported from the Project region, 5 of them would not be expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat or because the BSA is outside their current known range. Therefore, there would be no impact on these species, and no mitigation would be required.

Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), Bryant's [San Diego desert] woodrat (*Neotoma bryanti* [*lepida*] *intermedia*), and American badger have potential or limited potential to occur in the BSA. A total of 22.527 acres of suitable habitat for these species would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas remains within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for these special status mammal species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on habitat for these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Pallid bat, western red bat, and western mastiff bat have potential or limited potential to forage in the BSA. A total of 22.527 acres of suitable habitat for these species would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. A total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain within the conservation easement areas. Due to the limited amount of habitat loss relative to the availability of habitat for these special status bat species in the region, potential impacts would not be expected to reduce the regional population of these species below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, impacts on foraging habitat for these species would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Western red bat and western mastiff bat have potential to roost in trees in the BSA; bats may roost in large walnut, oak, or non-native trees. A total of 11.404 acres of native and non-native woodland with potential roosting habitat would be within the maximum total impact area and may be impacted. A total of 31.437 acres of native and non-native woodland would remain within the conservation easement areas. However, construction activities could directly impact roosting individuals. Demolition or removal of roosts may be considered significant, depending on the size of the roost. Implementation of MM 9 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Mountain lions may pass through and hunt throughout the undeveloped areas that could potentially be impacted (i.e., 22.527 acres). The mountain lion is proposed for State listing due to fragmentation of habitat that isolates populations. Although future projects may permanently impact suitable habitat, a total of 53.182 acres of undeveloped areas would remain within the conservation easement area. Additionally, future projects would not create new barriers to movement. Therefore, future projects would not be expected to interfere with movement by mountain lions. In addition, rocky outcroppings or secluded canyons are not present within the maximum potential impact area. Therefore, mountain lions are not expected to den within the maximum potential impact area, and no mitigation would be required.

4.3 INDIRECT IMPACTS

4.3.1 Noise Impacts

Construction of future homeowner projects could increase noise levels in a very localized portion of the BSA (i.e., one lot at a time). During construction, temporary noise impacts have the potential to disrupt foraging, nesting, roosting, and denning activities for a variety of wildlife species within that lot and its immediate vicinity. This impact would be localized in space and relatively short-term in nature; therefore, wildlife would be expected to disperse to adjacent open space during the construction and could return following completion of the construction. Therefore, noise impacts would be considered adverse, but not significant for most wildlife species.

Noise from construction activities may cause birds adjacent to the work area to abandon their territory or may discourage individuals from selecting habitat adjacent to the work area due to construction noise and human activity. Construction activities could increase noise in the immediate vicinity and could interfere with communication between a pair that could affect their nest success. Noise impacts would be considered potentially significant for the coastal California gnatcatcher and nesting birds and raptors. With the implementation of MM 4, indirect noise impacts on the coastal California gnatcatcher and other nesting birds and raptors would be reduced to less than significant.

The future homeowner projects are not expected to change the noise levels from existing conditions. Therefore, long-term noise impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

4.3.2 Increased Dust and Urban Pollutants

Grading activities would disturb soils and result in the temporary accumulation of dust on the surface of the leaves of trees, shrubs, and herbs. The respiratory function of the plants in the area could be impaired when dust accumulation is excessive. This indirect effect of construction of the Project on the native vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the construction area is considered adverse, but less than significant because it would be limited in extent and would not substantially reduce plant populations in the region. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

During construction, excess silt, petroleum, or chemicals on the soil surface within the construction area could be washed into drainages during storms and may affect areas downstream of the BSA. Adverse effects on water quality could indirectly impact species that use downstream riparian areas by affecting the food web interactions (e.g., abundance of insects or other prey) or through biomagnification (i.e., the buildup of chemicals in body tissues to toxic levels in higher trophic levels). These impacts would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of MM 10.

Pollutants, such as pesticides or herbicides, may be used in the installation of new landscaping. These chemicals may have a negative effect on native plant or wildlife species and their use may be considered potentially significant. It is expected that chemicals used in new landscaping would be the same as those currently. Furthermore, homeowners are expected to use chemicals approved for residential use. Therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

4.3.3 Invasive Exotic Plant Species

Landscaping that includes the installation of non-native, invasive plant species (e.g., species listed in the California Invasive Plant Council's invasive plant inventory [Cal-IPC 2023]) can be detrimental to surrounding native habitat. Invasive species are often more adapted to a wider

variety of growing conditions and can out-compete native plant populations for available nutrients, prime growing locations, and other resources. They may hybridize with native species, thereby impacting the genetic integrity of the native species. Because these plants reproduce so quickly and in such large amounts, they can quickly replace many native plant populations, resulting in lower species diversity, low of areas suitable for breeding and/or nesting by wildlife species, changes in riparian ecosystems, and overall reduction in habitat functions and values.

This impact would be considered potentially significant. Implementation of MM 11 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

4.3.4 Night Lighting

Night lighting may impact the behavioral patterns of nocturnal and crepuscular (i.e., active at dawn and dusk) wildlife adjacent to night lighting. Of greatest concern is the effect on small, ground-dwelling animals that use the darkness to hide from predators and bats, owls, and mountain lion, which are specialized night foragers.

Construction activities would not involve night work and, therefore, would not impact nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife species. While there is existing development (including lighting of homeowners' backyards and landscaping) in the BSA, future projects may include the installation of additional lighting that could negatively impact nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife species within the lots as well as in the surrounding adjacent open space. Implementation of MM 12 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

4.3.5 Bird Strikes

A potential long-term, operational impact associated with installation of large areas of glass (e.g., infinity edge pools, wind screens) concerns bird strike mortality and injury. Ornithologists estimate that up to a billion birds are killed or injured annually by collisions with clear and reflective sheet glass and plastic (Klem 2009). It is thought that they cannot distinguish between the reflection on the glass/plastic surface and the natural landscape. Installation of structures with glass surfaces have the potential to result in bird strikes given the proximity to natural open space areas. The potential loss of a federally-listed species due to bird strikes is potentially significant. Implementation of MM 13 would ensure that potential impacts are less than significant.

4.3.6 Human Activity

Given the developed nature of the BSA, individual homeowner projects are not expected to increase human activity. Therefore, there would be no long-term impact, and no mitigation would be required.

During construction, there would be a slight increase in human activity within one lot at a time. This would incrementally increase the disturbance of the natural open space immediately adjacent to the construction areas. This increased activity could potentially disrupt foraging, nesting, roosting, and/or denning activities for a variety of wildlife species. Increased human activity could deter wildlife from using habitat adjacent to construction. This impact would be highly localized and relatively short-term in nature; wildlife would be expected to disperse to adjacent open space. Therefore, this impact would be considered adverse, but less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

4.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

This section focuses on the development of MMs for those impacts of the Project found to be significant or potentially significant. Strategies to mitigate each impact to a less than significant level are identified and described in the following section.

4.4.1 Mitigation Measure 1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Avoidance. Impacts on sensitive natural communities (i.e., coast prickly pear scrub, California walnut groves, and California walnut groves [disturbed]), jurisdictional features, Threatened and Endangered and CRPR 1B and 2B plant locations shall be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable during Project design. While not required, it is recommended that other coastal sage scrub and coast live oak woodland communities and CRPR 3 and 4 locations also be avoided to the extent practicable. Project plans shall be submitted to the City demonstrating that sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, and other native vegetation types have been avoided to the extent practicable. If any sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, or other native vegetation types are located within 500 feet of the project, they will be shown on project plans and labeled Environmentally Sensitive Areas. If the sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, or other native vegetation types are located within 200 feet, the plans shall include a note with the information below with regard to “Protection” of these resources.

Protection. If a future homeowner project involves vegetation clearing and/or the use of mechanized equipment, and the lot has sensitive habitats (i.e., coast prickly pear scrub, California walnut groves, and California walnut groves [disturbed]), jurisdictional features, or Threatened and Endangered and CRPR 1B or 2B plant locations within 200 feet of the project limits, the limits shall be marked prior to the initiation of project activities. While not required, it is recommended that this protection also be implemented if other native vegetation types (i.e., coastal sage scrub and coast live oak woodland) or CRPR 3 or 4 plant locations are present within 200 feet of project limits. Sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations, as well as other native vegetation types (i.e., Environmentally Sensitive Areas), outside the limits shall be avoided during project activities. No equipment, spoils piles, materials storage, or other disturbance shall occur within sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional features, special status plant locations or other native vegetation types (i.e., Environmentally Sensitive Areas).

4.4.2 Mitigation Measure 2: Protected Trees

Removal of mature significant trees protected by the City of San Dimas Municipal Code shall be avoided to the extent practicable. Mature significant trees may include native or non-native species in developed or undeveloped areas, if they meet the size requirement for a mature significant tree under the City’s code. Prior to removal of mature significant trees, homeowners shall follow the procedures for tree removal described in San Dimas Municipal Code 18.162 (see https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/acwm/216023_SanDimasMC.pdf, Chapter 18.162: Tree Preservation). This Code requires that a tree inventory be prepared by a Certified Arborist to map trees on the property. If determined necessary through the City’s review process, conditions for removal of a mature significant tree may include tree replacement at a 2:1 ratio with a minimum 15-gallon box tree(s), or other replacement of equivalent value and size, within the subject property. No grading or building permits shall be issued and no mature significant trees shall be removed until approved as described in San Dimas Municipal Code 18.162. San Dimas Municipal Code 18.162 also requires protection of existing mature significant trees during project activities and prohibits topping and/or excessive pruning of a mature significant tree that would result in significant damage to the tree to the point that it may limit future growth, as determined by a Certified Arborist.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the Home Owner's Association (HOA) could retain a Certified Arborist to prepare a Native Tree Inventory for the entire BSA. Following the preparation of the Native Tree Inventory, a map overlay could be made showing native trees to be avoided in order to avoid the need for tree permitting. The preparation of a single Native Tree Inventory throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual tree surveys by lot.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measure 3: Jurisdictional Permitting

If the project activities would occur within 200 feet of a potential drainage, including potential jurisdictional features shown on Figure 7, or other topographic features that may comprise a bed, bank, or channel, a formal Jurisdictional Delineation shall be prepared by a qualified Regulatory Specialist. The project shall follow avoidance and protective measures described under MM 1.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the HOA could retain a Regulatory Specialist to prepare a Jurisdictional Delineation for the entire BSA. This would identify jurisdictional features and associated regulatory authority for each lot. Following the preparation of the Jurisdictional Delineation, a map overlay could be made showing jurisdictional features to be avoided in order to avoid the need for further regulatory permitting. The preparation of a single Jurisdictional Delineation throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual Jurisdictional Delineations by lot. However, the Jurisdictional Delineation may need to be periodically updated if regulatory requirements change over time.

If project activities would impact features under the jurisdiction of the USACE (if applicable), CDFW, and/or RWQCB, the homeowner shall obtain all necessary permits for impacts to jurisdictional areas. Potential mitigation options shall include payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank; long-term preservation of existing jurisdictional habitat at an on-site or off-site location; or another strategy as approved by the USACE, CDFW, and/or RWQCB. Jurisdictional areas shall be replaced at a minimum 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise determined by the resource agencies during permitting. The appropriate jurisdictional permits must be obtained and mitigation must be secured (i.e., in-lieu mitigation fee paid or demonstration of long-term preservation has been obtained) prior to issuance of a grading or building permit.

4.4.4 Mitigation Measure 4: Nesting Birds/Raptors

To the extent possible, vegetation clearing shall be conducted during the non-breeding season (i.e., September 16 to January 31) in order to minimize impacts on nesting birds. If vegetation clearing would be initiated during the breeding season for nesting birds/raptors (i.e., February 1–September 15), the construction activity shall be conducted in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the *California Fish and Game Code*.

In order to avoid direct impacts on active nests, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist (one with experience conducting nesting bird surveys) for nesting birds and/or raptors within three days prior to vegetation clearing or initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey area shall include a buffer of 100 feet around the work area for nesting birds and a buffer of 500 feet around the work area for nesting raptors and coastal California gnatcatcher (if there is coastal sage scrub). If the Biologist does not find any active nests within or immediately adjacent to the impact area, the vegetation clearing/construction activities shall be allowed to proceed.

If the Biologist finds an active nest within or immediately adjacent to the construction area and determines that the nest may be impacted, or breeding activities substantially disrupted, the Biologist shall determine an appropriate protective buffer zone around the nest depending on the

sensitivity of the species and the nature of the construction activity. The protective buffer shall be 25–100 feet for nesting birds and 200–500 feet for special status bird species or nesting raptors. The active nest shall be protected until nesting activity has ended as determined by a qualified Biologist (i.e., nestlings have fledged or the nest has failed). Encroachment into the protective buffer around a known nest shall only be allowed if the Biologist determines that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants.

4.4.5 Mitigation Measure 5: Special Status Plant Species

Prior to removal of vegetation (including coastal sage scrub, native woodland, non-native woodland, or non-native herbaceous vegetation types) for projects requiring a City permit, the homeowner shall retain a qualified Botanist to conducted focused surveys for special status plant species within the proposed impact area. The survey shall be performed during the target species' peak blooming period in accordance with the most current protocols approved by CDFW and CNPS. Because blooming periods overlap, generally one early spring (i.e., March/April) and one late spring/early summer (May/June) survey can be conducted to cover all target species. The peak blooming time varies based on the rainfall of the year.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the HOA could retain a qualified Biologist to conduct a special status plant survey for the entire BSA during a year of adequate rainfall. This would identify special status plant locations for each lot. Following the survey, a map overlay could be made showing special status plant locations to be avoided in order to avoid the need for further mitigation. The preparation of a single special status plant survey throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual special status plant surveys by lot.

If no special status plant species are located within 200 feet of project activities, no further measures would be required.

If there is a special status plant location present, but it would not be impacted, avoidance and protective measures described under MM 1 shall be followed.

If a special status plant location is observed within the project impact area, the qualified Biologist conducting the survey shall evaluate the significance with respect to the number of individuals that would be impacted and the status of the species.

- If Nevin's barberry or thread-leaved brodiaea are observed in the impact area and cannot be avoided, any impact on these species shall be considered significant. Prior to impacting individuals of either species, approval shall be required from both the USFWS and CDFW. One of the following mitigation options shall be required: (1) payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank with credits for the subject species; or (2) preparation of a Special Status Plant Translocation Plan. If translocation is selected, a qualified Restoration Biologist shall be retained to prepare a Special Status Plant Species Translocation Plan for approval by the USFWS and CDFW. The Special Status Plant Translocation Plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plant, (2) mitigation site selection criteria, (3) methods for seed/bulb/corm or individual collection; (4) site preparation and planting implementation, (5) implementation schedule, (6) maintenance plan/guidelines, (7) monitoring plan, and (8) long-term preservation. If seeds/bulbs/corms or individuals will be collected as part of the mitigation strategy, a qualified Restoration Biologist/Seed Collector shall collect seed/bulbs/corms or individuals for translocation and shall store them in appropriate conditions to maintain the viability of the seed.

- If plants with a CRPR of 1B or 2B are observed in the impact area and cannot be avoided, the determination of significance will be based on the size of the impacted population relative to the regional population size. The regional population size will be determined based on the current total population sizes (excluding occurrences considered extirpated) of CNDDB and CCH records from the USGS Baldwin Park, San Dimas, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, Prado Dam, Azusa, Glendora, and Mt. Baldy 7.5-minute quadrangles. If the impacted population of CRPR 1B or 2B species represents less than five percent of the regional population, the impact will be considered less than significant and no mitigation will be required. If the impacted population of CRPR 1B or 2B species represents five percent or more of the regional population, compensatory mitigation shall be required. One of the following mitigation options shall be required: (1) payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank with credits for the subject species; (2) collection of seeds/bulbs/corms or individuals by a qualified Seed Collector and donation to the California Botanic Garden for their use; or (3) preparation of a Special Status Plant Translocation Plan. If translocation is selected, a qualified Restoration Biologist shall be retained to prepare a Special Status Plant Species Translocation Plan for approval by the City. The Special Status Plant Translocation Plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plant, (2) mitigation site selection criteria, (3) methods for seed/bulb/corm or individual collection; (4) site preparation and planting implementation, (5) implementation schedule, (6) maintenance plan/guidelines, (7) monitoring plan, and (8) long-term preservation. If seeds/bulbs/corms or individuals will be collected as part of the mitigation strategy, a qualified Restoration Biologist/Seed Collector shall collect seed/bulbs/corms or individuals for translocation and shall store them in appropriate conditions to maintain the viability of the seed.
- If plants with a CRPR of 3 or 4 are observed in the impact area and cannot be avoided, the impact shall be considered less than significant and no further measures shall be required. However, it should be noted that any Southern California black walnut (CRPR 4.2) meeting the definition of a mature significant tree shall be subject to the requirements of MM 2.

4.4.6 Mitigation Measure 6: Crotch Bumble Bee

If CDFW determines that listing of the Crotch bumble bee is not warranted prior to or during implementation of the project activities, this measure shall not be required.

Until CDFW makes a determination, or if CDFW determines that listing of the Crotch bumble bee is warranted, the following measure shall be required.

Prior to vegetation clearing or grading, homeowners requiring grading permits shall retain a qualified Biologist to conduct pre-construction focused surveys for Crotch bumble bee within 100 feet of Project impact areas. The survey shall be performed during the appropriate window for this species (i.e., March to July). Three visual surveys will be conducted by a qualified Biologist. Surveys shall be conducted at least two hours after sunrise and three hours before sunset during suitable weather conditions. Sunny days with temperatures greater than 60 degrees Fahrenheit and wind speeds less than 8 mph are optimal, but partially cloudy days or overcast conditions are permissible if a person's shadow is visible. Surveys shall not be conducted during wet, foggy, or rainy conditions. Meandering transects shall be walked slowly within the Project survey area to obtain a 100% survey cover. Transect spacing will depend on the habitat. The Biologist will search for Crotch's bumble bee activity and the presence of ground nests. Cavities such as mammal burrows shall be inspected with binoculars for evidence of bumble bee use. If multiple exiting/entering bumble bees are observed at a cavity, further observation shall occur until nesting is confirmed (e.g. multiple individuals entering the cavity).

If no Crotch bumble bee are observed, no further action will be required within the year that the focused survey is conducted. Because Crotch bumble bee moves ground nests annually, the pre-construction focused survey shall be repeated if construction does not begin before the spring (i.e., March 1) following the previous focused survey.

If Crotch bumble bee is present, the Project Applicant shall consult with CDFW to determine if a permit (2081) will be needed. If a ground nest is observed, it shall be protected in place until it is no longer active as determined by a Biologist. An initial protective buffer of at least 100 feet shall be established around the active ground nest until CDFW can be consulted. A qualified Biologist shall determine the protective buffer distance needed depending on the location with respect to construction activities and the type of construction activities occurring; CDFW shall approve the protective buffer distance needed.

A Letter Report shall be prepared to document the results of the pre-construction surveys and shall be provided to CDFW within 30 days of completion of the survey.

4.4.7 Mitigation Measure 7: Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Prior to vegetation clearing or construction, homeowners with projects that would impact coastal sage scrub shall retain a qualified Biologist with the appropriate permit to conduct focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher within 500 feet of Project impact areas. The survey shall be performed in accordance with the most current protocols approved by the USFWS.

To assist homeowners in the BSA, the HOA could retain a qualified Biologist to conduct a focused coastal California gnatcatcher survey for the entire BSA. Following the survey, a map overlay could be made showing occupied habitat to be avoided in order to avoid the need for further mitigation. Conducting a focused coastal California gnatcatcher survey throughout the BSA would provide an efficiency of scale that would be more cost-effective than the preparation of individual surveys by lot.

If coastal California gnatcatchers are not observed within 500 feet of the project impact area, no further measures would be needed.

If coastal California gnatcatchers are observed within 500 feet of the project impact area, then impacts on coastal sage scrub should be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable. If avoidance of coastal sage scrub is not feasible, then consultation with the USFWS (Section 7 or Section 10) shall be required to determine the appropriate mitigation required prior to removal of coastal sage scrub. Potential mitigation options shall include payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee to an approved mitigation bank; long-term preservation of existing coastal sage scrub habitat occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher at an on-site or off-site location; or another strategy as approved by the USFWS. Coastal sage scrub shall be replaced at a minimum 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise determined by the USFWS. The USFWS approval (under Section 7 or 10 of the FESA) must be obtained and mitigation must be secured (i.e., in-lieu mitigation fee paid or demonstration of long-term preservation has been obtained) prior to issuance of a grading permit.

4.4.8 Mitigation Measure 8 Burrowing Owl

Per the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), the homeowner shall retain a qualified Biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for the burrowing owl no less than 14 days prior to any ground disturbance by the Project and no greater than 30 days prior to ground disturbance in each Project area (year-round). The pre-construction survey shall include the area of proposed disturbance plus a 500-foot buffer (if access is available).

If an active burrow is observed outside the breeding season (i.e., September 1 to January 31) and it cannot be avoided, the burrowing owl shall be passively excluded from the burrow following methods described in CDFW guidelines. One-way doors shall be used to exclude owls from the burrows; doors shall be left in place for at least 48 hours. Once the burrow is determined to be unoccupied, the burrow shall be closed by a qualified Biologist who shall excavate the burrow using hand tools.

If an active burrow is observed outside the breeding season (i.e., September 1 to January 31) and it can be avoided, the Biologist shall determine an appropriate protective buffer for the burrow. The designated protective buffer will be clearly marked in the field and mapped as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on construction plans.

If an active burrow is observed during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), the active burrow shall be protected until nesting activity has ended (i.e., all young have fledged from the burrow). The Biologist shall determine the appropriate protective buffer for the burrow (minimum 300 to 500 feet) based on the sensitivity of the individuals and the type of construction activities. The designated protective buffer will be clearly marked in the field and mapped as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on construction plans.

Upon completion of the pre-construction burrowing owl survey, a Letter Report shall be prepared and submitted to CDFW documenting the results of the survey within two weeks of completion of the survey effort. If an active burrow is observed, the Letter Report shall include a description of the protective buffer that has been designated.

4.4.9 Mitigation Measure 9: Roosting Bats

The bats with potential to roost in the BSA (i.e., western red bat and western mastiff bat) roost in trees. If native or non-native trees are proposed for removal, then either tree removal shall be conducted between September and November (to avoid the bat maternity and the bat hibernation season), or the tree removal will occur under the supervision of a qualified Biologist and will utilize phased tree trimming. First, branches are removed from the trees; lowered to the ground as gently as possible; and left overnight on the ground to allow bats to escape. After they have been left overnight for at least one night, the branches can be chipped and/or removed from the site. The day after branches are cut from the tree, the tree trunk can be cut; lowered to the ground as gently as possible; and left overnight on the ground to allow bats to escape. After the trunk has been left overnight for at least one night, the trunk can be cut into pieces, chipped, and/or removed from the site.

4.4.10 Mitigation Measure 10: Water Quality

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be used during construction activities:

- Erosion control measures shall be used to minimize erosion (e.g., temporary installation of silt fences, straw wattles, fiber rolls, gravel bags, etc.).
- Wattles used for erosion control shall be biodegradable and certified as weed-free.
- Spoils shall be stockpiled in disturbed areas lacking native vegetation.
- Construction vehicles shall be washed prior to delivery to the site to prevent weed seeds from entering the construction area. Track-clean or other methods of vehicle cleaning shall be used by the construction contractor to prevent weed seeds from entering/exiting the site on vehicles.

- Fueling and equipment maintenance shall occur on existing streets or other developed areas. No equipment maintenance shall occur within or adjacent to drainages or native vegetation. Contractor equipment shall be checked for leaks prior to operation and repaired as necessary.
- Any spilled hazardous materials shall be immediately cleaned and hazardous materials properly disposed of.
- All trash and debris shall be picked up and removed from the site at the end of each workday.
- All work shall be conducted during daylight hours only.

Trenches and excavations shall be covered at the end of each work day or a wood plank shall be placed from the bottom of the trench to the ground level to allow wildlife to escape from the trench/excavation.

4.4.11 Mitigation Measure 11: Invasive Species

Landscaping designs shall be submitted to the City for review to ensure that no invasive, exotic plant species are used in proposed landscaping (i.e., those listed on the California Invasive Plant Council's Invasive Plant Inventory with a Risk Rating of "High" [Cal-IPC 2023]). The review may be conducted by City staff or a qualified Biologist. If a qualified Biologist conducts the review, suitable substitutes should be suggested for any plants not allowed.

4.4.12 Mitigation Measure 12: Night Lighting

Lighting plans shall be submitted to the City for review to ensure that night lighting is focused within the usable backyard space and does not shine into adjacent habitat areas to the extent practicable. Exterior lighting adjacent to natural open space shall be diffused, shielded, and low intensity and located so that direct rays are confined to the developed areas.

4.4.13 Mitigation Measure 13: Bird Strikes

If landscaping or improvements includes installation of glass walls in outdoor areas within 200 feet of coastal sage scrub or native woodlands, landscaping plans shall demonstrates that window/glass used are designed to minimize bird strikes. This may include measures such as angling of windows/glass downward so that the windows reflect the ground instead of the surrounding habitat or sky or the use of bird-safe glass that exhibits the "2×4 Rule", as defined by the American Bird Conservancy. The 2 X 4 Rule describes the distance between elements making up a pattern applied to windows for the purpose of preventing bird strikes. To be effective, the pattern must uniformly cover the entire window and consist of elements of any shape (e.g., lines, dots, other geometric figures) separated by no more than 2 inches if oriented in horizontal rows, or 4 inches if oriented in vertical columns (i.e., the 2 X 4 Rule). These patterns reduce bird-window collisions when applied to the outer surface of reflective panes. Greater spacing between pattern elements increases the risk of a strike and casualties. Bird-safe glass may include a uniformly dense dot, striped, or grid pattern created as ceramic frit on the external surface of the window or a uniformly dense dot, striped, or grid patterns of clear UV-reflecting and UV-absorbing film applied to the exterior of windows. Opaque glass can also be used. It should be noted that single decals (e.g., falcon silhouettes or large eye patterns) are ineffective and shall not be used unless the entire glass surface is uniformly covered with the objects or patterns (Klem 1990).

5.0 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of the recommended measures will mitigate biological impacts to a level that is considered less than significant.

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APPENDIX A

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTO 1: Areas 4a, 4g, and 4f from southwest of Area 3c. California buckwheat scrub, walnut woodland, and coast live oak woodland visible midground; water tank to the west (8/5/2022).



PHOTO 2: Areas 3b and 3c from southwest. Ribbon drain from water tank visible in middle foreground. Also shown: walnut woodland, upland mustards/star thistle fields, California buckwheat scrub, and developed areas (8/5/2022).



PHOTO 3: Area 1c, coast prickly pear scrub (7/1/2022).



PHOTO 4: Area 5f; coastal cactus scrub with buckwheat in foreground, and coast live oak woodland in left background. View is southwest (8/4/2022).

APPENDIX B

PLANT AND WILDLIFE COMPENDIA

PLANT SPECIES DETECTED DURING THE SURVEY

Species		Ultrasystems	Psomas
Scientific Name	**Common Name**		
GYMNOSPERMS			
PINACEAE – PINE FAMILY			
*Pinus sp.**	pine	x	x
EUDICOTS			
ADOXACEAE – MUSKROOT FAMILY			
Sambucus mexicana	blue elderberry	x	x
AMARANTHACEAE – AMARANTH FAMILY			
*Amaranthus albus**	tumbleweed	x	
ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC FAMILY			
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac		
*Schinus molle**	pepper tree	x	x
Toxicodendron diversilobum	western poison oak	x	x
APOCYNACEAE – DOGBANE FAMILY			
Funastrum cynanchoides var. hartwegii	climbing milkweed	x	x
ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY			
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	x	x
Baccharis pilularis ssp. consanguinea	coyote brush	x	
Baccharis salicifolia ssp. salicifolia	mule fat	x	
*Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle	x	x
*Centaurea melitensis**	tocalote	x	x
Cirsium occidentale	cobwebby thistle	x	
Erigeron canadensis	horseweed	x	
Gutierrezia microcephala	sticky snakeweed	x	
*Lactuca serriola**	prickly lettuce		x
Malacothrix saxatilis	rocky malacothrix	x	x
Pseudognaphalium biolettii	Bioletti's cudweed	x	
*Silybum marianum**	milk thistle	x	
*Sonchus oleraceus**	common sow thistle		x
BIGNONIACEAE – BIGNONIA FAMILY			
*Jacaranda mimosifolia**	blue jacaranda		x

PLANT SPECIES DETECTED DURING THE SURVEY

Species		Ultrasystems	Psomas
Scientific Name	**Common Name**		
BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY			
Cryptantha sp.	cryptantha	x	
Phacelia sp.	phacelia		x
BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY			
*Brassica nigra**	black mustard	x	x
*Hirschfeldia incana**	grayish shortpod mustard	x	x
CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY			
*Opuntia ficus-indica**	mission prickly-pear	x	
Opuntia littoralis	coast prickly-pear	x	x
CAPRIFOLIACEAE – HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY			
*Lonicera japonica**	Japanese honeysuckle	x	x
CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY			
*Atriplex semibaccata**	Australian saltbush	x	
*Chenopodium album**	lamb's quarters	x	
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle	x	
CONVOLVULACEAE – MORNING–GLORY FAMILY			
Calystegia macrostegia	large-bracted morning-glory		x
Cuscuta sp.	dodder	x	x
CUCURBITACEAE – GOURD FAMILY			
Cucurbita foetidissima	buffalo gourd	x	
Marah macrocarpa	chilicothe	x	x
EUPHORBIACEAE – SPURGE FAMILY			
Euphorbia albomarginata	rattlesnake sandmat	x	
*Ricinus communis**	common castor bean	x	x
FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY			
Acmispon glaber	deerweed		x
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine	x	x
FAGACEAE – OAK FAMILY			
Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia	coast live oak	x	x
JUGLANDACEAE – WALNUT FAMILY			
Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	x	x

PLANT SPECIES DETECTED DURING THE SURVEY

Species		Ultrasystems	Psomas
Scientific Name	**Common Name**		
LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY			
*Marrubium vulgare**	common horehound	x	x
Salvia mellifera	black sage	x	x
Trichostema lanceolatum	vinegar weed	x	
MYRTACEAE – MYRTLE FAMILY			
*Eucalyptus spp.**	gum tree	x	x
NYCTAGINACEAE – FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY			
Bougainvillea sp.	bougainvillea		x
OLEACEAE – OLIVE FAMILY			
*Olea europaea**	European olive		x
PLANTAGINACEAE – PLANTAIN FAMILY			
Penstemon heterophyllus	bunch leaf beardtongue	x	
POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY			
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	x	x
*Polygonum aviculare**	knotweed	x	
RHAMNACEAE – BUCKTHORN FAMILY			
Rhamnus ilicifolia	hollyleaf redberry	x	
ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY			
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	x	x
*Rosa sp.**	cultivated rose		x
SALICACEAE – WILLOW FAMILY			
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	x	
SIMAROUBACEAE – SIMAROUBA FAMILY			
*Ailanthus altissima**	tree of heaven	x	
SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY			
*Cestrum nocturnum**	night cestrum		x
Datura wrightii	Wright's jimsonweed	x	x
*Nicotiana glauca**	tree tobacco	x	
TAMARICACEAE – TAMARISK FAMILY			
*Tamarix ramosissima**	saltcedar	x	

PLANT SPECIES DETECTED DURING THE SURVEY

Species		Ultrasystems	Psomas
Scientific Name	**Common Name**		
MONOCOTS			
AGAVACEAE – AGAVE FAMILY			
Hesperoyucca whipplei	Whipple's chaparral yucca	x	
POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY			
*Avena sp.**	oat		x
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut grass	x	x
*Bromus rubens**	red brome	x	x
*Hordeum vulgare**	barley		x
Stipa coronata	crested needle grass	x	
* Non-native species			

WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED DURING THE SURVEY

Species		Ultrasystems	Psomas
Scientific Name	**Common Name**		
MILKWEED BUTTERFLIES			
NYMPHALIDAE – BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLY FAMILY			
	monarch butterfly	x	
LIZARDS			
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE – SPINY LIZARD FAMILY			
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard	x	x
Uta stansburiana	common side-blotched lizard	x	
BIRDS			
ODONTOPHORIDAE – NEW WORLD QUAIL FAMILY			
Callipepla californica	California quail		x
COLUMBIDAE – PIGEON AND DOVE FAMILY			
*Streptopelia decaocto**	Eurasian collared-dove	x	
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove		x
TROCHILIDAE – HUMMINGBIRD FAMILY			
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	x	x
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird		x
ACCIPITRIDAE – HAWK FAMILY			
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	x	
Buteo lineatus	red-shouldered hawk	x	
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk	x	x
PHASIANIDAE - PARTRIDGE AND TURKEY FAMILY			
*Gallus domesticus**	domestic rooster	x	
PICIDAE – WOODPECKER FAMILY			
Melanerpes formicivorus	acorn woodpecker	x	x
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's woodpecker	x	x
TYRANNIDAE – TYRANT FLYCATCHER FAMILY			
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe		x
Myiarchus cinerascens	ash-throated flycatcher		x
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird	x	x

WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED DURING THE SURVEY

Species		Ultrasystems	Psomas
Scientific Name	**Common Name**		
Tyrannus verticalis	western kingbird	x	
CORVIDAE – JAY AND CROW FAMILY			
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub-jay	x	x
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	x	x
Corvus corax	common raven		x
HIRUNDINIDAE – SWALLOW FAMILY			
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	cliff swallow	x	
PARIDAE – TITMOUSE FAMILY			
Baeolophus inornatus	oak titmouse		x
AEGITHALIDAE – BUSHTIT FAMILY			
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit	x	x
TROGLODYTIDAE – WREN FAMILY			
Troglodytes aedon	house wren	x	
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	x	x
SYLVIIDAE – SILVIID WARBLERS FAMILY			
Chamaea fasciata	wrentit		x
MIMIDAE – MOCKINGBIRD AND THRASHER FAMILY			
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird	x	x
STURNIDAE – STARLING FAMILY			
*Sturnus vulgaris**	European starling*		x
BOMBYCILLIDAE – WAXWING FAMILY			
Bombycilla cedrorum	cedar waxwing		x
PTILOGONATIDAE – SILKY-FLYCATCHER FAMILY			
Phainopepla nitens	phainopepla		x
PASSERIDAE – OLD WORLD SPARROW FAMILY			
*Passer domesticus**	house sparrow*	x	
FRINGILLIDAE – FINCH FAMILY			
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	x	x
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch	x	x
Spinus tristis	American goldfinch	x	

WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED DURING THE SURVEY

Species		Ultrasystems	Psomas
Scientific Name	**Common Name**		
PASSERELLIDAE – NEW WORLD SPARROW FAMILY			
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	x	x
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee	x	
ICTERIDAE – BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES			
Molothrus ater	brown-headed cowbird		x
MAMMALS			
SCIURIDAE – SQUIRREL FAMILY			
*Sciurus niger**	eastern fox squirrel	x	
Sciurus griseus	western gray squirrel	x	
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel	x	x
GEOMYIDAE – POCKET GOPHER FAMILY			
Thomomys bottae	Botta's pocket gopher	x	
CRICETIDAE – NEW WORLD RATS AND MICE FAMILY			
Neotoma macrotis	big-eared woodrat	x	
LEPORIDAE – HARE AND RABBIT FAMILY			
Sylvilagus audubonii	desert cottontail	x	x
CANIDAE – CANID FAMILY			
Canis latrans	coyote	x	
*Canis lupus familiaris**	domestic dog	x	X
* Non-native species			

APPENDIX C

PROJECT IMPACTS BY PARCEL

TABLE C-1
VEGETATION ACREAGE WITHIN THE 35% LOT COVERAGE

Parcel	California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed	California Buckwheat Scrub	California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	California Walnut Groves	California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	Developed/ Ornamental	Pepper Tree Groves	Eucalyptus Groves	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)	Total
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.799	—	—	—	—	**0.799**
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.788	**0.788**
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.117	—	0.367	—	—	—	0.056	**0.540**
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.030	—	0.328	—	—	—	0.132	**0.490**
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.297	—	—	—	0.176	**0.473**
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.277	—	—	—	0.395	**0.672**
7	—	—	—	—	—	0.081	—	—	—	0.474	—	—	—	0.092	**0.647**
8	—	—	—	—	—	0.130	0.313	—	—	0.298	—	—	0.004	—	**0.745**
9	—	—	—	—	—	0.035	0.019	—	—	1.129	—	0.076	0.120	—	**1.379**
10	0.040	—	—	—	—	0.034	—	—	—	0.053	—	0.266	0.599	—	**0.992**
11	—	0.711	0.074	—	0.981	0.804	0.030	—	0.003	1.084	—	—	0.010	—	**3.697**
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.001	—	—	0.691	—	—	—	—	**0.692**
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.314	—	—	—	0.015	**0.329**
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.358	—	—	—	—	**1.358**
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.032	—	—	0.342	—	—	0.207	—	**0.581**
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.081	—	—	0.501	—	—	0.248	0.181	**1.011**
17	—	—	—	—	—	0.050	—	0.012	—	0.481	—	—	—	—	**0.543**
18	—	—	—	—	—	0.121	—	0.019	—	0.244	—	—	—	—	**0.384**
19	—	—	—	—	—	0.306	—	—	—	0.000*	—	—	—	0.043	**0.349**
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.244	—	—	—	—	**0.244**
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.324	—	—	—	—	**0.324**
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.370	—	—	—	—	**0.370**
23	—	—	—	—	—	0.224	—	—	—	0.273	—	—	—	—	**0.497**
24	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	0.627	—	—	0.391	—	—	—	0.028	**1.050**
25	—	—	—	—	—	0.441	0.257	—	—	0.189	—	0.214	—	0.048	**1.149**
26	—	—	—	—	—	0.055	—	—	—	0.528	—	—	—	0.437	**1.020**
27	—	—	—	—	—	0.285	—	—	—	0.303	—	—	—	—	**0.588**
28	—	—	—	—	—	0.178	—	—	—	0.664	—	—	—	—	**0.842**
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.592	—	—	—	0.250	**0.842**
30	—	0.101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.265	**0.366**
31	—	0.103	—	—	—	0.191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.301	**0.595**
32	—	—	—	—	—	0.303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.289	**0.592**
33	—	—	—	—	—	0.134	—	—	—	0.024	—	—	—	0.420	**0.578**
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.511	—	—	—	—	**0.511**
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.437	—	—	—	—	**0.437**
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.493	—	—	—	—	**0.493**
Open Space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
Total	**0.040**	**0.919**	**0.074**	**0.000**	**0.981**	**3.372**	**1.360**	**0.178**	**0.003**	**14.380**	**0.000**	**0.556**	**1.188**	**3.916**	**26.967**

TABLE C-2
VEGETATION ACREAGE WITHIN THE CONCEPTUAL GRADING AREA – 20 FEET BEYOND THE 35% LOT COVERAGE AREA

Parcel	California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed	California Buckwheat Scrub	California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	California Walnut Groves	California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	Developed/ Ornamental	Pepper Tree Groves	Eucalyptus Groves	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)	Total
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.068	—	—	—	—	**0.068**
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.088	**0.088**
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.012	—	—	—	—	—	0.021	**0.033**
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	0.065	**0.069**
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.065	**0.065**
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.049	**0.049**
7	—	—	—	—	—	0.022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.037	**0.059**
8	—	—	—	—	—	0.013	0.015	—	—	—	—	—	0.004	—	**0.032**
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.032	—	—	0.056	—	**0.088**
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.039	—	**0.039**
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.014	—	—	0.055	—	—	—	—	**0.069**
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.005	—	—	—	0.053	**0.058**
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.129	—	—	—	—	**0.129**
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.024	0.032	**0.056**
17	—	—	—	—	—	0.044	—	0.005	—	0.024	—	—	—	—	**0.073**
18	—	—	—	—	—	0.036	—	0.026	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.062**
19	—	—	—	—	—	0.061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.061**
20	—	—	—	—	—	0.002	—	—	—	0.057	—	—	—	—	**0.059**
21	—	—	—	—	—	0.004	—	—	—	0.067	—	—	—	—	**0.071**
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.054	—	—	—	—	**0.054**
23	—	—	—	—	—	0.068	—	—	—	0.000*	—	—	—	—	**0.068**
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
25	—	—	—	—	—	0.020	0.050	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.008	**0.078**
26	—	—	—	—	—	0.005	—	—	—	0.023	—	—	—	0.066	**0.094**
27	—	—	—	—	—	0.091	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.091**
28	—	—	—	—	—	0.065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.065**
29	—	—	—	0.002	—	—	—	—	—	0.023	—	—	—	0.045	**0.070**
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.084	**0.084**
31	—	—	—	—	—	0.029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.029**
32	—	—	—	—	—	0.008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.008**
33	—	—	—	—	—	0.011	—	—	—	0.000*	—	—	—	0.042	**0.053**
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.050	—	—	—	—	**0.050**
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.063	—	—	—	—	**0.063**
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.083	—	—	—	—	**0.083**
Open Space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
Total	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.002**	**0.000**	**0.479**	**0.079**	**0.047**	**0.000**	**0.733**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.123**	**0.655**	**2.118**

TABLE C-3
VEGETATION ACREAGE WITHIN THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT

Parcel	California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed	California Buckwheat Scrub	California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	California Walnut Groves	California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	Developed/ Ornamental	Pepper Tree Groves	Eucalyptus Groves	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)	Total
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.579	—	—	—	0.004	**0.583**
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.309	0.030	0.252	—	—	—	0.333	**0.924**
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.200	0.106	—	—	—	—	0.432	**0.738**
4	—	0.107	—	—	—	0.005	—	0.030	—	0.010	—	—	—	0.411	**0.563**
5	—	0.165	—	—	—	0.008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.354	**0.527**
6	—	—	0.340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.621	**0.961**
7	—	—	0.332	—	—	0.135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.237	**0.704**
8	—	—	0.060	—	—	0.867	0.000*	—	—	0.008	—	—	0.211	—	**1.146**
9	—	—	0.101	—	—	0.175	0.582	—	—	—	—	0.030	1.349	—	**2.237**
10	—	—	0.173	—	—	0.394	0.061	—	—	0.001	—	0.115	1.029	—	**1.773**
11	—	0.316	0.847	—	1.890	7.237	1.393	—	3.383	0.007	0.657	—	0.492	—	**16.222**
12	—	—	—	—	—	0.297	0.812	—	—	0.000*	—	—	—	—	**1.109**
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.052	—	—	—	—	—	0.000*	—	**0.052**
14	—	—	—	—	—	0.047	0.484	—	—	—	—	—	0.561	—	**1.092**
15	—	—	—	—	—	0.067	0.854	—	—	—	—	—	0.544	—	**1.465**
16	—	—	—	—	—	0.000*	0.496	—	—	—	—	—	1.197	—	**1.693**
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.160	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.456	**2.616**
25	—	—	—	—	—	1.048	0.913	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.176	**2.137**
26	—	—	—	—	—	0.944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.397	**1.341**
27	—	—	—	—	—	0.440	—	—	—	0.000*	—	—	—	—	**0.440**
28	—	—	—	—	—	0.677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.220	**0.897**
29	—	—	—	0.216	—	0.247	—	0.056	—	—	—	—	—	0.064	**0.583**
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
31	—	—	—	0.013	—	0.945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.958**
32	—	—	—	—	—	1.027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.027**
33	—	—	—	—	—	0.715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.028	**0.743**
34	—	—	—	—	—	0.472	—	0.047	—	0.020	—	—	—	0.018	**0.557**
35	—	—	—	—	—	0.160	—	0.171	—	0.073	—	—	—	—	**0.404**
36	—	—	—	—	—	0.018	—	0.006	—	0.579	—	—	—	—	**0.603**
Open Space	—	0.452	—	—	—	3.282	2.802	—	—	0.997	—	—	1.748	2.332	**11.613**
Total	**0.000**	**1.040**	**1.853**	**0.229**	**1.890**	**19.207**	**10.609**	**0.819**	**3.519**	**2.526**	**0.657**	**0.145**	**7.131**	**6.083**	**55.708**

TABLE C-4
VEGETATION ACREAGE WITHIN THE REMAINDER OF THE PARCEL

Parcel	California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed	California Buckwheat Scrub	California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	California Walnut Groves	California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	Developed/ Ornamental	Pepper Tree Groves	Eucalyptus Groves	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)	Total
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.821	—	—	—	0.005	**0.826**
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.106	—	—	—	—	—	0.359	**0.465**
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
10	0.049	—	—	—	—	0.006	—	—	—	0.019	—	0.018	0.130	—	**0.222**
11	—	0.020	—	—	0.609	0.342	0.021	—	0.326	0.160	—	—	—	—	**1.478**
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.073	—	—	0.137	—	—	—	—	**0.210**
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.079	—	—	0.098	—	—	0.070	0.260	**0.507**
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.207	—	—	0.397	—	—	0.417	—	**1.021**
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.024	—	—	0.095	—	—	0.025	—	**0.144**
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.013	—	—	0.107	—	—	0.095	0.137	**0.352**
17	—	—	—	—	—	0.616	—	0.169	—	0.144	—	—	—	0.006	**0.935**
18	—	—	—	—	—	0.213	—	0.379	—	0.065	—	—	—	0.004	**0.661**
19	—	—	—	—	—	0.539	—	—	—	0.009	—	—	—	0.037	**0.585**
20	—	—	—	—	—	0.224	—	—	—	0.170	—	—	—	—	**0.394**
21	—	—	—	—	—	0.317	—	—	—	0.217	—	—	—	—	**0.534**
22	—	—	—	—	—	0.259	—	0.102	—	0.267	—	—	—	0.001	**0.629**
23	—	0.004	—	—	—	0.410	—	0.001	—	0.115	—	—	—	0.347	**0.877**
24	—	0.017	—	—	—	—	0.039	—	—	0.071	—	—	—	0.039	**0.166**
25	—	—	—	—	—	0.063	0.025	—	—	0.037	—	0.078	—	0.046	**0.249**
26	—	—	—	—	—	0.130	—	—	—	0.123	—	—	—	0.199	**0.452**
27	—	—	—	—	—	0.433	—	—	—	0.114	—	—	—	—	**0.547**
28	—	—	—	0.020	—	0.447	—	—	—	0.149	—	—	—	—	**0.616**
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
Open Space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
Total	**0.049**	**0.041**	**0.000**	**0.020**	**0.609**	**3.999**	**0.481**	**0.757**	**0.326**	**3.315**	**0.000**	**0.096**	**0.737**	**1.440**	**11.870**

TABLE C-5
MAXIMUM POTENTIAL VEGETATION IMPACTS

Parcel	California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed	California Buckwheat Scrub	California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed)	California Sagebrush – California Buckwheat Scrub	California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub	California Walnut Groves	California Walnut Groves (Disturbed)	Coast Live Oak Woodland (Disturbed)	Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	Developed/ Ornamental	Pepper Tree Groves	Eucalyptus Groves	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields	Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (Mowed)	Total
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.688	—	—	—	0.005	**1.693**
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.106	—	—	—	—	—	1.235	**1.341**
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.129	—	0.367	—	—	—	0.077	**0.573**
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.034	—	0.328	—	—	—	0.197	**0.559**
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.297	—	—	—	0.241	**0.538**
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.277	—	—	—	0.444	**0.721**
7	—	—	—	—	—	0.103	—	—	—	0.474	—	—	—	0.129	**0.706**
8	—	—	—	—	—	0.143	0.328	—	—	0.298	—	—	0.008	—	**0.777**
9	—	—	—	—	—	0.035	0.019	—	—	1.161	—	0.076	0.176	—	**1.467**
10	0.089	—	—	—	—	0.040	—	—	—	0.072	—	0.284	0.768	—	**1.253**
11	—	0.731	0.074	—	1.590	1.146	0.051	—	0.329	1.244	—	—	0.010	—	**5.175**
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.088	—	—	0.883	—	—	—	—	**0.971**
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.079	—	—	0.417	—	—	0.070	0.328	**0.894**
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.207	—	—	1.884	—	—	0.417	—	**2.508**
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.056	—	—	0.437	—	—	0.232	—	**0.725**
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.094	—	—	0.608	—	—	0.367	0.350	**1.419**
17	—	—	—	—	—	0.710	—	0.186	—	0.649	—	—	—	0.006	**1.551**
18	—	—	—	—	—	0.370	—	0.424	—	0.309	—	—	—	0.004	**1.107**
19	—	—	—	—	—	0.906	—	—	—	0.009	—	—	—	0.008	**0.995**
20	—	—	—	—	—	0.226	—	—	—	0.471	—	—	—	—	**0.697**
21	—	—	—	—	—	0.321	—	—	—	0.608	—	—	—	—	**0.929**
22	—	—	—	—	—	0.259	—	0.102	—	0.691	—	—	—	0.001	**1.053**
23	—	0.004	—	—	—	0.702	—	0.001	—	0.388	—	—	—	0.347	**1.442**
24	—	0.021	—	—	—	—	0.666	—	—	0.462	—	—	—	0.067	**1.216**
25	—	—	—	—	—	0.524	0.332	—	—	0.226	—	0.292	—	0.102	**1.476**
26	—	—	—	—	—	0.190	—	—	—	0.674	—	—	—	0.702	**1.566**
27	—	—	—	—	—	0.809	—	—	—	0.417	—	—	—	—	**1.226**
28	—	—	—	0.020	—	0.690	—	—	—	0.813	—	—	—	—	**1.523**
29	—	—	—	0.002	—	—	—	—	—	0.615	—	—	—	0.295	**0.912**
30	—	0.101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.349	**0.450**
31	—	0.103	—	—	—	0.220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.301	**0.624**
32	—	—	—	—	—	0.311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.289	**0.600**
33	—	—	—	—	—	0.145	—	—	—	0.024	—	—	—	0.462	**0.631**
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.561	—	—	—	—	**0.561**
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.500	—	—	—	—	**0.500**
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.576	—	—	—	—	**0.576**
Open Space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.000**
Total	**0.089**	**0.960**	**0.074**	**0.022**	**1.590**	**7.850**	**1.920**	**0.982**	**0.329**	**18.428**	**0.000**	**0.652**	**2.048**	**6.011**	**40.955**

Note: The maximum potential vegetation impacts represents all areas within the parcel outside the conservation easement.

C-6
MITIAGTION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO EACH LOT NUMBER

Lot Number	Vegetation Types within Potential Impact Area[1]	Mitigation Measure 1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure 2: Protected Trees (Tree Survey)	Mitigation Measure 3: Jurisdictional Permitting (Survey-Jurisdictional Delineation)[2]	Mitigation Measure 4: Nesting Birds/ Raptors (Construction Timing/ Pre-construction Survey)	Mitigation Measure 5: Special Status Plant Species (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure 6: Crotch Bumble Bee (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure 7: Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Focused Survey)	Mitigation Measure 8 Burrowing Owl (Pre-construction)	Mitigation Measure 9: Roosting Bats (Construction Timing/BMPs)	Mitigation Measure 10: Water Quality (Construction BMPs)	Mitigation Measure 11: Invasive Species (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure 12: Night Lighting (Design/Plan Check)	Mitigation Measure 13: Bird Strikes (Design/Plan Check)
Lot 1	None			P							X	X	X	X
Lot 2	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 3	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 4	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 5	Ruderal	X		P	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Lot 6	Ruderal	X		P	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Lot 7	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 8	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 9	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 10	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 11	CSS/Cactus Scrub, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 12	Woodland	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 13	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 14	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 15	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 16	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 17	Woodland	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 18	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 19	Woodland	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 20	Woodland	X	X	P	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Lot 21	Woodland	X	X	P	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Lot 22	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 23	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 24	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 25	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 26	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 27	Woodland	X	X	P	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Lot 28	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Lot 29	CSS, Ruderal	X		P	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Lot 30	CSS, Ruderal	X		P	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Lot 31	CSS, Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 32	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 33	Woodland, Ruderal	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 34	None			P							X	X	X	X
Lot 35	Woodland	X	X	P	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lot 36	None			P							X	X	X	X
Open Space	None [all within Conservation Easement]													

[1] CSS: Coastal sage scrub vegetation types include California sagebrush scrub (disturbed), California buckwheat scrub, California buckwheat scrub (disturbed), California sagebrush – California buckwheat scrub, California sagebrush – black sage scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub.

[1] Woodland: Woodland vegetation types include California walnut groves, California walnut groves (disturbed), and coast live oak woodland (disturbed).

[1] Ruderal: Ruderal vegetation types include upland mustards or star-thistle fields and upland mustards or star-thistle fields (disturbed); these areas are dominated by non herbaceous species.

[2] X - This mitigation measure would be required for the parcel.

[2] P - A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted; therefore, it is unknown whether these parcels contain drainage features that were not identified by the National Wetlands Inventory (see Exhibit 10). If a proposed homeowner project would impact a drainage feature, a jurisdictional delineation may be required.

Color Code for Type of Mitigation
Design/Plan Check
Focused Surveys
Pre-construction Survey
Construction Timing/BMP