CARLSBAD
CLOVIS
IRVINE
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ROSEVILLE
SAN LUIS OBISPO

July 12, 2022

Ryan Liu
Golden Management Services, Inc.
4900 Santa Ana Avenue, Suite #2C
El Monte, California 91731

Subject: Biological Resources Assessment and Tree Inventory for the Philadelphia Street Industrial Center Project in the City of Chino Sphere of Influence (LSA Project No. GMS2201)

Dear Mr. Liu:

LSA conducted a general biological resources assessment and tree inventory for the Philadelphia Street Industrial Center Project (project). The approximately 4-acre project site (Assessor's Parcel Number 1013-521-04) is at the northwest corner of Philadelphia Street and East End Avenue in San Bernardino County, California, within the City of Chino (City) sphere of influence (Figure 1; all figures attached).

The biological resources assessment was conducted for the identification of potential jurisdictional waters and to address California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements regarding biological resources. The results of the assessment are summarized below.

- There are no features on the site subject to jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as wetland or non-wetland waters of the United States, or to jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as rivers, lakes, or streams.
- No endangered, rare, or threatened species, as defined in *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15380, are expected to inhabit the project site. The site is not within the designated critical habitat of any species.
- No substantial project impacts to other special-status species are anticipated. The site does not have habitat suitable for burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*).
- There are no sensitive natural communities on the project site.
- Trees on the site are subject to City Municipal Code Section 20.19.040(F), which codifies the City's tree protection ordinance.

METHODS

Literature Review

LSA conducted a literature review to determine the existence or potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species on or in the vicinity of the project site. Database records for the

Ontario, Guasti, Corona North, and *San Dimas, California,* United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles were searched using the CDFW's Natural Diversity Database application *Rarefind 5* (version 5.2.14).[1] Current and historic aerial photographs were reviewed using Google Earth[2] (www.google.com/earth) to determine previous vegetation communities on the project site. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) listed species and designated critical habitat information was used to determine the locations of any listed species sightings and critical habitat boundaries on and in the vicinity of the project site. Soil types were determined using the California Soil Resources Lab application *SoilWeb Earth*.[3]

Biological Resources Assessment

LSA biologists Stan Spencer and Heather Monteleone conducted a general biological resources assessment and arborist study on May 13, 2022, from 9:00 to 11:15 a.m. Weather conditions were mild, with clear skies, winds of less than 2 miles per hour, and temperature from 70 to 72 degrees. They made notes on general site conditions, vegetation, wildlife, potential jurisdictional waters, and suitability of habitat for various special-status species. The project area was surveyed on foot. Plant and animal species observed during the field survey were noted and are listed in Table A (all tables attached).

Arborist Study

Trees on the site were inventoried on May 13, 2022, from 9:00 to 11:15 a.m., by LSA arborist Stan Spencer (International Society of Arboriculture [ISA] Certified Arborist WE-9358A) with assistance from Heather Monteleone. All trees considered Mature Trees under the City's tree protection ordinance were inventoried and assigned a number. Mature Trees are defined as oak trees with trunks more than 8 inches in diameter at breast height; other trees with trunks more than 10 inches in diameter at breast height; and multi-trunk trees with a total circumference of 38 inches or more at breast height. Mature Trees were further evaluated by measuring height and trunk caliper and assessing general condition.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing and Adjacent Land Use

The project site is approximately 4 acres and is surrounded by industrial uses to the north, west, and south, and residential uses across East End Avenue to the east. The project site consists of primarily earthen surfaces with ruderal vegetation, a vacant one-story residential building, established ornamental trees, and several resprouting stumps. Figure 2 shows the assessed project area and photograph locations. Site photographs are provided as Figure 3.

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1 California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. Natural Diversity Database. Website: www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/ (accessed May 2022).

2 Google Earth. 2022. Aerial photographs of the project site from 1994 and 2002-2021. Website: www.google.com/earth (accessed May 2022).

3 University of California, Davis. n.d. SoilWeb Earth application. California Soil Resources Lab. Website: casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb-apps/ (accessed May 2022).

Elevation, Topography, and Soils

The project site is generally flat and level with an average elevation of 785 to 822 feet above mean sea level.

The soil mapped on the site is Grangeville fine sandy loam. Soil observed on the site appeared consistent with that designation. The site is highly disturbed due to frequent discing and is devoid of natural vegetation other than a large established coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) growing adjacent to the south end of the vacant residential building. A review of aerial photographs[4] confirms that the site has been devoid of natural vegetation and regularly disced since at least since 2002. Prior to 2019, approximately 60 percent of the site was regularly disced. However, in early 2020, two buildings in the northwestern portion of the site were removed, which increased the overall discing area.

Vegetation and Wildlife Observed

Vegetation on the site is ruderal with scattered ornamental trees and one native coast live oak. Ruderal vegetation is dominated by annual bromes (*Bromus* sp.). There are no natural communities present. Animal species observed on the site are typical of urban environments. No special-status wildlife species were observed. A complete list of plant species observed on the site is included in Table A. Trees on site and on the adjacent residential and commercial sites may provide habitat for nesting birds.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wetlands and Other Jurisdictional Waters

The USACE, under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into "waters of the United States." These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a connection to interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or it may be indirect (through a connection identified in USACE regulations). The USACE typically considers any body of water displaying an "ordinary high water mark" for designation as wetland waters of the United States, subject to the applicable definition of waters of the United States To be considered a "jurisdictional wetland" under Section 404, an area must possess hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

The CDFW, under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams. A stream is defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks and at least an occasional flow of water.

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA, through water quality certification of any activity that may result in a discharge to jurisdictional waters of the United States The RWQCB may also regulate discharges to "waters of the State," including wetlands, under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

[4] Google Earth. 2022. Aerial photographs of the project site from 1994 and 2002-2021. Website: www.google.com/earth (accessed May 2022).

No drainage features, ponded areas, wetlands, or riparian habitat subject to jurisdiction of the CDFW, the USACE, and/or the RWQCB were found within the project area.

Special-Status Species

Species in danger of extinction or that may soon be in danger of extinction may be listed as Endangered or Threatened under the federal and California Endangered Species acts. The USFWS can also designate critical habitat areas that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. In addition to threatened and endangered species, the CDFW maintains lists of plant species considered rare and animal species designated as Species of Special Concern, as well as other species that it considers to be in need of monitoring.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 defines endangered, rare, or threatened species as follows:

- A species of plant or animal whose survival and reproduction in the wild is in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors;

- Although not presently threatened with extinction, the species is existing in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens;

- The species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered "threatened" as that term is used in the Federal Endangered Species Act; or

- The species is listed in Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, or Section 17.11 or 17.12, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act, as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Threatened and endangered species, plant species considered rare, and Species of Special Concern that have been reported from the general project vicinity are listed in Table B, along with assessments of habitat suitability on the project site.

Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitats

The results of the literature search indicated the potential occurrence of the following threatened, endangered, or candidate species in the project vicinity.

- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*)
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*)
- Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)
- Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*)
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)
- Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)

- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
- Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)
- Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*)
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*)

All of these species are considered to be absent from the project site based on lack of suitable habitat, as explained in Table B.

The site is not within the designated critical habitat of any species.

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl, a California Species of Special Concern, occurs in open habitats with low vegetation throughout the region. This special-status species requires special consideration at proposed construction sites because its habit of nesting underground makes it vulnerable to grading and other project-related soil disturbance.

The project area does not provide suitable habitat for burrowing owls because of its small size and isolation from open habitats by the surrounding dense urban development, combined with a history of regular and intense disturbance. The trees around the site also harbor hawks and large owls that prey on burrowing owl and make the site undesirable for this species.

Other Non-Listed Special-Status Species

Besides the species discussed above, the literature search indicated the potential presence of several rare plants and animal Species of Special Concern in the project vicinity. As explained in Table B, none of these species are expected to occur on the site due to lack of suitable habitat.

Nesting/Migratory Birds

Most birds and their active nests are protected from "take" (meaning destruction, pursuit, possession, etc.) under Sections 3503–3801 of California Fish and Game Code. Some protection is also provided under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Activities that cause destruction of active nests, or that cause nest abandonment and subsequent death of eggs or young, may constitute violations of one or both of these laws.

The project site has multiple trees suitable for nesting. If tree removal is to be conducted during the nesting season (approximately February through August), a nesting bird survey may be required prior to tree removal.

Natural Communities of Concern

There are no sensitive natural communities on the project site.

Wildlife Movement, Corridors, and Nursery Sites

The project site is not in a wildlife corridor and does not contain nursery sites. The project would not substantially limit wildlife movement due to the surrounding dense urban development.

Adopted Habitat Conservation Plans

The project is not within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan area.

Local Policies and Ordinances—Arborist Report of Trees

City and County General Plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may include tree preservation, locally designated species survey areas, local species of interest, and significant ecological areas.

The City's tree preservation ordinance in Municipal Code Section 20.19.040(F) states that "Mature trees shall not be removed without prior written approval of the Director of Community Development or his designee" and defines Mature Trees (see Methods, above). The ordinance specifies replacement requirements for any Mature Trees to be removed.

All trees on the project site will be removed. There is no opportunity for preservation and protection of any of the trees on the site due to conflict with project components, such as the proposed warehouse buildings, parking lots, and drive aisles. Relocation of any of the mature trees would substantially compromise their viability and thus would not guarantee their preservation. Figure 2 shows locations of Mature Trees on the proposed project site. Table C provides information and replacement requirements for these trees according to criteria specified in the ordinance. The trees along the northern project site boundary (Figure 2; Figure 3, Photo 7) are off the project site and separated from the project site by a block wall. These trees are therefore expected to remain in place.

If you have any questions or comments about this biological resources assessment and tree inventory, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 781-9310 or Heather.Monteleone@lsa.net.

Sincerely,

LSA Associates, Inc.

Heather Monteleone
Biologist

Attachments: A: Table A: Vascular Plant Species Observed
Table B: Special-Status Species Summary
Table C: Mature Trees on the Project Site
B: Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity
Figure 2: Tree Survey Results
Figure 3: Representative Site Photographs

ATTACHMENT A

TABLES

LSA biologists observed the following vascular plant species in the specified study area.

* introduced species not native to California

Table A: Vascular Plant Species Observed

MAGNOLIIDS	
Lauraceae	**Laurel Family**
* *Persea americana*	Avocado
EUDICOTS	
Amaranthaceae	**Amaranth Family**
* *Amaranthus albus*	Tumbling pigweed
Asteraceae	**Sunflower Family**
Erigeron canadensis	Common horseweed
Helianthus annuus	Western sunflower
* *Hypochaeris glabra*	Smooth cat's-ear
* *Lactuca serriola*	Prickly lettuce
* *Sonchus oleraceus*	Common sow-thistle
Brassicaceae	**Mustard Family**
* *Sisymbrium irio*	London rocket
Chenopodiaceae	**Goosefoot Family**
* *Chenopodium album*	Lamb's quarters
Chenopodium berlandieri	Pitseed goosefoot
* *Salsola tragus*	Russian-thistle
Commelinaceae	**Spiderwort Family**
* *Tradescantia zebrina*	Wandering Jew
Crassulaceae	**Stonecrop Family**
* *Crassula ovata*	Jade plant
Ebenaceae	**Persimmon Family**
* *Diospyros kaki*	Japanese persimmon
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge Family**
* *Euphorbia maculata*	Spotted spurge
Fabaceae	**Legume Family**
* *Acacia* sp.	Acacia
Fagaceae	**Oak Family**
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak
Geraniaceae	**Geranium Family**
* *Erodium cicutarium*	Red-stemmed filaree
Malvaceae	**Mallow Family**
* *Malva parviflora*	Cheeseweed
Meliaceae	**Mahogany Family**
* *Melia azedarach*	Chinaberry tree

Table A: Vascular Plant Species Observed

Moraceae	**Mulberry Family**
* *Ficus carica*	Edible fig
Myrtaceae	**Myrtle Family**
* *Callistemon* sp.	Bottlebrush
Onagraceae	**Evening-primrose Family**
Camissoniopsis micrantha	Miniature suncup
Proteaceae	**Protea Family**
* *Macadamia integrifolia*	Macadamia nut
Rosaceae	**Rose Family**
* *Prunus caroliniana*	Carolina laurel cherry
Simaroubaceae	**Simarouba Family**
* *Ailanthus altissima*	Tree of heaven
Solanaceae	**Nightshade Family**
* *Datura stramonium*	Thorn-apple
* *Nicotiana glauca*	Tree tobacco
Solanum americanum	White nightshade
Strelitziaceae	**Bird of Paradise Family**
* *Strelitzia reginae*	Bird-of-paradise
Theaceae	**Camellia Family**
* *Camellia japonica*	Camellia
Ulmaceae	**Elm Family**
* *Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm
Zygophyllaceae	**Caltrop Family**
* *Tribulus terrestris*	Puncture vine
MONOCOTS	
Arecaceae	**Palm Family**
* *Phoenix dactylifera*	Date palm
* *Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm
Poaceae	**Grass Family**
* *Bromus diandrus*	Ripgut grass
* *Bromus hordeaceus*	Soft chess
* *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*	Red brome/foxtail chess
* *Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass
* *Lamarckia aurea*	Goldentop
* *Schismus barbatus*	Mediterranean schismus

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
PLANTS			
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Sandy to gravelly soils, washes, and chaparral below 650 meters. Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.	**Absent:** Site lacks suitable plant communities
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi* **Parry's spineflower**	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, oak woodlands, and grassland at 40 to 1,705 meters (100 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable plant communities.
Dodecahema leptoceras ***Slender-horned spineflower***	US: FE CA: FE/1B	Sand or gravel from 200-700 meters (656–2,297 feet) elevation. Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties.	**Absent:** Site lacks suitable plant and soil communities.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum* **Santa Ana River woollystar**	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River and larger tributaries (Lytle and Cajon creeks, lower portions of City and Mill creeks) at 90 to 625 meters (300 to 2,100 feet) elevation in San Bernardino and Riverside counties.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable plant communities.
Horkelia cuneata ssp. *puberula* **Mesa horkelia**	US: – CA: 1A	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, or rarely in cismontane woodland or coastal scrub at 70 to 825 meters (200 to 2,700 feet) elevation. Known only from San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties, California. Believed extirpated from Riverside and San Diego counties.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable plant communities.
Phacelia stellaris **Brand's star phacelia**	US: – CA: 1B	Dunes and sandy openings in coastal scrub communities at 5 to 400 meters (20 to 1,300 feet) elevation. In western Riverside County, this species appears to be restricted to sandy washes and benches in alluvial floodplains. Known only from Los Angeles (believed extirpated), Riverside and San Diego counties, California.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable plant communities.
INVERTEBRATES			
Bombus crotchii **Crotch bumble bee**	US: – CA: C	Inhabits open scrub and grassland from coastal California to crest of Sierra-Cascade and in desert edge areas, south into Mexico. Suitable bumble bee habitat requires the availability of flowers on which to forage throughout the duration of the colony (spring through fall), colony nest sites, and overwintering sites for the queens.	**Absent.** Site lacks sufficient variety of flowering vegetation and is isolated from better habitat.
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis **Delhi Sands flower-loving fly**	US: FE CA: SA	Restricted to Delhi series sands in western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	**Absent.** Site lacks Delhi soils. There are no Delhi soils in the site vicinity.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
FISH			
Catostomus santaanae **Santa Ana sucker**	US: FT CA: SSC	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana river drainage systems in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in Southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	**Absent.** Site lacks wet areas.
Gila orcuttii **Arroyo chub**	US: – CA: SSC	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita river systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave river systems and smaller coastal streams.	**Absent.** Site lacks wet areas.
REPTILES			
Anniella stebbinsi **Southern California legless lizard**	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California.	**Absent.** No moist soils present on site.
Arizona elegans occidentalis **California glossy snake**	US: – CA: SSC	Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in non-desert areas of Southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable natural communities.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri **Coastal western whiptail**	US: – CA: SSC	Woodlands, riparian areas, and sparsely vegetated areas in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub and sparse grassland. Occurs in valleys and foothills from Ventura County to Baja California.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable natural communities.
Phrynosoma blainvillii (coronatum) **Coast horned lizard**	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) elevation.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable open sandy areas and is in dense urban development.
BIRDS			
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony) **Tricolored blackbird**	US: – CA: ST/SSC	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable foraging or nesting habitat.
Athene cunicularia (burrow sites) **Burrowing owl**	US: – CA: SSC	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	**Absent.** Site is small with too many trees and isolated from better habitat.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Empidonax traillii extimus **Southwestern willow flycatcher**	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds in areas near surface water or saturated soils. Requires willow/tamarisk thickets 13-22 feet (4-7 meters) above ground. Nests in Southwest. Winters in Mexico, Central America, and northern South America.	**Absent:** Site lacks suitable foraging or nesting habitat.
Vireo bellii pusillus **Least Bell's vireo**	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of least Bell's vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meters) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	**Absent**. Site lacks suitable plant communities.
MAMMALS			
Antrozous pallidus *Pallid bat*	US: - CA: SSC	Arid to semi-arid habitats, often in mountainous or rocky areas near water. Also found in sparsely vegetated grasslands. Roosts in crevices in rocky outcrops, buildings, or tree bark fissures. Found in western America and throughout Mexico.	**Absent:** Site lacks nesting habitat; but bats may occasionally forage over site.
Eumops perotis californicus **Western mastiff bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, and tunnels, and travels widely when foraging.	**Absent**. Site lacks nesting habitat, but bats may occasionally forage over site.
Lasiurus xanthinus **Western yellow bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Found mostly in desert and desert riparian areas of the southwest U.S., but also expanding its range with the increased usage of native and non-native ornamental palms in landscaping. Individuals typically roost amid dead fronds of palms in desert oases, but have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. Forage over many habitats.	**Absent**. Site lacks nesting habitat; but bats may occasionally forage over site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus **Pocketed free-tailed bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Usually associated with cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes. May roost in buildings (including roof tiles) or caves. Rare in California, where it is found in Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, and possibly Los Angeles counties. More common in Mexico.	**Absent**. Site lacks nesting habitat, but may occasionally forage over site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax **Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse**	US: – CA: SSC	Found in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego counties to northern Baja California.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable plant communities and soil matrix, but bats may occasionally forage over site.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Dipodomys merriami parvus **San Bernardino kangaroo rat**	US: FE CA: SSC	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of Interstate 10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and in Reche Canyon.	**Absent**. No alluvial habitat present on site.
Dipodomys stephensi **Stephen's kangaroo rat**	US: FT CA: ST	Prefers sparsely sparsely vegetated areas, at less than 15% cover, that have annual grasslands with low shrub cover of sagebrush. Limited to gravely soil that cannot be too dense. Found in San Jacinto Valley, San Bernardino, and northwestern San Diego counties.	**Absent:** Site lacks suitable plant communities or soil type.
Neotoma lepida intermedia **San Diego desert woodrat**	US: – CA: SSC	Found in desert scrub and coastal sage scrub habitat, especially in association with cactus patches. Builds stick nests around cacti, or on rocky crevices. Occurs along the Pacific slope from San Luis Obispo County to northwest Baja California.	**Absent**. Site lacks suitable plant communities.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus **Los Angeles pocket mouse**	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal sage scrub in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.	**Absent**. Site lacks suitable plant communities.

LEGEND	
US: Federal Classifications	
–	No applicable classification
FE	Taxa listed as Endangered.
FT	Taxa listed as Threatened.
CA: State Classifications	
SE	Taxa State-listed as Endangered.
ST	Taxa State-listed as Threatened.
SCE	Taxa Candidate for State listing.
SSC	California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
CFP	California Fully Protected. Refers to animals protected from take under Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515.
SA	Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Database, regardless of its legal or rarity status.
1A	California Rare Plant Rank 1A: Presumed extinct.
1B	California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2B	California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
California Rare Plant Ranks are assigned by a committee of government agency and non-governmental botanical experts and are not official State designations of rarity status.	

Table C: Mature Trees on the Project Site

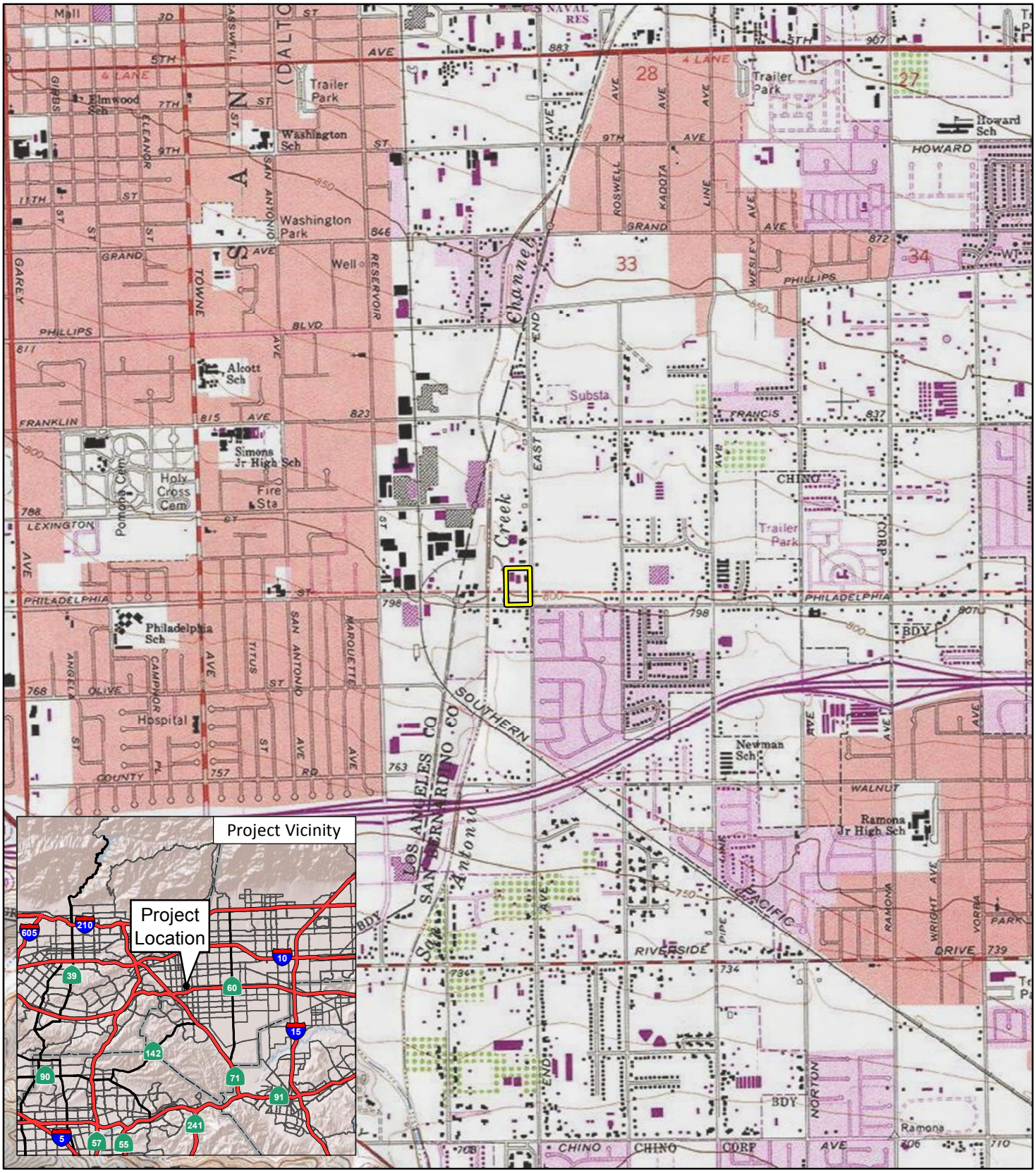
Tree No.	Species	Rating	Trunk Diameter[1] (inches)	Height (feet)	Replacement Tree Requirement[2] (based on rating and trunk diameter)
1	*Diospyros kaki*	Average	11	25	2 x 36" box
2	*Macadamia integrifolia*	Average	15 at 1 foot	30	3 × 48" box
3	*Washingtonia robusta*	Average	18	30	3 × 48" box
4	*Persea americana*	Dead	12 at 1 foot	15	1 x 36" box
5	*Persea americana*	Average	26 (multi-trunk)	25	3 × 48" box
6	*Quercus agrifolia*	Average	38	30	2 x 60" box
7	*Persea americana*	Poor	28 (multi-trunk)	25	3 × 48" box
8	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Average	25	23	3 × 48" box
9	*Washingtonia robusta*	Average	18	28	3 × 48" box
10	*Washingtonia robusta*	Average	20	30	3 × 48" box
11	*Ficus carica*	Poor	18	18	3 × 48" box
12	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Average	11	28	2 x 36" box
13	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Average	16	30	3 × 48" box
14	*Diospyros kaki*	Average	12	23	2 x 36" box

[1] For multi-trunk trees, this is the sum of trunk diameters. Measurements are taken are breast height (4.5 feet) unless the tree branches below that height, in which case the measurement is taken below the branch point and the height of the measurement is indicated in the table.

[2] Replacement requirement indicated in Chino Municipal Code Section 20.19.040(F) for mature trees, including dead trees.

ATTACHMENT B

FIGURES



LSA

FIGURE 1

Philadelphia Street Industrial Center Project

Project Location and Vicinity

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - *Ontario* (1981), CA

I:\GMS2201\GIS\MXD\ProjLocation_USGS.mxd (5/12/2022)

LSA

LEGEND

Project Site

Mature Tree Locations

Photo Locations

Note: All trees on the project site will be removed.

0 40 80
FEET

SOURCE: Google (2021)

I:\GMS2201\GIS\MXD\Bio\Treee Survey Results.mxd (7/12/2022)

FIGURE 2

Philadelphia Street Industrial Center Project

Tree Survey Results

1. View of project site, looking south along East End Avenue. May 13, 2022.

2. View of project site, looking north along East End Avenue. May 13, 2022.

3. View of project site, looking west along Philadelphia Street. May 13, 2022.

4. View of project site, looking east along Philadelphia Street. May 13, 2022.

LSA

FIGURE 3

Philadelphia Street Industrial Center Project
Representative Site Photographs

I:\GMS2201\G\Site_Photos_Bio.cdr (6/10/2022)

5. View of project site, looking west across East End Avenue. May 13, 2022.

6. View from within project site, looking east at a native coast live oak and other ornamental trees. May 13, 2022.

7. View from within project site, looking north at northern boundary of the parcel. May 13, 2022.

8. View from within project site, looking west at ornamental trees and western boundary of the parcel. May 13, 2022.

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FIGURE 3

Philadelphia Street Industrial Center Project
Representative Site Photographs

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9. View of ruderal disced land characteristic of the project site, looking south towards Philadelphia Street. May 13, 2022.

10. View of project site, looking north across Philadelphia Street at southern boundary of the project site. May 13, 2022.

11. View from within the project site, looking west at southwestern corner of the parcel. May 13, 2022.

12. View of project site, looking across Philadelphia Street at southwestern corner of the parcel. May 13, 2022.

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FIGURE 3

Philadelphia Street Industrial Center Project
Representative Site Photographs