

**HABITAT VALUE ASSESSMENT  
FOR  
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO  
322 ACRES – ADJACENT TO PRADO PARK**

***Prepared For:***

San Bernardino County  
Real Estate Services Department  
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0180

***Prepared By:***

Lilburn Corporation  
1905 Business Center Drive  
San Bernardino, California 92408  
(909) 890-1818

**July 2012**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

|  | <b>PAGE</b> |
|--|-------------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....  | 1           |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION .....   | 2           |
| 1.1 Project Location .....   | 2           |
| 1.2 Project Description.....   | 2           |
| 1.3 Purpose of Habitat Value Assessment .....  | 2           |
| 2.0 RARE, THREATENED, OR ENDANGERED SPECIES .....                                    | 2           |
| 2.1 List of Potentially Occurring Rare, Threatened or Endangered Plant Species ..... | 6           |
| 2.2 List of Potentially Occurring Sensitive Animal Species.....                      | 7           |
| 3.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND .....  | 8           |
| 3.1 State and Federal Sensitive Species Regulations.....                             | 8           |
| 3.1.1 Endangered Species Act .....   | 8           |
| 3.1.2 California Endangered Species Act .....  | 9           |
| 3.1.3 California Environmental Quality Act.....                                      | 9           |
| 4.0 METHODOLOGY .....  | 10          |
| 4.1 Literature Search.....   | 10          |
| 4.2 Field Survey .....   | 10          |
| 5.0 RESULTS .....  | 11          |
| 5.1 Rare, Endangered, or Sensitive Species and Habitat Results .....                 | 11          |
| 5.1.1 Federally and State Listed Flora Presence/Absence .....                        | 11          |
| 5.1.2 Federally and State Listed Fauna Presence/Absence.....                         | 13          |
| 5.2 Existing Land Uses .....   | 15          |
| 5.3 Sensitive Species Observed .....   | 17          |
| 5.4 Existing Sensitive Habitat.....  | 18          |
| 5.4.1 Eucalyptus Woodland.....   | 18          |
| 5.4.2 Riparian/Wetland Habitat .....   | 18          |
| 5.4.3 Open Field Foraging Habitat .....  | 20          |
| 5.4.4 No Habitat.....  | 20          |
| 6.0 CRITICAL HABITAT.....  | 20          |
| 7.0 WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.....  | 20          |
| 8.0 CONCLUSION.....  | 22          |

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

|                          | <b>PAGE</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 9.0 REFERENCES .....     | 24          |
| 10.0 CERTIFICATION ..... | 27          |

## LIST OF FIGURES

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1 Regional Vicinity .....  | 3  |
| Figure 2 Project Location .....   | 4  |
| Figure 3 Existing Land Uses ..... | 16 |
| Figure 4 Biological Uses .....    | 19 |
| Figure 5 Critical Habitat.....    | 21 |

## APPENDICES

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Appendix A Species Probability List |  |
| Appendix B Observed Species List    |  |
| Appendix C Site Photos              |  |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lilburn Corporation has conducted a habitat value assessment of 12 parcels totaling approximately 322.06 acres near Prado Park in Chino, California at the request of San Bernardino County Real Estate Services Department (“County”). A field survey of the subject parcels was conducted on June 8 and 15, 2012 by Lilburn Corporation for the purpose of assessing habitat that is present within the properties and to establish the presence or probability of presence of Threatened or Endangered species or their habitat, as well as identify any riparian/wetland areas that would be considered a valuable resource for the State and/or federal government

The subject parcels contained 51.84 acres of riparian habitat. This type of habitat is suitable to support three federal and state endangered bird species: These species are least Bell’s vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, and yellow-billed cuckoo. Other sensitive species found in this habitat are: yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata* ), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) and various sensitive plants.

The subject properties were found to have suitable habitat for the following Threatened or Endangered species: Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii extimus*), Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), California Red-Legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*), and the Least Bell’s Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*).

Land use distributions and acreage totals on the subject properties were found to be: 62.80 acres of Abandoned Agricultural Infrastructure, 46.60 acres of Agricultural Crops, 1.60 acres of Disturbed Farms, 89.10 acres of Fallow Fields, 4.50 acres of Eucalyptus Woodland, 57.26 acres of Private Business, 51.60 acres of Stream, 3.20 acres of Residential, and 5.40 acres of Active Farm Buildings and Structures. During the field surveys the following sensitive species were observed: Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Red-Tailed Hawk (*Buteo jaimaicensis*), and a Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*). Sensitive habitats delineated are: 4.50 acres of Eucalyptus Woodland, 51.84 acres of Riparian/Wetland Habitat, and 206.79 acres of Open Field Foraging Habitat. The properties also contain 133.7 acres of critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo as designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The subject parcels were found to have an important function for biological resources in the Prado Basin area. These parcels are currently being used by birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians to forage, nest, and seek shelter. The subject properties also serve and function as a wildlife corridor for species traveling through the Prado Basin.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Lilburn Corporation has conducted a site visit and prepared this habitat value assessment of 12 parcels totaling approximately 322.06 acres near Prado Park in Chino, California at the request of San Bernardino County Real Estate Services Department (“County”). The results of the assessment are contained herein.

### **1.1 PROJECT LOCATION**

The subject parcels are generally located between State Route 71 and Hellman Avenue in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County (see Figure 1). Specifically the parcels are located on the west side of Hellman Avenue from just south of Chino-Corona Road to the west veering curve of Hellman Avenue (see Figure 2). The subject parcels occur in the El Rincon and Jurupa Land Grants and are found on the USGS Corona North 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The 12 parcels are identified as APNs: 1057-221-01, 02, 08, 09, 10, 19, 21; and 1057-212-06, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

### **1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

The subject parcels accommodate a number of existing land uses including: open space, flood plain, Cucamonga/Cucamonga/Mill Creek, abandoned dairy infrastructure, residences associated with past dairy operations, active and fallow agricultural fields, a drywall crushing operation, and a paint ball recreational area. The County is interested in identifying existing biological resources on the properties and the potential for habitat enhancement and restoration.

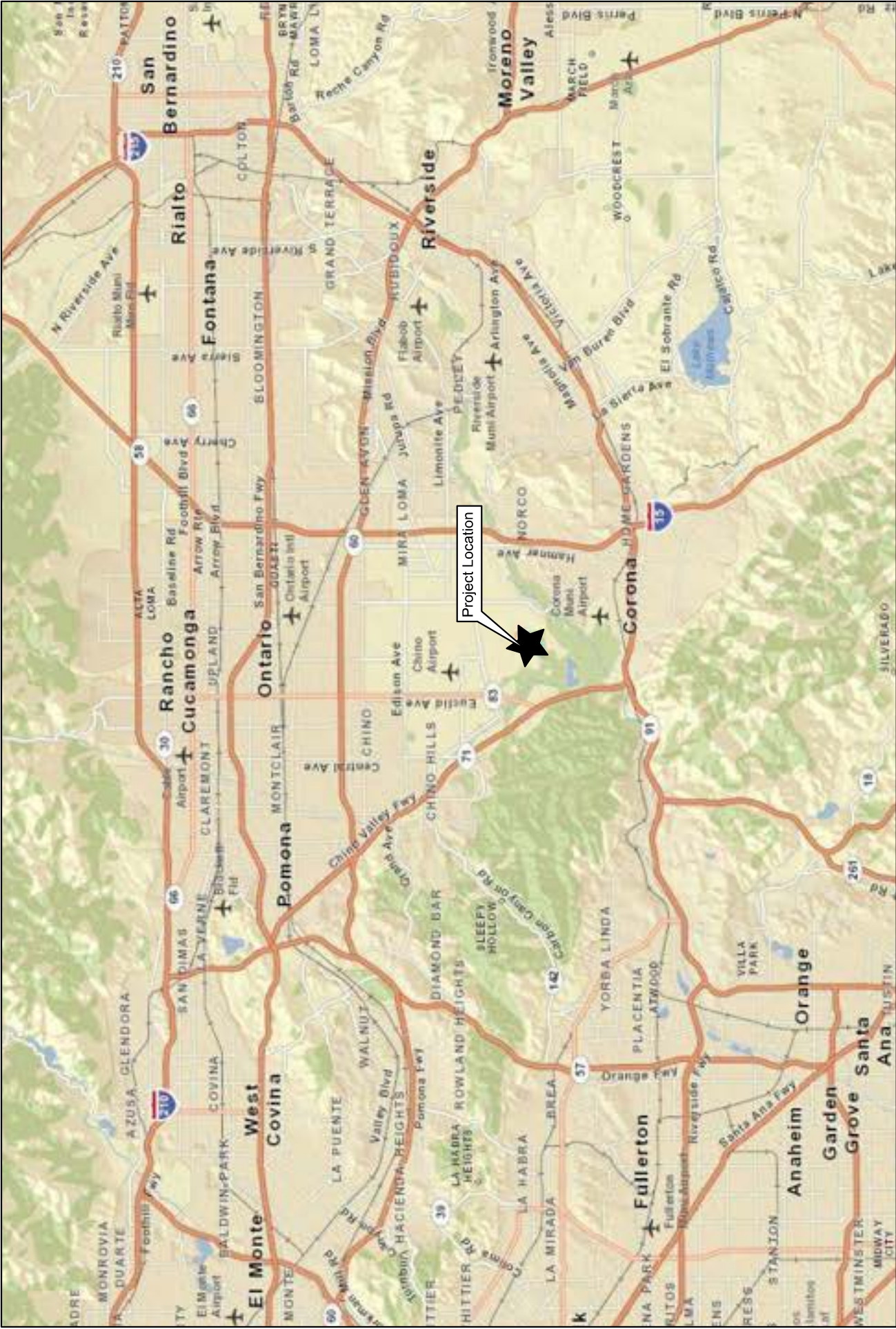
### **1.3 PURPOSE OF HABITAT VALUE ASSESSMENT**

The purpose of this habitat value assessment report is to:

- Identify sensitive habitats in the project area;
- Identify sensitive species in the project area;
- Identify if the planned project area is within a wildlife corridor; and
- Identify any Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans that are associated with this project.

## **2.0 RARE, THREATENED, OR ENDANGERED SPECIES**

This section discusses sensitive plant and animal species that may occur within the project area; these potentially occurring species were the focus of the survey conducted for this habitat value assessment. A probability of occurrence has been assigned to each of these species following consideration of available literature materials and field survey results. The probabilities of occurrence range from not present, to low, moderate, or high. Corresponding percentage

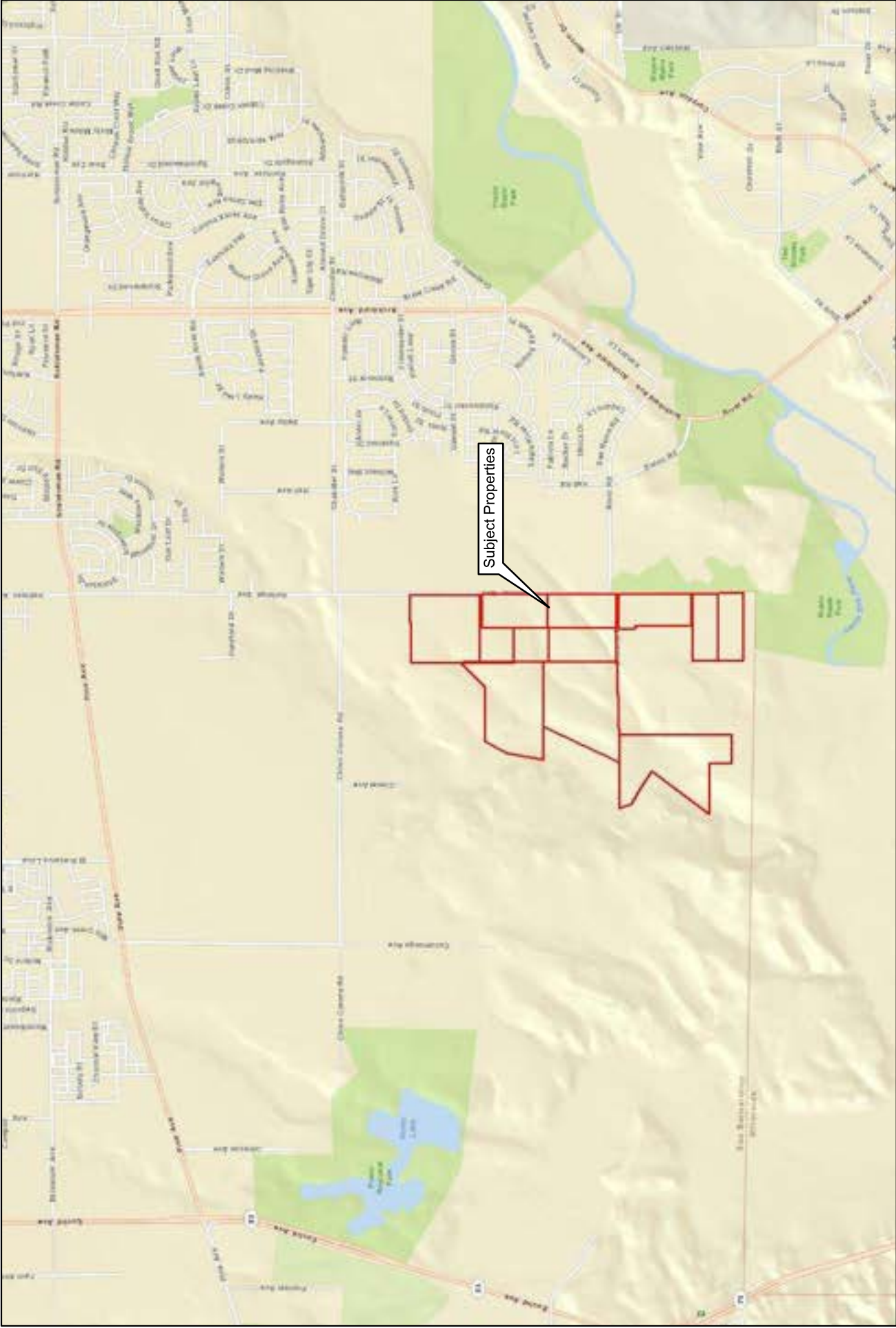


### Regional Vicinity

322 Acres - Adjacent to Prado Park  
 City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Figure 1





**Project Location**  
 322 Acres - Adjacent to Prado Park  
 City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California  
**Figure 2**

equivalents for this range would be 0% for not present, less than 50% for low, 50-75% for moderate, and more than 75% for high.

Sensitive species are those animals and plants which have a federal designation of Threatened or Endangered, or a State designation of Rare, Candidate, Threatened, or Endangered. Additionally, in California, a plant may be designated as sensitive by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) classification system. CNPS has created five "lists" in an effort to categorize degrees of concern. The CNPS lists are described as follows:

### **List 1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California**

The plants of List 1A (less than 30 taxa) are presumed extinct because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This list includes plants that are both presumed extinct in California, as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. A plant is extinct in California if it no longer occurs in or outside of California. A plant that is extirpated from California has been eliminated from California, but may still occur elsewhere in its range.

All of the plants constituting List 1A meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) or Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of 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 the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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

The plants of List 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants of List 1B have declined significantly over the last century. List 1B plants constitute the majority of the plants in CNPS' Inventory with more than 1,000 plants assigned to this category of rarity.

All of the plants constituting List 1B meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) or Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of 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.

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

Except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, the plants of List 2 would have appeared on List 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Until 1979, a similar policy was followed in California. However, after the passage of the Native Plant Protection Act, plants were considered for protection without regard to their distribution outside the state.

With List 2, CNPS recognizes the importance of protecting the geographic range of widespread species. In this way, CNPS protects the diversity of the state's flora and helps maintain the evolutionary process and genetic diversity within species. All of the plants constituting List 2 meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) or Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of 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.

**List 3: Review List**

The plants that comprise List 3 are united by one common theme - CNPS lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other lists or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants remaining on List 3 are taxonomically problematic.

Some of the plants constituting List 3 meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) or Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. The CNPS strongly recommends that List 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

**List 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, and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears relatively low at this time.

Very few of the plants constituting List 4 meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) or Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing.

**2.1 LIST OF POTENTIALLY OCCURRING RARE, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES**

The following is a list of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered plant species that have the potential to occur in the survey area or its surrounding vicinity. These species were identified as potentially occurring from CNDDDB observation records and the USFWS San Bernardino County Species List. This assessment documents the probability of occurrence for these species through direct observation of the species or the existence of suitable habitat for the species.

| <b>Scientific Name</b>     | <b>Common Name</b> | <b>Federal Listing</b> | <b>State Listing</b> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Allium munzii</i>       | Munz's onion       | Endangered             | Threatened           |
| <i>Ambrosia pumila</i>     | San Diego Ambrosia | Endangered             |                      |
| <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> | marsh sandwort     | Endangered             | Endangered           |

|   |                                    |            |            |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>                          | Braunton's milk-vetch              | Endangered |            |
| <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i><br><i>ssp. Maritimum</i> | salt marsh bird's-beak             | Endangered | Endangered |
| <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var.<br><i>fernandina</i>   | San Fernando Valley<br>spineflower | Candidate  | Endangered |
| <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>                          | slender-horned spineflower         | Endangered | Endangered |
| <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i><br><i>ssp. sanctorum</i> | Santa Ana River<br>woollystar      | Endangered | Endangered |

## 2.2 LIST OF POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES

The following is a list of Candidate, Threatened, or Endangered animal species that have the potential to occur at the Project Site or its surrounding vicinity. These species were identified as potentially occurring from CNDDDB observation records and the USFWS San Bernardino County Species List. This habitat value assessment documents the probability of occurrence for these species through direct observation of the species or the existence of suitable habitat for the species.

Animal species which are considered Species of Special Concern under the CDFG January 2011 Special Animal List but not classified as Candidate, Threatened or Endangered under the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts were evaluated during the field survey and are listed in the Species Probability List included in this report as Appendix A.

Listed below are species under the protection of the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts or species that require special permits or consultation with State and Federal agencies.

| <b>Scientific Name</b>                            | <b>Common Name</b>              | <b>Federal Listing</b> | <b>State Listing</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>                      | arroyo toad                     | Endangered             |                      |
| <i>Branchinecta</i><br><i>Sandiegonsis</i>        | San Diego fairy shrimp          | Endangered             |                      |
| <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>                       | Santa Ana sucker                | Threatened             |                      |
| <i>Coccyzus americanus</i><br><i>occidentalis</i> | western yellow-billed<br>cuckoo | Candidate              | Endangered           |
| <i>Dipodomys merriami</i><br><i>parvus</i>        | San Bernardino<br>kangaroo rat  | Endangered             |                      |

|  |                                |            |            |
|--|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>                 | Stephens' kangaroo rat         | Endangered | Threatened |
| <i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i>           | Southwestern willow Flycatcher | Endangered | Endangered |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>            | bald eagle                     | Delisted   | Endangered |
| <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>  | coastal California gnatcatcher | Threatened |            |
| <i>Rana draytonii</i>                      | California red-legged frog     | Threatened |            |
| <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> | Delhi Sands flower-loving fly  | Endangered |            |
| <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>               | least Bell's vireo             | Endangered | Endangered |

### **3.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 STATE AND FEDERAL SENSITIVE SPECIES REGULATIONS**

##### **3.1.1 Endangered Species Act**

The Federal Endangered Species Act (Act) provides broad protection for species of fish, wildlife and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered in the U.S. or elsewhere. The Act makes provisions for listing species, as well as for recovery plans and for the designation of critical habitat of listed species. The Act outlines procedures for federal agencies to follow when taking actions that may jeopardize listed species, and contains exceptions and exemptions.

Congress found that various species of fish, wildlife and plants in the U.S. have been rendered extinct while others have been depleted to the point of being in danger of or threatened with extinction. Congress declared that depleted species are of aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value. As a result, the U.S. has pledged to conserve various species facing extinction pursuant to several international treaties and agreements. To encourage conservation, federal financial assistance and a system of incentives has been put in place so that states and other interested parties may develop conservation programs that meet national and international standards and safeguard the nation's heritage in fish, wildlife and plants.

The purposes of the Act are to: provide a means of conserving the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend; provide a program for conserving those species; and take steps necessary to achieve the purposes of the international treaties and conventions. The policy of Congress is that federal agencies must seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and use their authorities in to further the Act's purposes.

### **3.1.2 California Endangered Species Act**

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) states that all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, plants, and their habitats, 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. The California Department of Fish and Game will work with all interested persons, agencies and organizations to protect and preserve such sensitive resources and their habitats.

However, CESA also allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects. CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts to rare, endangered, and threatened species and to develop appropriate mitigation planning to offset project caused losses of listed species.

### **3.1.3 California Environmental Quality Act**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is California's broadest environmental law. CEQA helps to guide the California Department of Fish and Game during issuance of permits and approval of projects. Courts have interpreted CEQA to afford the fullest protection of the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutes. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects proposed to be conducted or approved by a California public agency, including private projects requiring discretionary government approval.

The purpose of CEQA is to:

- Disclose to the public the significant environmental effects of a proposed discretionary project, through the preparation of an Initial Study (IS), Negative Declaration (ND), or Environmental Impact Report (EIR).
- Prevent or minimize damage to the environment through development of project alternatives, mitigation measures, and mitigation monitoring.
- Disclose to the public the agency's 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.

California Public Resources Code Sections 21000-21004 generally state that:

- State agencies shall regulate the activities of private individuals, corporations, and other public agencies whose activities may affect the environment shall regulate to prevent environmental damage.
- State government agencies shall develop standards and procedures necessary to maintain, protect, rehabilitate and enhance environmental quality, including fish and wildlife populations and plant and animal communities.

- Projects carried out by public agencies shall be subject to the same level of review as private projects requiring approval by public agencies.
- No projects which would cause significant environmental effects should be approved as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that would lessen those effects.
- Environmental impact reports (EIRs) shall be used to provide full public disclosure of the environmental impacts of a proposed project.
- EIRs shall include identification of all significant effects, alternatives, and potential mitigation measures.
- Local agencies should integrate CEQA with other environmental review, planning, and information gathering so as to cut costs and time and to apply the conservation of financial, governmental, physical, and social resources towards better mitigation.
- Identification of significant effects, alternatives and mitigation measures, as well as comments from the public and public agencies, and relevant information about significant effects should be made as early as possible in the process.

Failure to comply with CEQA to provide full disclosure of information during the CEQA process, which would result in relevant information not being presented to the public agency, would constitute prejudicial abuse of discretion leaving the project proponent open to possible lawsuits.

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 LITERATURE SEARCH**

A literature search was conducted to obtain information for this assessment. The following sources were used to gather species information, topographic data, resource value, and federal and State jurisdictions.

- California Natural Diversity Data Base; United States Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangles: Corona North, Corona South, Black Star Canyon, Fontana, Guasti, Lake Matthews, Ontario, Prado Dam, and Riverside West.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service Critical Habitat Portal;
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service Environmental Conservation Online Service;
- Terraserver USA;
- Calflora;
- National Agricultural Imagery Program; and
- Landsat 7 Color Imagery.

### **4.2 FIELD SURVEY**

A field survey of the subject parcels was conducted on June 8 and 15, 2012 by Lilburn Corporation for the purpose of assessing habitat that is present within the properties and to

establish the presence or probability of presence of Threatened or Endangered species or their habitat as listed in Section 2.1 and 2.2 above. The survey area encompassed approximately 322.06 acres. All species with the potential to occur, including sensitive species, are listed in Appendix A. Species observed during the course of the field survey are listed in Appendix B. Representative photographs of the habitat were taken and are included in Appendix C.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

### **5.1 RARE, ENDANGERED, OR SENSITIVE SPECIES AND HABITAT RESULTS**

The subject parcels were evaluated for the potential presence of Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, or rare plant and animal species. The evaluation was based on either direct observation of the species or the presence of suitable habitat for that species. If suitable habitat was present, the probability of the presence of the species was determined by other factors such as: human influences, records and proximity of similar observed species, and any other factors that would either benefit or detract from the species being present. Appendix B lists all the species observed at the site.

#### **5.1.1 Federally and State Listed Flora Presence/Absence**

##### **Munz's Onion (*Allium munzii*)**

Munz's onion is a perennial herb that annually produces a single cylindrical leaf and flower stalk. It is a narrow endemic species that is generally restricted to wet, heavy clay soils along the southern edge of the Perris Basin in western Riverside County, California.

*Conclusion:* Areas of suitable habitat for the species occurs on the west side of parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21. These areas are part of the Prado Basin and the southern end of Cucamonga/Cucamonga/Mill Creek. CNDDDB records do not show any observations within the vicinity, so it is concluded there is a low probability of this species being present.

##### **San Diego Ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*)**

San Diego Ambrosia occurs in southern California from northwestern Riverside County, south through western San Diego County, to northwestern Baja California, Mexico. The species is found primarily on upper terraces of rivers and drainages.

*Conclusion:* Areas of suitable habitat for the species occurs on the west side of parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21. These areas are part of the Prado Basin and the southern end of Cucamonga/Cucamonga/Mill Creek. CNDDDB records do not show any observations within the vicinity, so it is concluded there is a low probability of this species being present.

##### **Marsh Sandworth (*Arenaria paludicola*)**

Marsh sandworth is a coastal species that was historically known to occur in marshes and other perennially mesic areas from central Washington to southern California. Historic populations in California have been recorded San Francisco Bay, Santa Cruz, Guadalupe Nipomo Dunes, Los Angeles basin, and along the Santa Ana River (vicinity of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County).

*Conclusion:* Areas of suitable habitat for the species occurs on the west side of parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 1057-221-21. These areas are part of the Prado Basin and the southern end of Cucamonga/Cucamonga/Mill Creek. CNDDDB records do not show any observations within the vicinity, so it is concluded there is a low probability of this species being present.

**Braunton's Milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)**

Braunton's Milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the pea-family. The species appears to be limited to shallow calcium carbonate soils derived from marine substrates, and occasionally on non-carbonate soils at down-wash sites near other known occurrences. The USFWS 5-Year Review reports the species as occurring only in five disjunct geographic areas in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange counties.

*Conclusion:* Habitat for this species does not exist within the subject properties. It is concluded the species is not present.

**Salt Marsh Bird's Beak (*Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum*)**

The salt marsh bird's-beak is a federal and state Endangered species. This plant is found in coastal salt marshes and coastal dunes.

*Conclusion:* Habitat for this species does not exist within the subject properties. It is concluded the species is not present.

**San Fernando Valley Spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina*)**

Federal candidate species. San Fernando Valley Spineflower occurs in sparsely vegetated areas with thin or highly mineralized soils. The species is predominantly found within openings of sparsely vegetated California sagebrush, California buckwheat, and grassland communities. To a lesser extent it is found within vegetation communities of: coast live oak, mixed chaparral, disturbed land, Great Basin scrub, valley oak grassland, and alluvial scrub.

*Conclusion:* At present, there is very little habitat for this species to be present. There are areas in parcels 1057-212-06, 17, and 1057-221-01,02,19,21, that have fallow fields, which if left alone may become suitable habitat for this species. For the present, there is a low probability that this species may be present.

**Slender-Horned Spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)**

The slendered-horned spineflower is a federal and state Endangered species found in chaparral, alluvial fan sage scrub, and in flood deposited terraces and washes.

*Conclusion:* Habitat for this species does not occur on-site.

**Santa Ana River Woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*)**

The Santa Ana River woollystar is a federal and state listed Endangered species. This species is found in chaparral, alluvial fan sage scrub, and in flood deposited terraces and washes.

*Conclusion:* Habitat for this species does not occur on-site.

### 5.1.2 Federally and State Listed Fauna Presence/Absence

#### **Arroyo Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*)**

The arroyo toad is essentially a terrestrial species outside of the breeding season. The species is known to use a variety of upland habitats including but not limited to: sycamore-cottonwood woodlands, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland. The most favorable breeding habitat consists of slow-moving streams with shallow pools, nearby sandbars and stream terraces.

*Conclusion:* Cucamonga/Mill Creek does not have the suitable habitat for arroyo toad. The creek is too disturbed by farm activities (i.e. cattle pens, agricultural crops, etc.) that would not be conducive to the life history of the toad. The upland habitat where the toad would live throughout the year, has been severely modified so that it is incapable of sustaining the species. It is concluded the species is not present.

#### **San Diego Fairy Shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*)**

The San Diego fairy shrimp is a small aquatic crustacean generally restricted to vernal pools in coastal southern California and northwestern Baja California, Mexico. San Diego fairy shrimp are usually observed from January to March when seasonal rainfall fills vernal pools.

*Conclusion:* No records of this species have been recorded in CNDDDB to occur within the subject properties or their surrounding vicinity. The vernal pools necessary for this species are also absent. The subject properties contain old stock ponds and wastewater holding ponds, but these have been too heavily disturbed and polluted by animal waste to be conducive for this species. It is concluded this species is not present.

#### **Santa Ana Sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)**

The Santa Ana sucker is found in three watersheds in southern California, these include: the Santa Ana River in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange Counties, the San Gabriel River in Los Angeles County; and Big Tujunga Creek a tributary to the Los Angeles River.

*Conclusion:* Areas of parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 1057-221-21 may contain flowing water. These are located in Cucamonga/Mill Creek, an intermittent stream that is a tributary to the Santa Ana River. The nearest CNDDDB record for Santa Ana Sucker was recorded 1.6 miles to the east of the subject properties, in the Santa Ana River. Cucamonga/Mill Creek does have flowing water, with a sandy substrate that can be used by the sucker. However, the creek has many introduced species such as warm water fish and bull frogs, which may make it difficult for the sucker to survive. There is a low probability that this species is present.

#### **Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)**

A federal Candidate species and a state Endangered species, this bird is found in riparian forests, where it nests, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. It prefers riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with an understory of blackberry and nettle.

*Conclusion:* Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21 have mature riparian forests that would be suitable for the western yellow-billed cuckoo. The nearest CNDDDB record is 1.9 miles

to the southwest of the subject properties in the Prado Basin. Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21 are located in the north central-most portion of the Prado Basin. There is a high probability that this species is present.

**San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*)**

A federal Endangered species, the San Bernardino kangaroo rat is found in alluvial scrub vegetation, on alluvial fans and flood plains that exhibit early to intermediate seral stages.

*Conclusion:* The subject properties do not contain habitat that would be suitable for the San Bernardino kangaroo rat. The species is not present.

**Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*)**

A federal Endangered and state Threatened species, the Stephens' kangaroo rat (SKR) is found primarily in annual and perennial grasslands, but may occur in Riversidean sage scrub. It prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree.

*Conclusion:* The subject properties do not contain habitat that would be suitable for the Stephen's kangaroo rat. The species is not present.

**Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii extimus*)**

A federal and state Endangered species, this bird is found in riparian woodlands in southern California.

*Conclusion:* Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21 have mature riparian forests that would be suitable for the southwestern willow flycatcher. The nearest CNDDDB record is 1.0 miles to the south of the subject properties in the Prado Basin. Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21 are located in the north central-most portion of the Prado Basin. There is a high probability that this species is present.

**Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)**

The bald eagle is a State listed Endangered species and delisted federal species. Bald eagles nest in large, old-growth or ponderosa pine dominant forests with open branches within one mile of water. Bald eagle breeding in southern California is rare, with the only known nesting pairs in Lake Hemet in the San Jacinto Mountains.

*Conclusion:* The subject properties do contain habitat for the bald eagle to forage. The mature riparian tress found in parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21, and the proximity to the Prado Basin-where the bald eagle could feed, make the subject properties good forage habitat. During a field visit to the subject properties a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and a great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) were seen on the subject properties. So the properties do support large raptors. There is a moderate probability for this species being present.

**Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)**

A federal Threatened species, this bird is found in coastal sage scrub (Riversidean sage scrub) below 2,500 feet in southern California. It prefers low coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on

mesas, and slopes. There is very limited habitat for this species on the property and there is a low potential for this species to occur.

*Conclusion:* The subject properties do not contain habitat that would be suitable for the coastal California gnatcatcher. The species is not present.

### **California Red-Legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*)**

The California red-legged frog is federally listed as threatened. The species occurs from sea level to elevations of about 1,500 meters primarily in coastal drainages of central California to northern Baja California. Habitat requirements for the species include pools and backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, springs, sag ponds, dune ponds, and lagoons. Additionally, the species has been observed to breed in artificial impoundments such as stock ponds.

*Conclusion:* The subject properties do contain habitat that would be suitable for red-legged frog. Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21 have flowing water, and vestigial stock ponds. However, no records have been published for red-legged frog within Cucamonga/Mill Creek, or the Prado Basin. These could be due to a lack of survey information. There is a moderate probability that the species is present.

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

The Delhi Sands flower-loving fly is generally found in areas containing Delhi fine sands soil type. The species is only known to occur in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, with most occupied Delhi Sands flower-loving fly habitat located within a limited area of southwestern San Bernardino County.

*Conclusion:* The subject properties do not contain habitat that would be suitable for the Delhi sands flower loving fly. The species is not present.

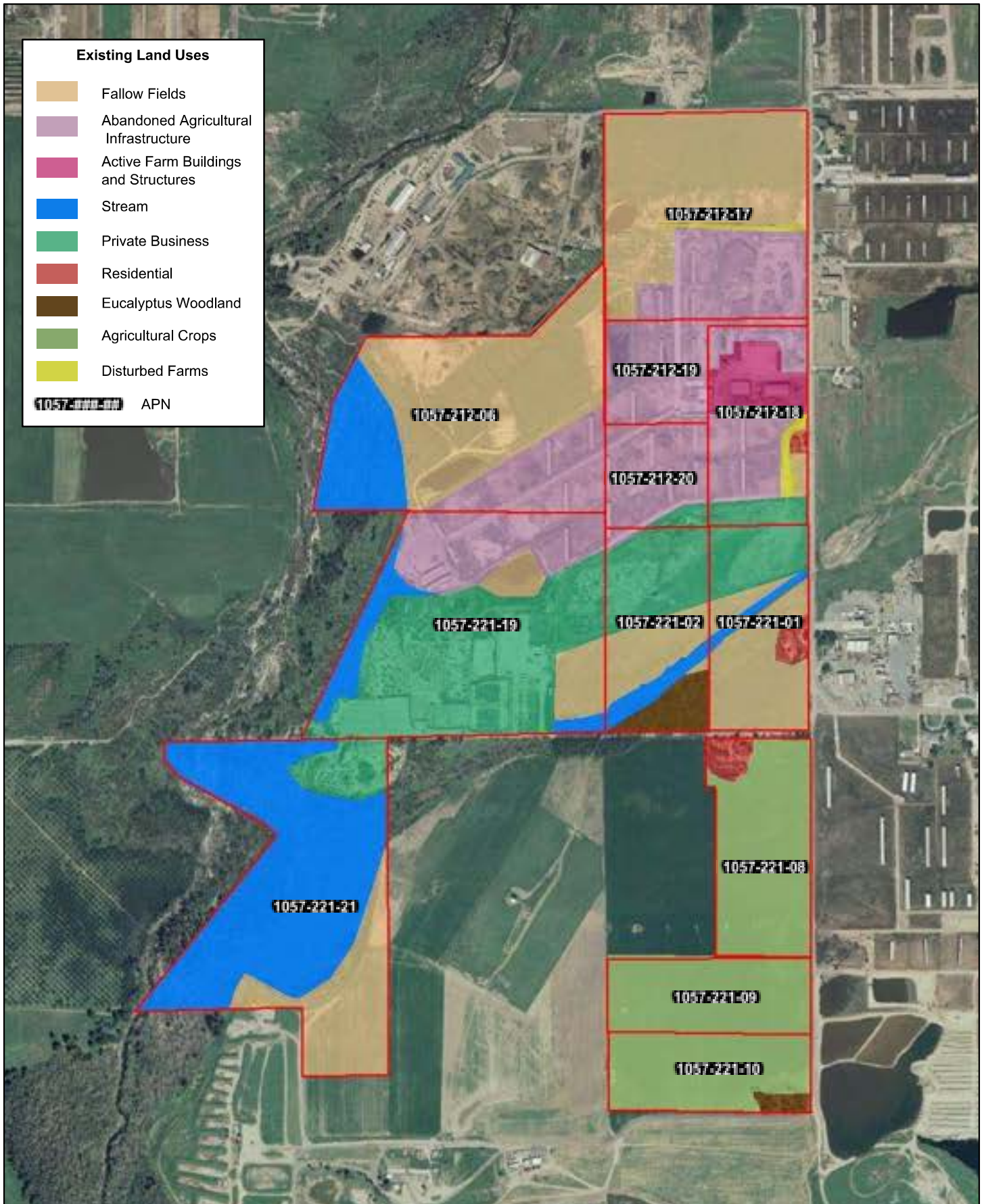
### **Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)**

A federal and state Endangered species, this bird is a summer resident of southern California in low riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms.

*Conclusion:* Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21 have riparian habitat with the necessary understory suitable for the least Bell's vireo. There are two CNDDDB records within a mile to the south and southwest of the subject properties in the Prado Basin and Santa Ana River. Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21 are located in the northcentral portion of the Prado Basin. There is a high probability that this species is present.

## **5.2 EXISTING LAND USES**

Land use distributions and acreage totals were calculated for each of the properties based on the following observed land use categories (see Figure 3):



## Existing Land Uses

322 Acres - Adjacent to Prado Park  
 City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Figure 3

Active Farm Buildings and Structures: Barn and cover shelters actively used for equipment storage, maintenance, and uses related to general maintenance of the fallow fields and agriculture. The subject properties have 5.40 acres of active farm buildings and structures.

Abandoned Agricultural Infrastructure: Properties developed for agricultural or related uses. Much of the land has been used as dairy farms and supports related livestock, agricultural processing structures and facilities, such as corrals, barns, equipment storage, feed storage, and maintenance areas. The subject properties have 62.80 of abandoned agriculture infrastructure.

Agricultural Crops: Cultivated lands being used for the growing of food or hay/grain for livestock support. The subject properties have 46.60 acres of agricultural fields.

Disturbed Farms: Heavily disturbed areas used as roads and dominated by non-native grasses and shrubs. The subject properties have 1.60 acres of other disturbed lands.

Fallow Fields: unplanted agricultural fields appear to be regularly disked and maintained to prevent weed growth. The subject properties have 89.10 acres of fallow fields.

Eucalyptus Woodland: Wooded areas generally left in a natural state and dominated by eucalyptus trees. The subject properties have 4.50 acres of eucalyptus woodland.

Private Business: Properties leased for private business operations. Business operations observed are generally described as the stockpiling of crushed concrete/gypsum products actively stockpiled and removed from the site. A portion of the area is operated as a recreational paintball/airsoft facility. The subject properties have 57.26 acres of private business.

Stream: Drainages adjacent to or tributary to Cucamonga/Mill Creek located just west of the subject parcels. There are 51.60 acres of stream resources located on the subject parcels.

Residential: Land developed with residential structures and ancillary facilities including driveways, fencing, and landscaping. There are 3.20 acres of residential use on the subject parcels.

### **5.3 SENSITIVE SPECIES OBSERVED**

Sensitive species observed on the properties include:

#### **Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)**

The golden eagle, one of the largest birds-of-prey in California, hunts small to medium size mammals in open spaces. The fallow fields, and woodlands provide good areas to obtain food, and shelter. The golden eagle was seen foraging on the subject properties. The eucalyptus trees used as wind breaks may also provide suitable habitat for the eagle to nest.

#### **Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)**

A State of California Species of Special Concern, this owl species is found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, desert and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. They are a

subterranean nester and are dependent on burrowing mammals. The owl has been seen in burrows and fence posts on the subject properties.

#### **Red-Tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)**

The red-tailed hawk is a common bird of prey. They are adaptable to various habitats and flexible in their choice nesting sites. They usually nest atop large trees that provide views of the surrounding environment. Red-tailed hawks feed mostly on small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and carrion. A red-tailed hawk and nest was observed in the eucalyptus woodland in Parcel 1057-221-02.

#### **Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)**

The great horned owl is a common, permanent resident throughout the state. It occupies a variety of forests with meadow and other openings. It commonly feeds and breeds in riparian, conifer, chaparral, and desert habitats. A pair of great horned owls was observed to occupy a nest in the eucalyptus woodland adjacent to the creek tributary to Cucamonga/Mill Creek in Parcel 1057-221-02.

### **5.4 EXISTING SENSITIVE HABITAT/BIOLOGICAL USES**

Sensitive habitat is generally considered to be areas in which sensitive species (species which populations are in danger of significantly decreasing due to human or natural events) find shelter, food and breed. Sensitive habitat observed to occur on the subject parcels are described below (see Figure 4).

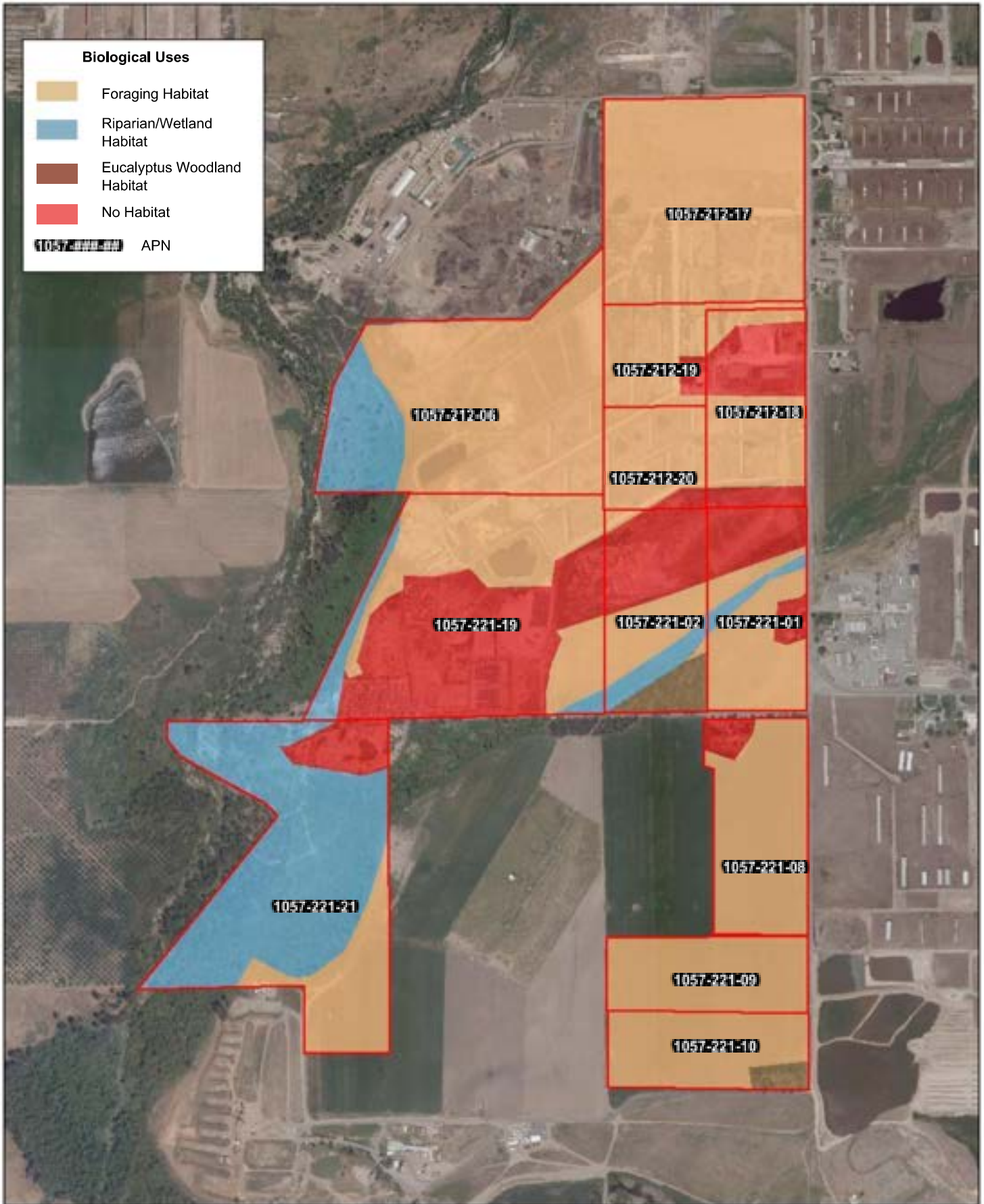
#### **5.4.1 Eucalyptus Woodland**

The subject parcels contain 4.50 acres of eucalyptus woodland. The mature trees found here provide excellent nesting, roosting, and shelter for large birds of prey. Two raptor nests (one nest belonged to a red-tailed hawk) were seen in this area as well as a roosting golden eagle and great horned owl. The woodland also provides shelter for small to medium size mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and various species of migratory birds.

#### **5.4.2 Riparian/Wetland Habitat**

The subject parcels contained 51.84 acres of riparian habitat. This type of habitat is suitable to support three federal and state endangered bird species. These species are least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, and yellow-billed cuckoo. Other sensitive species found in this habitat are: yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) and various sensitive plants.

Riparian/wetland habitat is a very valuable resource for the State of California and the federal government. Riparian/wetland habitat is protected by various state and federal agencies such as: California Department of Fish and Game, Regional Water Quality Control Board, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. When this habitat is found in good condition such as the 51.84 acres delineated



## Biological Uses

322 Acres - Adjacent to Prado Park  
 City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Figure 4



in this study, the state and federal agencies seek to preserve this habitat. They do so by trying to place these areas under a conservation easement or conservation bank. These areas also provide opportunities for these agencies to restore or enhance riparian habitat with funds from projects in the vicinity that need to mitigate for their project impacts to similar habitat.

### **5.4.3 Open Field Foraging Habitat**

The subject parcels contain approximately 206.79 acres of foraging habitat. Foraging habitat can be described as open fields, agricultural fields, fallow fields, abandoned agricultural infrastructure, and abandoned stock ponds or wastewater holding ponds. Foraging habitat is used by many raptors, and migratory bird species for foraging, nesting and roosting. This type of habitat is ideal for burrowing owl due to the presence of California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). The squirrel makes the burrows the owl uses to nest in and to seek shelter. Foraging habitat is also used by small to medium sized mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

### **5.4.4 No Habitat**

The subject parcels contains approximately 58.93 acres of areas considered to have no native biological habitat. These areas are currently being used by businesses (i.e. sand gravel business, paint ball business), or have homes or commercial buildings on them. These areas do not hold any particular sensitive species habitat value, but provide a good opportunity for restoration and enhancement.

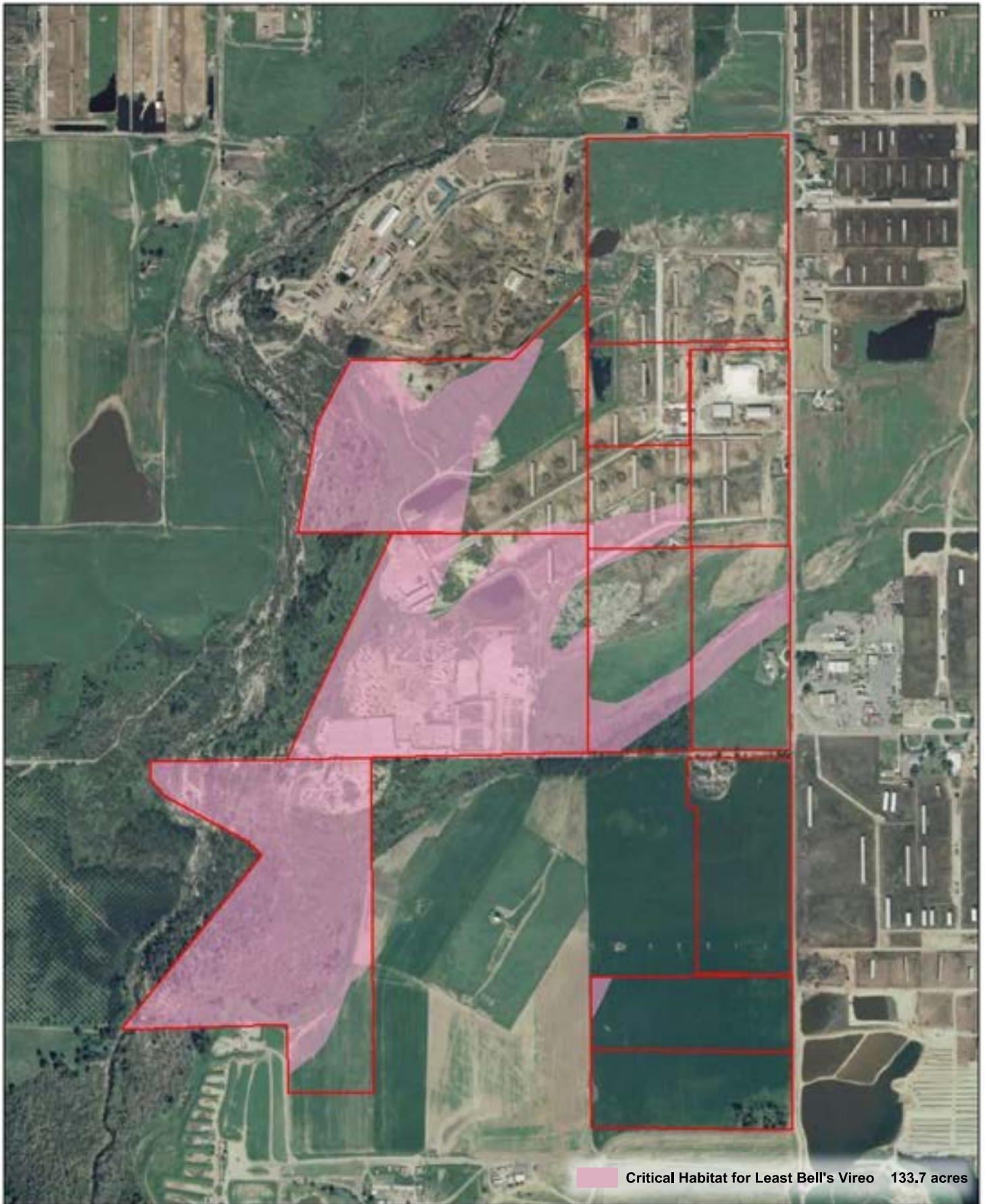
## **6.0 CRITICAL HABITAT**

Portions of the survey area occur in critical habitat for least Bell's vireo as identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo is identified in APNs 1057-221-01, 02, 19, and 21, and 1057-212-06 and 20 (see Figure 5). Approximately 133.7 acres of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated critical habitat occur in these parcels.

## **7.0 WILDLIFE CORRIDORS**

The riparian areas along Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-01, 02, 19, and 21 are wildlife corridors for small to medium sized mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The riparian areas are connected to the Prado Basin which is a very rich area for wildlife. Wildlife will use the riparian areas to move to and away from the Prado Basin as well as seek shelter and food. These riparian areas are extremely important for migratory bird species which seek shelter, nest, and food within the vegetation.

The fallow fields are also important wildlife areas for small to medium mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. During the site visit, many species of raptors were seen foraging, and roosting. The fallow fields also seem to have large populations of California ground squirrels which create burrows that burrowing owl use for nesting and shelter.



### Critical Habitat

322 Acres - Adjacent to Prado Park  
City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Figure 5



## **8.0 CONCLUSION**

The habitat value assessment of 12 parcels totaling approximately 322.06 acres near Prado Park in Chino, California at the request of San Bernardino County Real Estate Services Department identified a moderate to high probability of these sensitive species being present on the subject parcels:

### **Munz's onion**

Areas of suitable habitat for the species occurs on the west side of parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21.

### **Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo**

Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21 have mature riparian forests that would be suitable for the western yellow-billed cuckoo.

### **Southwestern Willow Flycatcher**

Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21 have mature riparian forests that would be suitable for the southwestern willow flycatcher.

### **Bald Eagle**

The subject properties contain habitat for the bald eagle to forage. The mature riparian tress found in parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21, and the proximity to the Prado Basin- where the bald eagle could feed, make the subject properties good forage habitat.

### **California Red-Legged Frog**

The subject properties contain habitat that would be suitable for red-legged frog. Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-19 and 21 have flowing water, and vestigial stock ponds.

### **Least Bell's Vireo**

Parcels 1057-212-06, 1057-221-02, 19, and 21 have riparian habitat with the necessary understory suitable for the least Bell's vireo.

### **Golden Eagle**

The fallow fields, and woodland areas provide suitable habitat for the eagle to nest, forage, and seek shelter;

### **Burrowing Owl**

The owl has a high potential to occur on all the subject properties.

### **Red-Tailed Hawk**

The subject properties contain many areas were the hawk could forage, nest, and seek shelter. Red-tailed hawks were seen throughout the properties in all of the described habitats.

### **Great Horned Owl**

A pair of great horned owls was observed to occupy a nest in the eucalyptus woodland adjacent to the creek tributary to Mill Creek in parcel 1057-221-02.

The subject properties contain: 4.50 acres of eucalyptus woodland, 51.84 acres of riparian/woodland habitat, and 206.79 acres of open field foraging habitat (defined in section 5.4.3). These habitats are important to many species for forage, nesting and shelter. The subject properties contain 58.93 acres of areas of “no habitat” that may be used as restoration areas for mitigation.

The subject properties contain 133.7 acres of area that has been identified as critical habitat for the least Bell’s vireo by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The riparian and fallow field areas are important for species to use as wildlife corridors.

The open space nature of the subject parcels and location adjacent to the Prado Basin, make these properties important to wildlife for shelter, forage, and nesting/breeding areas. The subject properties also provide an important area for migratory birds to seek shelter and food, on their annual migrations. These properties also have opportunities for mitigation such as enhancement, restoration and mitigation banking.

## 9.0 REFERENCES

CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game). 2012 (May). *Natural Communities List*. The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base. Sacramento, California.

CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game). 2011 (May). *Endangered and Threatened Animals List*. The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base. Sacramento, California.

CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game). 2012 (May). *Endangered Threatened and Rare Plants*. The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base. Sacramento, California.

CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game). 2011 (May). *Special Animals List*. The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base. Sacramento, California.

CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game). 2011. RareFind 3 personal computer program. Data Base Record Search for Information on Threatened, Endangered, Rare, or Otherwise Sensitive Species for the Corona North, Corona South, Black Star Canyon, Fontana, Guasti, Lake Matthews, Ontario, Prado Dam, and Riverside West, California USGS Topographic Quadrangles. California Department of Fish and Game, State of California Resources Agency. Sacramento, California.

Department of the Army. 1986 (Nov 13). 33 CFR Parts 320 Through 330, Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers; Final Rule. Federal Register 51(219):41206-41206.

Department of the Army. 2000 (Mar 9). 33 CFR Parts 320 Through 330, Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers; Final Rule. Federal Register 65(47):12818-12899.

Department of the Army. 2002 (Jan 15). 33 CFR Parts 320 Through 330, Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers; Final Rule. Federal Register 67(10):20020-2095.

Holland, R.F. 1986 (updated 1996). *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. Non-game Heritage Program. California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, California.

Sawyer, J.O. and T. Keeler-Wolf. 1995. *A Manual of California Vegetation*. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, California.

Tibor, D.P. 2010. *California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California*. California Native Plant Society. Special Publication, 8<sup>th</sup> ed.

Udvardy, M.D. 1994. *National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Birds*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York, New York.

USACE (United States Army Corps of Engineers). 1987. *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. Technical Report Y-87-1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station. Vicksburg, Mississippi.

USACE (United States Army Corps of Engineers). 2006. *Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region*. Ed, J.S. Wakely, R.W. Lichvar, and C.V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. Vicksburg, Mississippi.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1993 (Sep 30). *Plant Taxa for Listing as Endangered or Threatened Species; Notice of Review*. Federal Register 50 CFR Part 17. U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1994 (Nov 15). *Endangered or Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Animal Candidate Review for Listing as Endangered or Threatened Species*. Federal Register 50 CFR Part 17. U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1997c (Oct. 31). *Endangered or Threatened Wildlife and Plants*. Federal Register 50 CFR Part 17. U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2009. *Allium munzii (Munz's Onion) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. July 15, 2010. *Ambrosia pumila (San Diego ambrosia) 5-Year Review Summary and Evaluation*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. June 2008. *Arenaria paludicola (Marsh Sandwort) 50 Year Review: Summary and Evaluation*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. January 2009. *Brauton's milk-vetch (Astragalus brauntonii) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. June, 2010: *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Assessment and Listing Priority Assignment Form. Chorizanthe parryi var. Fernandina*.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. August 2009. *Arroyo Toad (Bufo californicus (=microscaphus)) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. September 2008. *San Diego Fairy Shrimp (Branchinecta sandiegonensis) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Carlsbad Office.

U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. May 28, 2002. *Recovery Plan for the California Red-legged Frog (Rana aurora draytonii)*. Region 1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Portland Oregon.

U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. March 2008. *Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly (Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office.

## 10.0 CERTIFICATION

The report must include the certification statement within the body of the report as shown below:  
CERTIFICATION: *"I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this habitat valuation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a nondisclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project applicant or applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the project."*

DATE: 7-31-12

SIGNED:   
Report Author

Include names and signatures for those performing fieldwork.

1) Fieldwork Performed By:

Juan S. Hernandez  
Name

2) Fieldwork Performed By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

3) Fieldwork Performed By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

4) Fieldwork Performed By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

Check here  if adding any additional names/signatures, below or on other side of page.