APPENDIX C.2 –BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE LETTER REPORT FOR THE VALLEY VIEW PROJECT

May 18, 2023

Arturo Valdez
2477 University Avenue
San Diego, CA 92104

Subject**: Biological Resource Letter Report for the Valley View Development Project; APNs 591-100-31 and 591-100-27; Case file 2022-13 AN**

Arturo Valdez,

Athena Consulting has prepared this letter report to evaluate the potential biological resources impacts of your Valley View Development project.

SUMMARY

The Valley View Development project (Project) will develop a 2.45-acre site with a ten-lot subdivision. The Project site (Site) contains a sensitive biological resource: a drainage with sensitive Non-vegetated Channel and Southern Willow Scrub. The drainage will not be impacted, and an open space easement will be established over the drainage area for protection. The rest of the Site contains vegetation or land cover categories that are not considered sensitive, and no special-status species were found. The Project would not directly impact any sensitive biological resources. Standard avoidance measures such as protection of the drainage, water quality Best Management Practices, and avoidance of clearing and grading during the bird breeding season, would prevent any significant indirect impacts. With these avoidance measures, the Project will comply with CEQA and other applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, SETTING

The proposed Project will develop Assessors' Parcel Numbers 591-100-31-00 and 591-100-27.

Project Description

The Project is a residential development with ten lots, a private street with two entries off Plaza Bonita Centerway, and a biofiltration basin. A new wall will replace the existing fencing and wall between the Site and Plaza Bonita Centerway, from the northern entry to the southern entry. Off-site impacts will be limited to very small areas for connecting to the road and utilities in Plaza Bonita Centerway. The on-site drainage channel will be protected from impacts through establishment of an open space easement (OSE), and this area is considered impact neutral.

Project Location and Setting

The Project site (Site) is located site at 3410 Valley Road approximately one mile east of the intersection of California State Route 54 (SR-54) and Interstate 805 (I-805) within the unincorporated community of Bonita (**Figures 1** and **2**). Although the property is currently in the County of San Diego, it will be annexed into National City. The Site is bordered by residential development to the north and northeast; undeveloped land to the east; undeveloped land and then residential development to the southeast; undeveloped land and then Sweetwater Road to the south; and Plaza Bonita Centerway to the west. A satellite image of the Site and vicinity is provided in **Figure 3**.

On-site elevation ranges from approximately 74 feet (23 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL) in the on-site drainage at the southern end of the Site to 87 feet (27 meters) AMSL at the northwestern corner of the Site. According to the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022), soil on the Site is comprised largely of Salinas clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (SbC) with small areas of Huerhuero-Urban land complex, 9 to 30 percent slopes (HuE) at the northwestern and southeastern corners of the Site. The Salinas series consists of well-drained and moderately well-drained clay loams that formed in sediments washed from Diablo, Linne, Las Flores, Huerhuero, and Olivenhain soils. These soils are on flood plains and alluvial fans. The Huerhuero series consist of moderately well-drained loams that have a clay subsoil. These soils developed in sandy marine sediments. HuE occurs on marine terraces and the landscape has been altered through cut and fill operations and leveling for building sites. The material exposed in the cuts consists of unconsolidated sandy marine sediments. The material in the fills is a mixture of loam, clay loam, and sandy marine sediments. (USDA 1973, USDA 2022)

HABITATS / VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Existing biological resources on the Site were investigated through field surveys and records review. Literature review consisted of a search and review of California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) records of rare and special-status plant and animal species within the Project USGS 7.5' quadrangle (National City) and surrounding quadrangles (La Jolla, La Mesa, El Cajon, Point Loma, Jamul Mountains, Imperial Beach, Otay Mesa), recent and historical aerial photographs of the Site and surrounding areas (NETR 2022), soil maps and descriptions from the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022) and Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California (USDA 1973), and plant and animal occurrence data (CNDDB 2022, Jepson Flora Project 2022, CNPS 2022, SDNHM 2012, 2018 and 2019, Tremor et al. 2017, and Unitt 2004).

A Site survey for a general biological survey and jurisdictional waters delineation was conducted by Field Biologist Lee BenVau. A second Site visit was conducted by Senior Biologist and Botanist Catherine MacGregor. Site visit conditions are summarized in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Site Survey Summary

Date	Time	Temp (°F)	Sky/ Cloud Cover	Wind (MPH)	Survey Type	Personnel
1/24/2022	9:30 AM – 10:45 AM	59 - 66	0%	0-1	General and delineation	Lee BenVau
9/16/2022	9:50 AM – 11:15 AM	72 - 75	50%	1-3	General	Catherine MacGregor

Field notes were maintained throughout the surveys. All on-site vegetation communities were mapped, and all observed plant and animal species were documented. Plant species that could not be identified in the field were collected for later identification. Wildlife species were identified directly by sight or vocalizations and indirectly by scat, tracks, burrows, nests, or other sign. Any observed special-status species were documented and mapped, and suitability of habitat for special-status species was evaluated based on factors including soil, topography, elevation, water availability, microhabitats such as boulders, vegetation, proximity to development, size of overall habitat area, and presence/absence of suitable prey, as applicable. Vegetation and wildlife on surrounding properties were observed from the Site or public roadways. The survey mapping of existing resources on the Site was conducted on an aerial photograph scaled at approximately 1 inch = 80 feet.

Survey limitations include underrepresentation of spring and summer-blooming annual species and winter-deciduous perennial species due to time of year, and nocturnal species due to time of day.

Vegetation communities and land cover classification in this report follow Holland (1986) as updated by Oberbauer et al. (2008). Plant taxonomy and nomenclature in this report follow the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2022), and Rebman and Simpson (2014) for common names, with some rare plant common names from the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2022). Wildlife taxonomy and nomenclature in this report follow *San Diego County Mammal Atlas* (Tremor et al. 2017), Avibase (Lepage 2015) for birds, California Herps (Nafis 2015) for reptiles and amphibians, Butterflies of America (Warren et al. 2015) for butterflies, BugGuide (ISUDE 2015) for other insects and arachnids, and the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS 2015) for other invertebrates, as well as the San Diego Natural History Museum spider, butterfly, bird, reptile, and amphibian checklists for localized subspecies information (SDNHM 2005, 2002, and undated).

General Survey Results

During the Site surveys, six vegetation or land cover categories were observed on the Site: Developed Land, Disturbed Land, Non-native Vegetation, Eucalyptus Woodland, Southern Willow Scrub, and Non-vegetated Channel. These categories are shown in **Figure 4** and discussed below. Complete lists of plants and animals detected are provided in **Attachments A** and **B**, respectively. Photographs of the Site are provided in **Attachment C**.

Developed Land (DEV), occupies approximately 0.19 acre on the Site. This land cover category consists of "Areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer supported. Developed land is characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that often require irrigation. Areas where no natural land is evident due to large amounts of debris or other materials being placed upon it may also be considered Urban/Developed (e.g., car recycling plant, quarry)." (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

Developed land on the Site consists of a paved driveway, house, and immediate yard. Vegetation was limited to a few ornamentals such as magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and non-native herbs such as spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), and smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*). This land cover category has very low value for wildlife and special-status species.

Disturbed Land (DIS) occupies approximately 1.24 acres on the Site. This land cover category is comprised of "Areas that have been physically disturbed (by previous legal human activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association but continues to retain a soil substrate. Typically vegetation, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of non-native plant species such as ornamentals or ruderal exotic species that take advantage of disturbance, or shows signs of past or present animal usage that removes any capability of providing viable natural habitat for uses other than dispersal. Examples of disturbed habitat include areas that have been graded, repeatedly cleared for fuel management purposes and/or experienced repeated use that prevents natural revegetation (i.e. dirt parking lots, trails that have been present for several decades), recently graded firebreaks, graded construction pads, construction staging areas, off-road vehicle trails, and old homesites." Characteristic species are typically invasive, non-native forb species such as Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus* subsp. *pycnocephalus*), sea-figs (*Carpobrotus* spp.), star-thistles (*Centaurea* spp.), sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Russian-thistles (*Salsola* spp.), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), sow-thistles (*Sonchus* spp.) and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*). Perennial grasses such as pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*) and African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) are also commonly found in this land cover category. (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

Disturbed Land on the Site consists of open areas that are not covered by natural vegetation or ornamental non-native species. It is characterized by an assortment of ruderal non-native species such as Russian-thistle (*Salsola* sp.), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), smooth cat's ear (*Hypochaeris glabra*), and dwarf nettle (*Urtica urens*). Also included in this land cover category is a single toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and several lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*) shrubs south of the drainage that did not cover a sufficient area to be mapped separately.

Wildlife species observed in on-site Disturbed Land included House finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). This land cover category has moderate value for disturbance-adapted wildlife but low value for other wildlife or special-status species.

Non-native Vegetation (NNV) occupies approximately 0.62 acre on the Site. This vegetation category is characterized by predominantly non-native species introduced and established through human action. These areas are not typically artificially irrigated, but receive water from precipitation or runoff. (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

On-site non-native vegetation consists primarily of ornamental non-native species that do not require irrigation, such as western coastal wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), silk-oak (*Grevillea robusta*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), and Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*).

Wildlife observed in on-site non-native vegetation included house finch, California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*). This land cover category has moderate value for disturbance-adapted wildlife and migratory birds, low to moderate value for other wildlife, and low value for most special-status species.

Eucalyptus Woodland (EW) occupies approximately 0.23 on the Site. This vegetation category ranges from single-species eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) thickets with little or no understory to scattered trees over a well-developed herbaceous and shrubby understory. In most cases, eucalyptus forms a dense stand with a closed canopy. Eucalyptus species produce a large amount of leaf and bark litter, the chemical and physical characteristics of which limit the ability of other species to grow in the understory, decreasing floristic diversity. Overstory composition is typically limited to one species of the genus, or mixed stands composed of several eucalyptus species; few native overstory species are present within eucalyptus planted areas, except in small cleared pockets. (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

Eucalyptus Woodland occurs at the northwestern corner of the Site and along the southeastern edge of the Site. The understory of the Eucalyptus Woodland is sparse but includes non-native species such as ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), and dwarf nettle.

Wildlife detected in Eucalyptus Woodland consisted of house finch, yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), and lesser goldfinch. This vegetation category has low to moderate value for birds but low value for other wildlife and special-status species.

Non-vegetated Channel (NVC) occupies approximately 0.12 on the Site. This category consists of the sandy, gravelly, or rocky fringe of waterways or flood channels that are unvegetated on a relatively permanent basis. Variable water lines inhibit the growth of vegetation, although some weedy species of grasses may grow along the outer edges of the wash. Vegetation may exist here but is usually less than 10% total cover. This designation is not appropriate when sand or alluvium is an artifact of a very recent or uncommon flood event in the upper parts of watersheds. (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

On-site Non-vegetated Channel occurs across the southern end of the Site and is composed of a sandy channel with areas of exposed bedrock and scattered cobble. In some areas the banks have been reinforced with pieces of concrete chunks, and concrete pieces are also present in the channel near the downstream end. Vegetation cover is less than 10% and includes primarily non-native species such as giant reed (*Arundo donax*), sea-fig or freeway iceplant (*Carpobrotus* sp.), smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Wildlife detected in the Non-vegetated Channel consist of Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Townsend's warbler (*Setophaga townsendi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*) (tracks), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) (tracks). This land cover category is valuable as a water supply for wildlife and water-dependent plants.

Southern Willow Scrub (SWS) occupies approximately 0.05 acre on the Site. This vegetation community is a dense, broad-leafed, winter-deciduous riparian thicket dominated by several willow (*Salix*) species, with scattered emergent cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and western sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*). Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development. Southern Willow Scrub typically occurs on loose, sandy or fine-gravelly alluvium deposited near stream channels during flood flows. This early seral type requires repeated flooding to prevent succession to Southern Cottonwood-Sycamore Riparian Forest. Other characteristic species include black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), red willow *(S. laevigata*), narrow-leaf willow *(Salix exigua*) and arrow weed *(Pluchea sericea).*

The small patch of Southern Willow Scrub consists of one black willow and two arroyo willows (*Salix lasiolepis*), with an understory of horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), and smilo grass.

No wildlife was observed in the Southern Willow Scrub. Riparian vegetation such as Southern Willow Scrub is generally high value for wildlife, but this patch is very small.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

For the purposes of this report, a sensitive or special-status plant or animal is any taxon (species, subspecies, or variety) that is officially listed by the State of California or the federal government as Endangered, Threatened, or Rare, or a candidate for one of those listings; classified as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); or included in California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1 through 4.

Lists of special-status plants and animals with the potential to occur on the Site were generated from the CNDDB RareFind5 and BIOS databases. The resulting lists include any special-status species documented within the Site's USGS 7.5' quadrangle (National City) and surrounding quadrangles (La Jolla, La Mesa, El Cajon, Point Loma, Jamul Mountains, Imperial Beach, Otay Mesa), within a similar elevation range. **Attachment D** provides information on these special-status plant species, as well as an evaluation of the potential for each species to occur on the Site, based on CNDDB, the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (on-line version, 2018), SDNHM's Herbarium Collection Map (SDNHM 2012), professional experience, and field observations. **Attachment E** provides information on these animal species, and an evaluation of the potential for each species to occur on the Site, based on *San Diego County Mammal Atlas* (Tremor et al. 2017), *San Diego County Bird Atlas* (Unitt 2004) and Google Earth Bird Atlas (SDNHM 2018), Amphibian and Reptile Atlas of Peninsular California (SDNHM 2019), species requirements, records search results, and field observations.

Special-status Species Observed on the Site

No special-status species were observed on or near the Site.

Special-status Species with High Potential to Occur on the Site

Based on CNDDB records searches in the Project quadrangle, review of localized species distribution data from the San Diego Natural History Museum (2012) and Consortium of California Herbaria (Jepson Flora Project 2022), and evaluation of current Site conditions, one special-status species has high potential to occur on the Site:

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) is a CDFW Watch List species. This raptor occupies open riparian, oak, and eucalyptus woodland and other open forested areas from 150-915 meters AMSL and is very tolerant of urbanization. Cooper's hawks breed wherever there are trees, but are most numerous in lowland and foothill canyons, as well as urban areas. This species is just as widespread over the coastal slope in winter but is more concentrated at lower elevations and in developed areas. Egg laying typically occurs from late March to mid-June. There is suitable habitat on the Site for foraging and nesting, and this species is relatively common and widespread. Therefore, Cooper's hawk has high potential to occur on the Site.

Raptor Foraging, Nesting Birds, and Migratory Birds

Raptors are protected under California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which specifically protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (raptors, including owls and turkey vultures). It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any such raptors or their nests and eggs except as otherwise provided in the Fish and Game Code. The Site may support raptor foraging.

California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant to the Code. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits the killing or transport of native migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg or any such bird unless allowed by another regulation (such as for "game" birds). Therefore, all native, non-game birds on the Site, and the nests and eggs of all native non-game birds, are protected during the nesting season even if these birds are not special-status or otherwise protected.

Large Mammal Use / Wildlife Corridor / Nursery Site

No evidence of Site use by large mammals such as mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) or mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) was found during the surveys. The Site could not serve as a wildlife corridor because it occurs in an area surrounded by development. The on-site drainage would be the most likely feature to serve as a wildlife corridor, but it does not provide any connection to large and relatively undisturbed blocks of habitat.

Native wildlife nursery sites are sites where wildlife concentrate for hatching and/or raising young, such as rookeries, spawning areas and bat colonies. While a number of species may breed on the Site, the Site's disturbed condition and proximity to development make it a poor candidate as a wildlife nursery site and is very unlikely to be necessary habitat for these species' reproduction.

JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS

The property supports a drainage that is subject to jurisdiction of CDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the State Water Resources Control Board. Field work included assessment and mapping of jurisdictional water resources. A water resources delineation report is provided under separate cover.

The largest or maximum jurisdictional area is that of CDFW, which extends from drainage channel top-of-bank to top-of-bank, and to the outer edge of riparian vegetation where that is greater than top-of-bank. The CDFW jurisdictional area covering streambed (Non-vegetated Channel), riparian vegetation (Southern Willow Scrub), and some Non-native Vegetation is shown in the biological resources mapping in **Figure 4**.

Non-wetland Waters of the U.S. and Waters of the State occur within the CDFW jurisdictional area. However, because this Project will avoid impacts to the CDFW maximum jurisdictional area, details on the internal jurisdictional areas are not included in this report. Please refer to the delineation report for details.

OTHER UNIQUE FEATURES/RESOURCES

The Site does not support unusual soils, Rock outcrops, steep hillsides, or other unique features.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

Direct impacts are generally obvious, absolute, or quantifiable, such as direct destruction of vegetation, sensitive habitats, and plant and animal populations, loss of foraging, nesting, breeding, or burrowing habitat; clearing of a particular species' required habitat (directly impacting that species), or blocking a wildlife corridor. Direct impacts may occur as a result of Project itself, or activities necessary for implementation of the Project such as construction of staging areas. **Figure 5** depicts the Project's direct impacts to biological resources.

Indirect impacts may be the result of secondary effects from direct impacts, or those impacts that over time cause degradation of a resource by changing its function, health, or quality. Unlike direct impacts that are typically one-time effects, indirect impacts often continue in the long term and may actually increase. Indirect impacts commonly result from a project's "edge effects." Edge effects from development can extend several hundred feet into adjacent open space areas, causing significant changes in species composition, diversity and abundance in those nearby lands. Projects may result in a wide variety of indirect impacts depending on project context. Examples of indirect impacts include edge effects such as an increase in human encroachment into the natural environment, particularly through off-road vehicle use; harassment and/or collection of wildlife species by people; predation upon wildlife by domestic animals that intrude into open space areas; increased wildlife mortality along roads. Other less visible indirect impacts include decline in the availability of a resource such as water or prey, reduction in habitat viability as a result of altering moisture regime or vegetation, habitat fragmentation, and damage to or loss of ecosystem and/or watershed integrity.

Cumulative impacts occur as a result of the additive effect of multiple or ongoing direct and indirect impacts to a biological resource over time. A project's direct and indirect impacts may not be individually significant, but the additive effect when viewed in connection with the impacts of past, present and probable future projects may cause the significant loss or degradation of a resource.

Direct, indirect, and cumulative Project impacts are discussed in the following sections.

Direct Impacts

Implementation of the Project would directly impact 1.88 acres of on-site land and 0.03 acre off-site. Direct impacts are summarized in Table 2, below.

Table 2. Vegetation/Land Cover, Impacts, and Mitigation Ratios

Vegetation / Land Cover	Existing On-site (Acres)	Impacts Neutral* (Acres)	Impacted On-site (Acres)	Impacted Off-site (Acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Required (Acres)
Developed Land	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.03	-	0
Disturbed Land	1.24	0.15	1.09	0.00	-	0
Eucalyptus Woodland	0.23	0.14	0.09	0.00	-	0
Non-native Vegetation	0.62	0.11	0.51	0.00	-	0
Non-vegetated Channel	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	≥2:1	0
Southern Willow Scrub	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	≥2:1	0
TOTAL	**2.45**	**0.57**	**1.88**	**0.03**		**0**

*Impact Neutral applies to the drainage channel, which must be avoided, and the unusable strip of land along the southern edge of the drainage.

Direct impacts to Developed Land, Disturbed Land, Eucalyptus Woodland, and Non-native Vegetation are not significant and do not require mitigation.

The two sensitive categories, Non-vegetated Channel and Southern Willow Scrub, will not be impacted.

Because no special-status species were found, the Project is not expected to result in significant impacts to special-status species.

The loss of this amount of Disturbed Land, Eucalyptus Woodland, and Non-native Vegetation would not be considered a significant loss of raptor foraging habitat.

The jurisdictional drainage will not be impacted.

Therefore, the Project would not result in significant direct impact to biological resources.

Indirect Impacts

The sensitive drainage could be indirectly impacted by sediment or contaminant runoff from the development area, either during Project grading and construction or after. Such impacts would be violations and would be subject to fines and punitive mitigation. However, the Project will implement standard Best Management Practices (BMP) that would prevent such impacts or reduce them to below a level of significance. These BMPs may include installation of silt fence and protective fencing between the drainage jurisdictional limits and ground disturbance during grading and construction, and use of biofiltration basins to catch site runoff. The drainage area will be protected from future impacts by establishment of the OSE and installation of a permanent three-foot split-rail fence.

Another potential indirect impact is interference with nesting birds protected by the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. The required avoidance measures, based on either avoidance of work during the avian breeding season or use of focused nest surveys and nest buffers (see summary of avoidance measures below for details), would reduce this potential impact to below a level of significance.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Project will not result in significant impacts to any sensitive vegetation, special-status species, jurisdictional water resources, or other sensitive biological resources. Therefore, the cumulative impact would be less than significant.

National City Tree Preservation Ordinance

The City does not have any tree preservation requirements that apply to trees on private property outside of public right-of-way. The Project is outside the public right-of-way except for where the new entries join Plaza Bonita Centerway. No trees are currently in the public right-of-way at those locations. All onsite trees within the development footprint will be removed. However, trees within the impact-neutral area along the drainage will be preserved unless they are identified as invasive species to be removed.

The tree preservation requirements in Section 18.44.120 of the National City Code will be implemented to ensure protection of trees within the OSE. This will include the following items:

1. All native trees within the OSE area shall be protected during construction through the use of construction fencing at or beyond the drip line of the tree or trees to be preserved, and/or silt fence and construction fence at or beyond the limit of the area to be preserved.
2. To protect and encourage the continued health and vitality of the preserved trees, the ground within the drip line shall be kept in a natural state. Storage of soils, construction equipment or other materials during or after construction within the tree dripline is prohibited.
3. If non-native trees growing within the OSE area are to be removed in the future for purposes of riparian habitat enhancement, such removal must be done under supervision

of a qualified biologist and after determining whether permits are required from the water resource regulatory agencies (USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB).

Implementation of these tree preservation measures is intended for protection of the sensitive riparian habitat and drainage, and not for National City tree preservation credits.

Biological Avoidance/Mitigation Measures

The Project will incorporate the following avoidance/mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to a level below significant:

- The drainage shall be protected from direct and indirect impacts by providing a physical barrier between clearing, grading, and construction. A temporary silt fence shall be installed along the southern edge of Project impacts prior to clearing and grading. A permanent three-foot split-rail fence shall be installed between the Project development area and the protected drainage after grading is complete.
- The 0.59-acre impact-neutral drainage area shall be protected from future impacts by establishing an OSE over it.
- Clearing and grading shall be avoided during the bird breeding season of February 1 to August 31. If clearing and grading activities must occur during the bird breeding season, a survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within three days prior to any clearing, to determine whether breeding birds occur within the area of potential disturbance (the Project limits of impact and an additional 300 feet). If the survey finds that there is no nesting activity within the area of potential disturbance, clearing and grading activities shall be allowed to proceed. If the survey finds an active nest, then clearing and grading shall not occur within 300 feet of the active nest until nesting activity has been determined complete by the qualified biologist.
- BMPs and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will specifically include mandatory measures to prevent any movement of water, soils, or any material from the Project development area into the drainage channel or off-site areas.

This concludes Athena's biological resource letter report. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or comments. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Catherine MacGregor
Senior Biologist and Botanist

FIGURES

1. Regional Location
2. Vicinity Map
3. 2021 Image of Project Site
4. Biological Resources
5. Project Impacts

ATTACHMENTS

A. Plants Observed at the Valley View Development Site
B. Animals Observed at the Valley View Development Site
C. Site Photographs
D. Special-status Plants with Potential to Occur at the Valley View Development Site
E. Special-status Animals with Potential to Occur at the Valley View Development Site

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ATHENA Consulting

Regional Location

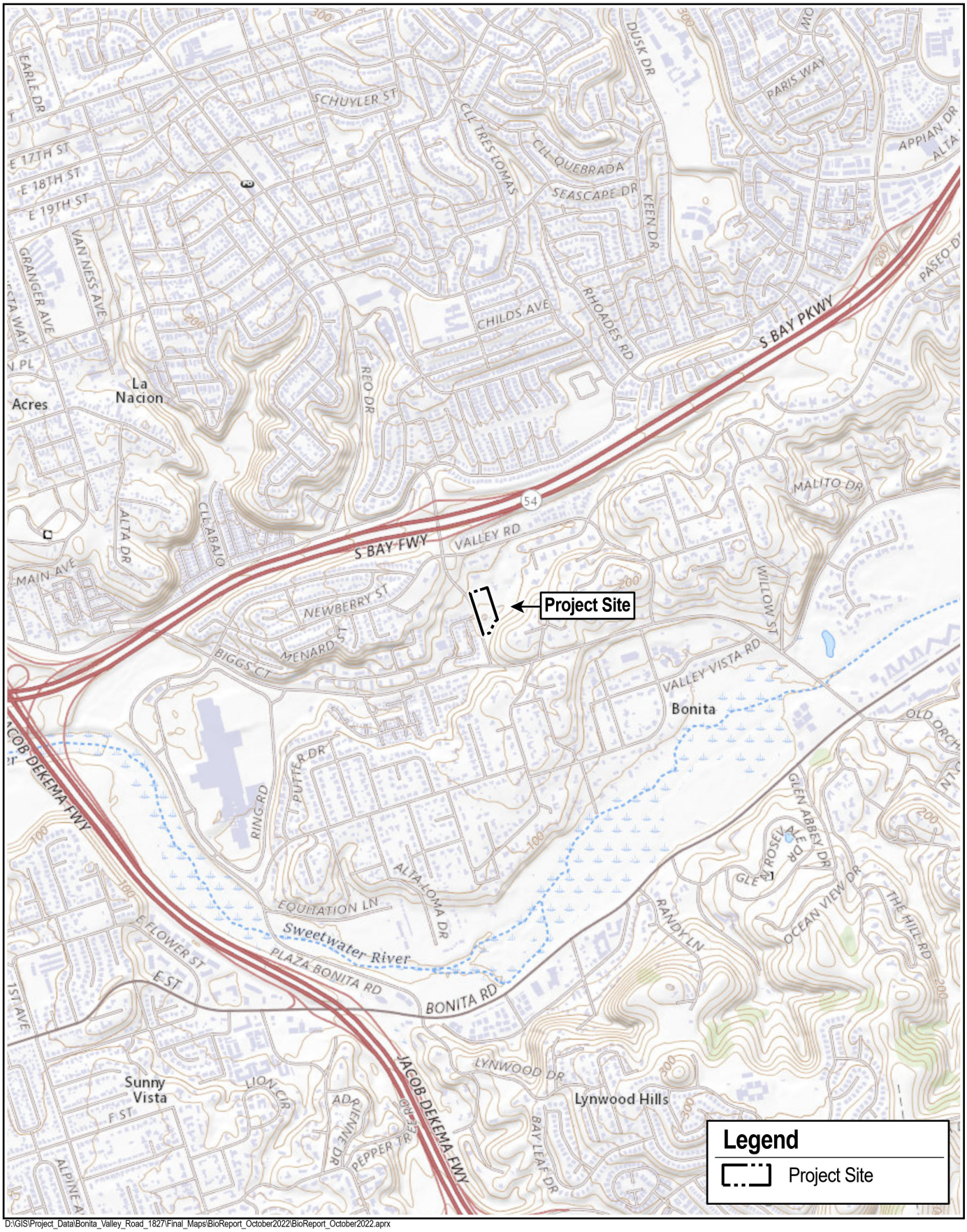
VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT

Miles
0 3 6

Source: SanGIS Data, 2019

FIGURE 1

May 2023



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ATHENA Consulting

Vicinity Map

VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT

0 800 1,600 Feet

Aerial Source: ESRI USGS National Basemap, 2018

FIGURE 2

May 2023

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ATHENA Consulting

2021 Image of Project Site

VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT

0 50 100 Feet

Aerial Source: Google Earth, July 2021

FIGURE 3

May 2023

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ATHENA Consulting

Biological Resources

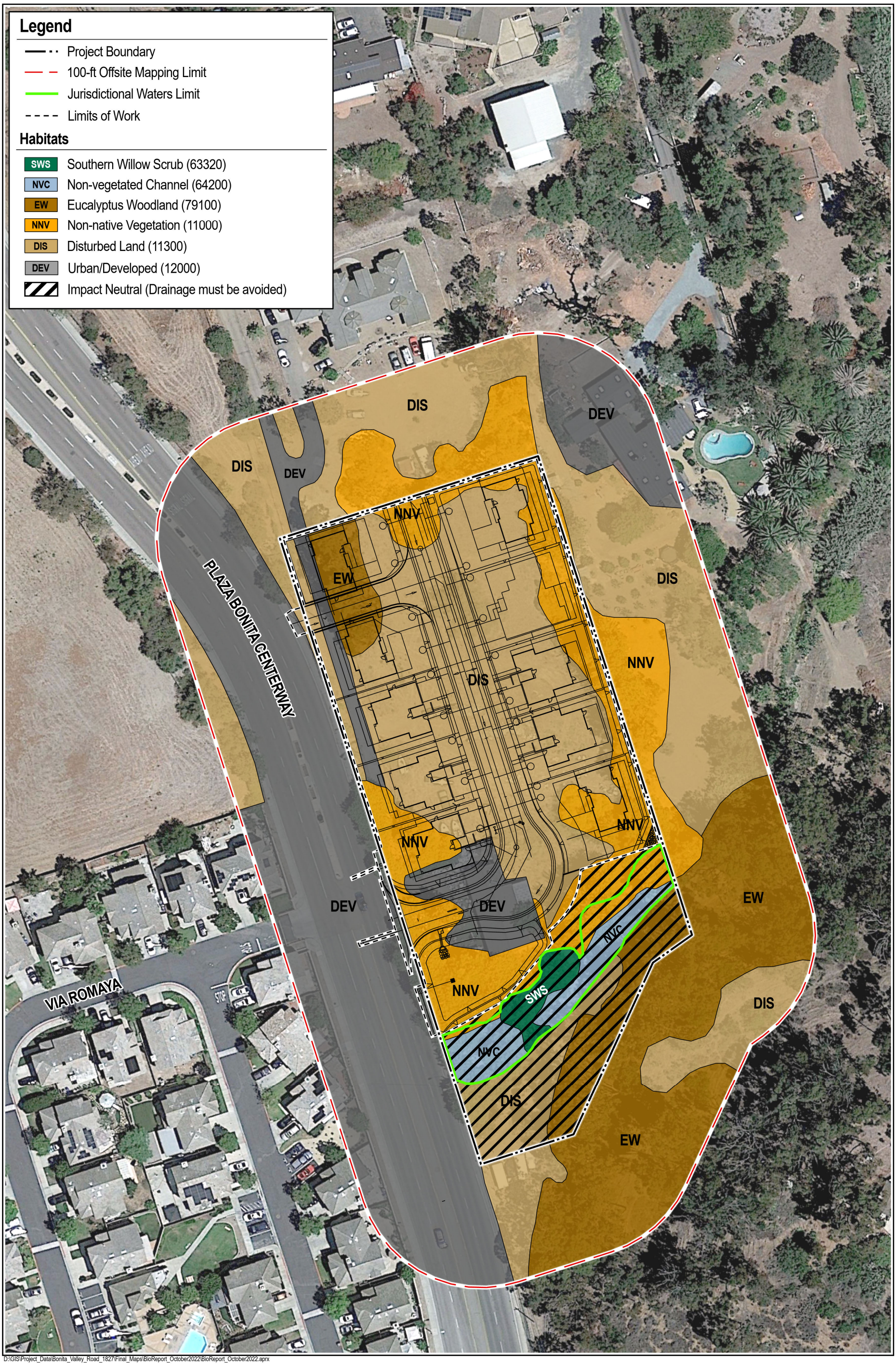
VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT

0 40 80 Feet

Source: Google Earth, July 2021

FIGURE 4

May 2023



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ATHENA Consulting

Project Impacts

VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT

0 40 80 Feet

Source: Google Earth, July 2021

FIGURE 5

May 2023

ATTACHMENT A

PLANTS OBSERVED AT THE VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT SITE			
Species Name	**Common Name**	**Family**	**Habitat**
*Acacia cyclops**	western coastal wattle	Fabaceae	NNV
Ambrosia psilostachya	western ragweed	Asteraceae	NVC
*Arundo donax**	giant reed	Poaceae	NVC
*Asparagus asparagoides**	florist's-smilax	Asparagaceae	NNV
Baccharis pilularis subsp. consanguinea	chaparral broom, coyote brush	Asteraceae	DIS
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut grass	Poaceae	DIS, EW
*Carduus pycnocephalus subsp. pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle	Asteraceae	DEV
*Carpobrotus sp.**	sea-fig or freeway iceplant	Aizoaceae	NVC
Cyperus eragrostis	tall flatsedge	Cyperaceae	NVC
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides**	carrotwood tree	Sapindaceae	NNV
Cupressaceae*	cypress family ornamental	Cupressaceae	DEV
Erigeron canadensis	horseweed	Asteraceae	DEV, SWS
Erigeron sp.(*)	horseweed, fleabane	Asteraceae	DEV
*Eucalyptus sp.**	eucalyptus	Myrtaceae	EW, NVC
*Euphorbia maculata**	spotted spurge	Euphorbiaceae	DEV
*Euphorbia peplus**	petty spurge	Euphorbiaceae	DIS, EW
*Foeniculum vulgare**	sweet fennel	Apiaceae	NNV
*Fraxinus uhdei**	Shamel ash	Oleaceae	NVC
Geranium carolinianum	Carolina geranium	Geraniaceae	DIS
*Grevillea robusta**	silk-oak	Proteaceae	NNV
*Helminthotheca echioides**	bristly ox-tongue	Asteraceae	DEV
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon, Christmas berry	Rosaceae	DIS
*Hirschfeldia incana**	short-pod mustard	Brassicaceae	DIS, EW
*Hypochaeris glabra**	smooth cat's ear	Asteraceae	DIS
*Lonicera japonica**	Japanese honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae	NNV
*Magnolia grandiflora**	southern magnolia	Magnoliaceae	DEV
*Marrubium vulgare**	horehound	Lamiaceae	DIS
*Myoporum laetum**	ngaio, mousehole tree	Scrophulariaceae	NNV
*Myoporum parvifolium**	slender myoporum	Scrophulariaceae	DIS
*Olea europaea**	olive	Oleaceae	NNV
*Oxalis pes-caprae**	Bermuda-buttercup	Oxalidaceae	DIS
*Parkinsonia aculeata**	Mexican palo verde	Fabaceae	NNV
*Pinus sp.**	pine (ornamental)	Pinaceae	NNV
*Plantago major**	common plantain	Plantaginaceae	NVC
Poaceae(*)	grass (unidentified)	Poaceae	NVC
*Polygonum argyrocoleon**	Persian wireweed	Polygonaceae	DEV
Rhus integrifolia	lemonadeberry	Anacardiaceae	DIS
*Ricinus communis**	castor bean	Euphorbiaceae	DEV, NNV, NVC, SWS
Rumex sp.(*)	dock	Chenopodiaceae	SWS
Salix gooddingii	Goodding's black willow	Salicaceae	NVC, SWS
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	Salicaceae	SWS
*Salsola sp.**	Russian-thistle	Chenopodiaceae	DIS
*Syagrus romanzoffiana**	queen palm	Arecaceae	NNV
*Schinus molle**	Peruvian pepper tree	Anacardiaceae	NNV
*Schinus terebinthifolius**	Brazilian pepper tree	Anacardiaceae	NNV, NVC
*Silybum marianum**	milk thistle	Asteraceae	DIS
*Sonchus oleraceus**	common sow-thistle	Asteraceae	DIS
*Stipa miliacea var. miliacea**	smilo grass	Poaceae	DEV, DIS, NVC, SWS

ATTACHMENT A

Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
*Tamarix sp.**	tamarisk/saltcedar	Tamaricaceae	NVC
*Tipuana tipu**	rosewood, Pride of Bolivia	Fabaceae	NNV
*Tropaeolum majus**	garden nasturtium	Tropaeolaceae	DIS, NVC
*Ulmus parvifolia**	Chinese elm	Ulmaceae	NNV
*Urtica urens**	dwarf nettle	Urticaceae	DIS, EW
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican fan palm	Arecaceae	DIS, NVC

* Non-native

! State or Federal special-status (State endangered, threatened, or rare; Federal endangered, threatened, or candidate for listing; CRPR 1-4)

Habitat Abbreviations

DEV = Developed Land

DIS = Disturbed Land

EW = Eucalyptus Woodland

NNV = Non-native Vegetation

NVC = Non-vegetated Channel

ATTACHMENT B

ANIMALS OBSERVED AT THE VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT SITE			
Species Name	**Common Name**	**Habitat**	**Number**
Birds			
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	NVC	2
Dryobates nuttallii	Nuttall's woodpecker	EW	1
Empidonax difficilis	Pacific-slope flycatcher	NNV, EW	1
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	DIS, EW, NNV	song only
Icterus cucullatus	hooded oriole	NNV	1
Leiothlypis celata	orange-crowned warbler	EW, NNV	1
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	NNV	1
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	NNV	calls only
Setophaga coronata	yellow-rumped warbler	EW	song only
Setophaga townsendi	Townsend's warbler	NVC	1
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch	EW, NNV	several
Spinus tristis	American goldfinch	NNV	song only
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	DIS	song and calls only
Troglodytes aedon	house wren	NNV	1
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	DIS	1
Mammals			
Canis latrans	coyote	NVC	tracks
Procyon lotor	raccoon	NVC	tracks
Thomomys bottae	Botta's pocket gopher	DIS	mounds

* non-native

! State or federal special-status species (State endangered, threatened, endangered candidate, fully protected, or watchlist; or federal endangered, threatened, or candidate for listing)

Habitat Abbreviations

DEV = Developed Land
DIS = Disturbed Land
EW = Eucalyptus Woodland
NNV = Non-native Vegetation
NVC = Non-vegetated Channel

ATTACHMENT C
Site Photographs

1. Disturbed Land onsite, from Developed driveway toward southeast, with Non-native Vegetation in the Distance.

2. Developed driveway toward south.

3. Existing uninhabited residence (Developed).

4. Drainage channel under overhanging Non-native Vegetation.

5. Non-vegetated Channel, toward west/southwest.

6. Southern Willow Scrub—overhanging black willow (left) and arroyo willow (right).

ATTACHMENT D

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR AT THE VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT SITE (USGS NATIONAL CITY QUAD, 23 - 27 METERS [74 - 87 FT] AMSL)							
Species Name	**Common Name**	**Family**	**CRPR**	**State/ Federal**	**Growth form, bloom time**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur Onsite**
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Feb-Nov	Coastal dunes. 0-100 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Acanthomintha ilicifolia	San Diego thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FT	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Endemic to active vertisol clay soils of mesas & valleys. Usually on clay lenses within grassland or chaparral communities. 10-960 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Adolphia californica	California adolphia	Rhamnaceae	2B.1	-/-	Shrub (deciduous), Dec-May	From sandy/gravelly to clay soils within grassland, coastal sage scrub, or chaparral; various exposures. 45-740 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Agave shawii var. shawii	Shaw's agave	Agavaceae	2B.1	-/-	Perennial (leaf succulent), Sep-May	Coastal bluffs and slopes within coastal sage scrub. 10-120 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Ambrosia chenopodiifolia	San Diego bur-sage	Asteraceae	2B.1	-/-	Shrub, Apr-Jun	Slopes of canyons in open succulent scrub, especially maritime succulent scrub, usually with little herbaceous cover. 55-155 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Ambrosia monogyra (Hymenoclea m.)	leafy burrobush	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	Shrub, Aug-Nov	Sandy or rocky soils in washes and dry river bottoms, sage scrub, chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub. 10-500 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/FE	Perennial herb (deciduous, rhizomatous), Apr-Oct	In full sun in open or low-growing plant communities, primarily on sandy loam or clay soils (rarely on other substrates such as gravel) on upper terraces of rivers, creeks, or other drainage, or within the watershed of vernal pools. 3-580 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-	Annual herb, Feb-Jun	Sandy or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. 3-305 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Aphyllon parishii subsp. brachylobum (Orobanche p. subsp. brachyloba)	short-lobe orobanche	Orobanchaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb (parasitic), Apr-Oct	Sandy coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub; parasitic on shrubs, generally Isocoma menziesii. 3-305 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa subsp. crassifolia	Del Mar manzanita	Ericaceae	1B.1	-/FE	Shrub (evergreen), Dec-Jun	Chaparral on sandy coastal mesas and ocean bluffs. 30-365 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Arctostaphylos otayensis	Otay manzanita	Ericaceae	1B.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Jan-Apr	Metavolcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland. 75-1040 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	Biennial to perennial herb to subshrub, (Feb) May-Sep	Drainages and riparian areas in sandy soil within chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland and riparian scrub. 15-915 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Astragalus deanei	Dean's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	1B.1	-/-	Perennial herb, Feb-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian forest. Open, brushy south-facing slopes in Diegan coastal sage scrub, sometimes on recently burned-over hillsides. 75-695 m	Low; no suitable habitat.
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dune milkvetch	Fabaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	Annual herb, Mar-May	Moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. 1-45 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Mar-Oct	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, also ridgetops and alkaline low places. 2-460 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Oct	Alkali soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas. 1-400 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Bahiopsis laciniata (Viguiera l.)	San Diego sunflower (San Diego County viguiera)	Asteraceae	4.3	-/-	Shrub, Feb-Jun (Aug)	Slopes and ridges in chaparral and coastal scrub. 60-750 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Bergerocactus emoryi	golden-spined cereus	Cactaceae	2B.2	-/-	Perennial (stem succulent), May-Jun	Sandy soils in chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub; coastal only. 3-395 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Bloomeria clevelandii (Muilla c.)	San Diego goldenstar	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/-	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Apr-May	Clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. Often on mounds between vernal pools in fine, sandy loam. 50-465 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/-	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), May-Jul	Mesic, clay, sometimes serpentine soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland. Usually in vernal pools and small drainages. 30-1695 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, (Jan) Mar-Jun	Sandy or loamy disturbed or burned areas in chaparral, coastal scrub. 10-1220 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Camissoniopsis lewisii (Camissonia l.)	Lewis's evening-primrose	Onagraceae	3	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-May (Jun)	Sandy or clay soil in cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 0-300 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Ceanothus cyaneus	Lakeside ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	1B.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral. 200-1040 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Ceanothus otayensis	Otay Mountain ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	1B.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Jan-Apr	Metavolcanic or gabbroic soils in chaparral. 75-1160 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Ceanothus verrucosus	wart-stemmed ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	2B.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Dec-May	Southern maritime chaparral and nearby chaparral, rocky slopes. 1-380 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Centromadia pungens subsp. laevis	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	Annual herb, Apr-Sep	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland, disturbed areas. 5-1170 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	Annual herb, Jan-Aug	Sandy coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes. 0-100 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Chamaebatia australis	southern mountain misery	Rosaceae	4.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Nov-May	Gabbroic or metavolcanic chaparral. 300-1020 m.	Low; no suitable soils or habitat, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Chorizanthe orcuttiana	Orcutt's spineflower	Polygonaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	Annual herb, Mar-May	Sandy openings in maritime chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and coastal scrub. 3-125 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	1B.2	-/-	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Gabbroic clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools. 30-1530 m.	Low; no suitable soils or habitat.
Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	Montiaceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, (Feb) Mar-Jun (Aug)	Sandy and cobbly loam soil on marine terrace slopes near the coast; coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 5-300 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Clarkia delicata	delicate clarkia, Campo clarkia	Onagraceae	1B.2	-/-	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Often gabbroic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland. 95-1800 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Clinopodium chandleri (Satureja c.)	San Miguel savory	Lamiaceae	1B.2	-/-	Shrub, Mar-Jul	Rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland. 120-1075 m.	Low; no suitable soils, would have been detectable and was not observed.
Comarostaphylis diversifolia subsp. diversifolia	summer-holly	Ericaceae	1B.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Chaparral (often mixed, sometimes post-burn), cismontane woodland. 30-945 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Wet clay and serpentine ridges in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 30-700 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. incana (no varieties recognized in Jepson)	San Diego sand aster	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	Perennial herb, Jun-Sep	Sandstone or sandy soils in chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, possibly disturbed sites and ecotones. 35-275 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Cylindropuntia californica var. californica (Opuntia parryi var. serpentina)	snake cholla	Cactaceae	1B.1	-/-	Perennial (stem succulent), Apr-May	Coastal chaparral, coastal sage scrub. 30-150 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Deinandra conjugens (Hemizonia c.)	Otay tarplant	Asteraceae	1B.1	SE/FT	Annual herb, (Apr) May-Jun	Clay soils in coastal plains, coastal scrub, mesas, river bottoms, valley & foothill grassland; often in open disturbed areas. 60-275 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, Site is too disturbed.
Deinandra paniculata (Hemizonia p.)	San Diego tarplant, paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, (Mar) Apr-Nov	Usually vernally mesic sites in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grassland; sometimes vernal pools or nearby mima mounds. 25-940 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra, western ponyfoot	Convolvulaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), (Jan) Mar-Jul	Sandy loam, clay and rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 50-500 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Dicranostegia orcuttiana (Cordylanthus orcuttianus)	Orcutt's bird's beak	Orobanchaceae	2B.1	-/-	Annual herb (hemiparasitic), (Mar) Apr-Jul (Sep)	Coastal scrub associations on slopes; also reported from intermittently moist swales, and in washes. 0-200 m	Low; no suitable habitat.
Dudleya attenuata subsp. attenuata (D. a. subsp. orcuttii)	Orcutt's dudleya	Crassulaceae	2B.1	-/-	Perennial herb, May-Jul	Rocky mesas, canyons and ridges in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral. Only known from Border Field State Park and Lichty Mesa, near US-Mexico border. 3-50 m.	Low; not observed, no suitable habitat.
Dudleya blochmaniae subsp. blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.1	-/-	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. Open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. 5-450 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, Site too disturbed.
Dudleya brevifolia (D. blochmaniae subsp. brevifolia)	short-leaf dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.1	SE/-	Perennial herb, Apr-May	On Torrey sandstone in pebbly openings in maritime chaparral & coastal scrub. 30-125 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Dudleya variegata	variegated dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Often rocky/gravelly or clay soils or on rock outcrops in grassland, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, also near vernal pools or on mima mounds. 3-550 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, Site too disturbed.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.2	-/-	Perennial herb, May-Jun	North and south-facing cliffs and banks in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. 10-550 m.	Low; not observed, no suitable habitat.
Ericameria palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's goldenbush	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), (Jul) Sep-Nov	Steep hillsides, granitic soils in mesic chaparral, coastal scrub. 5-625 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	Biennial to perennial herb, Apr-Jun	San Diego mesa hardpan & claypan vernal pools & southern interior basalt flow vernal pools in coastal scrub or valley and foothill grassland. 15-880 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Erysimum ammophilum	coast wallflower, sand-loving wallflower	Brassicaceae	1B.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Feb-Jun	Openings in sandy maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. 3-320 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge	Euphorbiaceae	2B.2	-/-	Shrub, Dec-Aug (Oct)	Rocky coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub. 3-430 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Ferocactus viridescens	coast barrel cactus, San Diego barrel cactus	Cactaceae	2B.1	-/-	Perennial (stem succulent), May-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; often exposed, level or south-sloping areas, near crest of slopes. 3-490 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Geothallus tuberosus	Campbell's liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	1B.1	-/-	Ephemeral liverwort	Vernal pools and mesic coastal scrub. 10-600 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grappling-hook	Boraginaceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-May	Clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 20-955 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Hesperevax caulescens	hogwallow starfish	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Mesic valley and foothill grassland with clay soil, vernal pools. 0-505 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Hesperocyparis forbesii (Cupressus f.)	Tecate cypress	Cupressaceae	1B.1	-/-	Tree (evergreen)	Clay, gabbroic, or metavolcanic soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral. 60-1650 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Holocarpha virgata subsp. elongata	graceful tarplant	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, May-Nov	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 60-1100 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Hordeum intercedens	little barley, vernal barley	Poaceae	3.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Dry, saline streambeds and alkaline flats in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; vernal pools. 5-1000 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	1B.2	-/-	Shrub, Apr-Nov	Sandy, often disturbed areas in chaparral, coastal scrub. 1-915 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Iva hayesiana	San Diego marsh-elder	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	Perennial herb to subshrub, Apr-Oct	Alkaline flats, depressions, streambanks. 1-430 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Juglans californica (J. c. var. californica)	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	4.2	-/-	Tree (deciduous), Mar-Aug	Slopes, canyons, and alluvial habitats in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. 50-900 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Juncus acutus subsp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb, (Mar) May-Jun	Moist saline places such as mesic coastal dunes, alkaline seeps, salt marshes. 3-900 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Lasthenia glabrata subsp. coulteri	Coulter's salt-marsh daisy, Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	Annual herb, Feb-Jun	Alkaline soils in coastal salt marshes & swamps, playas, vernal pools. 1-1375 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii (not recognized in Jepson)	Robinson's peppergrass	Brassicaceae	4.3	-/-	Annual herb, Jan-Jul	Dry chaparral, coastal scrub. 4-1435 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Leptosyne maritima (Coreopsis m.)	San Diego sea-dahlia	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Mar-May	Coastal bluffs. 5-185 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Lilium humboldtii subsp. ocellatum	ocellated lily, ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Mar-Jul (Aug)	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 30-1800 m.	Low; no suitable habitat, Site too disturbed.
Lycium californicum	California desert thorn	Solanaceae	4.2	-/-	Shrub, (Dec) Mar-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. 5-150 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Microseris douglasii subsp. platycarpha	small-flower microseris	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-May	Alkaline clay soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools. 15-1070 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Mobergia calculiformis	light gray lichen	Physciaceae	3	-/-	Lichen	Coastal scrub; abundant on cobbles in right habitat; only known from one site in Baja CA and one in San Diego. 10 m.	Non-vascular plants were not evaluated for potential to occur onsite, but Site is outside of known geographic range.
Monardella viminea (M. linoides subsp. v.)	willowy monardella	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	Perennial herb to subshrub, Jun-Aug	Canyons, rocky and sandy places, and alluvial, ephemeral washes or floodplains in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. 45-230 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Mucronea californica	California spineflower	Polygonaceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Jul (Aug)	Sand in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 0-1400 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Myosurus minimus (includes M. m. subsp. apus)	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	3.1	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools (alkaline). 20-640 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	Boraginaceae	2B.2	-/-	Annual to perennial herb, Jan-Jul	Marshes & swamps (lake margins, riverbanks). 5-500 m.	Low; not observed.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia, Moran's navarretia	Polemoniaceae	1B.1	-/FT	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Vernal pools, swales, and depressions surrounded by chaparral, grassland, or scrub. 15-850 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Navarretia prostrata	flat navarretia	Polemoniaceae	1B.1	-/-	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Mesic, alkaline areas in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. 3-1235 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Ophioglossum californicum	California adder's tongue	Ophioglossaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), (Dec) Jan-Jun	Mesic chaparral and valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools margins. 60-525 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt's grass	Poaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	Annual herb, Apr-Aug	Vernal pools. 10-660 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Ornithostaphylos oppositifolia	Baja California birdbush	Ericaceae	2B.1	SE/-	Shrub (evergreen), Jan-Apr	Chaparral; associated with Ceanothus verrucosus and Salvia mellifera in California. Only known from Spooner's Mesa in CA near US-Mexico Border.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Pentachaeta aurea subsp. aurea	golden-ray pentachaeta	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland. 80-1850 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's phacelia	Boraginaceae	1B.1	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes, openings in coastal scrub. 3-370 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Pickeringia montana var. tomentosa	hairy chaparral-pea	Fabaceae	4.3	-/-	Shrub, May-Aug	Chaparral; gabbroic or granitic soils; usually clay. 0-1700 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Piperia cooperi	Cooper's rein orchid	Orchidaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Mar-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley & foothill grassland. 15-1585 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Pogogyne abramsii	San Diego mesa mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Vernal pools within grasslands, chamise chaparral, or coastal sage scrub. 70-195 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Pogogyne nudiuscula	Otay mesa mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	Annual herb, May-Jul	Dry beds of vernal pools and moist swales. 135-165 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	Perennial herb, (Jul) Aug-Nov (Dec)	Sandy or gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral. 35-515 m.	Low; not observed, Site too disturbed.
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	1B.1	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Apr (May-Aug)	Sandy soil near coast, clay loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. 15-400 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann/mesa blue oak	Fagaceae	4.2	-/-	Tree (deciduous), Mar-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland. 50-1300 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Ribes viburnifolium	Santa Catalina Island currant, evergreen currant	Grossulariaceae	1B.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Apr	Canyons in chaparral, cismontane woodland. 15-490 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's Matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Mar-Jul (Aug)	Chaparral, coastal scrub, in washes and on slopes; also after burns. 20-1200 m.	Low; not observed, Site too disturbed.
Rosa minutifolia	small-leaf rose	Rosaceae	2B.1	SXC/-	Shrub (deciduous), Jan-Jun	In the U.S., formerly on cobbly soil at the head of a small, dry canyon on Otay Mesa. 150-160 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Salvia munzii	Munz's sage	Lamiaceae	2B.2	-/-	Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Apr	Rocky hills and slopes in chaparral, coastal scrub. 35-575 m.	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
Selaginella cinerascens	ashy spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	4.1	-/-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous)	Chaparral and coastal scrub on undisturbed soil. 20-640 m.	Low; not observed, Site too disturbed.
Senecio aphanactis	California groundsel, chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	Annual herb, Jan-Apr (May)	Alkaline flats; dry, open, rocky areas. 10-550 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checker-bloom	Malvaceae	2B.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Mar-Jun	Alkali springs and marshes in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. 3-2380 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.
Stemodia durantifolia	blue streamwort, purple stemodia	Plantaginaceae	2B.1	-/-	Perennial herb, Jan-Dec	Sandy soil in riparian habitats, on wet sand or rocks, drying streambeds, mesic Sonoran desert scrub. 35-795 m.	Low; not observed, Site too disturbed.
Stipa diegoensis (Achnatherum diegoense)	San Diego needlegrass, San Diego County needle grass	Poaceae	4.2	-/-	Perennial herb, Feb-Jun	Rocky slopes, sea cliffs and stream banks, often mesic areas in chaparral, coastal scrub. 10-800 m.	Low; Site too disturbed.
Stylocline citroleum	oil neststraw	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	Annual herb, Mar-Apr	Flats, clay soils in oil-producing areas in chenopod scrub, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. No modern occurrences outside of Bakersfield, CA. 50-400 m.	Low; no suitable habitat.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Tortula californica	California screw-moss	Pottiaceae	1B.2	-/-	Moss	Sandy soils in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 10-1460 m.	Non-vascular plants were not evaluated for potential to occur onsite, but no occurrences are documented in the Project quad.

Listing Designations

CRPR - California Rare Plant Rank (from Rare Plant Status Review Group, jointly managed by California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] and California Native Plant Society [CNPS])

1A - Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California AND elsewhere
2A - Presumed extirpated or extinct in California, but more common elsewhere
2B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3 - Plants about which more information is needed - a review list
4 - Plants of limited distribution - a watch list

.1 - Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 - Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)
CBR - Considered But Rejected

State of California species designations
SE - State-listed Endangered
ST - State-listed Threatened
SR - State-listed Rare

Federal species designations
FE - Federally-listed Endangered
FT - Federally-listed Threatened
FC - Federal candidate for listing

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMALS WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR AT THE VALLEY VIEW DEVELOPMENT SITE (USGS NATIONAL CITY QUAD, 23 - 27 METERS [74 - 87 FT] AMSL)				
Species Name	**Common Name**	**State/Federal Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur Onsite**
INVERTEBRATES				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	SCE/-	Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eriogonum, Eschscholzia, and Phacelia.	Low; suitable food plants not observed onsite.
Branchinecta sandiegonensis	San Diego fairy shrimp	-/FE	Vernal pools and other unvegetated ephemeral basins in Orange and San Diego Counties and Baja California. Habitat is typically < 30 cm deep and within 64 km of the Pacific Ocean. < 701 m.	Low; vernal pools or similar not observed onsite.
Euphydryas editha quino	Quino checkerspot butterfly	-/FE	Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands on hills and mesas. Larval host plants are primarily Plantago erecta and P. patagonica, but Antirrhinum coulterianum, Cordylanthus rigidus, Castilleja exserta, and Collinsia heterophylla may also be used.	Low; suitable habitat and host plants not observed onsite.
Lycaena hermes	Hermes copper butterfly	-/FT	Southern mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub; limited to western edge of Laguna Mountains. Host plant is mature Rhamnus crocea. Eriogonum fasciculatum must be within approx. 10 ft for nectaring.	Low; suitable habitat and host plant not observed onsite.
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	-/FE	Vernal pools in grassland and coastal sage scrub in western Riverside, Orange and San Diego Counties (Ramona area), and coastal SD County. Does not appear until later in the season; may require warmer water or longer inundation times than Branchinecta sandiegonensis.	Low; vernal pools or similar not observed onsite.
FISH				
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead - southern California DPS (pop. 10)	-/FE	Santa Maria River south to San Mateo Creek.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
AMPHIBIANS				
Anaxyrus californicus (Bufo microscaphus c.)	arroyo toad	SSC/FE	Washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, and riparian areas, especially with willows, cottonwoods and sycamores; needs exposed sandy streamsides with stable terraces for burrowing with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding. Estivation most often occurs immediately adjacent to active channel or on sandy terraces, but may use upland habitats up to 324 m from channel. Suitable habitat within 1 km of eggs, larvae, juveniles, or adults is considered occupied. 0-900 m	Low; no suitable areas observed in the drainage

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	SSC/-	Grassland, also valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools or other temporary rain pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying. The pools are typically turbid with little or no cover. Activity limited to wet season (October-May, or occasionally after summer storms or during evenings with elevated substrate moisture levels; stays below ground in dry/cold weather. Burrows are probably away from the dried breeding pools. Nocturnal. Extirpated throughout much of lowland southern California.	Low; vernal pools or similar not observed onsite.
REPTILES				
Anniella stebbinsi (A. p. pulchra)	southern California legless lizard (silvery legless lizard)	SSC/-	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation or other cover. Occasionally found in suburban gardens. Mostly subterranean and strongly prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Moderate; would not have been detectable during survey and potentially suitable habitat is present on the Site.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	SSC/-	Various scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils; Peninsular Ranges.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi (A. hyperythra, A. hyperythrus b.)	orange-throated whiptail	WL/-	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats; prefers sandy areas with perennial plants that support termites.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	SSC/-	Found in hot, dry open areas with sparse vegetation; also woodland and riparian areas mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges; ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Low; potentially suitable habitat is present but Site is too disturbed.
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego banded gecko	SSC/-	Interior coastal region, west of Peninsular ranges, prefers rocky areas in coastal scrub and chaparral, nocturnal, hibernates in winter.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	SSC/-	Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of Peninsular Ranges in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, open grassy areas and agricultural areas, chamise chaparral, pinon juniper and desert scrub. Most common in the western foothills of the Peninsular Ranges and in dry rocky inland valleys; associated with granite rock outcroppings, especially in winter. 0-1500 m (typically < 1200m)	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Masticophis fuliginosus	Baja California coachwhip	SSC/-	Openings in grassland and coastal sage scrub; southern San Diego County.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Phrynosoma blainvillii (P. coronatum b.)	coast horned lizard	SSC/-	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, cismontane woodland, riparian scrub and woodland; most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low shrubs. Prefers open areas for sunning with loose soil for burial and native harvester ant colonies (few or no Argentine ants).	Low; suitable habitat and prey not observed onsite.
Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis (Eumeces s. i.)	Coronado skink	WL/-	Rocky areas and dry hillsides in coastal sage scrub, grassland, chaparral, pinyon-juniper woodland, open pine or oak woods, near streams; digs burrows in soil.	Low-moderate; marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite and there is one occurrence relatively nearby.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC/-	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and other brushy vegetation west of desert, near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainages; require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering.	Low; only marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite and no nearby occurrences.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	SSC/-	In or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds bordered by willows and other riparian vegetation, also desert oases and sometimes vernal pools. 0-2100 m.	Low; Site is too disturbed.
BIRDS				
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	WL/-	Open riparian, oak, and eucalyptus woodland and other open forested areas; very tolerant of urbanization. Breed wherever there are trees, but most numerous in lowland and foothill canyons, as well as urban areas. Just as widespread over the coastal slope in winter, but more concentrated at lower elevations and in developed areas. Egg laying typically occurs late March to mid June. 150-915 m	High; suitable habitat occurs onsite and species is relatively common and widespread.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC/BCC	Highly colonial; breed and nest in freshwater marshes with cattail but also in thickets of blackberry or tall herbs. In winter, may leave breeding colonies but still prefer to roost in marshes. Present year-round in SD County.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL/-	Year-round resident of steep, moderately vegetated slopes of coastal sage scrub dominated by Artemisia californica but also coastal bluff scrub and openings in chaparral (burned). Nest on the ground at the base of rocks, grass tufts, or rarely above ground in the low branches of shrubs. 0-915 m	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	SSC/-	Year-round resident of dense native grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Difficult to identify except when singing (Mar-Jul).	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Artemisiospiza belli belli (Amphispiza b. b.)	Bell's sage sparrow	WL/-	Year-round resident in open chamise chaparral and sage scrub, especially recently burned areas or on gabbro substrate; most common in central southern SD County; very sensitive to habitat fragmentation and has been eliminated from most coastal areas.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	SSC/BCC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts & scrublands with low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, especially California ground squirrel. Breeding population limited in SD, more frequent in winter.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ST/-	No longer nests anywhere in southern California and is now only a rare migrant over much of SD County. Formerly nested at edges of riparian vegetation and foraged in nearby grassland.	Low; documented nearby but unlikely to use the Site for foraging or nesting.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	SSC/BCC	Year-round resident of open coastal sage scrub with thickets of chollas (Cylindropuntia sp.) or prickly-pear (Opuntia sp.), south- and west-facing slopes below 460 m, usually within 400 m of river valleys, also hillsides in tributary canyons, and along	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus (C. alexandrinus n.)	western snowy plover	SSC/FT, BCC	Year-round resident of immediate coast at scattered beach, bay and lagoon locations; nests on beaches, dunes and salt flats. Only two main breeding sites in SD County: Camp Pendleton and Silver Strand.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	SSC/BCC	Marshes and grasslands. Nest on the ground, in marsh or other dense vegetation; forage over grasslands. Year-round resident in SD but more common in winter.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	SE/FT	Extensive stands of mature riparian woodland, especially willows and cottonwoods. Rare and sporadic summer visitor in SD County, nesting not documented for decades.	Low; onsite riparian vegetation too small and low-quality.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	SSC/BCC	Marshes with dense grass. Only three occurrences in southern California since 1917.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	SE/FE	Riparian and wetland thickets of willow or tamarisk, does not need to be extensive. Nests in trees or shrubs with dense vegetation. Forages within and occasionally above dense riparian vegetation. Present in California from late April to September.	Low; only marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite and no nearby occurrences.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	WL/-	Year-round resident of open patches of bare land alternating with low vegetation in grasslands, montane meadows, sagebrush and open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats. Tolerant of disturbance, but sensitive to habitat fragmentation.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	WL/-	Dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forage far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores. Present year-round, but more frequently observed in winter.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	FP/BCC	Open areas along coast, mountains, forests, and human population centers with nearby cliffs for nesting. Often nests on ledge or hole on face of rocky cliff or crag but may use tall structures. When not breeding, occurs in open areas where prey concentrate, especially near water. In SD, more common from October to February, but some nesting along the coast documented.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	SSC/-	Summer visitor in dense riparian woodland. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground. Most common in coastal lowland, strongly concentrated in NW corner of County; usually return to SD second week in April and start to leave by early August.	Low; onsite riparian vegetation too small and low-quality.
Ixobrychus exilis	least bittern	SSC/-	Nest colonially in dense, tall growths of emergent vegetation (e.g. cattail, sedge, bulrush, or common reed) interspersed with some woody vegetation and open, fresh or brackish water. Observed year-round in SD, but more common in summer.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ST, FP/BCC	Freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat. Only persists in San Francisco Bay area, Bodega, Tomales, and Morro bays, Imperial Valley, and along the lower Colorado River.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Pandion haliaetus	osprey	WL/-	Along rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and seacoasts. Often cross land between bodies of water. Typically build large stick nests on living or dead trees and also use man-made structures that occur near or above water. More numerous in migration and winter than breeding season in SD.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Passerculus guttatus beldingi (P. sandwichensis b.)	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE/-	Year-round and sedentary resident of coastal saltmarshes dominated by pickleweed (Salicornia virginica). Nests on the ground in natural depression or scrape, primarily at the higher levels of the marsh, above the reach of the highest spring tides.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	FP/-	Coastal waters; rarely inland or far out at sea. Forage in shallow estuarine waters. Dry roosting sites like sand spits, offshore sand bars, and islets used extensively in non-breeding season for nocturnal roosting and daily loafing. Winter visitor in SD.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	WL/-	Lakes, ponds, rivers, lagoons, swamps, coastal bays, marine islands, and seacoasts; usually within sight of land. Colonial nester, nests on the ground or in trees near freshwater or on coastal cliffs with good visibility. Observed year-round in SD, but far more abundant in fall and winter than spring and	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	SSC/FT	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub especially where Artemisia californica dominates; up to 915 m but 90% at 305 m or lower.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Rallus obsoletus levipes (R. longirostris l.)	light-footed Ridgway's rail (light-footed clapper rail)	SE, FP/FE	Year-round resident in coastal saltmarsh dominated by cordgrass and pickleweed, and also known at three freshwater sites in SD County.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Setophaga aestiva (Dendroica petechia brewsteri, S. p.)	yellow warbler	SSC/-	Primarily a summer resident of mature riparian forest/scrub/woodlands in close proximity to water. Rare but annual visitor in winter. Nest and forage in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods and sycamores. In migration and winter, almost exclusively found in coastal riparian woodland.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	SE, FP/FE	Coastal; nest colonially up to 4 mi inland on bare or sparsely vegetated sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, paved areas. Usually nest in same area in successive years; tend to return to natal site to nest. Present in SD from April to September.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	SE/FE	Summer resident in riparian vegetation along rivers and larger creeks, also dry river bottoms, with both riparian canopy and a somewhat dense or shrubby understory for nesting. Also regularly uses upland scrub adjacent to riparian woodland. Present in SD from third week of March to late September.	Low; onsite riparian vegetation too small and low-quality.
MAMMALS				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	SSC/-	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub; often near rocky outcrops and water. May forage over agricultural lands, but is largely absent from urban and suburban areas. Usually roosts in rock crevices or buildings, less often in caves, tree hollows, mines, etc.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	SSC/-	Gravelly substrates in or near chaparral, to a lesser extent in coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and edge of grassland. More abundant on steeper slopes and increasing cover of scrub oak and Ceanothus.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC/-	Loose sandy soil to gravel to mixed rock on moderate to steep slopes with open shrubland, also grassland (negligible in chaparral and woodland). On coast and urban canyons, also up to at least 1000 m on shrubby slopes.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican long-tongued bat	SSC/-	Arid habitats throughout range, urban and suburban areas in SD County. Roost in relatively well-lit caves but also crevices and man-made structures. Feed on pollen and nectar, especially of agaves and columnar cacti, and will visit hummingbird feeders. Seen in fall and winter, presumed to not breed in CA, San Diego on periphery of range. 0-500 m.	Low; food plants not observed onsite.
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC/-	Obligate cave-roosting species, no preference for particular vegetation community. Also use mines, buildings, and bridges that offer cave-like situations. Forage in mosaic of forested and edge habitats, including riparian; avoid open areas. Sensitive to human disturbance, presumed absent from coastal locations.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	SSC/-	Rocky arid and semi-arid habitats, forested mountains to open scrublands and deserts with rocky cliffs. Roost in high rocky cliffs near expanses of open habitat. Forage near mesic and riparian areas. Very rare in SD County.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	SSC/-	Strongly associated with roosting habitat: steep rocky cliffs, rock quarries, large granitic boulders and occasionally large buildings. Flies long distances and can be found foraging in coastal and desert scrub, riparian, oak woodlands, open grasslands, openings in montane pine forests, and over open water.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat	SSC/-	Low-elevation wooded habitats. Associated with riparian trees but also eucalyptus and tamarisk as well as orchards. Forage along rivers and streams but also forested meadow edges and sometimes parks in urban or suburban areas.	Low-moderate; marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite and would not have been detectable during survey.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	SSC/-	Roost in "skirts" of dead palm fronds, strongly associated with groves of California fan palm, particularly with open surface water. Has expanded range to use non-native palms in coastal suburban areas with artificial water sources.	Moderate; would not have been detectable during survey and a few palms occur onsite.
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC/-	Prefers grasslands or open areas with patches of scrub of varying densities, generally absent in chaparral with closed canopy.	Low; suitable habitat not observed onsite.
Neotoma bryanti intermedia (N. lepida i.)	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC/-	Coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral to pinyon-juniper woodland (but not coniferous forest). Associated with large exposures of boulder outcrops. Houses most commonly constructed under ledges, in crevices, or within rock piles, but also at base of juniper, ceanothus, creosote bush, yucca, and clumps of prickly-pear or cholla. Nocturnal. 180-1500 m.	Low; no suitable habitat or evidence of occupancy observed onsite.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC/-	Closely associated with roosting habitat: vertical cliffs, quarries, rocky outcrops. Does not favor any particular vegetation community for foraging.	Low-moderate; site only supports marginal foraging habitat.

ATTACHMENT E

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	SSC/-	Closely associated with roosting habitat: vertical cliffs, quarries, rocky outcrops, and occasionally tall buildings. Associated with coastal and desert scrub, evergreen forests, riparian, and montane woodlands. Forages over diverse habitats long distances from roosts.	Low-moderate; site only supports marginal foraging habitat.
Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	SSC/FE	Coastal sage scrub and grasslands with abundance of forbs but without dense cover of non-native grasses. Population in southern Camp Pendleton (Santa Margarita population) possibly only extant population in San Diego.	Low; no suitable habitat observed onsite.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	SSC/-	Persists mainly in large blocks of undeveloped land, avoids urbanization. Prefers grasslands, alluvial fans, meadows, desert, and other open areas. Requires friable soils, primarily consumes rodents. < 3600 m.	Low; no suitable habitat observed onsite.

Listing Designations

State Listing
SE - State-listed as Endangered
ST - State-listed as Threatened
SCE - State candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT - State candidate for listing as Threatened
FP - California Department of Fish and Wildlife Fully Protected
SSC - California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern
WL - California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List

Federal Listing
FE - Federal-listed as Endangered
FT - Federal-listed as Threatened
FC - Federal candidate for listing
BCC - USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern