# Appendix D

## Biological Resources Assessment for the Bethel Church Project

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August 8, 2024

Trammel Crow Residential
Attention: Greg Moiseve
5790 Fleet Street, Suite 140
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Via email: gmoiseve@tcr.com

**SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for the Bethel Church Project – City of Escondido, County of San Diego, California**

Dear Mr. Moiseve,

MNS Engineers, Inc. has prepared this report to document the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Bethel Church Project (project or project site) located in the City of Escondido, County of San Diego, California. MNS biologists conducted a thorough literature review and field surveys to confirm existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented or that are likely to occur on the project site and within a 100-foot buffer (biological survey area; BSA)[1]. This report provides a baseline assessment of the BSA's suitability to support special-status plant and wildlife species, as well as potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources protected under federal and state regulations.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Location

The project site is located east of Interstate 15 in the City of Escondido, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the BSA is located south of Brotherton Road and west of Miller Avenue. The 6.68-acre project site is situated on Sections 27 and 34 of Township 12 South, Range 2 West on the US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Escondido Quadrangle (Attachment A, Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project site does not occur within the Multi-Habitat Planning Area of the Escondido Subarea Plan.

## 1.2 Proposed Description

The proposed project involves the construction of a new 22,691 square foot building for church activities within the existing Bethel Church property. The Church is currently operated from existing buildings on the property, along with an existing parking lot, interior access roads, outdoor landscaping and stormdrain facilities. The proposed building would be constructed adjacent to the existing church buildings.

## 1.2 Existing Site Conditions

The topography of the BSA is relatively flat with an approximate elevation of 667 feet above mean sea level. The project site is bordered by Brotherton Road to the north, existing single-family residences and Miller Avenue to the east, single-family residences to the south, and a church and vacant lands to the west. Based on a review of the history

[1] As used in this report, "special-status" refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally or state-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank species by the California Native Plant Society; wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List species; state/locally rare vegetation communities; and species that warrant protection under local or regional preservation policies.

of the project site, the Bethel Baptist Church and the parking lot were built in this location in the 1970s (Google 2024). Attachment B includes representative photographs of the BSA taken during the field survey.

# 2 Methods

## 2.1 Literature Review

MNS Engineers conducted background research, which included a review of standard resources such as the latest version of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2024a); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CIRP; CNPS 2024); US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal and Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Trust Resource List (USFWS 2024a); USFWS National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2024b); and San Diego Geographic Information Source (SANGIS) as preparation for a field visit and reporting for the BSA.

The current regulatory/conservation status of special-status plant and wildlife species was verified through lists and resources provided by the CDFW, specifically the Special Animals List (CDFW 2024e), Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW 2024c), State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California (CDFW 2024b), and State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW 2024d). USFWS-designated Critical Habitat for species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) was reviewed online via the Environmental Conservation Online System: Threatened and Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report (USFWS 2024c). Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status species, as well as the following resources:

- Calflora Database (Calflora 2024)
- Google Earth Pro Historical Aerial Imagery from 1985 to 2024 (Google, Inc. 2024)
- Species Accounts provided by Birds of the World (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2020)
- Cornell Lab of Ornithology's eBird Database (eBird 2024)
- Web Soil Survey (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2024)
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper and Environmental Conservation Online System (USFWS 2024c)

## 2.2 Field Survey / Habitat Assessment

MNS Engineers Senior Biologist Brant Primrose conducted a biological field survey/habitat assessment of the BSA on June 15, 2024, to document existing conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur within the boundaries of the BSA. The majority of the project site is developed with the existing Bethel Church buildings so the survey included all areas of the property and a 100-foot buffer, with the exception of the building interiors. Table 1 provides a summary of the survey dates, timing, surveyors, and weather conditions.

**Table 1: Survey Date, Time, Surveyor, and Weather Conditions**

| Date | Time (start/finish) | Surveyors | Weather Conditions (start/finish) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Temperature (˚F) | Wind Speed (mph) |
| June 15, 2024 | 9:15 am / 11:15 am | Brant Primrose | 78˚ sunny / 82˚ cloudy | 1/2 |

Vegetation communities occurring within the BSA were mapped on an aerial photograph and classified in accordance with the vegetation descriptions provided in the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer, Kelly, and Buegge 2008), which is based on Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986). In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, and condition of on-site vegetation communities were noted within the survey area. MNS Engineers used geographic information systems (GIS) ArcView software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and land covers and then transferred these data onto an aerial photograph to further document existing conditions and quantify the acreage of each vegetation community or land cover type.

All plant and wildlife species detected, as well as dominant plant species within each vegetation community, were recorded. Plant species observed during the field surveys were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field, while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and identified later using taxonomic guides. Plant nomenclature used in this report follows Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2024) and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

Wildlife species were identified by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other types of evidence. Field guides used to assist with identification of wildlife species during the habitat assessment included The Sibley Guide to Birds (Sibley 2014), A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003), and A Field Guide to Mammals of North America (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species in this report (first reference only). To the extent possible, nomenclature of birds follows the most recent annual supplement of the American Ornithological Society's Checklist of North American Birds (Chesser et al. 2020), nomenclature of amphibians and reptiles follows Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding (Crother 2017), and nomenclature for mammals follows the Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico (Bradley et al. 2014).

### 2.3 Aquatic Resources Delineation

The project site and 100-foot buffer was surveyed using the most recent agency-approved methodology, to identify and map the extent of state and federal jurisdictional features (i.e., wetland and non-wetland WoUS, waters of the State, streambed, riparian vegetation) located within the boundaries of the project site  Based upon a review of the USGS topographic map (Escondido quadrangle), no blue-line streams or other water features are mapped on the project site.  The project site was surveyed during the field visit for any potential drainage swales, riparian vegetation, or other indicators of ephemeral or isolated features that were not mapped by USGS or captured in the site aerial photographs.  No evidence of any potential state or federal jurisdictional waters were observed during the field visit. The nearest water feature appears to be a man-made drainage swale that extends across the adjacent church/vacant property to the west.  The proposed Bethel Church project would not result in any temporary or permanent impacts to this offsite drainage swale.

## 3 Results and Impacts

### 3.1 Soils

Based on a custom search of the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2024), several soil types and mapping units were identified in the BSA. Table 2 lists the soil mapping units and Figure 3 (Attachment A) illustrates their distribution within the BSA.

**Table 2: Soil Mapping Units in the BSA**

| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Taxonomic Class | Taxonomic Order | Drainage Class | Hydric Yes/No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIC | Bonsall Sandy Loam, 2-9 percent slopes | Fine, smectitic, thermic Natric Palexarlfs | Alfisols | Moderately Well Drained | No |
| FaB | Fallbrook Sandy Loam, 2-5 percent slopes | Fine-loamy, mixed superactive, thermic Haploxeralfs | Alfisols | Well Drained | No |
| FaC | Fallbrook Sandy Loam, 5-9 percent slopes | Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Haploxeralfs | Alfisols | Well-Drained | No |

### 3.2 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

The BSA supports two non-native vegetation communities and one land cover type that follow the codes and classifications described in the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer, Kelly, and Buegge 2008). Table 3 summarizes each type and their extent on the project site. The location of each vegetation community and/or land use type is presented in Figure 4, Biological Resources, in Attachment A). Areas outside of the project area but within the 100-foot buffer consisted of built environment and were fully developed with residential oproperties. Representative photographs of the vegetation communities and land cover types in the BSA are included in Attachment B. Attachment C contains a complete list of plant species observed in the BSA during the field survey.

**Table 3: Vegetation Communities and Land Use Types**

| Type | Description | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Urban/Developed | Urban/developed areas do not constitute a vegetation classification, but rather a land cover type. Areas mapped as developed have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that maintaining only landscape vegetation can be supported (Photo 5) | 2.52 |
| Non-native Grassland | Non-native grassland areas constitute a dense to sparce cover of annual grasses with flowering culms. This is often associated with numerous species of showy-flowered native forbs (Photo 3). | 3.83 |
| Ornamental | Areas vegetated with landscaping plants. | 0.33 |
| **Project Area Total** | | **6.68** |

### 3.3 Wildlife

This section provides a general discussion of common wildlife species that were detected on-site by MNS Engineers or that are expected to occur based on existing site conditions. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions during the field survey.

- *Fish* – No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would support populations of fish were observed in the survey area during the field survey. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur.

- *Amphibians* – No amphibians were observed during the site visit. No onsite streambeds, ponds, wetlands or other water features that would support amphibians were observed in the survey area during the field survey. Therefore, no amphibians are expected to occur.
- *Reptiles* – No reptile species were observed in the survey area during the field survey. The survey area is expected to provide habitat for a limited number of reptilian species that are acclimated to edge or urban environments. Common reptiles that may be present within the survey area include western side-blotched lizard *(Uta stansburiana elegans)* and southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata).*
- *Birds* – Seven bird species were detected during the field survey, including American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*). Attachment C contains a full list of bird species detected in the BSA. These species are common in an urban setting.
- *Mammals* – A total of two mammals were detected on-site during the field survey: domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) and gopher (*Geomys sp.).* The survey area provides marginal habitat for a limited number of mammalian species adapted to living in edge or urban environments, particularly opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and domestic dog.

### 3.4 Special-Status Biological Resources

The CNDDB (CDFW 2024a), CIRP (CNPS 2024), and IPaC (USFWS 2024a) were queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as sensitive natural communities in the USGS Escondido, California 7.5-minute and surrounding quadrangles. The biological field survey/habitat assessment was conducted to assess and evaluate the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the survey area to determine if the existing vegetation communities have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status plant and wildlife species.

Species-specific habitat requirements, availability/quality of suitable habitat on-site, known distributions of species/populations, and existing site location and disturbances were reviewed for each species. Special-status biological resources identified during the literature review are presented in Attachment D, Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources.

**Special-Status Plants**

A total of 114 special-status plant species have been recorded in the USGS Escondido, California 7.5-minute and the surrounding quadrangles by the CNDDB and CIRP and in the project region by the IPaC (Attachment D). There were no special-status plants identified in the survey area during the field survey. Based on the results of the field survey and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, elevation ranges, site disturbances, and the existing urban environment, MNS Engineers determined that none of the special-status plant species identified by the CNDDB, CIRP, and IPaC are expected to occur within the survey area.

**Special-Status Wildlife**

A total of 69 special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the USGS Escondido, California 7.5-minute and surrounding quadrangles by the CNDDB and in the project region by the IPaC (Attachment D). No special-status wildlife species were detected in the BSA during the field survey. Based on the results of the field surveys and a review of specific habitat preferences, occurrence records, known distributions, and elevation ranges, MNS Engineers determined that the survey area has a low potential to provide suitable foraging habitat but no nesting habitat for

burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*, SSC). Burrowing owl could also potentially forage on the project site. No ground squirrels or potential burrow structures were observed during the biological survey.

Although none of the bird species observed in the study are special status, these species may potentially nest in the study area. Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC). To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGC, preconstruction clearance surveys are typically required prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities to avoid direct or indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if project activities result in indirect impacts (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort) to nesting birds, it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.

### 3.5 State and Federal Jurisdictional Resources

There are three agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into "waters of the U.S." pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the state agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the CDFW regulates alterations to streambeds and associated vegetation communities under Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC. The project was surveyed for the presence of potential state and federal jurisdictional waters, including wetlands. No streambeds, drainage swales, wetlands or riparian vegetation was observed onsite during the June 15, 2024 site visit. No evidence of previous or historic drainage features or streambeds are mapped on the USGS topographic map (Escondido quadrangle).

### 3.6 Migratory Corridors and Linkages

Wildlife corridors and linkages are key features for wildlife movement between habitat patches. Wildlife corridors are generally defined as those areas that provide opportunities for individuals or local populations to conduct seasonal migrations, permanent dispersals, or daily commutes, while linkages generally refer to broader areas that provide movement opportunities for multiple keystone/focal species or allow for propagation of ecological processes (e.g., for movement of pollinators), often between areas of conserved land.

The project site is developed with the existing Bethel Church buildings, landscaping, parking and internal roads. In addition, the property is surrounded by developed land on all sides, including paved roads, residential properties, commercial buildings, a school, and Interstate 15. The closest likely wildlife corridor is approximately 2.4 miles to the south along the San Dieguito River, but this is separated from the BSA by extensive development within the City. Since the project site occurs within a developed area and lacks connectivity to open space or wildlife corridors/linkages, the project site does not provide resources suitable for wildlife movement through the region. Further, elevated noise levels, vehicle traffic, lighting, and human presence associated with the surrounding residential and commercial developments and roadways decrease the suitability of the survey area to be used as a wildlife movement corridor or linkage.

### 3.7 Critical Habitat

Under the definition included in the FESA, designated Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species that were occupied at the time it was listed that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Areas of Critical Habitat may require special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether the species is still extant in the area. Areas that were not known to be occupied at the time a species was listed can also be designated Critical Habitat if they contain one

or more of the physical or biological features that are essential to that species' conservation and if the other areas that are occupied are inadequate to ensure the species' recovery. If a project may result in take or adverse modification to a species' designated Critical Habitat and the project has a federal nexus, the project proponent may be required to provide suitable mitigation. Projects with a federal nexus may include projects that occur on federal lands, require federal permits (e.g., CWA Section 404 permit), or receive any federal oversight or funding. If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be required to consult with the USFWS pursuant to the FESA. The BSA is not located within USFWS-designated Critical Habitat for any federally listed species.

### 3.8 Migratory Birds and Raptors

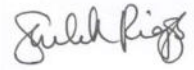
The BSA contains ornamental, landscape trees and shrubs, and non-native grasslands that could support foraging and nesting habitat for migratory bird species and raptors. No long-standing nests were observed within the BSA during the reconnaissance survey; however, non-native palm, eucalyptus, and other observed tree species in the project vicinity provide suitable habitat for raptor nesting.

## 4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 6.68-acre project site is composed of urban/developed land, non-native grassland, and ornamental vegetation associated with the existing Bethel Church development located onsite. No evidence of potential state and federal waters, including wetlands were identified onsite during the literature review and subsequent field visit. Impacts associated within construction of the proposed Bethel Church building will result in approximately one to two acres of urban/developed land. No mitigation for native or special status vegetation communities or state and federal jurisdictional waters is required. No special-status plant or wildlife species were detected in the BSA during the field survey. Based on the results of the field surveys and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, MNS Engineers determined that none of the special-status plant species identified by the CNDDB, CIRP, and IPaC are expected to occur within the survey area. There is a low potential for burrowing owl to forage over the project site. All remaining special-status wildlife species identified by the CNDDB and IPaC are not expected to occur within the survey area. To ensure there are no impacts on nesting birds, a nesting bird survey is recommended prior to initial ground disturbance or site staging. The nesting bird survey would take place no more than three days prior to construction activities.

Please do not hesitate to contact Shelah Riggs at (909) 419-4268 or sriggs@mnsengineers.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,
**MNS Engineers, Inc.**



Shelah Riggs
Principal Regulatory Specialist

Attachments
A. Project Figures
B. Site Photographs
C. Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List
D. Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

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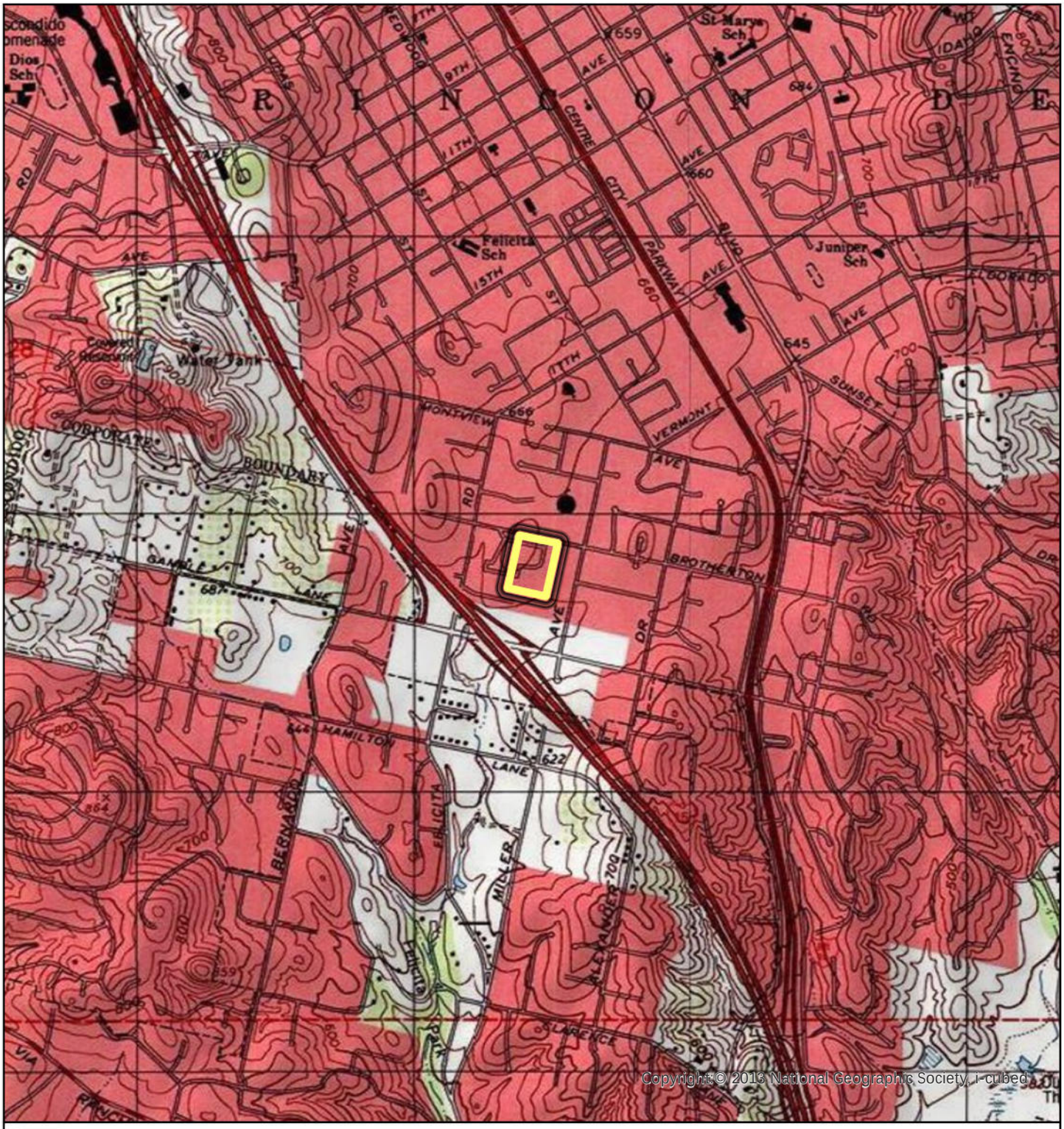
# Attachment A

## Figures




Project Site

MNS

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Miles

Bethel Church Project
Biological Technical Report

Project Vicinity

FIGURE 1

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Project Site

MNS

0 500 1,000 1,500

Feet

Bethel Church Project
Biological Technical Report
Project Location

FIGURE 2

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Project Site

BIC Bonsall Sandy Loam 2% to 9% Slopes

FaB Fallbrook Sandy Loam, 2% to 5% Slopes

FaC Fallbrook Sandy Loam, 5% to 9% Slopes

MNS

0 500 1,000 1,500

Feet

Bethel Church Project
Biological Technical Report
Soils

FIGURE 3

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Non-Native Grassland

Ornamental

Urban/Developed

Project Site

MNS

0 500 1,000 1,500

Feet

Bethel Church Project
Biological Technical Report
Vegetation Communities

FIGURE 4

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# Attachment B

## Site Photographs

**Photograph 1:** Looking east towards developed portion of the project site with landscaped palm trees.

**Photograph 2:** Looking South at Non-Native Grassland adjacent to the Church Property.

**Photograph 3:** Facing Southeast towards non-native grassland vegetation within the eastern portion of the project site.

**Photograph 4:** Facing southwest towards non-native grassland vegetation and the developed portion of the site.

**Photograph 5.** Facing northwest from the parking lot associated with the existing Church buildings onsite.

**Photograph 6:** Facing west from the existing Church parking lot towards one of the two existing buildings and ornamental landscaping.

**Photograph 7:** Facing Northeast towards Brotherton Road.

# Attachment C

## Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List

**Table C-1: Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List**

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Cal-IPC Rating ** |
|---|---|---|
| **Plants** | | |
| *Aeonium arboretum* | Black Rose | - |
| *Agave attenuata* | Foxtail agave | - |
| *Agave americana* | Century Plant | - |
| *Ailanthus altissima* | Tree of Heaven | - |
| *Amaranthus albus* | common tumbleweed | - |
| *Amsinkia menziesii* | Ranchers Fiddleneck | - |
| *Amaranthus blitoides* | pigweed | - |
| *Ambrosia sp.* | ragweed | - |
| *Atriplex semibaccata* | Australian saltbush | - |
| *Avena barbata* | Wild Oat | - |
| *Brassica nigra* | Mustard | - |
| *Bromus hordeaceus* | Soft Chess | - |
| *Bromus madritensis* | Red Brome | - |
| *Calystegia macrostegia* | Morning Glory | - |
| *Carduus pycnocephalus* | Italian thistle | - |
| *Centaurea melitensis* | Tocalote | - |
| *Chenopodium album* | Lambs Quarter | - |
| *Conyza canadensis* | Horseweed | - |
| *Crassula connata* | Pygmyweed | - |
| *Chloris verticillata* | windmill grass | - |
| *Convolvulus arvensis* | field bindweed | - |
| *Croton setiger* | doveweed | - |
| *Cynodon dactylon* | Bermuda grass | Moderate |
| *Datura wrightii* | sacred detura | - |
| *Erodium cicutarium* | Red Stem Filaree | - |
| *Eucalyptus sp.* | Eucalyptus | - |
| *Erigeron bonariensis* | flax-leaved horseweed | - |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Cal-IPC Rating ** |
|---|---|---|
| *Euphorbia maculata* | spotted spurge | - |
| *Galium aparine* | Bedstraw (Stickywilly) | - |
| *Hirschfeldia incana*** | shortpod mustard | Moderate |
| *Salsola sp.* | Russian thistle | Limited |
| *Hypochaeris glabra* | Smooth cat's ear | - |
| *Lactuca serriola* | Wild Lettuce | - |
| *Malva parviflora* | Cheeseweed | - |
| *Malephora crocea* | Coppery mesemb | - |
| *Nicotiana glauca* | Tobacco | - |
| *Plantago major* | Common plantain | - |
| *Pinus sp.* | Pine Tree | - |
| *Salsola tragus* | Tumbleweed | - |
| *Schinus mollis* | California Pepper Tree | - |
| *Schismus barbatus* | Mediterrranean Schismus | - |
| *Sisymbrium altissimun* | London Rocket | - |
| *Solanum elaeagnigolium* | Silverleaf nightshade | - |
| *Tribulus sp.*** | puncture vine | Limited |
| *Washingtonia robusta* | Mexican fan palm | Moderate |
| **Birds** | | |
| *Corvus corax* | Common Raven | |
| *Calypte anna* | Anna's Hummingbird | |
| *Melospiza melodia* | Song Sparrow | |
| *Icterus cucullatus* | Hooded Oriole | |
| *Haemorhous mexicanus* | House Finch | |
| *Mimus polyglottos* | Northern Mocking Bird | |
| *Molothrus ater* | Brown-headed Cowbird | |
| *Spinus psaltria* | Lesser goldfinch | |
| Mammals | | |
| *Canis lupus familiaris** | domestic dog | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Cal-IPC Rating ** |
|---|---|---|
| *Geomys sp.* | gopher | |

* Non-native species

**** California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Ratings**

High — These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

Moderate — These species have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

Limited — These species are invasive, but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

# Attachment D

## Potentially Occurring Special Status Biological Resources

**Table C-1: Plant and Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence List**

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | **Flowering Period;**<br>**Elevation (m)** | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Acanthomintha ilicifolia***<br>San Diego thorn-mint | **THR**<br>**END**<br>1B.1<br>List A | April – June<br>10-960 | Occurs in various chaparral habitats, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools, typically on clay sediment lenses within openings of vegetation. This plant is endemic to active vertisol clay soils in mesas and valleys. It is equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks clay soils or suitable habitat for the species. Due to site disturbances, lack of suitable habitat and no recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site, this species is presumed absent. |
| ***Adolphia californica***<br>California adolphia | none<br>none<br>2B.1<br>List B | December-May<br>10-740 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Found in a variety of substrate from sandy/gravelly to clay soils; various exposures. Nearly all known occurrences in coastal San Diego County. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat.<br>Three recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Ambrosia pumila***<br>San Diego ambrosia | **END**<br>none<br>1B.1<br>List A | April-October<br>20-415 | Occurs in disturbed and vernal pool sites within valley grasslands, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and wetland habitats. | **Presumed absent.** Site conditions are not suitable for species. Five recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site in the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge. |
| ***Artemisia palmeri***<br>San Diego sagewort | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | (February) May-September<br>5-915 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland. | **Absent.** Site lacks suitable chaparral and woodland habitat.<br>Species would have been identifiable at time of site visit if it was present. |
| ***Baccharis vanessae***<br>Encinitas baccharis | **THR**<br>**END** | August-November<br>60-720 | Occurs in coastal mixed chaparral, chaparral, and foothills. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | **Flowering Period;**<br>**Elevation (m)** | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1B.1<br>List A | | | |
| ***Bloomeria clevelandii***<br>San Diego goldenstar | none<br>none<br>1B.1<br>List A | April-May<br>50-465 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and wetland habitats. | **Presumed absent**. This species is not expected based on existing site disturbances and conditions. Species known from native habitats with minimal disturbance. |
| ***Brodiaea filifolia***<br>thread-leaved brodiaea | **THR**<br>**END**<br>1B.1<br>List A | March – June<br>25-1120 | Occurs in openings within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Often found in clay soils. | **Presumed absent.** Soils are not suitable for this species. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Ceanothus verrucosus***<br>wart-stemmed ceanothus | none<br>none<br>2B.2<br>List B | December-May<br>1-380 | Occurs in chaparral. | **Absent.** Site lacks chaparral habitat. No suitable habitat present. Species would have been identifiable at time of site visit if it was present. |
| ***Centromadia parryi ssp. australis***<br>southern tarplant | none<br>none<br>1B.1<br>ListA | May-November<br>0-480 | Occurs in marshes and swamps, salt marshes, valleys and foothill grasslands, vernal pools, and wetlands. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks alkaline conditions and in addition, species not observed during site visits and may have still be identifiable during survey. |
| ***Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis***<br>smooth tarplant | none<br>none<br>1B.1 | April-September<br>0-640 | Occurs in alkali playas, chenopod scrubs, meadows and seeps, riparian woodlands, valley and foothill grasslands, and wetland habitats. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks alkaline conditions and suitable grassland/scrub/woodland habitats. Species not observed during site visits |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | **Flowering Period;**<br>**Elevation (m)** | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | List A | | | and may have been identifiable during survey. |
| **Clarkia delicata**<br>delicate clarkia | none<br>none<br>1B.2<br>List A | April-June<br>235-1000 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and ultramafic. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks suitable habitat due to site disturbances and urban setting. |
| ***Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia***<br>summer holly | none<br>none<br>1B.2<br>List A | April-June<br>30-790 | Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland. | **Absent.** Site lacks suitable chaparral and woodland habitat.<br>Species would have been identifiable at t |
| ***Convolvulus simulans***<br>small-flowered morning-glory | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | March-July<br>30-740 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks suitable habitat due to site disturbances and urban setting. |
| **Dichondra occidentalis**<br>western dichondra | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | (Jan) Mar-July<br>50-500 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks suitable habitat due to site disturbances and urban setting. |
| ***Dudleya variegata***<br>variegated dudleya | none<br>none<br>1B.2 | April-June<br>3-580 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the site. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the project as recently as 2019. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | **Flowering Period;**<br>**Elevation (m)** | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | List A | | | |
| ***Ericameria palmeri var. palmeri***<br>Palmer's goldenbush | none<br>none<br>1B.1<br>List B | (Jul) September-November<br>30-600 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat present. Two CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii***<br>San Diego button-celery | **END**<br>**END**<br>1B.1<br>List A | April-June<br>20-620 | Occurs in vernal-pools of valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian habitats. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. Several recent records within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Ferocactus viridescens***<br>San Diego barrel cactus | none<br>none<br>2B.1<br>List B | May-June<br>3-450 | Occurs in chaparral, valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, and freshwater wetlands. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat.<br>There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site. |
| **Holocarpha virgata ssp. elongata**<br>graceful tarplant | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | May-November<br>60-1100 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat.<br>There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site. |
| **Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens**<br>decumbent goldenbush | none<br>none<br>1B.2<br>List A | April-November<br>10-250 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub in sandy, often disturbed areas. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat.<br>Four recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | **Flowering Period;**<br>**Elevation (m)** | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Iva hayesiana***<br>San Diego marsh-elder | none<br>none<br>2B.2<br>List B | April-October<br>0-500 | Occurs in alkali playas, marshes and swamps, and wetlands. | **Presumed absent.** No alkali playas or saline wetlands are present. |
| ***Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii***<br>southwestern spiny rush | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | (March) May-June<br>3-900 | Occurs in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, salt marshes, and alkaline meadows and seeps. | **Presumed absent.** Emergent wetland lacks saline-alkaline conditions. Nearest observation at Lake Hodges. |
| ***Lathyrus splendens***<br>pride-of-California | none<br>none<br>4.3<br>List D | March-June<br>200-1525 | Occurs in chaparral. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks suitable chaparral habitat. |
| ***Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii***<br>Robinson's pepper-grass | none<br>none<br>4.3<br>List A | January-July<br>1-885 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat. |
| ***Monardella viminea*** Willowy Monardella | **END**<br>**END**<br>1B.1<br>List A | June-August<br>50-225 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland. | **Presumed absent.** Soils on the project site are not suitable for this species. There are no recent CNDDB records within 5 miles. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | **Flowering Period;**<br>**Elevation (m)** | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Ophioglossum californicum***<br>California adder's-tongue | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | January-June (December)<br>60-525 | Occurs in chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks suitable chaparral, grassland, and vernal pool habitat. |
| ***Pentachaeta aurea ssp. aurea***<br>golden-rayed pentachaeta | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | March-July<br>80-1850 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. | **Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat. |
| ***Quercus dumosa***<br>Nuttall's scrub oak | none<br>none<br>1B.1<br>List A | February-April (May-August)<br>15-400 | Occurs in chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and coastal scrub | **Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/forest/scrub habitat. |
| ***Quercus engelmannii***<br>Engelmann oak | none<br>none<br>4.2<br>List D | March-June<br>50-1300 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. | **Absent.** The project site lacks suitable habitat. In addition, this tree species would have been detected if present. |
| ***Rupertia rigida***<br>Parish's rupertia | none<br>none<br>4.3<br>List D | June-August<br>700-2500 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pebble (pavement) plain, and valley and foothill grasslands. | **Presumed absent.** Project site occurs outside of this species known elevation range. In addition, habitat on-site is not suitable for the species, thus it is not expected to occur. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | **Flowering Period;**<br>**Elevation (m)** | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Selaginella cinerascens***<br>Ashy spike-moss | none<br>none<br>4.1<br>List D | n/a<br>20-640 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat. |
| ***Viguiera laciniata***<br>San Diego County viguiera | none<br>none<br>4.3<br>List D | February–June (August)<br>60-750 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat. |
| ***Xanthisma junceum*** Rush-like bristleweed | none<br>none<br>4.3<br>List D | January-October<br>240-1000 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat. |

| **Federal Designations:** | **State designations:** |
|---|---|
| (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) | (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) |
| **END:** Federally-listed, Endangered | **END:** State-listed, Endangered |
| **THR:** Federally-listed | **THR:** State-listed, Threatened |

**Calfiornia Natuve Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:**

**1A:** Plants presumed extinct in California

**1B:** Plants rare and endangered in CA and throughout their range.

**2:** Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but more common elsewhere in their range.

**3:** Plants about which need more information; a review list

**4:** Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

**Plants 1B, 2 and 4 extension meanings:**

**.1:** Seriously endangered in CA (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

**.2:** Fairly endangered in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened)

**.3:** Not very endangered in CA (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

*Note: according to CNPS [Skinner and Pavlik 1994], plants on lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10 of the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG 2010b). This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.

**San Diego County Designations**

List A: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.

List B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.

List C: Plants which may be rare, but need more information to determine their true rarity status.

List D: Plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but no presently rare or endangered.

**Table D-2: Wildlife Species with Potential for Occurrence**

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **INVERTEBRATES** | |
| ***Bombus crotchii***<br>Crotch bumblebee | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>CAN<br>None<br>None | Open grassland and scrub habitats of southern California. | **Presumed absent**. Site and buffer are absent of host plants. Two **historic but** no recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Danaus plexippus Monarch Butterfly*** | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>**CAN**<br>None<br>None | Open grassland and scrub habitats of southern California. | **Presumed absent.** No host plants are absent of host plants. Two historic but no recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Euphydryas editha quino (=E. e. wrighti)***<br>Quino Checkerspot Butterfly | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | **END**<br>None<br>Group 1<br>None | Scrub habitats that include California sagebrush and non-native/native grasslands. | **Presumed absent.** Study area does not contain any of the primary host plants, plantains such as California plantain (*Plantago erecta*) and secondary host plants. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site. |
| | | | **AMPHIBIANS** | |
| ***Anaxyrus californicus***<br>Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | **END**<br>SSC<br>Group 1<br>COV | Cismontane woodlands, coastal scrubs, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools, and wetlands. | **Presumed absent.** Project site occurs in an urban area and no habitat present within study area. |
| ***Spea hammondii*** | USFWS: | None | Cismontane woodlands, coastal scrubs, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. | **Presumed absent**. The project site occurs in an urbanized area that does |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| western spadefoot | CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | SSC<br>Group 2<br>None | | not have vernal pool resources for species. Nearest CNDDB record in the vicinity of San Dieguito Creek and Lake Hodges. |
| | | | **REPTILES** | |
| ***Anniella stebbinsi***<br>southern California legless lizard | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>SSC<br>Group 2<br>None | Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Often found under rocks, wood, leaf litter. Occasionally found in suburban landscaped features. | **Presumed Absent.** Species associated with habitats in the vicinity of Lake Hodges. Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources. |
| ***Arizona elegans occidentalis***<br>California glossy snake | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>None<br>None | Found in arid scrub habitats, rocky washes, grasslands and chaparral. Requires loose soils for easy burrowing. | **Presumed Absent.** Species associated with habitats in the vicinity of Lake Hodges. Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources. |
| ***Aspidoscelis hyperythra***<br>*orange-throated whiptail* | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>COV | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. | **Presumed Absent.** Species associated with habitats in the vicinity of Lake Hodges. Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources. |
| ***Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri***<br>coastal whiptail | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>COV | Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable shrub cover for species. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Crotalus ruber***<br>red-diamond rattlesnake | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>COV | Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub | **Presumed Absent.** Species associated with habitats in the vicinity of Lake Hodges. Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources. |
| ***Emys marmorata***<br>western pond turtle | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 1<br>COV | Aquatic, artificial flowing waters,<br>Klamath/north coast flowing waters, Klamath/north coast standing waters, marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters, and wetlands. | **Presumed Absent.** Project site lacks aquatic resources for this species. |
| ***Phrynosoma blainvillii*** coast horned lizard | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>COV | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland. Sandy washes with scattered low bushes. | **Presumed absent.** Site lacks suitable soils and shrub cover. |
| ***Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis***<br>Coronado skink | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>COV | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and pinyon and juniper woodlands. | **Presumed absent.** Species associated with habitats in vicinity of Lake Hodges. Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. |
| **BIRDS** | | | | |
| ***Agelaius tricolor***<br>tricolored blackbird | USFWS:<br>CDFW: | None<br>**THR** | Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, and wetland. | **Presumed absent.** Emergent wetland is not suitable for the species. Species requires marsh conditions for breeding. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County:<br>MSCP: | Group 1<br>COV | | |
| ***Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern*** California rufous-crowned sparrow | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 1<br>COV | Chaparral and coastal scrub | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No scrub or chaparral present. |
| ***Artemisiospiza belli belli*** Bell's sage sparrow | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 1<br>COV | Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, valley and foothill grassland. | **Low (foraging only).** Suitable foraging habitat within nonnative grasslands. No suitable burrows for nesting habitat observed on the project site. |
| ***Buteo swainsoni*** Swainson's hawk | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>**THR**<br>Group 1<br>COV | Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grasslands. | **Low (foraging only).** Grasslands provide foraging potential for the species as they migrate through. Species does not breed in the region. |
| ***Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis***<br>coastal cactus wren | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 1<br>COV | Coastal scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No scrub present. |
| ***Coccyzus americanus occidentalis***<br>western yellow-billed cuckoo | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County: | **THR**<br>**END**<br>Group 1 | Riparian forest. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No riparian habitat is present. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MSCP: | None | | |
| ***Empidonax traillii extimus***<br>southwestern willow flycatcher | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | **END**<br>**END**<br>Group 1<br>DOV | Riparian woodland. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lacks suitable habitat resources. No riparian habitat is present. |
| ***Icteria virens***<br>yellow-breasted chat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 1<br>None | Riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lacks habitat resources for this species. No riparian habitat is present. |
| ***Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus***<br>California black rail | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>**THR**<br>Group 1<br>None | Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, wetland. | **Presumed absent.** This species would not breed on the project site as it requires dense vegetation. |
| ***Plegadis chihi***<br>white-faced ibis | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 1<br>COV | Marsh and swamp and wetlands. Requires dense tule thickets for nesting. | **Presumed absent.** Species lives and breeds in shallow freshwater marshes, which are absent from the project site. |
| ***Polioptila californica californica***<br>coastal California gnatcatcher | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | **THR**<br>None<br>Group 1<br>COV | Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No scrub habitat is present. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Vireo bellii pusillus***<br>least Bell's vireo | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | **END**<br>**END**<br>Group 1<br>COV | Riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No riparian habitat is present. |
| | | **MAMMALS** | | |
| ***Antrozous pallidus***<br>pallid bat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. | **Presumed absent.** Species associated with desert habitats and not expected to occur. |
| ***Chaetodipus californicus femoralis***<br>*Dulzura pocket mouse* | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No scrub, chaparral or native grassland habitat is present. |
| ***Corynorhinus townsendii***<br>Townsend's big-eared bat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. | **Presumed absent.** This species has been known to roost from open walls and ceilings of man-made structures. Although there is a potential for the species in the study area, it is not expected due to human disturbances and sensitivity to humans. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Eumops perotis californicus***<br>western mastiff bat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable roosting habitat in the site or buffer. Site lacks large trees and forests. No recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Lasiurus xanthinus***<br>western yellow bat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>None<br>None | Desert wash, | **Presumed absent.** Species associated with groups of trees/palm oases which are absent from the site. |
| ***Lepus californicus bennettii***<br>San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. | **Presumed absent.** Species forages over open water, which is absent from the project site. Tree cavities may be present in the study area, however none on the project site. |
| ***Neotoma lepida intermedia***<br>San Diego desert woodrat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Coastal scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No riparian habitat is present. |
| ***Nyctinomops femorosaccus***<br>pocketed free-tailed bat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Joshua tree woodland, pinon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. | **Presumed absent.** Species associated with groups of trees/palm oases and cliff roost sites which are absent from the site. |

| ***Scientific Name***<br>**Common Name** | **Status** | | **Habitat Requirements** | **Potential for Occurrence** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Nyctinomops macrotis***<br>big free-tailed bat | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>None | Roosts in cliff crevices, and less often in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Occurs in rocky areas of rugged and hilly country including woodlands, evergreen forests, river floodplain-arroyo habitats, and desert scrub. | **Presumed absent.** No suitable roosting habitat in the project site or buffer. No recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site. |
| ***Taxidea taxus***<br>American badger | USFWS:<br>CDFW:<br>County:<br>MSCP: | None<br>None<br>Group 2<br>COV | Alkali marsh, alkali playa, alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, bog and fen, brackish marsh, broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, desert dunes, desert wash, freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, interior dunes, Ione formation, Joshua tree woodland, limestone, lower montane coniferous forest, marsh and swamp, meadow and seep, Mojavean desert scrub, montane dwarf scrub, north coast coniferous forest, old growth, pavement plain, redwood, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, ultramafic, upper montane coniferous forest, upper Sonoran scrub, valley and foothill grassland | **Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. |

| **Federal Designations:** | **State designations:** |
|---|---|
| (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) | (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **END:** Federally-listed, Endangered<br>**THR:** Federally-listed, Threatened<br>**CAN:** Federal Candidate Species | **END:** State-listed, Endangered<br>**THR:** State-listed, Threatened<br>**CAN:** State Candidate Species<br>**SSC:** California Species of Concern<br>**FP:** Fully Protected Species |
| **San Diego County Biological Resources Guidelines**<br>Group 1: County Sensitive<br>Group 2: County Sensitive | **San Diego County MSCP Subarea Plan**<br>COV: Covered Species |