Appendix C

Biological Resources Letter Report for the Alexan Escondido Project

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

November 15, 2023 JN 192668

Greg Moiseve
Trammell Crow Residential
5790 Fleet Street, Suite 140
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Via email: gmoiseve@tcr.com

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Letter Report for the Alexan Escondido Project (Brotherton Road) – City of Escondido, County of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Moiseve:

Michael Baker International has prepared this report to document the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Alexan Escondido Project (Brotherton Road; project or project site) located in the City of Escondido, County of San Diego, California. Michael Baker 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.

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 east of Felicita Road. The 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). The project site totals approximately 8.07 acres and encompasses Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 236-333-4100 and a portion of APN 236-333-5300 (Figure 2, *Study Area*, in Attachment A). The project site does not occur within the Multi-Habitat Planning Area of the Escondido Subarea Plan.

[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.

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Project Description

The proposed project involves the construction of multiple residential buildings consisting of a total of approximately 270 units as 3- to 4-story buildings. The project will require a lot split on the existing property.

Existing Site Conditions

Topography of the BSA is relatively flat with an approximate elevation range of 634 to 668 feet above mean sea level, sloping slightly downwards to the west and southwest. The project site is bordered by Brotherton Road to the north, Felicita Road to the west, single-family residences to the south, and a church and vacant lands to the east. Based on a review of the history of the project site, the Bethel Baptist Church and the parking lot were built on this location in the 1970s (Google 2023).

Attachment B includes representative photographs of the BSA taken during the field survey.

Methods

Literature Review

Michael Baker conducted background research, which included a review of standard resources such as the latest version of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2023a); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CIRP; CNPS 2023); US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal and Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Trust Resource List (USFWS 2023a); USFWS National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2023b); 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 2023e), *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW 2023c), *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2023b), and *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California* (CDFW 2023d). 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 2023c). Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status species, as well as the following resources:

- Calflora Database (Calflora 2023)
- Google Earth Pro Historical Aerial Imagery from 1985 to 2023 (Google, Inc. 2023)
- Species Accounts provided by Birds of the World (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2020)
- Cornell Lab of Ornithology's eBird Database (eBird 2023)
- *Web Soil Survey* (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2023)
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper and Environmental Conservation Online System (USFWS 2023c)

Field Survey/Habitat Assessment

Michael Baker biologists Margaret Bornyasz and Samantha Martinez conducted a biological field survey/habitat assessment of the BSA on December 1, 2022, and January 17, 2023, to document existing conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur within the boundaries of the BSA. Additionally, Geo Chan and Samantha Martinez conducted a follow-up field survey on September 22, 2023. They were able to survey the entire project site without any limitations or access restrictions, and either surveyed the surrounding 100-foot buffer directly on foot or viewed it from the public right-of-way if entry was not possible. Table 1 provides a summary of the survey dates, timing, surveyors, and weather conditions.

TABLE 1: SURVEY DATES, TIME, SURVEYORS, AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Date	Time (start / finish)	Surveyors	Weather Conditions (start / finish)	
			Temperature (°F)	Wind Speed (mph)
December 1, 2022	8:45 am / 11:15 am	Margaret Bornyasz, Samantha Martinez	54 cloudy / 57 cloudy	4/4
January 17, 2023	9:30 am / 12:30 am	Margaret Bornyasz, Samantha Martinez	50 partially cloudy / 52	3/6
September 22, 2023	7:30 am / 11:20 am	Geoffrey Chan, Samantha Martinez	58 cloudy / 70 cloudy	2/3

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, condition of on-site vegetation communities, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional features (e.g., streams, flood control channels) were noted within the survey area. Michael Baker used geographic information systems (GIS) ArcView software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and then transferred these data onto an aerial photograph to further document existing conditions and quantify the acreage of each vegetation community.

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 2023) 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), *Bats of the United States and Canada* (Harvey et al. 2011), 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).

Aquatic Resources Delineation

Jurisdictional features were delineated within the project site and in a 100-foot buffer survey area surrounding the project site. The aquatic resources delineation was conducted 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 on the project's location, potential state and federal wetlands were delineated in accordance with the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (USACE 2008a), *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (USACE 2008b), the *Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (USACE 2010), and the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (SWRCB 2019).

Esri and Google Earth aerial imagery were used to assist with mapping and ground-truthing (Esri 2023; Google Earth 2023). *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Munsell 2012) and the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2023) were used to aid in identifying hydric soils in the field. The Jepson Manual, 2nd edition (Baldwin et al. 2012) and the USACE National Wetland Plant List (USACE 2023) were used for plant nomenclature and identification.

While in the field, jurisdictional features were recorded on aerial photographs at a scale of 1" = 400' using topographic contours and visible landmarks as guidelines. Data points were recorded in the field using a Garmin GPS Map 64 Global Positioning System (GPS) to identify specific widths and length of jurisdictional features and the location of any ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) indicators, photograph points, soil pits and other pertinent site characteristics. These data were then uploaded as a .shp file and confirmed/refined to ensure accuracy and consistency with hard copy notes and aerial mapping completed in the field. Michael Baker then used Esri ArcGIS Pro software to calculate the total acreage of jurisdictional features and prepare final project figures.

Results and Impacts

Soils

Based on a custom search of the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2023), 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
BlC	Bonsall Sandy Loam, 2-9 percent slopes	Fine, smectitic, thermic Natric Palexeralfs	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
RaB	Ramona Sandy Loam, 2-5 percent slopes	Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Typic Haploxeralfs	Alfisols	Well drained	No

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

The BSA supports several vegetation community and land cover types 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 properties. 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).	4.21
Disturbed/Ground cover	Areas mapped as disturbed habitat have been physically disturbed and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association but continue to retain a soil substrate. (Photo 6).	0.16
Non-native Grassland	Non-native grassland areas constitute a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses with flowering culms. This is often associated with numerous species of showy-flowered, native forbs (Photo 3).	3.35
Emergent Wetland	Emergent wetland constitutes low-growing, perennial wetland species supported by flow runoff from the surrounding developed areas (Photos 1 and 2). Species found here included curly dock (*Rumex crispus*, FAC), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*, FACU), dalisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*, FAC), barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*, FACW), smartweed sp. (*Persicaria* sp.), common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*, FAC), false nutsedge (*Cyperus strigosus*, FACW), and an unidentified non-native grass.	0.31
Ornamental	Areas vegetated with landscaping plants.	0.04
Project Area Total		8.07

Wildlife

This section provides a general discussion of common wildlife species that were detected on-site by Michael Baker 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. A swale feature, which was inundated during a site visit on January 17, 2023, could provide suitable habitat for common amphibians, such as Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*).
- *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*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), 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.

Special-Status Biological Resources

The CNDDB (CDFW 2023a), CIRP (CNPS 2023), and IPaC (USFWS 2023a) 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, Michael Baker 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, Michael Baker determined that the survey area has a low potential to provide suitable foraging habitat but no nesting habitat for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*, SSC) and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsonii*, ST). The project site occurs outside of the Swainson's hawk breeding range; the species would only occur during migration and would only forage in the project site.

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.

Bats occur throughout most of California; however, due to the general design of the buildings and structures and lack of roosting opportunities (e.g., hollow tree trunks/limbs, tree foliage, caves, bridges, buildings), the complete development and lack of naturally occurring vegetation within the survey area, bats are generally not expected to occur within the survey area. A few Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) occur adjacent to the parking lot and southern boundary of the project site and may provide limited roost site for individual or small groups of bats that may utilize palm fronds for day or night-roosting. Individual palm trees were mapped in Figure 4. However, the survey area generally provides limited roosting or foraging opportunities for bats.

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.

There is one potential jurisdictional wetland feature (WF-1) that was observed within the boundaries of the survey area. This jurisdictional feature is a stormwater swale with a defined bed and bank only in the direct area of the outlet structure, near the headwall. The remainder of the feature is within a relatively flat area, with a subtle 4-foot downslope gradient over approximately 600 feet in length. In the flat area, the lateral boundary of the feature was variable and primarily determined using rack and debris indicators or a change in vegetation cover. On the east side of the feature, changes in slope were used to define a potential jurisdictional limit. The feature receives water from local overland flow (on-site), and stormwater flow from residential properties and nearby roads, including Brotherton and Felicita Roads.

The development of the proposed project may impact this 0.31-acre potentially jurisdictional wetland feature (WF-1) and would require Section 404 Permit authorization from the USACE, Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, and Section 1600 et seq. notification and subsequent final Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

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 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.

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.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

The BSA contains ornamental, landscape trees and shrubs, and 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. A pair of red-tailed hawks were spotted approximately 430 feet from the project boundary perched on an ornamental tree located on residential property.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The 8.07-acre project site is composed of urban/developed land, disturbed/ground cover, non-native grassland, emergent wetland, and ornamental lands. Implementation of the project may result in impacts to the 0.31-acre potentially jurisdictional wetland. These impacts would likely require authorization from the USACE, RWQCB, and/or the CDFW and compensatory mitigation at a ratio greater than 3:1 through a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program. Any mitigation ratios would be negotiated with the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW during the preparation of aquatic permits.

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, Michael Baker 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 and Swainson's hawk 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 Marisa Flores at (858) 614-5052 or marisa.flores@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Marisa Flores
Senior Biologist

Attachments:

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

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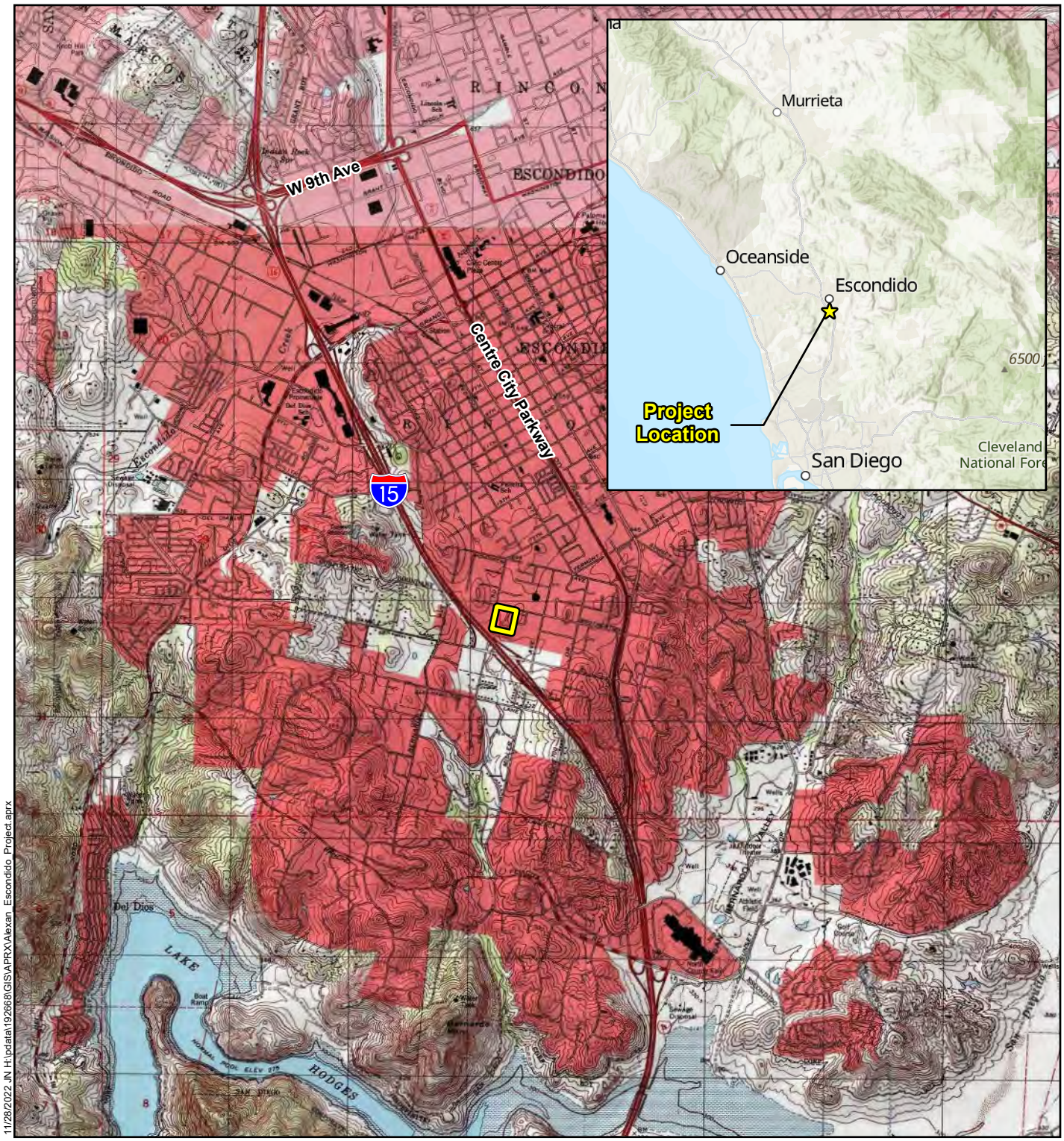
Attachment A
Project Figures



11/28/2022, JN H:\pdata\192668\GIS\APRX\Alexan_Escondido_Project.aprx

Legend

Project Area

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0 0.38 0.75 Miles

Source: ArcGIS Online, 2018, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Escondido, California*

ALEXAN ESCONDIDO PROJECT

Project Location and Vicinity

Figure 1

11/28/2022 JN H:\pdata\192668\GIS\APRX\Alexan_Escondido_Project.aprx

Legend

- Project Site
- Study Area - 100 foot Buffer
- Project Parcels
- Reference Point

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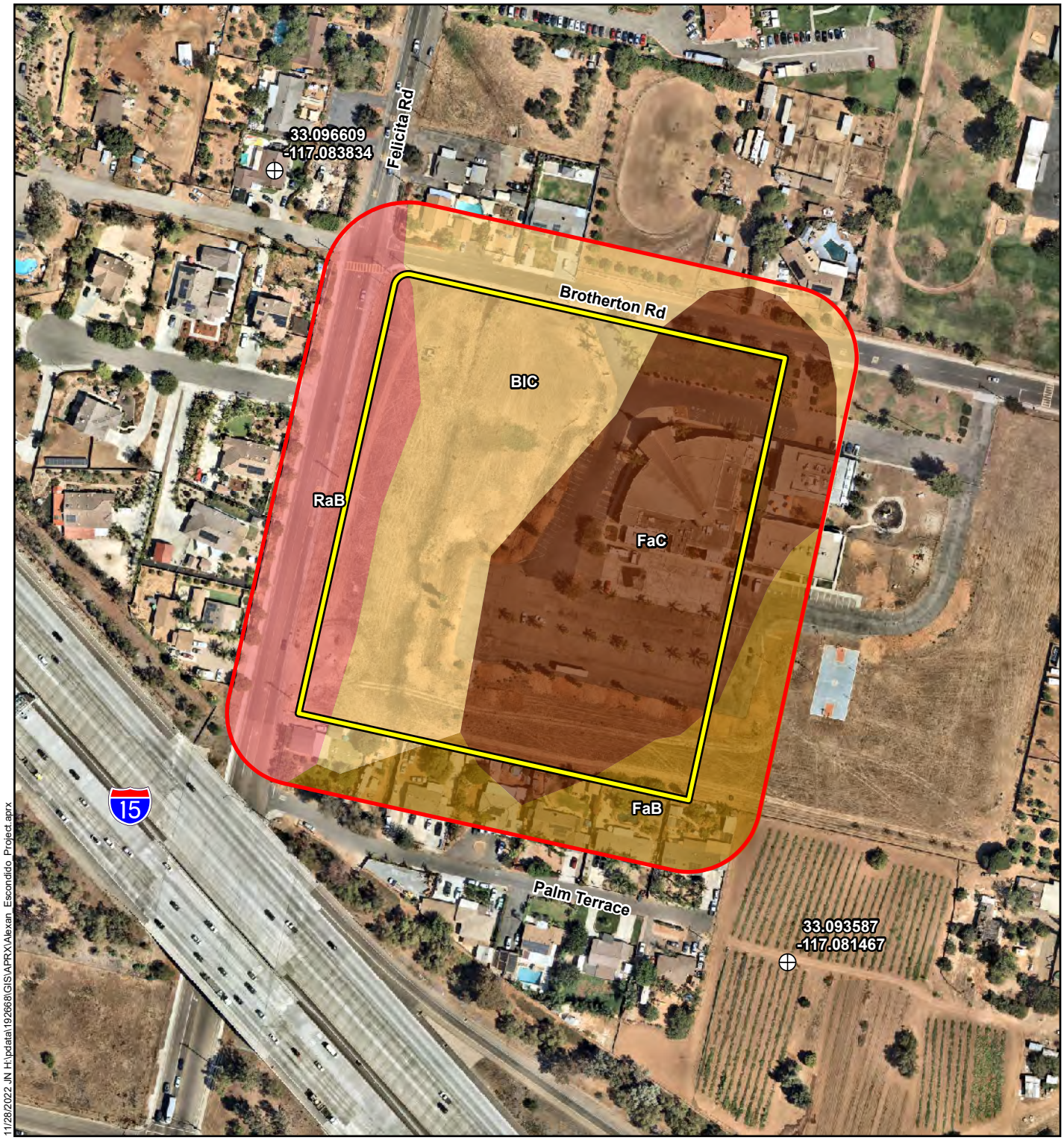
0 100 200 Feet

Source: Nearmap (09/2022), NRCS Soil Survey

ALEXAN ESCONDIDO PROJECT

Study Area

Figure 2



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Legend

- Project Site
- Reference Point
- BIC — Bonsall Sandy Loam, 2% to 9% Slopes
- FaB — Fallbrook Sandy Loam, 2% to 5% Slopes
- FaC — Fallbrook Sandy Loam, 5% to 9% Slopes
- RaB — Ramona Sandy Loam, 2% to 5% Slopes

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0 100 200 Feet

Source: Nearmap (09/2022), NRCS Soil Survey

ALEXAN ESCONDIDO PROJECT

USDA Soils

Figure 3

12/16/2022 JN H:\pdata\192668\GIS\APRX\Alexan_Escondido_Project.aprx

Legend

- Project Site
- Study Area - 100 foot Buffer
- Reference Point
- Palm Tree

Vegetation/Other Land Uses

- Non-native Grassland
- Emergent Wetlands
- Ornamental
- Developed
- Disturbed

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0 100 200 Feet

Source: Nearmap (09/2022)

ALEXAN ESCONDIDO PROJECT

Biological Resources

Figure 4

9/28/2023 JN H:\pdata\192668 Alexan Escondido\GIS\APRX\Alexan_Escondido_Project.aprx

Legend

- Project Site
- Study Area - 100 foot Buffer
- Reference Point
- Wetlands WoUS (0.31 ac, USACA/RWQCB/CDFW Jurisdiction)
- Soil Pit

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0 200 400 Feet

Source: ESRI, Nearmap, Riverside County

Aquatic Resources Delineation

Figure 5

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Attachment B
Site Photographs

Photograph 1: View looking north at channel (12/01/22).

Photograph 2: View looking north at channel (01/17/23).

Photograph 3: View looking west from southeast corner of project site.

Photograph 4: View looking south from northern area of project site.

Photograph 5: View looking south from northeast portion of project site.

Photograph 6: View looking northeast from southern portion of project site.

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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		
Amaranthus albus	common tumbleweed	-
Amaranthus blitoides	pigweed	-
Ambrosia sp.	ragweed	-
Chloris verticillata	windmill grass	-
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed	-
Croton setiger	doveweed	-
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	Moderate
Cyperus eragrostis	tall flatsedge	-
Cyperus odoratus	fragrant flatsedge	-
Cyperus strigosus	false nutsedge	-
Datura wrightii	sacred detura	-
Echinochloa crus-galli	barnyard grass	-
Erigeron bonariensis	flax-leaved horseweed	-
Euphorbia maculata	spotted spurge	-
*Hirschfeldia incana***	shortpod mustard	Moderate
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	-
Paspalum dilatatum	dallis grass	-
Persicaria pensylvanica	Pennsylvania smartweed	-
Plantago sp.	English plantain	Limited
Polygonum aviculare	common knotgrass	-
Raphanus sativus	wild radish	Limited
Rumex crispus	curly dock	Limited
Salsola sp.	Russian thistle	Limited
*Tribulus sp.***	puncture vine	Limited
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm	Moderate
Birds		
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk	
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	
Passer domesticus	house sparrow	
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe	
Sayornis saya	say's phoebe	
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	

Table C-1: Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating**
Mammals		
*Canis lupus familiaris**	domestic dog	
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.

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Attachment D
Potentially Occurring Special Status Biological Resources

Table D-1. Plant Species with Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Flowering Period; Elevation (m)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Acanthomintha ilicifolia San Diego thorn-mint	**THR** **END** 1B.1 List A	April–June 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 California adolphia	none none 2B.1 List B	December–May 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. Three recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	**END** none 1B.1 List A	April–October 20-415	Occurs in disturbed and vernal pool sites within valley grasslands, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and wetland habitats.	**Presumed absent.** Emergent wetland is not suitable for the species. 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 San Diego sagewort	none none 4.2 List D	(February) May–September 5-915	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable chaparral and woodland habitat. Species would have been identifiable at time of site visit if it was present.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Flowering Period; Elevation (m)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Baccharis vanessae Encinitas baccharis	**THR** **END** 1B.1 List A	August–November 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.
Bloomeria clevelandii San Diego goldenstar	none none 1B.1 List A	April–May 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 thread-leaved brodiaea	**THR** **END** 1B.1 List A	March–June 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 wart-stemmed ceanothus	none none 2B.2 List B	December–May 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 southern tarplant	none none 1B.1 List A	May–November 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 smooth tarplant	none none 1B.1 List A	April–September 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 and may have been identifiable during survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Flowering Period; Elevation (m)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Clarkia delicata delicate clarkia	none none 1B.2 List A	April–June 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 summer holly	none none 1B.2 List A	April–June 30-790	Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland.	**Absent.** Site lacks suitable chaparral and woodland habitat. Species would have been identifiable at time of site visit if it was present.
Convolvulus simulans small-flowered morning-glory	none none 4.2 List D	March–July 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 western dichondra	none none 4.2 List D	(Jan) Mar–July 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 variegated dudleya	none none 1B.2 List A	April–June 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.
Ericameria palmeri **var.** *palmeri* Palmer's goldenbush	None none 1B.1 List B	(Jul) September–November 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* San Diego button-celery	**END** **END** 1B.1 List A	April–June 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.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Flowering Period; Elevation (m)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Ferocactus viridescens San Diego barrel cactus	none none 2B.1 List B	May–June 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. There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site.
Holocarpha virgata ssp. elongata graceful tarplant	none none 4.2 List D	May–November 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. There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site.
Isocoma menziesii **var.** *decumbens* decumbent goldenbush	none none 1B.2 List A	April–November 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. Four recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
Iva hayesiana San Diego marsh-elder	none none 2B.2 List B	April–October 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 southwestern spiny rush	none none 4.2 List D	(March)May–June 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 pride-of-California	none none 4.3 List D	March–June 200-1525	Occurs in chaparral.	**Presumed absent.** Site lacks suitable chaparral habitat.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	none none 4.3 List A	January–July 1-885	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub.	**Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Flowering Period; Elevation (m)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Monardella viminea Willowy Monardella	**END** **END** 1B.1 List A	June–August 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.
Ophioglossum californicum California adder's-tongue	none none 4.2 List D	January–June (December) 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 golden-rayed pentachaeta	none none 4.2 List D	March–July 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 Nuttall's scrub oak	none none 1B.1 List A	February–April (May–August) 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 Engelmann oak	none none 4.2 List D	March–June 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 Parish's rupertia	none none 4.3 List D	June–August 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.
Selaginella cinerascens Ashy spike-moss	none none 4.1 List D	n/a 20-640	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub.	**Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Flowering Period; Elevation (m)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Viguiera laciniata San Diego County viguiera	none none 4.3 List D	February–June (August) 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 none 4.3 List D	January–October 240-1000	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub.	**Presumed absent.** Project occurs within an urban setting and lacks chaparral/scrub habitat.

Federal Designations:
(Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS)

END: Federally-listed, Endangered
THR: Federally-listed, Threatened

State designations:
(California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)

END: State-listed, Endangered
THR: State-listed, Threatened

California Native 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% 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 not presently rare or endangered

Table D-2. Wildlife Species with Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
INVERTEBRATES				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumblebee	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none **CAN** none 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: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none **CAN** none 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) Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** none Group 1 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 Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** SSC Group 1 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 western spadefoot	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Cismontane woodlands, coastal scrubs, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools.	**Presumed absent.** The project site occurs in an urbanized area that does not have vernal pool resources for species. Nearest CNDDB record in the vicinity of San Dieguito Creek and Lake Hodges.

REPTILES				
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 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 California glossy snake	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none none 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 orange-throated whiptail	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 coastal whiptail	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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.
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 western pond turtle	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 COV	Aquatic, artificial flowing waters, 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: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 Coronado skink	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 tricolored blackbird	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none **THR** Group 1 COV	Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, and wetland.	**Presumed absent.** Emergent wetland is not suitable for the species. Species requires marsh conditions for breeding.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 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: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 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.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 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: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none **THR** Group 1 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 coastal cactus wren	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 COV	Coastal scrub.	**Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No scrub present.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**THR** **END** Group 1 none	Riparian forest.	**Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No riparian habitat is present.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** **END** Group 1 COV	Riparian woodland.	**Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lacks suitable habitat resources. No riparian habitat is present.

Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 none	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.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none **THR** Group 1 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 white-faced ibis	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 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 coastal California gnatcatcher	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**THR** none Group 1 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.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** **END** Group 1 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 pallid bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 Dulzura pocket mouse	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 Townsend's big-eared bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 none	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	**Low.** Marginal foraging over emergent wetland area due to existing site disturbances and urbanized environment. Few palm trees that could be used for roosting. Not expected.
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 western yellow bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none none none	Desert wash.	**Presumed absent.** Species associated with groups of trees/palm oases which are absent from the site.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 none	Coastal scrub	**Presumed absent.** Site occurs in an urbanized area that lack habitat resources for this species. No scrub habitat is present.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 San Diego desert woodrat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 pocketed free-tailed bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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 American badger	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 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: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) **END**: Federally-listed, Endangered **THR**: Federally-listed, Threatened **CAN:** Federal Candidate Species	**State designations**: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) **END**: State-listed, Endangered **THR**: State-listed, Threatened **CAN:** State Candidate Species SSC: California Species of Special Concern FP: Fully Protected Species

San Diego County Biological Resources Guidelines	**San Diego County MSCP Subarea Plan**
Group 1: County Sensitive Group 2: County Sensitive	COV: Covered Species

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Attachment E
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