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August 5, 2026

Mr. Ryan Kucinski, LFA
Project Manager
MIG, Inc.
401 West A Street, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92101

Reference: City of San Marcos Creek Plan Specific Plan Update: Vegetation Mapping and Special-Status Species Update (RECON Number 10624)

Dear Mr. Kucinski:

This memorandum summarizes the methods and results of updated vegetation mapping and special-status species analysis conducted for the City of San Marcos Creek District (Planning Area), located in the city of San Marcos, San Diego County, California (Figures 1 through 3). The purpose of the mapping was to document current vegetation and land cover types within the planning area; the updated database search of special-status species reviewed changes to species records and/or their state and federal statuses. These will be used to support the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR).

Vegetation within the Planning Area was previously mapped in 2005 to support preparation of the 2007 San Marcos Creek Specific Plan and Floodway Improvement Project (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007). Since that time, the study area has undergone substantial changes, including construction and buildout in several portions of the Planning Area and restoration of large swaths of riparian and wetland habitat along San Marcos Creek.

Similarly, special-status species were analyzed in 2007 San Marcos Creek Specific Plan and Floodway Improvement Project (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007). Since that time, several plant and wildlife species have become federally or state-listed or a candidate for listing, and additional observations of special-status species have been added to databases.

This memorandum describes the current site conditions and occurrence data for special-status species and serves as an updated baseline for the Specific Plan Update.

Methods

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) biologist Callie Amoaku completed the updated vegetation mapping on October 16, 2025, using the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County classification system (Oberbauer et al. 2008), which modifies the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986).

Updated vegetation mapping was completed using a combination of high-resolution aerial imagery interpretation and field verification. Recent aerial photographs and geographic information systems (GIS) base layers were reviewed to delineate vegetation and land cover polygons within the project boundary. Field reconnaissance was conducted to verify vegetation community boundaries, dominant species composition, and current habitat conditions. For cover types where native vegetation structure was absent, generalized land cover designations were applied. Mapping typically followed a minimum mapping unit of 1 acre with some exceptions for isolated vegetation communities.

The 2007 San Marcos Creek Specific Plan and Floodway Improvement Project identified a number of plant and wildlife species that were observed or have potential to occur. In order to determine whether additional species should be evaluated in the SEIR, RECON conducted a search of existing biological data within the following 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles: San Marcos, Morro Hill, Bonsall, Pala, Valley Center, Escondido, Rancho Santa Fe, Encinitas, and San Luis Rey. These data sources included the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2026), the All Species Occurrences Database (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2026a), and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online database (CNPS 2026).

Floral nomenclature for common plants follows the Jepson Online Herbarium (Jepson Flora Project 2026), the CNPS (2026) for sensitive plants, United States Department of Agriculture (2025) for ornamental species; Crother et al. (2017) for reptiles; Evans 2008 for invertebrates; NatureServe (2025) for butterflies; Bradley et al. (2014) for mammals; and Chesser et al. (2025) for birds.

Survey Results

The vegetation communities and land cover types identified within the Specific Planning Area are included in Table 1 and shown on Figure 4.

Table 1
Vegetation Communities and Land Covers within the
San Marcos Creek Specific Planning Area

Vegetation Type or Community	Code[1]	Habitat Group[2]	Acres
Disturbed Habitat	11300	F	14.59
Urban/Developed	12000	F	104.68
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated	32530	C	7.88
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated (Disturbed)	32530	C	1.17
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated (Restored)	32530	C	2.13
Non-native Grassland	42200	E	0.82
Alkali Seep	45320	A	9.01
Alkali Marsh	52300	A	0.42
Freshwater Marsh	52400	A	2.67
Vernal Marsh (Disturbed)	52500	A	2.60
Vernal Marsh (Restored)	52500	A	3.12
Southern Willow Scrub	63320	A	41.71
Southern Willow Scrub (Restored)	63320	A	24.79
Walnut Woodland	71200	A	0.50
TOTAL			216.10

[1]Based on Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008).
[2]Based on Table 4-6 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003)

Disturbed Habitat. Disturbed habitat areas are characterized by compacted soils and sparse ruderal vegetation resulting from prior grading, construction, or other surface disturbance. Per Oberbauer et al. 2008, vegetation cover typically includes weedy species such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). These areas lack an intact native vegetation structure and not dominated by non-native grasses.

On-site, areas mapped as disturbed habitat include trails and areas with compacted soil comprised of bare ground and/or sparse weedy vegetation, such as Russian thistle, Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

Disturbed habitat is not a sensitive community per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to disturbed habitat (Habitat Group F) do not require mitigation (San Diego Association of Governments [SANDAG] 2003).

Urban/Developed. Urban/Developed areas consist of existing commercial, residential, transportation, and infrastructure features including roads, parking lots, and buildings. Vegetation in these areas generally consists of ornamental landscaping or isolated non-native trees and shrubs.

On-site, areas mapped as urban/developed include single-family residences and a trailer park located west of McMahr Road off San Marcos Boulevard, the Creekside trail and associated landscaping, ornamental plantings, as well as numerous roadways.

Urban/developed land is not a sensitive community per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to urban/developed (Habitat Group F) do not require mitigation (SANDAG 2003).

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated. The Baccharis-dominated subtype of coastal sage scrub is characterized by a predominance of broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*) and/or coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), often interspersed with California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). This form often represents a somewhat disturbed or successional coastal sage scrub habitat (Oberbauer et al. 2008). On-site, Diegan coastal sage scrub: Baccharis-dominated occurs primarily along gently sloping uplands and on the outer edges of the riparian areas associated with the creek.

On-site, coyote brush and coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*) are the co-dominant species with California buckwheat, California sagebrush, California encelia (*Encelia californica*), and/or deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*) sometimes interspersed.

Areas mapped as the disturbed form had an understory comprised of non-native grasses and forbs such as slender wild oat (*Avena fatua*), bromes (*Bromus diandrus*, *B. madritensis*, *B. hordeaceus*), and forbs such as mustards (*Brassica nigra*, *Hirschfeldia incana* and *Sisymbrium* spp.).

Areas mapped as restored Diegan coastal sage scrub: Baccharis-dominated included slopes that are being restored with planted species such as coyote brush and coastal goldenbush.

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to coastal sage scrub (Habitat Group C; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at 1:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-6 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003).

Non-native Grasslands. Non-native grassland occurs in open, previously disturbed areas with limited native shrub and herb cover. These areas may be subject to mowing or seasonal grazing and generally support lower ecological value than intact native grassland.

On-site, non-native grassland was dominated by grasses and forbs such as slender wild oat, ripgut brome, red brome, and soft chess; and forbs such as black mustard, short-pod mustard, and tumble mustards (*Sisymbrium* spp.).

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to non-native grassland (Habitat Group E; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at 0.5:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-6 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003).

Alkali Seep. Alkali seeps occur where groundwater percolates to the surface through alkaline or saline soils, creating localized areas of persistent soil moisture and salt accumulation. Per Oberbauer et al. 2008, these habitats support a distinctive assemblage of halophytic and moisture-tolerant species such as saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), and seepweed (*Suaeda californica*). Vegetation is typically low and patchy, reflecting variations in soil salinity and hydrology. Alkali seeps often occur as small, scattered features within broader alkali meadow or grassland landscapes. This community serves as a transitional habitat between upland grassland and marsh types.

On-site, areas mapped as alkali seep occur in transitional areas adjacent to the southern willow scrub-dominated areas along San Marcos Creek. These areas were dominated by annual saltmarsh aster (*Symphyotrichum subulatum*), San Diego marsh-elder *(Iva hayesiana*), southwestern spiny rush (*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), sometimes with very sparse (<1 percent absolute cover) planted willow (*Salix* sp.) or mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Saturation and ponded water were commonly observed in these areas.

This vegetation community is considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to alkali seep (Habitat Group A; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at a 2:1 to 4:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-7 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003). Habitat Group A (Wetland/Riparian) communities are also subject to the MHCP Plan goal of no net loss in acreage, function, and biological value (SANDAG 2003).

Alkali Marsh. Alkali marshes are permanently to seasonally flooded flats with high salinity or alkalinity. Per Oberbauer et al. 2008, characteristic species include yerba mansa (*Anemopsis californica*), saltgrass, and pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica [=Salicornia virginica]*). They occur around desert sinks, saline basins, and alkaline drainages where salts accumulate. On-site, alkali marsh was mapped in one area dominated by yerba mansa.

This vegetation community is considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to alkali marsh (Habitat Group A; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at a 4:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-7 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003). Habitat Group A (Wetland/Riparian) communities are also subject to the MHCP Plan goal of no net loss in acreage, function, and biological value (SANDAG 2003).

Freshwater Marsh. Freshwater marshes are permanently or nearly permanently inundated wetlands dominated by tall emergent vegetation such as broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), California bulrush (*Scirpus californicus*), and common rush (*Juncus effusus*). Per Oberbauer et al. 2008, these communities develop in depressions, pond margins, and low-lying floodplains where standing water persists for much of the year. These areas exhibit prolonged inundation and support a diversity of aquatic wildlife.

On-site, freshwater marsh was mapped in areas dominated by cattails (*Typha* spp.) with yerba mansa and southwestern spiny rush occasionally dispersed. These areas primarily occurred along the fringes of San Marcos Creek and other channels within the floodplain.

This vegetation community is not considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to freshwater marsh (Habitat Group A; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at a 1:1 to 2:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-7 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003).

Habitat Group A (Wetland/Riparian) communities are also subject to the MHCP Plan goal of no net loss in acreage, function, and biological value (SANDAG 2003).

Vernal Marsh. Vernal marshes are seasonal wetlands that form in shallow depressions with prolonged winter and spring inundation. Per Oberbauer et al. 2008, they are dominated by annual herbaceous species. These areas typically dry out by summer and often represent a transition between freshwater marsh and grassland communities.

On-site, two areas were mapped as vernal marsh – one that is part of the creek restoration and bioswale north of Discovery Street dominated by annual saltmarsh aster, deer grass, San Diego marsh-elder, Russian thistle, common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), and stinkwort and less than 1 percent of planted mule fat. The primary difference between vernal marsh and alkali seep is that vernal marshes lack *Typha*, *Scirpus*, and *Juncus*. The second area (disturbed vernal marsh) is within a previously disturbed lot east of Via Vera Cruz north of the Creekside trail where curly dock (*Rumex crispus*) is present at 25 percent to 50 percent absolute cover with Russian thistle, Australian saltbush, and stinkwort intermixed.

This vegetation community is considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to vernal marsh (Habitat Group A; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at a 2:1 to 4:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-7 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003). Habitat Group A (Wetland/Riparian) communities are also subject to the MHCP Plan goal of no net loss in acreage, function, and biological value (SANDAG 2003).

Southern Willow Scrub. Southern willow scrub consists of dense, broadleaf deciduous stands dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*). It occurs along low-gradient drainages, floodplains, and alluvial terraces where flooding is frequent and groundwater is shallow (Oberbauer et al. 2008). This community provides high-value riparian habitat and wildlife corridor function.

On-site, southern willow scrub is the primary vegetation community along San Marcos Creek. Several species of willow are found within this community, including Goodding's black willow, red willow (*S. laevigata*), and arroyo willow. Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and mule fat are present. The understory includes a variety of wetland shrubs and herbs, such as cattails, San Diego marsh-elder, deer grass, annual saltmarsh aster, coyote brush, southwestern spiny rush, and alkali heath.

A City of San Marcos-funded effort to restore riparian habitat along San Marcos Creek has been ongoing. Areas mapped as restored southern willow scrub include early successional plantings of willows, mule fat, and other species described above. Irrigation lines were observed in most of these areas. A map showing the restoration areas within the conservation easement prepared by Dudek is included as Attachment 1.

This vegetation community is considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to riparian scrub (Habitat Group A; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at a 1:1 to 2:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-7 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003). Habitat Group A (Wetland/Riparian) communities are also subject to the MHCP Plan goal of no net loss in acreage, function, and biological value (SANDAG 2003).

Walnut Woodland. Walnut woodland is a deciduous broadleaf woodland dominated by California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), often forming open to moderately dense stands on north-facing slopes, canyon bottoms, and lower foothills (Oberbauer et al. 2008). The canopy ranges from 20 to 40 feet tall, with sparse to moderate understory vegetation composed of shrubs and herbaceous species adapted to partial shade. Common understory associates include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*),

along with annual grasses and forbs. This community typically occurs on well-drained soils derived from sedimentary substrates and is restricted to regions with relatively mild winters and moderate rainfall.

On-site, two areas are mapped as walnut woodland adjacent to San Marcos Creek between Via Vera Cruz and McMahr Road near southern willow scrub and alkali seeps.

This vegetation community is considered sensitive per the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025). Impacts to riparian woodland (Habitat Group A; SANDAG 2003) require mitigation at a 3:1 ratio per the mitigation ratios based on Table 4-7 of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Final MHCP Plan (SANDAG 2003). Habitat Group A (Wetland/Riparian) communities are also subject to the MHCP Plan goal of no net loss in acreage, function, and biological value (SANDAG 2003).

Special-Status Species

As described above, the 2007 San Marcos Creek Specific Plan and Floodway Improvement Project identified plant and wildlife species that were observed or have potential to occur. Attachments 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b include tables summarizing the special-status plant and wildlife species that have potential to occur within the specific Planning Area based on the results of the recent database searches (CNPS 2026, CDFW 2026, USFWS 2026a), updated mapping of vegetation communities, and recent status changes for special-status wildlife species.

Special-Status Wildlife

The 2007 EIR analysis for special-status wildlife species potential for occurrence and significance determinations reflects the site conditions within the Planning Area and status of those wildlife species at the time. Since 2007, existing conditions within the Planning Area have changed, as has the status of certain special-status wildlife species. As a result, the following supplemental analysis is being provided for special-status wildlife species with a moderate or high potential to occur within the Planning Area (see Attachment 3a). Additional analysis also has been provided in Attachment 3b for newly listed species such as monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*; pop. 1) and mountain lion (*Puma* [=*Felis*] *concolor*) that have a low potential for occurrence or are not expected to occur within the Planning Area.

Crotch's Bumble Bee

Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) is a habitat generalist and can forage and/or nest in open upland and riparian habitat where there are floral resources and small mammal burrows present. This species has a moderate potential to occur within the Planning Area and is a state candidate endangered species (see Attachment 3a). It was not analyzed in the 2007 EIR since it was listed only in 2022.

Western Spadefoot

Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*) occur in vernal pools, temporary ponds, and floodplains where adjacent habitat supports open areas for aestivation; there is potential for western spadefoot to occur in the San Marcos Creek floodplain in the Planning Area. Although not detected on-site, this species has a moderate potential for occurrence within the Planning Area and is proposed as a federally threatened species. The 2007 EIR did not provide an impact analysis, significance determination, or mitigation measures specific to this species.

Special-Status Reptiles

Two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*) has been documented within the Planning Area and has a high potential to occur. In addition, the following nine special-status reptiles have a moderate potential to occur in the upland and/or riparian habitat types within the Planning Area (see Attachment 3a):

- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*)
- coast horned lizard [=Blainville's horned lizard, San Diego horned lizard] (*Phrynosoma blainvillii* [=*P. coronatum*, *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*])
- coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*)
- coastal [=San Diegan] tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)
- Coronado skink (Plestiodon [=*Eumeces*] *skiltonianus interparietalis*)
- orange-throated whiptail [=Belding's orange-throated whiptail] (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra* [=*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*, *Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*])
- red diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*)
- south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1 [=ssp. *novum*])
- Southern California [=San Diegan, silvery] legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi* [=*Anniella pulchra*])

The 2007 EIR did not provide an impact analysis, significance determination, or mitigation measures specific to this group of species.

Tricolored Blackbird

Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) occur in freshwater marsh, of which there are some potential locations within the Planning Area. The 2007 EIR determined this species had a low potential for occurrence, but that conclusion is no longer supported by the existing site conditions. This species has a moderate potential for occurrence (see Attachment 3a). Nesting colonies of this species are state threatened. The 2007 EIR did not provide an impact analysis, significance determination, or mitigation measures specific to this species.

Special-Status Mammals

Both pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and western mastiff [=bonneted] bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) have moderate potential to roost in large trees and/or existing structures within the Planning Area. San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*) and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) have moderate potential to occur in upland habitat within the Planning Area (see Attachment 3a). Although these species were evaluated in the 2007 EIR, the 2007 EIR did not provide an impact analysis, significance determination, or mitigation measures specific to this group of species.

Special-Status Plants

The 2007 EIR determined that the following special-status plant species had a moderate potential to occur within the Planning Area, but did not provide an impact analysis, significance determination, or mitigation measures that would reduce these impacts to less than significant:

- Palmer's goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri* var. *palmeri*), a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B.1 species;
- San Diego marsh-elder (*Iva hayesiana*), a CRPR 2B.2 species;
- San Diego sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*), a CRPR 4.2 species; and
- Slender-pod jewelflower (*Caulanthus stenocarpus*), a state rare species in 2007, now delisted (see below).

As descried in Attachment 2a, Palmer's goldenbush, San Diego marsh-elder, and San Diego sagewort have a moderate potential to occur within the Planning Area due to the presence of suitable habitat. Although none of these species were observed during surveys in support the 2007 EIR, their presence or absence cannot be ruled out. Removal of these species, if present, could occur during implementation of the project. As such, the SEIR will include further analysis of these species.

Slender-pod jewelflower was considered a state rare species during preparation of the 2007 EIR but was removed from that list in 2008 due to further taxonomic work that determined it is a synonym of *Caulanthus heterophyllus*, which is a common taxon. As a result, this species will not be further analyzed in this document.

USFWS Critical Habitat

There is no designated critical habitat within the specific Planning Area (USFWS 2026b).

Programmatic Planning

This work was undertaken for programmatic planning purposes to support the Specific Plan Update CEQA analysis. As such, the vegetation mapping provides a broad baseline of vegetation communities across the Planning Area but does not substitute for project-specific vegetation surveys and more refined aquatic resources delineations. During subsequent project-specific development planning and regulatory permitting, the mapping will need to be refined, modified, or updated to reflect finer-scale conditions, micro-habitats, regulated aquatic resources, or other site-specific factors.

The various wetland and riparian communities are likely regulated by agencies such as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Activities within these areas may require permits from one or more of these agencies. Therefore, more detailed delineations and agency review may still be required.

Similarly, focused plant and wildlife surveys may be required during subsequent project-specific development planning.

Sincerely,

Makela Mangrich

Makela Mangrich
Senior Biologist

CJA:MNM:sh:sjg

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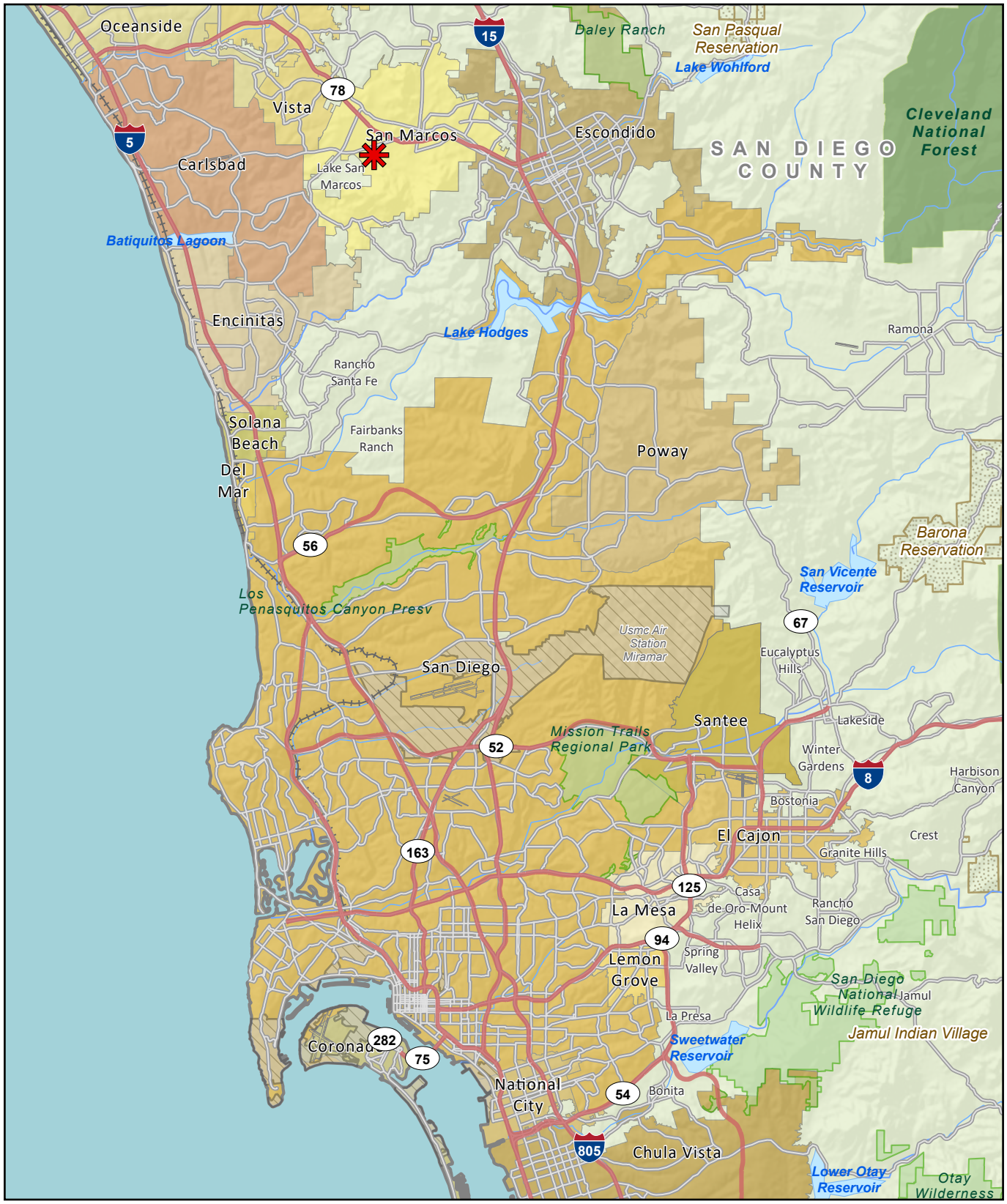

Project Location

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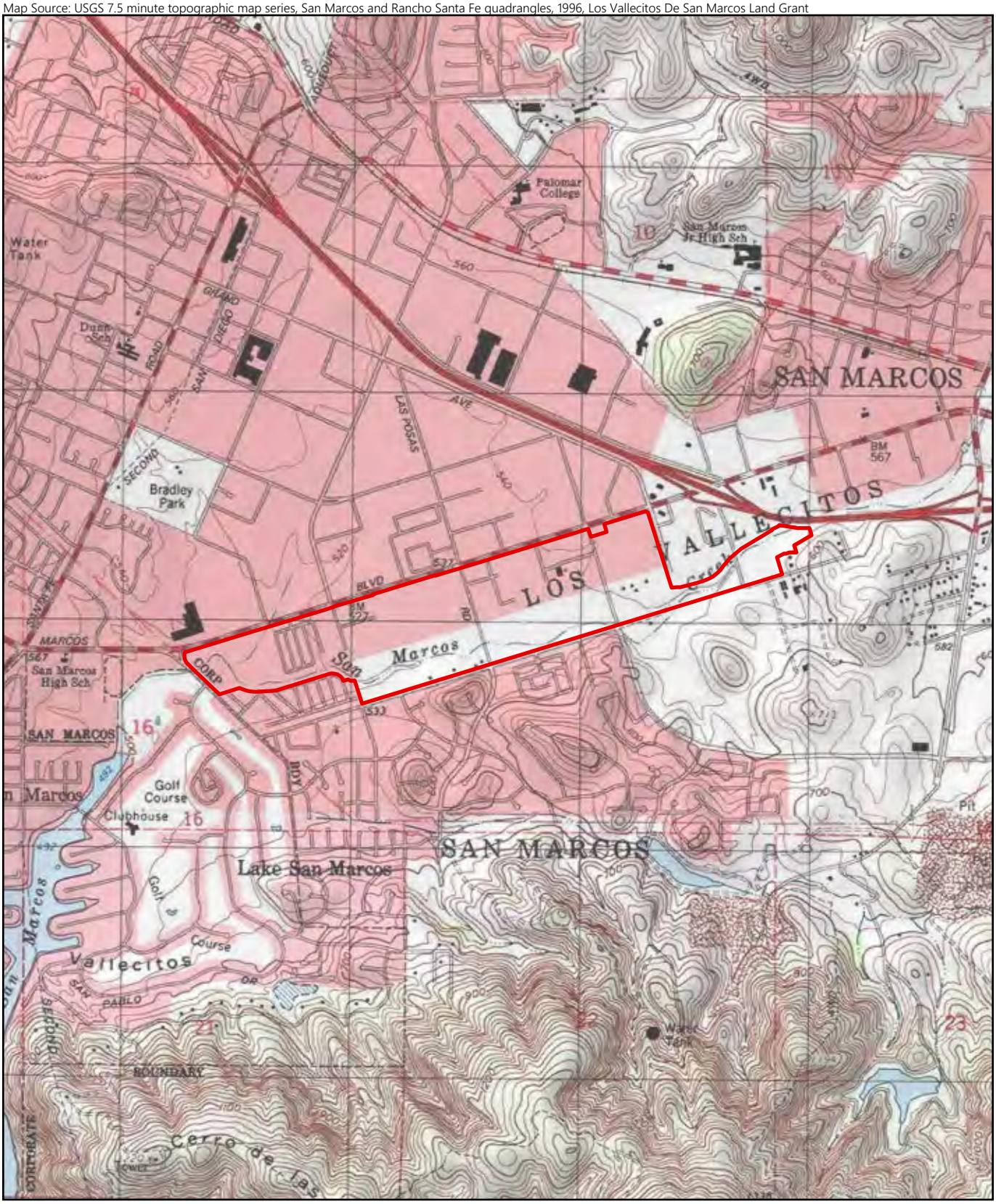
FIGURE 1
Regional Location

Map Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic map series, San Marcos and Rancho Santa Fe quadrangles, 1996, Los Vallecitos De San Marcos Land Grant



0 Feet 2,000

Project Boundary

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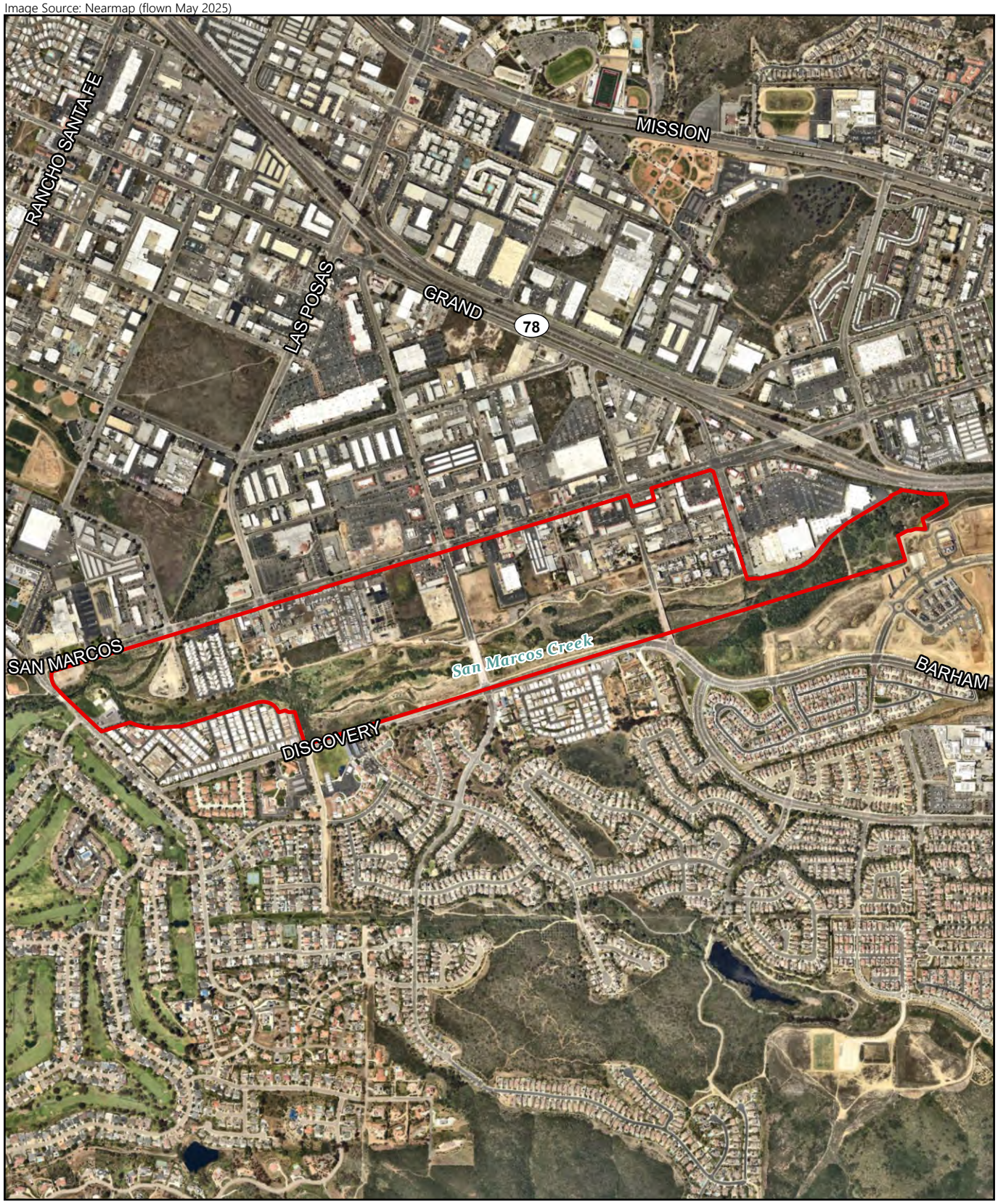
FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map

Image Source: Nearmap (flown May 2025)



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Project Boundary

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FIGURE 3
Project Location on Aerial Photograph

Image Source: NearMap (flown May 2024)

Project Boundary

Vegetation Community

- 11300 | Disturbed Habitat
- 12000 | Urban/Developed
- 32530 | Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated
- 32530 | Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated (Disturbed)
- 32530 | Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated (Restored)
- 42200 | Non-native Grassland
- 45320 | Alkali Seep
- 52300 | Alkali Marsh
- 52400 | Freshwater Marsh
- 52500 | Vernal Marsh (Disturbed)
- 52500 | Vernal Marsh (Restored)
- 63320 | Southern Willow Scrub
- 63320 | Southern Willow Scrub (Restored)
- 71200 | Walnut Woodland

0 Feet 600

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FIGURE 4
Existing Biological Resources

ATTACHMENT 1

Major Distinct Natural Features on the Easement Area

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DUDEK

8112

AERIAL SOURCE: BING MAPPING SERVICE

EXHIBIT E

Major Distinct Natural Features on the Easement Area

Conservation Easement for the San Marcos Creek District Specific Plan Project

ATTACHMENT 2

a: Plant Species Observed or Moderate Potential to Occur

b: Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur

Attachment 2a Plant Species Observed or Moderate Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort [=Palmer sagewort, Palmer's sage]			4.2	Perennial deciduous shrub; coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, mesic, sandy areas; blooms February–September; elevation less than 3,000 feet.	M	This species has moderate potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub and riparian habitats.	Yes
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis [=Hemizonia parryi* ssp. *australis]*	southern tarplant			1B.1	Annual herb; margins of marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools; blooms May–November; elevation less than 1,600 feet.	Observed	Approximately 4,140 individuals were observed within the project area by direct count during 2005 surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2a Plant Species Observed or Moderate Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Ericameria palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's goldenbush			1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub; chaparral coastal sage scrub, typically in mesic areas; blooms July–November; elevation less than 2,000 feet. Known in California from 16 occurrences, all of which are in San Diego County. Additional populations in Baja California, Mexico.	M	This species has moderate potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys, and the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes

Attachment 2a Plant Species Observed or Moderate Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Iva hayesiana	San Diego marsh-elder			2B.2	Perennial herb; marshes and swamps, playas, riparian areas; blooms April–October; elevation below 1,700 feet.	M	This species has moderate potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable marsh and riparian habitats onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys, and the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes

Attachment 2a Plant Species Observed or Moderate Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Juglans californica [=Juglans californica var. *californica]*	southern California black walnut [=California black walnut]			4.2	Perennial deciduous tree; chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub; blooms March–August; elevation less than 3,000 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties.	Observed	Approximately 100 individuals were observed within the project area during the 2005 surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2a Plant Species Observed or Moderate Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii [=Juncus acutus* var. *leopoldii]*	southwestern spiny rush			4.2	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); coastal dunes, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marsh, riparian; blooms May–June; elevation less than 3,000 feet.	Observed	Six individuals were observed within the project area during the 2005 surveys. This species was also observed within the project area during the 2025 survey.	Yes
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	FT		1B.1	Annual herb; vernal pools, marshes and swamps, chenopod scrub; blooms April–June; elevation 100–4,300 feet.	M	This species has moderate potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable marsh habitat onsite.	No

Attachment 2a Plant Species Observed or Moderate Potential to Occur
STATUS CODES <u>Federal Status</u> FT = Listed as threatened by the federal government California Native Plant Society (CNPS): California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1A = Species presumed extinct. 1B = Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing. 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere. 2B = Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing. 3 = Species for which more information is needed. Distribution, endangerment, and/or taxonomic information is needed. 4 = A watch list of species of limited distribution. These species need to be monitored for changes in the status of their populations. 0.1 = Species seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat). 0.2 = Species fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat). 0.3 = Species not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known). POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE M = Medium

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Aphyllon parishii ssp. *brachylobum* [=*Orobanche parishii* ssp. *brachyloba*]	short-lobed broom-rape			4.2	Perennial parasitic herb; coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes; sandy soils; blooms April–October; elevation less than 1,000 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area. While sandy loam soils occur onsite, the lack of suitable coastal bluff scrub and coastal dune habitats reduces the likelihood that the project area provides appropriate habitat for this species.	No
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand verbena [=foothill sand-verbena]			1B.1	Annual herb; sandy floodplains in inland, arid areas of coastal sage scrub and open chaparral; blooms January–September; elevation 300–5,300 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable sandy floodplain and coastal sage scrub habitats onsite.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Acanthomintha ilicifolia	San Diego thornmint	FT	SE	1B.1	Annual herb; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands; friable or broken clay soils; blooms April–June; elevation less than 3,200 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland habitats are present onsite, mapped soils do not include the friable or broken clay soils typically associated with this species. While a documented occurrence is located adjacent to the project area (CDFW 2026), the absence of clay soils within the project area substantially limits habitat suitability.	No
Acmispon prostratus [=Lotus nuttallianus]	Nuttall's acmispon [=Nuttall's lotus]			1B.1	Annual herb; coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub; sandy substrate; blooms March–July; elevation less than 50 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of sandy substrate, despite the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Adolphia californica	California adolphia [=spineshrub, San Diego adolphia]			2B.1	Perennial deciduous shrub; Diegan coastal sage scrub and chaparral; clay, silt loam, and sandy loam soils; blooms December–May; elevation 100–2,500 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable sandy loam soils and coastal sage scrub habitat are present onsite, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes
Agave shawii var. *shawii*	Shaw's agave			2B.1	Perennial leaf succulent; coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, maritime succulent scrub; blooms September–May; elevation less than 400 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat is present onsite, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys In addition, the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion			1B.2	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); chaparral openings; clay; blooms April–May; elevation 2,500–3,500 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable chaparral habitat onsite.	No
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	FE		1B.1	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, creek beds, vernal pools, often in disturbed areas; blooms April–October; elevation less than 1,400 feet. Many occurrences extirpated in San Diego County.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland, and creek bed habitats are present onsite, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys. In addition, the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma			1B.2	Annual herb; coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub; sandy soils; blooms February–June; elevation less than 1,000 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to lack of sandy soils despite the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite.	No
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *crassifolia*	Del Mar manzanita, Costa Baja manzanita	FE		1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub; southern maritime chaparral; sandy soil; blooms December–June; elevation less than 1,200 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of sandy soils and suitable chaparral habitat onsite.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis	Rainbow manzanita			1B.1	Evergreen shrub; chaparral; granitic outcrops, rocky Cieneba, Las Posas soil, Pala; blooms January–March; elevation 700–2,200 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego and Riverside counties.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable chaparral habitat and granitic outcrops, rocky Cienaba, or Las Posas soil onsite.	No
Astragalus albens	Cushenbury milkvetch	FE		1B.1	TO BE INSERTED FROM CNPS RARE PLANT INVENTORY. HAVE ANNA REVIEW PRIOR TO PRODUCTION SAVING TO RECON MASTER LIST.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable carbonate substrate and desert habitat.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush			1B.2	Perennial herb; coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands; alkaline or clay soil; blooms March–October; elevation less than 1,500 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of alkaline or clay soil, despite the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. In addition, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys, and the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes
Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale [=south coast saltbush]			1B.2	Annual herb; coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, playas; blooms March–October; elevation less than 500 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area despite the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. This species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys In addition, the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Baccharis vanessae	Encinitas baccharis	FT	SE	1B.1	Perennial deciduous shrub; chaparral; maritime; sandstone; blooms August–November; elevation less than 2,500 feet. San Diego County endemic. Known from fewer than 20 occurrences. Extirpated from Encinitas area.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of sandstone and suitable chaparral and maritime habitats onsite. This species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey, which coincided with its blooming period.	No
Bahiopsis laciniata [=Viguiera laciniata]	San Diego viguiera, San Diego County viguiera			4.3	Perennial shrub; chaparral, coastal sage scrub; blooms February–June; elevation less than 2,500 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat is present onsite, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Bloomeria clevelandii [=Muilla clevelandii]	San Diego goldenstar			1B.1	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; clay soils; blooms May; elevation 170–1,500 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, the lack of clay soils reduces the likelihood that the project area provides appropriate habitat for this species. Futhermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE	1B.1	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; often clay soils; blooms March–June; elevation 80–3,675 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, the lack of clay soils reduces the likelihood that the project area provides appropriate habitat for this species. Futhermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea			1B.1	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; mesic, clay soil; blooms May–July; elevation less than 5,600 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of clay soil. This species was observed on the offsite Fenton parcel by Dudek biologists in 2001, and Spring 2002 and 2003 surveys by Merkel were negative.	Yes
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia			4.2	Annual herb; chaparral and coastal sage scrub; sandy or loamy soils, disturbed sites and burns; blooms January–June; elevation less than 4,000 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat and loamy soils are present onsite, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower			4.2	Annual herb; chaparral, coastal sage scrub; sandy, granitic substrate; blooms February–June; elevation 300–7,300 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego and Riverside counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat is present onsite, sandy or granitic substrate does not occur within the project area. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes
Ceanothus cyaneus	Lakeside ceanothus			1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub; closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral; blooms April–June; elevation 800–2,500 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral habitats. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Ceanothus verrucosus	wart-stemmed ceanothus			2B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub; chaparral; blooms December–April; elevation less than 1,300 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable chaparral habitat. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey.	No
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis [=Hemizonia pungens* ssp. *laevis]*	smooth tarplant			1B.1	Annual herb; chenopod scrub, meadow and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grasslands; alkaline soils; blooms April–September; elevation less than 2,100 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable riparian woodland and grassland habitats are present onsite, the project area lacks alkaline soils.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana*	Orcutt's pincushion			1B.1	Annual herb; coastal bluff scrub, sandy, coastal dunes; blooms January–August; elevation less than 350 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable coastal bluff scrub and sandy coastal dune habitats.	No
Chorizanthe orcuttiana	Orcutt's spineflower [=Orcutt's chorizanthe]	FE	SE	1B.1	Annual herb; maritime chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal sage scrub; sandy openings; blooms March–May; elevation less than 400 feet. San Diego County endemic. Known from fewer than 20 occurrences.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat is present onsite, the project area lacks sandy openings.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower [=long-spined spine flower]			1B.2	Annual herb; clay soils; openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, near vernal pools and montane meadows, April–July; elevation 100–5,000 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat is present onsite, the project area lacks clay soils.	Yes
Clarkia delicata	delicate clarkia, Campo clarkia			1B.2	Annual herb; cismontane woodland; blooms April–June; elevation 780–3,300 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable cismontane woodland habitat.	No
Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. *diversifolia*	summer holly			1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub; chaparral; blooms April–June; elevation 100–2,600 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable chaparral habitat. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory			4.2	Annual herb; openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands; clay substrate; blooms March–July; elevation less than 2,300 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, the project area lacks clay substrate.	Yes
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. *linifolia*	Del Mar mesa sand aster [=San Dieguito sand aster]			1B.1	Perennial herb; coastal bluff scrub, openings in southern maritime chaparral and coastal sage scrub; sandy soil; blooms May–September; elevation less than 500 feet. San Diego County endemic.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of sandy soils, depsite the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Cryptantha wigginsii	Wiggins' cryptantha			1B.2	Annual herb; coastal sage scrub; often on clay soils; blooms February–June; elevation 65–900 feet. Discovered in San Diego County in 2010.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat is present onsite, the project area lacks clay soils.	No
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra			4.2	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands; blooms January–July; elevation 200–1,650 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya			1B.1	Perennial herb; coastal sage scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, grasslands; blooms April–June; elevation less than 1,500 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, the project area lacks clay or serpentinite soils. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya			1B.2	Perennial herb; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, grassland, mostly clay soils; blooms April–July; elevation 2,600 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, the project area lacks clay soils. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

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Dudleya variegata	variegated dudleya			1B.2	Perennial herb; openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, grasslands, vernal pools; blooms April–June; elevation less than 1,900 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya [=sticky-leaved dudleya]			1B.2	Coastal sage scrub, mesic, north-facing slopes in shade; gabbroic rock; blooms May–June; elevation less than 1,800 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Riverside, and Orange counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Although suitable coastal sage scrub habitat is present onsite, the project area lacks gabbroic rock. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

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Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button-celery	FE	SE	1B.1	Biennial/perennial herb; vernal pools, mesic areas of coastal sage scrub and grasslands, blooms April–June; elevation less than 2,000 feet. Known from San Diego and Riverside counties. Additional populations occur in Baja California, Mexico.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area. Althought suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats are present onsite, the project area lacks suitable vernal pool habitat. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower, coast wallflower			1B.2	Perennial herb; maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub; sandy openings; blooms February–June; elevation 0–200 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Mateo, Monterey, and Santa Cruz counties as well as Santa Rosa Island.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable sandy openings, depsite the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge			2B.2	Shrub; coastal sage scrub, maritime succulent scrub, coastal bluff scrub; blooms December–October; elevation less than 2,000 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys, and the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes
Ferocactus viridescens	San Diego barrel cactus [=coast barrel cactus]			2B.1	Perennial stem succulent; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools; blooms May–June; elevation less than 1,500 feet.	L	This species has low to moderate potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook			4.2	Annual herb; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands; clay soils; blooms March–May; elevation less than 3,200 feet. Inconspicuous and easily overlooked.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of clay soils, despite the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats onsite.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Hazardia orcuttii	Orcutt's hazardia		ST	1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub; chaparral, coastal sage scrub; blooms August–October; elevation 280 feet. Known in California from only 5 occurrences, all of which are in San Diego County. Additional populations occur in Baja California, Mexico.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys, and the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. sessiliflora [=Chrysopsis sessiliflora ssp. sessiliflora]	beach goldenaster, false goldenaster			1B.1	Perennial herb; chaparral (coastal), coastal dunes, coastal scrub; blooms March–December; elevation less than 4,000 feet. Known in California from 12 occurrences presumed to be extant in San Diego County. Additional populations occur in Baja California, Mexico.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey, which coincided with its blooming period.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Holocarpha virgata ssp. *elongata*	graceful tarplant			4.2	Annual herb; coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral; blooms May–November; elevation 200–3,600 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Riverside, and Orange counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys, and the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia			1B.1	Perennial herb; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodland; blooms February–September; elevation less than 2,700 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego (presumed extirpated), Riverside (presumed extirpated), Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Horkelia truncata	Ramona horkelia			1B.3	Perennial herb; cismontane woodland, chaparral; clay soils; blooms May–June; elevation 1,300–4,300 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of clay soils and suitable cismontane woodland and chaparral habitats onsite. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2025 survey.	No
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*	decumbent goldenbush			1B.2	Perennial shrub; chaparral, coastal sage scrub; sandy soils, often in disturbed areas; blooms April–November; elevation less than 500 feet.	L	This species has low to moderate potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the surveys, and the 2025 survey coincided with its blooming period.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields			1B.1	Annual herb; coastal salt marsh, vernal pools, playas; blooms February–June; elevation less than 4,000 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable coastal salt marsh, vernal pool and playa habitats onsite.	Yes
Lepechinia cardiophylla	heart-leaved pitcher sage			1B.2	Perennial shrub; closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland; blooms April–July; elevation 1,700–4,500 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland habitats onsite.	No
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's peppergrass			4.3	Annual herb; coastal sage scrub, chaparral; blooms January–July; elevation less than 2,900 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been apparent at the time of the 2005 surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *lanata*	felt-leaved monardella [=felt-leaved rock mint]			1B.2	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); chaparral, cismontane woodland; blooms June–August; elevation 1,000–5,200 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to lack of suitable chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats onsite.	Yes
Myosurus minimus [=Myosurus minimus ssp. *apus]*	little mousetail			3.1	Annual herb; vernal pools, perennial grasslands; blooms March–June; elevation 70–2,100 feet.	L	This species has low to moderate potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable grassland habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been observed during the 2005 surveys.	Yes
Nemacaulis denudata var. *denudata*	coast woolly-heads			1B.2	Annual herb; coastal dunes; blooms April–September; elevation less than 330 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable coastal dune habitat onsite.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Nemacaulis denudata var. *gracilis*	slender cottonheads [=slender woolly-heads]			2B.2	Annual herb; coastal and desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub; blooms March–May; elevation 170–1,300 feet.	U	This species is not expected to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable coastal and desert dune and Sonoran desert scrub habitats onsite.	No
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina [=chaparral beargrass]			1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub; coastal sage scrub and open chaparral; sandstone or gabbro soils; blooms March–July; elevation 460–4,200 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Riverside, Orange, and Ventura Counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, the project area lacks sandstone or gabbro soils and, this species, if present, would have been observed during the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *aurea*	golden-ray pentachaeta			4.2	Annual herb; cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, perennial grasslands; blooms March–July; elevation 260–6,100 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite.	No
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak			1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub; closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal chaparral, coastal sage scrub; sandy and clay loam soils; blooms February–April; elevation less than 1,300 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the lack of sandy and clay soils onsite. Furthermore, this species, if present, would have been observed during the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak, mesa oak			4.2	Perennial deciduous tree; cismontane and riparian woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral; blooms March–June; elevation 150–4,300 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of riparian woodland and grassland habitats onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been observed during the surveys.	Yes
Salvia munzii	Munz's sage			2B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, blooms February–April; elevation 400–3,500 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been observed during the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Schoenoplectiella saximontana	Rocky Mountain bulrush			2B.1	Annual rhizomatous herb; June–September; marshes and swamps (margins), vernal pools; freshwater edges, ponds, and ditch margins; sandy (often); 150–2,360 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable marsh habitat onsite. However, the project area lacks sandy soils.	No
Selaginella cinerascens	ashy spike-moss			4.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb; chaparral, coastal scrub; elevation 65–2,100 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been observed during the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt-spring checkerbloom			2B.2	Perennial herb; chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas; alkaline, mesic; blooms March–June; elevation 50–5,020 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been observed during the 2025 survey.	No
Sphaerocarpos drewiae	bottle liverwort			1B.1	Ephemeral liverwort; openings in chaparral and coastal sage scrub; elevation 300–2,000 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego and Riverside counties.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite.	No

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur								
Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Tetracoccus dioicus	Parry's tetracoccus			1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub; chaparral, coastal sage scrub; blooms April–May; elevation 500–3,500 feet.	L	This species has low potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite. However, this species, if present, would have been observed during the surveys.	Yes

Attachment 2b Plant Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur
STATUS CODES <u>Federal Status</u> FE = Listed as endangered by the federal government FT = Listed as threatened by the federal government California Native Plant Society (CNPS): California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1A = Species presumed extinct. 1B = Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing. 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere. 2B = Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing. 3 = Species for which more information is needed. Distribution, endangerment, and/or taxonomic information is needed. 4 = A watch list of species of limited distribution. These species need to be monitored for changes in the status of their populations. 0.1 = Species seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat). 0.2 = Species fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat). 0.3 = Species not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known). POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE L = Low U = Unexpected

ATTACHMENT 3

a: Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur

b: Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur

Attachment 3a Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or M/H)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Amphibians	Scaphiopodidae / Spadefoots	*Spea hammondii*	western spadefoot	FPT	SSC	N	Vernal pools, floodplains, and other temporary ponds or washes are required for breeding. Uses open areas within upland vegetation including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral for foraging/burrowing.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There are some seasonal ponded areas with upland habitat for aestivation. The closest records are approximately 2 miles south.	Yes
Birds	Accipitridae / Hawks, Kites, & Eagles	*Accipiter striatus*	sharp-shinned hawk	None	WL	N	Open deciduous woodlands, forests, edges, parks, residential areas. Migrant and winter visitor.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur in winter. This species does not nest in San Diego County.	Yes
Birds	Icteridae / Blackbirds & New World Orioles	*Agelaius tricolor*	tricolored blackbird	None	ST, SSC (nesting colony)	N	Freshwater marshes, agricultural areas, lakeshores, parks. Localized resident.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is some open water and freshwater marsh present within the study area.	Yes
Birds	Passerellidae / New World Passerines	*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None	WL	N	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland. Resident.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is coastal sage scrub present in the study area.	Yes
Birds	Accipitridae / Hawks, Kites, & Eagles	*Astur* [=*Accipiter*] *cooperii*	Cooper's hawk	None	WL	N	Mature forest, open woodlands, wood edges, river groves. Parks and residential areas.	Yes	Observed	High potential to occur. This species was detected during the 2005 surveys and is known to nest in large trees, which occur within the study area.	Yes

Attachment 3a Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or M/H)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Birds	Accipitridae / Hawks, Kites, & Eagles	*Circus hudsonius*	northern harrier	None	SSC	N	Coastal lowland, marshes, grassland, agricultural fields. Migrant and winter resident, rare summer resident.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur nest. There are some low-growing areas in the wetland restoration areas. This species was observed in grassland habitat on the offsite Fenton parcel (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Birds	Accipitridae / Hawks, Kites, & Eagles	*Elanus leucurus*	white-tailed kite	None	CFP	N	Nest in riparian woodland, oaks, sycamores. Forage in open, grassy areas. Year-round resident.	Yes	Observed	High potential to occur. There is suitable habitat present. This species was observed in flight on the offsite Fenton parcel (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Birds	Alaudidae / Larks	*Eremophila alpestris actia*	California horned lark	None	WL	N	Sandy shores, mesas, disturbed areas, grasslands, agricultural lands, sparse creosote bush scrub.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur nest. There are some low-growing areas in the wetland restoration areas. This species was observed on the offsite Fenton parcel (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Birds	Icteridae / Blackbirds & New World Orioles	*Icteria virens*	yellow-breasted chat	None	SSC	N	Dense riparian woodland. Localized summer resident.	Yes	Observed	High potential to nest. There is suitable habitat on site. This species was detected within project area during 2005 surveys (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Birds	Laniidae / Shrikes	*Lanius ludovicianus*	loggerhead shrike	None	SSC	N	Open foraging areas near scattered bushes and low trees.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat in the scrub habitat within the study area.	Yes

Attachment 3a Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or M/H)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Birds	Polioptilidae / Gnatcatchers	*Polioptila californica californica*	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC	N	Coastal sage scrub, maritime succulent scrub. Resident.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is some coastal sage scrub within the study area and there are numerous records within 2 miles of the study area.	Yes
Birds	Parulidae / Wood Warblers	*Setophaga* [=*Dendroica*] *petechia*	yellow warbler	None	SSC	N	Breeding restricted to riparian woodland. Spring and fall migrant, localized summer resident, rare winter visitor.	Yes	Observed	High potential to nest. There is suitable habitat on site. This species was detected within project area during 2005 surveys (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Birds	Vireonidae / Vireos	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	N	Willow riparian woodlands. Summer resident.	Yes	Observed	Know to occur on site. There are numerous records in and around San Marcos Creek, including within the study area.	Yes
Invertebrates	Apidae / Honey Bees, Bumble Bees, and Allies	*Bombus crotchii*	Crotch's bumble bee	None	SCE	N	Coastal areas, open grasslands, shrub habitats.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. This species could forage and/or nest in the coastal sage scrub, grassland, and open riparian habitat.	No
Mammals	Vespertilionidae / Vesper Bats	*Antrozous pallidus*	pallid bat	None	SSC	N	Arid deserts and grasslands. Day and night roosts in rock crevices in outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees, bridges, and other human structures. Roosts tend to be warm and elevated. Forage for large-bodied arthropods over open shrublands, grasslands, and orchards.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is potential for foraging throughout the study area and for roosting within the larger trees and/or existing structures on site.	Yes

Attachment 3a Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or M/H)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Mammals	Molossidae / Free-tailed Bats	*Eumops perotis californicus*	western mastiff [=bonneted] bat	None	SSC	N	Roosts mainly in cliff crevices at least 10 feet above ground, but can also roost in high buildings, trees, and tunnels. When roosting in rock crevices, needs vertical faces to drop off to take flight. Roosts alone, or in small colonies, usually of fewer than 100 bats. Occurs in coastal and desert scrub, riparian woodland, and pine forests. Forages on large moths and other flying insects (Tremor et al. 2017).	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is potential for foraging throughout the study area and for roosting within the larger trees and/or existing structures on site.	Yes
Mammals	Muridae / Mice & Rats	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	San Diego desert woodrat	None	SSC	N	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat onsite and there are records of this species in the vicinity of the study area (Tremor et al. 2017).	Yes
Mammals	Molossidae / Free-tailed Bats	*Nyctinomops macrotis*	big free-tailed bat	None	SSC	N	Ranges from South America up into the southwestern United States. Primarily a winter migrant to San Diego County. Maternity colonies are formed in June, when the species mainly out of our range. Roosts in crevices in vertical cliffs in scrub, riparian, and forest habitats. Feeds on moths (Tremor et al. 2017.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. No colonies have been recorded in San Diego County (Tremor et al. 2017), but this species is likely a migrant in the area.	Yes

Attachment 3a Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or M/H)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Mammals	Mustelidae / Weasels, Otters, & Badgers	*Taxidea taxus*	American badger	None	SSC	N	Grasslands, Sonoran desert scrub.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is some suitable habitat in the grassland within the study area and there are records within the vicinity (Tremor et al. 2017; CNDDB 2026).	No
Reptiles	Anniellidae / Legless Lizards	*Anniella stebbinsi* [=*Anniella pulchra*]	Southern California [=San Diegan, silvery] legless lizard	None	SSC	N	Herbaceous layers with loose soil in coastal scrub, chaparral, and open riparian. Prefers dunes and sandy washes near moist soil.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat in the coastal sage scrub and riparian scrub and woodland areas.	Yes
Reptiles	Colubridae / Colubrid Snakes	*Arizona elegans occidentalis*	California glossy snake	None	SSC	N	Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat in the coastal sage scrub and grassland areas.	Yes
Reptiles	Teiidae / Whiptail Lizards	*Aspidoscelis hyperythra* [=*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*, *Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*]	orange-throated whiptail [=Belding's orange-throated whiptail]	None	WL	N	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub with coarse sandy soils and scattered brush.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat on site. This species was observed at the offsite Fenton parcel (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Reptiles	Teiidae / Whiptail Lizards	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	coastal [=San Diegan] tiger whiptail	None	SSC	N	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, woodlands, and streamsides where plants are sparsely distributed.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat on site.	Yes
Reptiles	Crotalidae / Rattlesnakes	*Crotalus ruber*	red diamond rattlesnake	None	SSC	N	Desert scrub and riparian, coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, grassland, and agricultural fields.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat on site.	Yes

Attachment 3a Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or M/H)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Reptiles	Phrynosomatidae / Spiny Lizards	*Phrynosoma blainvillii [=P. coronatum, Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei]*	coast horned lizard [=Blainville's horned lizard, San Diego horned lizard]	None	SSC	N	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub with fine, loose soil. Partially dependent on harvester ants for forage.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat on site.	Yes
Reptiles	Scincidae / Skinks	*Plestiodon* [=*Eumeces*] *skiltonianus interparietalis*	Coronado skink	None	WL	N	Grasslands, open woodlands and forest, broken chaparral. Rocky habitats near streams.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat on site.	Yes
Reptiles	Colubridae / Colubrid Snakes	*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	coast patch-nosed snake	None	SSC	N	Grasslands, chaparral, sagebrush, desert scrub. Found in sandy and rocky areas.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat on site.	Yes
Reptiles	Colubridae / Colubrid Snakes	*Thamnophis hammondii*	two-striped gartersnake	None	SSC	N	Permanent freshwater streams with rocky bottoms. Mesic areas.	Yes	Observed	High potential to occur. There is suitable habitat along San Marcos Creek. This species was observed during 2005 surveys (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Reptiles	Colubridae / Colubrid Snakes	*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1 [=ssp. *novum*]	south coast gartersnake	None	SSC	N	Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water and riparian vegetation.	No	M	Moderate potential to occur. There is suitable habitat on site.	Yes

Attachment 3a Wildlife Species Observed, Moderate or High Potential to Occur
STATUS CODES <u>Federal Status</u> FE = Listed as endangered by the federal government FPT = Federally proposed threatened FT = Listed as threatened by the federal government <u>State Status</u> CFP = California fully protected species SCE = State candidate for listing as Endangered SE = Listed as endangered by the state of California ST = Listed as threatened by the state of California SSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list species POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE M = Medium H = High

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Amphibians	Bufonidae / True Toads	*Anaxyrus californicus* [=*Bufo microscaphus californicus*]	arroyo toad	FE	SSC	N	Open streamside sand/gravel flats. Quiet, shallow pools along stream edges are breeding habitat. Nocturnal except during breeding season (March–July).	No	U	Not expected to occur. The closest records for this species are within the Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey River, and San Dieguito River. Additionally, 2005 focused surveys were negative.	Yes
Birds	Accipitridae / Hawks, Kites, & Eagles	*Aquila chrysaetos*	golden eagle	BEPA	WL, CFP	N	Require vast foraging areas in grassland, broken chaparral, or sage scrub. Nest in cliffs and boulders. Uncommon resident.	No	U	Not expected to occur. There is no nesting habitat is present within the vicinity. No potential to nest or winter, low potential to forage.	Yes
Birds	Passerellidae / New World Passerines	*Artemisiospiza* [=*Amphispiza*] *belli belli*	Bell's [=Bell's sage] sparrow	None	WL	N	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Localized resident.	No	L	Low potential to occur. While there is some suitable habitat onsite, this species prefers low, open habitat and its potential to occur onsite is reduced due to surrounding urbanization.	Yes
Birds	Strigidae / Typical Owls	*Athene cunicularia*	burrowing owl	None	SCE (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	N	Grassland, agricultural land, coastal dunes. Require rodent burrows. Declining resident.	No	U	Not expected to occur. Breeding burrowing owls are not found in northwest San Diego County and wintering records are outside the study area.	Yes
Birds	Ardeidae / Herons & Bitterns	*Botaurus* [=*Ixobrychus*] *exilis*	least [=western least] bittern	None	SSC	N	Brackish and freshwater marshes in the coastal lowland. Rare summer resident, rare in winter.	No	L	Low potential to nest within the study area. There is some suitable marsh habitat onsite; however, this species is a rare summer resident.	Yes
Birds	Accipitridae / Hawks, Kites, & Eagles	*Buteo swainsoni*	Swainson's hawk	None	ST	N	Plains, range, open hills, sparse trees. Uncommon spring migrant. Local breeding population now extirpated.	No	L	Low potential to occur as a migrant.	Yes

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Birds	Troglodytidae / Wrens	*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	coastal cactus wren	None	SSC	N	Maritime succulent scrub, coastal sage scrub with Opuntia thickets. Rare localized resident.	No	L	Low potential to occur. There are no large stands of cactus to support nesting habitat.	No
Birds	Charadriidae / Lapwings & Plovers	*Charadrius nivosus* [=*alexandrinus*] *nivosus*	western snowy plover (coastal population)	FT	SSC (nesting)	N	Sandy beaches, lagoon margins, tidal mud flats. Migrant and winter resident. Localized breeding.	No	U	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.	No
Birds	Cuculidae / Cuckoos & Roadrunners	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	N	Riparian woodlands. Summer resident. Very localized breeding.	No	U	Not expected to occur. This species nests in wide, dense riparian areas. The only dates of nesting reported from San Diego County are from 1915 (Unitt 2004). There are records of this species from July 2011 in the San Luis Rey River with breeding suspected, but not confirmed (CNDDB 2026).	Yes
Birds	Tyrannidae / Tyrant Flycatchers	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE (nesting)	N	Nesting restricted to willow thickets. Also occupies other woodlands. Rare spring and fall migrant, rare summer resident. Extremely localized breeding.	No	L	Low potential to occur. There is suitable habitat present; however, there are no known breeding records of this species near the study area (Unitt 2004).	Yes
Birds	Falconidae / Falcons	*Falco columbarius*	merlin	None	WL	N	Rare winter visitor. Grasslands, agricultural fields, occasionally mud flats	No	L	Low potential to occur. This species is a rare winter visitor, but could forage in the open areas in the wetland restoration areas.	Yes

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Birds	Falconidae / Falcons	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	American peregrine falcon	(Fed. Delisted)	(State Delisted)	N	Open coastal areas, mud flats. Rare inland. Rare fall and winter resident, casual in late spring and early summer. Local breeding populations extirpated.	No	U	Not expected to nest on site due to lack of nesting habitat. Low potential to forage.	Yes
Birds	Rallidae / Rails, Gallinules, & Coots	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	California black rail	None	ST, CFP	N	Tidal marshes, grassy marshes. Resident populations extirpated.	No	U	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.	No
Birds	Phalacrocoracidae / Cormorants	*Nannopterum auritum* [=*Phalacrocorax auritus*]	double-crested cormorant	None	WL	N	Bays, lagoons, estuaries. Non-breeding year-round visitor.	No	U	Not expected to nest on site due to lack of nesting habitat. Low potential to forage.	Yes
Birds	Scolopacidae / Sandpipers & Phalaropes	*Numenius americanus*	long-billed curlew	None	WL (nesting)	N	Tidal mud flats, salt marshes, bays. Fall and spring migrant, winter resident, rare in summer.	No	U	Not expected to nest on site. This species nests in northeast California. Moderate potential to forage during migration or winter.	Yes
Birds	Pandionidae / Ospreys	*Pandion haliaetus*	osprey	None	WL	N	Coast, lowland lakes, rarely foothills and mountain lakes. Uncommon fall/winter resident, rare in spring and summer. Fish are the primary prey item.	No	L	Low potential to occur. The study area lacks large bodies of water.	Yes
Birds	Passerellidae / New World Passerines	*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	Belding's savannah sparrow	None	SE	N	Salt marshes, lagoons dominated by pickleweed (Salicornia sp.). Resident.	No	U	Not expected to occur. This species occurs along the coast.	No
Birds	Threskiornithidae / Ibises & Spoonbills	*Plegadis chihi*	white-faced ibis	None	WL	N	Freshwater ponds, irrigated fields, brackish lagoons. Migrant and winter visitor, rare in summer. Very localized breeding.	No	U	Not expected to nest on site. May occur as a migrant. This species was detected flying over the site (HDR Engineering, Inc. 2007).	Yes
Birds	Rallidae / Rails, Gallinules, & Coots	*Rallus obsoletus* [=*longirostris*] *levipes*	light-footed Ridgway's [=clapper] rail	FE	SE, CFP	N	Salt marshes supporting Spartina foliosa. Localized resident.	No	U	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.	No

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Birds	Hirundinidae / Swallows	*Riparia riparia*	bank swallow	None	ST	N	Steep riverbanks, gravel pits. Nest in colonies.	No	U	Not expected to occur. There is no nesting habitat within the study area.	No
Birds	Laridae / Gulls, Terns, & Skimmers	*Sternula* [=*Sterna*] *antillarum browni*	California least tern	FE	SE, CFP (nesting colony)	N	Bays, estuaries, lagoons, shoreline. Resident. Localized breeding.	No	U	Not expected to occur. This species occurs along the coast.	No
Fishes	Gobiidae / Gobies	*Eucyclogobius newberryi*	tidewater goby	FE	None	N	Coastal lagoons, brackish bays at mouth of freshwater streams.	No	U	Not expected to occur. This species only occurs in lagoons and tidewaters.	No
Fishes	Cyprinidae / Minnows & Carps	*Gila orcutti*	arroyo chub	None	SSC	N	Slow-moving or backwater sections of streams, mud, or sand substrate.	No	U	Not expected to occur. The only record in the vicinity is in the Santa Margarita River (CNDDB 2026).	Yes
Invertebrates	Branchinectidae / Fairy Shrimp	*Branchinecta lindahli*	versatile fairy shrimp	None	None	N		No	U	Not expected to occur. While there are records just north of the study area, much of the study area has been graded for wetland restoration and does not support vernal pool habitat. The undeveloped parcels within the study area outside of the wetland and upland restoration areas lack the topography, suitable soils, and ponding to support fairy shrimp (Wotipka 2026).	No

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Invertebrates	Branchinectidae / Fairy Shrimp	*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE	None	N	Vernal pools.	No	U	Not expected to occur. While there are records just north of the study area, much of the study area has been graded for wetland restoration and does not support vernal pool habitat. The undeveloped parcels within the study area outside of the wetland and upland restoration areas lack the topography, suitable soils, and ponding to support fairy shrimp (Wotipka 2026).	No
Invertebrates	Nymphalidae / Brush-footed Butterflies	*Danaus plexippus plexippus* pop. 1	monarch	FC	None	N	Wide variety of habitats, including urban areas. Host plant is milkweed *(Asclepias* sp.).	No	L	Low potential to overwinter. High potential to forage within the study area.	No
Invertebrates	Nymphalidae / Brush-footed Butterflies	*Euphydryas editha quino*	Quino checkerspot	FE	SCE	N	Open, dry areas in foothills, mesas, lake margins. Larval host plant *Plantago erecta.* Adult emergence mid-January through April.	No	U	Not expected to occur. The study area is located outside of the Recommended Quino Survey Area (USFWS 2014).	No

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Invertebrates	Streptocephalidae / Fairy Shrimp	*Streptocephalus woottoni*	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	None	N	Vernal pools.	No	U	Not expected to occur. While there are records just north of the study area, much of the study area has been graded for wetland restoration and does not support vernal pool habitat. The undeveloped parcels within the study area outside of the wetland and upland restoration areas lack the topography, suitable soils, and ponding to support fairy shrimp (Wotipka 2026).	No
Mammals	Phyllostomidae / New World Leaf-nosed Bats	*Choeronycteris mexicana*	Mexican long-tongued bat	None	SSC	N	Desert scrub, grassland, and oak-conifer woodlands near riparian areas. Roosts in crevices, caves, mines, and buildings. Feeds on nectar and pollen of night-blooming flowers like Agave, Increased presence in San Diego may be due to use of nectar plants landscaping (Western Bat Working Group [WBWG] 2017).	No	U	Not expected to roost. Potential to forage on site.	Yes

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Mammals	Vespertilionidae / Vesper Bats	*Corynorhinus townsendii* [=*C. t. pallescens*]	Townsend's big-eared bat [=pale big-eared bat]	None	SSC	N	Roosts primarily in large caves and mines, but will occasionally use buildings. Forages in edge habitats along streams, especially near woodlands. Travels up to 100 miles while foraging (WBWG 2017). Roosts extremely sensitive to disturbance.	No	U	Not expected to roost. Potential to forage on site.	Yes

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Mammals	Heteromyidae / Pocket Mice & Kangaroo Rats	*Dipodomys stephensi*	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FT	ST	N	Open grassland areas and sparse sage scrub habitats; can be excluded from areas with dense shrub or grass cover. Strongly associated with areas consisting of filaree (*Erodium* spp.) and other annual forbs growing on penetrable soils and flat to fairly steep sloping topography. Occurs only in western Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and extreme southern San Bernardino County, below 915 meters (3,000 feet) in elevation. In northwestern Riverside County, known only from east of Interstate 15. Reaches its northwest limit in south Norco, southeastern Riverside, and in the Reche Canyon area of Riverside and extreme southern San Bernardino Counties.	No	U	Not expected to occur. This species is limited to locations on and around Camp Pendleton and eastern San Diego County (Tremor et al. 2017).	No

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur											
Major Wildlife Group	Family	Genus/Species (Latin Name)	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Origin	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (L/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential	Analyzed in 2007 SP EIR
Mammals	Vespertilionidae / Vesper Bats	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	western yellow bat	None	SSC	N	Active year-round. Roosts in the foliage of trees in arid habitats, particularly in native and exotic palm trees. Forage for a variety of flying insects over streams and ponds. Ranges from southern California and Arizona into western Mexico.	No	L	Low potential to roost. This species may forage within the study area.	Yes
Mammals	Molossidae / Free-tailed Bats	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	pocketed free-tailed bat	None	SSC	N	Roosts in crevices in vertical cliffs and quarries. Forages over a variety of habitats for flying beetles and large moths (Tremor et al. 2017). Ranges from Orange County south through San Diego and east through southern Arizona (Harvey et al. 2011).	No	L	Low potential to roost. This species may forage within the study area.	Yes
Mammals	Muridae / Mice & Rats	*Onychomys torridus ramona*	southern grasshopper mouse	None	SSC	N	Alkali desert scrub & desert scrub preferred. Can also occur in succulent shrub, wash, & riparian areas; coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage, and bitterbrush. Low to moderate shrub cover preferred.	No	U	Not expected to occur. This species has very few records with ones in western San Diego County from the late 1800's and early 1900's, or more recent ones in eastern San Diego County (Tremor et al. 2017).	Yes
Mammals	Heteromyidae / Pocket Mice & Kangaroo Rats	*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*	Pacific pocket mouse	FE	SSC	N	Open coastal sage scrub; fine, alluvial sands near ocean.	No	U	Not expected to occur. This species is limited to locations on and around Camp Pendleton and eastern San Diego County (Tremor et al. 2017).	No
Reptiles	Emydidae / Box & Water Turtles	*Actinemys pallida* [=*Clemmys marmorata pallida*]	southwestern pond turtle	FPT	SSC	N	Ponds, small lakes, marshes, slow-moving, sometimes brackish water.	No	L	Low potential to occur. Although some open water is present, there are no perennial ponds in the study area.	Yes

Attachment 3b Wildlife Species Not Expected or Low Potential to Occur
STATUS CODES <u>Federal Status</u> FE = Listed as endangered by the federal government FPT = Federally proposed threatened FT = Listed as threatened by the federal government FC = Federal candidate for listing (taxa for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support proposals to list as endangered or threatened; development and publication of proposed rules for these taxa are anticipated) BEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act <u>State Status</u> CFP = California fully protected species SE = Listed as endangered by the state of California ST = Listed as threatened by the state of California SCE = State candidate for listing as Endangered SSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list species POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE L = Low U = Unexpected