

Appendix C
Master Species Tables

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Special Status Species

The special status plant and wildlife species described in Table 1 and Table 2 below are all species that were evaluated to have some potential to occur within one mile of the proposed project alignment. Species that were observed during pre-project surveys (see Table 5.4-1 and Appendix B: Biological Survey Reports) or that were determined, based on known project area habitat conditions and recent non-project-related known observations, to have a high potential to occur within one mile of the proposed project area, are analyzed in Section 5.4 Biological Resources for likelihood to experience project-related impacts. These species are listed in Table 5.4-3 and Table 5.4-4 in the IS/MND, and are highlighted in yellow in Table 1 and Table 2 in this appendix.

In this document, “special status species” include species designated under any of following categories:

- Species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) as “Endangered” (FE) or “Threatened” (FT) (Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 17.11 or 17.12);
- Species listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) as “Endangered” (SE), “Threatened” (ST), or “Rare” (R) (Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, California Code of Regulations);
- Species without a formal listing status that meet the definitions of “Endangered” or “Rare” under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15380, including CDFW “Species of Special Concern” (SSC); “Candidate” (FC), or species “Proposed” for listing under the FESA; USFWS “Birds of Conservation Concern;” and CNPS rare plant ranks, which are categorized into the following subsections:
 - 1A: Presumed extinct in California
 - 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
 - 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
 - 3: Plants about which we need more information—A review list
 - 4: Plants of limited distribution—A watch list

These are further subcategorized by threat ranks:

- 0.1: Seriously threatened in California
- 0.2: Moderately threatened in California
- 0.3: Not very threatened in California
- Species designated as “Fully Protected,” (FP) and “Watch List” (WL) by CDFW.
- Sensitive plant species on List A and sensitive animal species on Group 1 (and select animal species on Group 2) of the San Diego MSCP Covered Species List.
- Species listed on SDG&E’s Subregional Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP)

The potential for a special status species to occur within or near the proposed project area was evaluated based on defined occurrence thresholds, described below:

Present: The species or its signs (tracks, scat, burrows, etc.) were observed within the BSA during surveys.

High: The BSA is within the known geographic range of the species, suitable habitat is present, and the species has recently (within the last 20 years) been observed within one mile of proposed project components.

Moderate: The BSA is located within the known geographic range of the species and the species has been observed within one mile of proposed project components within the last 20 years, but the species' habitat may be small or fragmented; *or* suitable habitat for the species is present within the BSA and the species has not been observed within one mile in the last 20 years, but the project area is at the fringe of the species' known geographic range.

Low: There is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, but the habitat is extremely degraded or disturbed, and there have been no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project in the last 20 years, and the project area is outside of the species' known geographic range.

None: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, and there are no known observations of this species within the last 20 years within one mile of proposed project components.

Table 1: Special Status Plant Species with a Potential to Occur within One Mile of the Proposed Project Alignment

Species	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Aphanisma (<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S2, MSCP	Occurs in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub below 650 feet. Blooms June-September.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is some suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, though it was not observed within the CNDDDB in the last 20 years within one mile of the proposed project. There are no nearby iNaturalist occurrences of this species.
Beach goldenaster (<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>sessiliflora</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, S1	A perennial herb occupying coastal chaparral, coastal dune, and coastal scrub communities below approximately 200 feet in elevation. Blooms March-December.	<i>Present.</i> 85 individuals were observed in coastal sage scrub and maritime chaparral vegetation between San Dieguito Lagoon and Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.
Brand's star phacelia (<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, G1, S1	An annual herb that occurs in dunes and coastal sage scrub below 1,600 feet in diameter. Blooms March-June.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, but the only known historical occurrence of this species within one mile of the proposed project area is not dated, and occurred in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the BSA.
California Adolphia (<i>Adolphia californica</i>)	--/--, 2B.1, S2	Occurs in Diegan coastal sage scrub communities, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland, especially in clay-dominant soils from 30-2,400 m. Blooms December – May.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species north of Via De La Valle and throughout upland areas in BSA, though this habitat is limited. This species was most recently detected in 2008 on the south side of Gonzales Canyon, approximately one mile southeast of the BSA, though was not identified in surveys. The AECOM "2017 Rare Plant Memo Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project" identified California adolphia as having a moderate occurrence potential.
California orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia californica</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.1, G1, S1, MSCP	All known localities are associated with vernal pools, specifically southern basaltic clay pan alkaline vernal pools between 50-2,200 feet.	<i>None:</i> The nearest known vernal pools are located just over one mile east of the proposed project area.
Chaparral ragwort (<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>)	--/--, 2B.2, S2	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub communities, ranging from 50-2000 feet. Often associated with alkaline soils. Blooms January – May.	<i>Low:</i> There is some minimal suitable habitat for this species within one mile of the proposed project area in upland areas, though there are no recent CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area.
Cliff spurge (<i>Euphorbia misera</i>)	--/--, 2B.2, S2	This perennial shrub prefers rocky substrates within coastal scrub communities from 30-1,600 feet in elevation, favoring coastal bluff scrub and coastal sage scrub, Blooms December-August, though occasionally through October.	<i>Present.</i> 14 individual cliff spurge plants were observed adjacent to the Torrey Pines State Beach parking lot.
Coastal dunes milkvetch (<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.1, G2, S1, MSCP	This species occurs below 70 feet in elevation in dunes and coastal areas, including coastal sage scrub and wetland-riparian communities. It usually occurs in wetlands. Blooms March-June.	<i>Moderate:</i> Suitable habitat for this species is present within the proposed project area, though minimal. There are no recent CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area.
Coast barrel cactus (<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i> var. <i>viridescens</i>)	--/--, 2B.1, S2	This perennial stem succulent occurs in rocky and sandy areas in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland and vernal pool communities, at elevations from 10-500 feet. Blooms May-June.	<i>Present.</i> 95 individuals were observed within and south of the coastal scrub and maritime chaparral communities from the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area and south throughout the BSA during 2014 surveys.
Coast woolly-heads (<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S2, MSCP	An annual herb occupying coastal dune habitats below 1000 feet in elevation, more commonly at lower elevations. Blooms April-September.	<i>Present.</i> 14 individuals were observed adjacent to the Torrey Pines State Beach parking lot.
Coulter's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, S2	Occurs in moist habitats, such as marshes (coastal salt marshes), swamps, playas, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian communities, and vernal pools, at elevations below 3,300 feet. Blooms February-June.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable coastal salt marsh habitat for this species within the BSA, but it was not observed during surveys, and there have been no documented CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Coulter's saltbush (<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S1	Occurs on dunes and in coastal areas in scrub communities and valley and foothill grassland. Usually found on alkaline soils and occasionally clay soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands, at elevations from 1-1,600 feet. Can occur in wetlands but is more commonly found outside of wetlands. Blooms March-October.	<i>Moderate:</i> While there is some suitable habitat for this species in upland areas of the BSA, there are no documented CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project in the last 20 years.
Decumbent goldenbush (<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S2	Occurs in sandy substrates in chaparral and coastal scrub along hillsides and arroyos below 650 feet in elevation. Is known to occupy disturbed areas, and both wetland and non-wetland sites. Blooms July-November.	<i>High:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species throughout the proposed project area. A goldenbush species (<i>I. menziesii</i> spp.) was observed in the BSA during 2014 rare plant surveys, though its subspecies was not determined.
Del Mar manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i>)	FE/--, 1B.1, S2, MSCP	Found in both maritime and sandy chaparral sites, from sea level-365m. Blooms December-June.	<i>Present.</i> Approximately 465 individuals were observed within maritime chaparral vegetation in the BSA between the lagoons, and was observed in the 2014 RECON survey.
Del Mar Mesa sand aster (<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, S1, MSCP	A perennial herb favoring sandy substrates from 50-1,200 feet in elevation. Occurs in coastal scrub communities including coastal bluff scrub, and in chaparral communities, especially maritime chaparral. Blooms May-September.	<i>Present.</i> Approximately 585 individuals of this species were observed south of San Dieguito Lagoon, and was also observed in the 2014 RECON survey.
Encinitas baccharis (<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>)	FT/CE, 1B.1, G1, S1, MSCP	Occurs in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and communities with Torrey pine understories at an elevation range between 200 and 1,000 feet. This species is commonly found in sandstone substrates. The blooming period is August to December.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, though it was not observed during surveys, and there are no documented CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.

Species	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Fire reedgrass (<i>Calamagrostis koelerioides</i>)	MSCP, NCCP	This species occurs in pine forests and various chaparral communities below 7,500 feet in elevation. Blooms June-August.	<i>Low:</i> While there is suitable chaparral habitat for this species within the proposed project area, in San Diego County is it more commonly known to occur at higher elevations than those within the proposed project area. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Estuary seablite (<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S2	A perennial herb occurring in wetland-riparian and coastal salt marshes and swamps at/near sea level. Blooms May-October.	<i>Present.</i> Approximately 1,000 individuals were observed throughout the southern portion of San Dieguito Lagoon during surveys.
Gander's pitcher sage (<i>Lepechinia ganderi</i>)	--/--, 1B.3, MSCP	This perennial shrub occurs exclusively on gabbroic or metavolcanic substrates in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities between 1,000 and 3,300 feet in elevation. Blooms June-July.	<i>None:</i> While there are chaparral and sage scrub communities within the proposed project area, in San Diego County, this species is restricted to areas that are slightly more inland than the proposed project, south from Poway to the Mexican border.
Golden-spined cereus (<i>Bergerocactus emoryi</i>)	--/--, 2B.2, G2, S2	This species occurs in sandy soils primarily in maritime succulent scrub communities, but occasionally in closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral communities, and coastal scrub communities ranging from 10-1,300 feet in elevation. Blooms May-June.	<i>High:</i> As noted in the 2017 AECOM Rare Plant Memo Report, there is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area and throughout upland areas of the BSA west of I-5. This species was observed approximately 0.75 miles southwest of the BSA in 1998, within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, and there are three documented iNaturalist occurrence of this species approximately one mile east of the proposed project between I-5 and Via De La Valle.
Lakeside ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>)	1B.2, MSCP	This perennial evergreen shrub occurs on ridges and on sloped closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral communities from 770-2,480 feet in elevation. Blooms April-June.	<i>Low:</i> While there is suitable chaparral habitat for this species within the proposed project area, in San Diego County is it more commonly known to occur at higher elevations than those within the proposed project area. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Long-spined spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>)	--/--, 1B.2	Occurs in sandy substrates in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools, at elevations between 100-5,000 feet. Blooms April – July.	<i>High:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, especially in areas west of I-5, and it is known to occur in coastal San Diego County, and it was observed in 2010 within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area.
Nevin's Barberry (<i>Berberis nevinii</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.1	This perennial evergreen shrub occurs in sandy or gravelly substrates in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and washes below 2,000 feet in elevation. Primarily associated with dry locations. Blooms March-May.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is chaparral and coastal scrub within the BSA that could support Nevin's barberry, though the project area is not as dry as areas that traditionally support this species. There is a planted Nevin's barberry specimen with Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, though not necessarily within one mile of the proposed project area. This species was not observed during surveys.
Nuttall's acmispon (previously Nuttall's lotus) (<i>Acmispon prostratus</i> , formerly <i>Lotus nuttallianus</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, G1, S1, MSCP	This species occurs in sandy substrates in coastal sage scrub communities below 100 feet in elevation. Blooms March-July.	<i>High:</i> Though not observed during surveys, there is suitable habitat for this species throughout upland areas of the BSA. This species was documented in 2010 near the South Beach Lot adjacent to Torrey Pines State Beach, in 1998 adjacent to North Torrey Pines Road, and in 2014 within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension.
Nuttall's scrub oak (<i>Quercus dumosa</i>)	--/--, 1B.1	This perennial evergreen shrub occurs within closed-cone coniferous forest, sage scrub, and especially coastal chaparral communities. It is usually associated with sandy, clay loam soils under 1,300 feet in elevation.	<i>Present.</i> 88 individuals were observed within the BSA in upland areas south of San Dieguito Lagoon. Nuttall's scrub oak was also observed in the 2014 RECON survey.
Orcutt's pincushion (<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, S1	This annual herb occurs in sandy coastal bluff scrub and dune communities below approximately 350 feet in elevation. Blooms April-July.	<i>Present.</i> 350 individuals were observed within southern maritime chaparral and Diegan coastal sage scrub vegetation in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area and south of Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Approximately 100 individuals were also observed in the 2014 RECON surveys.
Orcutt's brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, G2, S2, MSCP	This perennial bulbiferous herb occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, wetland-riparian, and vernal pool communities, in mesic, clay, and occasionally serpentinite soils below 5,200 feet. Blooms May-July.	<i>Moderate:</i> While there is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, it was not observed during surveys, and there are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Orcutt's spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.1, G1, S1	Found in sandy openings in closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral (maritime), and coastal scrub ecosystems below 700 feet in elevation. Blooms from March-May.	<i>High:</i> There is suitable chaparral and coastal scrub habitat for this species within the proposed project area, and though it was not observed within the BSA, it has been documented within Torrey Pines Natural Reserve Extension and within Crest Canyon Park within the last 20 years.
Palmer's frankenia (<i>Frankenia palmeri</i>)	--/--, 2B.1, S1	This perennial herb occurs in coastal dunes, coastal salt marshes and swamps, alkali marshes, and playas, at elevations below 30 feet. It primarily occupies coastal communities. Blooms May-June.	<i>High:</i> While not observed within the BSA, there is suitable habitat for this species within one mile of the proposed project area, and it there is a 2010 occurrence of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon.

Species	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Palmer's goldenbush (<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>Palmeri</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, S2, MSCP	This perennial evergreen shrub occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub with mesic soils up to 2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms September-November.	<i>Moderate:</i> While there is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, it was not observed during surveys, and there are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Salt marsh bird's beak (<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.2, S2, MSCP	Occurs in coastal dune, wetland-riparian, and coastal marshes and swamps (including coastal marsh) below 30 feet. Blooms May-October.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable coastal marsh habitat for this species within the proposed project area, though there are no documented occurrences of this within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
San Diego ambrosia (<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>)	FE/--, 1B.1, G1, S1, MSCP	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools, often in disturbed areas. Generally in sandy loam or clay soils, at elevations from 150-2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms from April – October.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, and this species is known to occur within the Del Mar area, though there are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
San Diego button-celery (<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.1, MSCP	This annual or perennial herb occurs in mesic soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and freshwater wetlands, though is primarily associated with vernal pools. Occurs at elevations below 2,000 feet. Blooms April-June.	<i>Low:</i> There are wetlands within the BSA that could support San Diego button-celery, though most features are too saline for this species, and the nearest vernal pool habitat is slightly more than one mile east of the proposed project area.
San Diego goldenstar (<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, G2, S2, MSCP	This perennial bulbiferous herb occurs in clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools communities below 400 feet in elevation. Blooms April-May.	<i>High:</i> Though not observed during surveys, there is suitable habitat for this species in wetland, chaparral, and coastal scrub communities within the BSA. This species was observed in 2001 one mile northeast of the BSA, south of Carmel Mountain Road.
San Diego marsh-elder (<i>Iva hayesiana</i>)	--/--, 2B.2, S2, MSCP	This perennial herb is found in marshes, alkaline flats, streambanks, swamps, and playas, at elevations between 10-1,640 feet. Blooms April-October.	<i>Present:</i> 85 individuals were observed within the brackish marsh and salt march vegetation communities within the BSA in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.
San Diego mesa mint (<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.1, G1, S1, MSCP	This annual herb occurs in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian communities, and is particularly associated with vernal pool habitats from 300-700 feet in elevation. Blooms March-June.	<i>Low:</i> There are wetlands within the BSA that could support San mesa mint, though there are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area, and the nearest vernal pool habitat is slightly more than one mile east of the proposed project area.
San Diego thormint (<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>)	FT/CE, 1B.1, G1, S1, MSCP	This perennial herb occurs in openings within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and wetland-riparian communities, and is especially associated with vernal pools. Generally occupies clay soils at elevations between Below 3,300 feet in elevation. Blooms April-June.	<i>Low:</i> There are wetlands within the BSA that could support San Diego thormint, though there are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area, and the nearest vernal pool habitat is slightly more than one mile east of the proposed project area.
Sand-loving wallflower (coast wallflower) (<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, G2, S2, MSCP	This perennial herb occurs in sandy substrate in maritime chaparral and coastal scrub communities below 200 feet in elevation. Blooms February-June.	<i>Present:</i> Approximately 175 individuals of this species were observed during 2014 surveys in coastal sage scrub and Torrey pine forest between Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve and Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, and within Crest Canyon Park. <i>Low:</i> The approximately 175 individual plants that were observed during 2014 surveys were later determined, based on subsequent surveys during the plant's blooming season, to be sand dune wallflower/western wallflower (<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> var. <i>capitatum</i>). Sand-loving wallflower (coast wallflower) has a low occurrence potential.
Sea dahlia (<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>)	--/--, 2B.2, G2, S1	This perennial herb occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub below 500 feet. It is restricted to coastal areas south of Encinitas. Blooms March-May.	<i>Present.</i> 602 sea dahlia individuals were observed in the BSA, primarily in southern maritime chaparral and Torrey pine forest in the southern portion of the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area. 140 individuals were also observed in the 2014 RECON survey between the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area and Carmel Valley Road.
Shaw's agave (<i>Agave shawii</i> var. <i>shawii</i>)	--/--, 2B.1, G2, S1, MSCP	This perennial leaf succulent occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub communities from 30-400 feet in elevation, as has historically occurred near mesas. It is restricted to coastal areas south of the city of Del Mar. Blooms September-May.	<i>High:</i> This species was documented within one mile of the proposed project area in 2008, within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, and has been documented within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.
Short-leaved dudleya (<i>Dudleya brevifolia</i>)	--/CE, 1B.1, G1, S1, MSCP	This perennial herb occurs in coastal maritime habitat on Torrey sandstone in chaparral and coastal scrub communities from 90-820 feet in elevation. Blooms April-May.	<i>High:</i> There is suitable chaparral and sage scrub habitat for this species present within portions of the proposed project area west of I-5, and there are documented iNaturalist occurrences of this species along Via De La Valle north of the Del Mar Horse Park, and adjacent to Crest Canyon Park.
Snake cholla (<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>)	--/--, S1, 1B.1, MSCP	This perennial stem succulent species occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub communities from 90-500 feet in elevation. Blooms April-May.	<i>Low:</i> While this portion of coastal San Diego County is within this species range, it is more commonly known to occur farther south in San Diego County. There are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years, and it was not observed during surveys.
South coast saltscale (<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S2	This annual herb species occurs is coastal scrub, coastal dune, and playas less than 460 feet in elevation. Blooms March-October.	<i>Present.</i> Two individuals were observed within an existing access road at the northeast end of the BSA.

Species	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Southern tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>)	--/--, 1B.1, S2	Occurs in chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (coastal salt), and valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), generally in alkaline soils. Found at elevations ranging from sea level-420 m. Blooms May – November.	<i>High:</i> This species was not observed during surveys, but there is suitable habitat present for this species within the BSA along wetland habitat types and coastal valleys. This species is most likely to be found in flats and roadsides adjacent to lagoons. There are two recent CNDDDB occurrences of this species in San Dieguito Lagoon.
Sticky dudleya (<i>Dudleya viscida</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S1, MSCP	This perennial herb occurs on rocky substrates in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub communities below 1,500 feet in elevation. Blooms May-June.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable chaparral and scrub habitat for this species within the BSA, though there are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area within the last 20 years. iNaturalist occurrences of this species are primarily restricted to areas north of Carlsbad.
Summer holly (<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, S2	This annual herb occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland communities, at elevations between 330-1,800 feet in elevation. Blooms April-June.	<i>Present.</i> Approximately 50 individuals were observed within Crest Canyon Open Space Park. Summer holly was also observed in the 2014 RECON survey.
Thread-leaved brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.2, S2, MSCP	This perennial bulbiferous herb occurs in clay soils in chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, freshwater wetland, wetland-riparian, and valley and foothill grassland communities, and is particularly associated with vernal pools, between 80-3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March-June.	<i>Low:</i> There are wetlands within the BSA that could support thread-leaved brodiaea, though most of the wetlands are too saline to be likely to support this species. There are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area, and the nearest vernal pool habitat is slightly more than one mile east of the proposed project area.
Torrey pine (<i>Pinus torreyana</i> ssp. <i>torreyana</i>)	--/--, 1B.2, G1, S1, MSCP	An perennial evergreen species highly restricted to the proposed project area (especially within Torrey Pines State Reserve), on sandstone substrates and in chaparral closed-cone coniferous forest communities ranging from approximately 100-500 feet in elevation. Associated with the coastal fog zone.	<i>Present.</i> 276 individuals occur throughout the BSA south of San Dieguito Lagoon. Torrey pine was also observed in the 2014 RECON survey.
Variiegated dudleya (<i>Dudleya variegata</i>)	--/--, S2, MSCP	This perennial herb is found in clay soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools, often on dry hillsides and mesas below 1000 feet in elevation. Blooms from April-June.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within chaparral communities in the proposed project area, though in San Diego County it is more commonly known to occur in higher elevations than those within the proposed project area.
Wart-stemmed ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>)	--/--, 2B.2, S2, MSCP	All known localities of this perennial evergreen shrub are restricted to chaparral communities on rocky slopes at elevations below 1,200 feet. Blooms December-May.	<i>Present.</i> Approximately 333 individuals were observed within maritime chaparral vegetation in the BSA south of San Dieguito Lagoon. This species was also observed in the 2014 RECON survey.
Willow Monardella (<i>Monardella viminea</i>)	FE/CE, 1B.1, G1, S1	This perennial herb is found in alluvial soils in ephemeral washes (often rocky), in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodlands. Occurs at elevations below 1,600 feet. Blooms June-August.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable chaparral and scrub habitat for this species within the BSA, though it was not observed during surveys, and there are no documented occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.

Sources: AECOM 2017, UC Berkeley 2018, CalFlora 2018, CNPS 2018, iNaturalist 2018, USFWS 2017b

¹ Special status plant designations used in Table 5.4-3 are defined as follows:

FE: Federally Endangered

FT: Federally Threatened

CE: California Endangered

CT: California Threatened

MSCP: Sensitive plants on List A of the County of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Plan Covered Species List

NCCP: SDG&E Subregional Natural Community Conservation Plan

CNPS Rare Plant Ranks

- 1A: Presumed extinct in California
- 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
- 3: Plants about which we need more information—A review list
- 4: Plants of limited distribution—A watch list

CNPS Rare Plant Ranks further subcategorized by threat ranks:

- 0.1: Seriously threatened in California
- 0.2: Moderately threatened in California
- 0.3: Not very threatened in California

² Shaw's agave is considered a Narrow Endemic Species in accordance with the City of San Diego Municipal Code Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

Table 2: Special Status Plant Species with a Potential to Occur within One Mile of the Proposed Project Alignment

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Invertebrates			
Black Abalone (<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i>)	FE/--	Occurs in crevices from the intertidal zone to a maximal water depth of approximately 20 feet, especially rocky reefs and kelp beds. Filter feeds plankton. Identified by its smooth, round shell and dark blue-black shell coloring.	<i>None:</i> This species occupies the intertidal zone, primarily in areas of high surf. Marine zones within one mile of the proposed project are protected estuaries and lagoons, and would be unlikely to support black abalone.
San Diego Fairy Shrimp (<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>)	FE/--	Occur in groups of vernal pools and other non-vegetated ephemeral basins in coastal Southern California and northwestern Baja California.	<i>Moderate:</i> This species was documented in the CNDDDB at a site approximately one mile east of the proposed project area, at a USFWS-designated Critical Habitat site for this species. Because this species does not migrate outside of its isolated vernal pool habitat, it would be unlikely to occur within the project area except in instances of heavy rain.
Wandering (saltmarsh) skipper (<i>Panoquina errans</i>)	--/--, MSCP	This species occupies herbaceous wetland habitats near salt marshes or beaches. The larva depend on saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>) as a larval host plant, and the adult plants likely depend on <i>Distichlis spicata</i> and other grass species.	<i>Present:</i> At least 40 individuals of this species were observe during focused surveys in 2014. There is suitable saltmarsh habitat for the host species within the BSA, and the larval host plant was observed
Western monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>) – California overwintering population	--/--	Overwintering adult western monarch butterfly populations gather at known sites during their coastal California migration between September through February. Adults roost through the winter in the branches and leaves in eucalyptus and pine groves.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed during 2014 surveys. There are known western monarch butterfly overwintering sites within and near Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, Torrey Pines Natural Reserve Extension, San Dieguito Lagoon State Marine Sanctuary, and Crest Canyon Park, based on data gathered by the Xerces Society for the Western Monarch Count Resource Center. There are three recent (within the last 20 years) documented western monarch overwintering populations within one mile of the proposed project area.
Reptiles and Amphibians			
Belding's orange-throated whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i>)	--/--, WL, MSCP	Uncommon to fairly common over much of its range in San Diego County. Diurnal. Generally occurs at elevations ranges from sea level to 3,400 feet. Occurs in coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats; prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed during 2014 surveys within the BSA, along Via De La Valle and San Dieguito Drive. There are also two recent CNDDDB occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project documented in the last 20 years – two within Torrey Pines State Reserve, two near Gonzales Canyon, and one along Via De La Valle Road.
Coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillei</i>)	--/--, SSC, MSCP	Occupies sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, grassland, riparian woodland, coniferous forest, and saltbush scrub communities with loose and/or sandy soils. Diurnal.	<i>High:</i> This species was observed within the past 20 years in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension. There is suitable habitat for this species throughout the BSA.
Coast patch-nosed snake (<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>)	--/--, SSC	Formerly common, increasingly uncommon in southern coastal areas due to habitat loss. Occupies coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, grasslands, and agricultural fields with relatively loose soil. Is known to climb bushes while hunting for lizards, small mammals, and nesting birds. Lays eggs May-August.	<i>Low:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, but the habitat is degraded and there are no recent CNDDDB occurrences.
Coronado skink (<i>Plestiodon skitonianus interparietalis</i>)	--/--, WL	In Southern California, this species inhabits early successional zones (especially chaparral, open brush and oak woodlands) with moist soils in coastal mountain areas. It generally avoids densely vegetated areas, and it forages through leaf litter. Feeds on insects, insect eggs, and larvae. Diurnal.	<i>High:</i> This species was not observed within the BSA, but suitable habitat is present, and there are two recent CNDDDB occurrences of this species within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.
Red diamond rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus ruber</i>)	--/--, SSC	Inhabits chaparral, woodland, and grassland areas. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Is often found associated with rodent burrows and in cracks in rocks or surface cover objects. Primarily nocturnal.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, but it was not observed within the BSA and there are no documented CNDDDB records of this species within one mile of the proposed project in the last 20 years.
San Diegan tiger whiptail (Coastal whiptail) (<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>)	--/--, SSC	This diurnal species occupies warm, dry open areas with minimal foliage in coastal San Diego county, often occurring in chaparral and riparian areas. Forages in the open near cover, and moves in quick bursts into brush or holes for concealment.	<i>Present:</i> This species was incidentally observed within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension during Coastal California Gnatcatcher surveys. There is suitable habitat for this species within dry, upland chaparral areas within surrounding the proposed project area. There is an additional recent CNDDDB occurrence of this species within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.
San Diego ringed-neck snake (<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>)	--, NCCP	This species occupies coastal sage scrub along coastal San Diego County, and is often associated with surface litter for foraging and cover. Lay eggs in loose soils and rotting logs. Primarily diurnal, though has been known to forage at night.	<i>High:</i> Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the BSA. This species is documented in the CNDDDB within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
Southern California legless lizard (<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>)	--/--, SSC	Inhabits loose or sandy substrates in a number of vegetation communities including coastal dunes, chaparral, open grasslands, and riparian areas. Requires loose soils. Active during daytime and nighttime.	<i>Moderate:</i> This species was not documented in the BSA or in CNDDDB, though there may be suitable soils for this species south of San Dieguito Lagoon.
Western pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>)	--/--, SSC	A diurnal species associated with permanent or nearly permanent water; Uncommon to common in suitable freshwater aquatic habitat throughout California; elevation ranges from near sea level to 4700 feet in elevation. Requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks.	<i>Low:</i> This species requires freshwater, and most of the water throughout the proposed project area is brackish or saline and would not support this species. It was not observed in the BSA and is not documented in the CNDDDB.

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Two-striped gartersnake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>)	--/--, SSC	Occurs from sea to about 7,000 feet in elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water streams, creeks, and ponds with rocky beds and riparian growth such as willow, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, scrub oak, and chaparral.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, though it was not observed during surveys, nor is it documented in the CNDDB.
Western spadefoot toad (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	--/--, SSC	Occupies sandy and gravelly areas with open vegetation, often short grasses. Generally occurs in washes, floodplains, and flats, but has been known to occur in mountainous and hilly areas. It remains in underground burrows year-round, emerging during and after rain to breed in shallow, temporary pools.	<i>Low:</i> While there is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, it more often occurs inland, where there is more freshwater for breeding. This species was not observed in the CNDDB or during surveys, and the nearest iNaturalist occurrence of this species is approximately three miles east of the proposed project area.
Birds			
Allen's Hummingbird (<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>)	--/--, BCC	This migrant (January-July) species is relatively common along the California coast, often breeding in coastal scrub, valley foothill riparian habitats, and occasionally in urban areas. Seeks cover in shrubs and trees near sufficient foraging areas, relying primarily on nectar, but also occasionally consuming insects and spiders.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed during 2017 surveys.
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	--/--, FP, BCC, MSCP	Uncommon; occupies a wide geographic range statewide year-round, but San Diego residents are generally winter migrant populations. Prefers to nest on high cliffs, ledges, banks, and occasionally even manmade structures near water. Occupies woodland and forest habitats in close association with wetlands, as well as coastal habitats.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed during 2014 Coastal California Gnatcatcher and Least Bell's Vireo surveys. It was likely foraging over the survey area.
American White Pelican (<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>)	--/--, SSC	A winter resident in coastal Southern California, this species rests along water edges, on beaches and sandbars, and nests on loose soils near both freshwater and saltwater features that have minimal shrubs or dense vegetation. Forages in open waters by diving for prey items, primarily fish though occasionally crustaceans.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed in the BSA, though there are no recent CNDDB occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area. This species is a migrant visitor within the BSA.
Ashy Storm Petrel (<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	A primarily pelagic, colonial species that forages on the open water. Traditionally breeds on offshore islands, though very rarely breeds in natural cavities and rock crevices along the coast.	<i>Low:</i> This species is primarily pelagic, and while very rarely known to venture to the immediate coast, it is almost entirely restricted to open waters and offshore islands.
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	--/CE, FP, BCC, MSCP	Generally a winter migrant in Southern California; requires large bodies of water and flowing rivers with abundant food sources (fish, occasionally small mammals and rarely carrion) and high, sturdy perches, most commonly in somewhat open canopies.	<i>Moderate:</i> This species was not observed within the BSA, but suitable foraging habitat exists throughout the aquatic sites within and near the proposed project area. This species was documented on eBird in 2014 within Torrey Pines Extension, and in 2017 just south of Kibbings Road, one mile east of the proposed project area.
Belding's Savannah Sparrow (<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>)	--/CE, MSCP	A year-round occupant of southern coastal wetlands (generally saline emergent). Feeds on seeds, grass, and invertebrates. Nest is a cup of grasses and sedges in a hollow in the ground.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed during 2014 Coastal California Gnatcatcher and Least Bell's Vireo surveys within the BSA, and during 2017 surveys
Black-Chinned Sparrow (<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>)	--/--, BCC	An uncommon summer resident in relatively dense, mixed chaparral and sagebrush communities throughout San Diego County, especially in arid, mountainous areas, though in coastal San Diego County it is most common in the south. Forages and seeks cover in open to moderately dense chaparral communities, feeding on seeds, insects, and fruits. This species is known to be associated with ceanothus, manzanita, sagebrush, and chamise vegetation.	<i>Low:</i> While this species occurs in coastal San Diego County, the project area is at the fringe of its range. It more commonly occurs closer to San Diego Bay, and inland. It has documented eBird occurrences approximately seven miles from the proposed project area.
Black-Footed Albatross (<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>)	--/--, BCC	This pelagic species lives in open ocean, foraging at sea. It nests on sandy beaches and other open flat areas, primarily on islands.	<i>None:</i> While known to occur in coastal San Diego County, such occurrences are rare, as this species is pelagic
Black Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>)	--/--, BCC	This species generally occupies rocky shores, and relies on tidal conditions for opportunist feeding on intertidal invertebrate species, such as mussels. Breeds on rocky open shores near the ocean, immediately above the high tide line.	<i>Low:</i> This species was not observe during surveys, nor is it documented in CNDDB. It is generally restricted to sandy shorelines. There is one documented eBird occurrences of this species within Torrey Pines, but it is restricted to the intertidal zone, more than one mile west of proposed project features. This species' primary prey items are unlikely to occur within the proposed project area.
Black-Vented Shearwater (<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>)	--/--, BCC	This species lives in open ocean, though not far from the coast, and is known to venture to shores on occasion. Feeds on fish and crustaceous, and nests in a burrow on the ground.	<i>Moderate:</i> This species was not observed within the BSA, nor is it documented in CNDDB. While generally restricted to the sandy tidal zone, there are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species within one miles of the proposed project, including documented occurrences at the Del Mar Racetrack.
Black Skimmer (<i>Rynchops niger</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	A colony resides year-round in San Diego Bay, with migrant colonies existing throughout coastal San Diego. Seeks cover on sandy beaches or gravel bars. Nests in hollows on gravel bars, but has been known to nest in disturbed sites, such as coastal dredged areas and dikes.	<i>High:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area. While not observed in the BSA or documented in CNDDB, there are documented eBird occurrences of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, and within Peñasquitos Lagoon.
Burrowing Owl (<u>wintering</u>) (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC, MSCP	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	<i>High:</i> This species is known to occur in San Diego County, and there is a documented eBird occurrence of this species approximately 0.75 miles west of the proposed project site in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
California Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>)	--/--, BCC	Occupies coastal tidal marshes, generally in the upper limits of the high tide line. Prefers sites offering dense vegetation. Nest is a cup of marsh vegetation with a constructed top. Species calls primarily at night.	<i>Low:</i> While this species has historically occurred in emergent wetlands statewide south of San Francisco Bay, it is now rare throughout its range. This species was not observed during surveys, and is not documented in the CNDDDB. The only documented eBird occurrence of this species in San Diego County is within San Diego Bay.
California Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>)	--/--, FP, MSCP	Occurs along the Southern California coast from June-October, and in the Salton Sea from July-September. Occupies estuary, marine subtidal, and pelagic waters, and feeds primarily on fish, though occasionally on crustaceans. Rests on open water, rocks, mudflats, beaches, and manmade structures, and nest is composed primarily of sticks, and is often on the ground, though occasionally in bushes.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed foraging within the BSA near the staging yard at the Torrey Pines State Beach parking lot. There are multiple eBird occurrences of this species within and near San Dieguito Lagoon and Torrey Pines State Reserve.
California Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>)	FE/CE, FP, MSCP	This spring migrant species occupies marine and estuarine shores with an abundance of small fish (especially anchovy, silversides, and shiners). Often congregates in lagoons and at the mouth of bays. Nests on sandy or gravelly soils near water, and requires nesting territories without human disturbance. Occasionally predated upon by burrowing owls.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed foraging within San Dieguito Lagoon during focused 2014 surveys. There is suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species within the BSA.
Cassin's Auklet (<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	This species is primarily pelagic, preferring to roost on islands. Feeds on crustaceans and small fish, and is often predated on by the Western Gull.	<i>Low:</i> This species is pelagic and occurs on the Southern California coast only rarely. There are two documented eBird observations of this species within Torrey Pines State Reserve, but they are greater than two miles from the proposed project area.
Clark's Marsh Wren (<i>Cistophorus palustris clarkae</i>)	--/--, SSC	This species occupies coastal freshwater and brackish marshes and lagoons in Southern California year-round. Feeds on insects from plants and from the water surface. Seeks cover in emergent wetland vegetation.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon during 2017 Coastal California Gnatcatcher surveys
Coastal Cactus Wren (<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	Found in Southern California coastal sage scrub. Wrens require tall, dense stands of prickly pear cactus (<i>Opuntia oricola</i>) or coastal cholla (<i>cylindropuntia prolifera</i>) for nesting and roosting. Range is generally larger than 1 acre.	<i>Low:</i> While there is sage scrub within the proposed project area, this species prefers sites that are significantly more arid than those within or near the BSA. This species was not observed during surveys, nor was it documented on eBird or in the CNDDDB.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher (<i>Poliophtila Californica Californica</i>)	FT/--, SSC, WL	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub (especially in association with California buckwheat and pricklypear) below 1,500 feet in Southern California, and known to occur in coastal foothills and within the Tijuana River Valley in San Diego county. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied. Nest is a small deep cup constructed 2-3 feet above the ground, made from plant fibers and occasionally spider silk.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed in the BSA. There is suitable habitat for this species throughout much of the BSA and the proposed project area, and there are three recent CNDDDB occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipter cooperi</i>)	--/--, WL, MSCP	An uncommon, though increasing, breeding resident species in cismontane Southern California. Forages over a broad variety of woodland and shrub communities. Nests within a variety of woodland habitats, such as riparian or oak woodlands, but in recent years has shown a tolerance for developed areas.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed during 2014 Coastal California Gnatcatcher and Least Bell's Vireo surveys.
Costa's Hummingbird (<i>Calypste costae</i>)	--/--, BCC	Occupies desert washes, the fridges of desert riparian and valley foothill riparian habitats, coastal scrub, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, lower-elevation chaparral, and palm oasis. Feeds on the flower nectar from herbaceous and woody plants, and occasionally eats spiders and insects. Nests in trees, cacti, shrubs, and woody forbs occasionally water, but more commonly in arid sites.	<i>Present</i>
Elegant Tern (<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>)*	--/--, WL	Breeding resident along the Southern California coast from June/July-October, primarily occupying coastal waters, bays, estuaries, and harbors. There is an established nesting population north of Mexico, in San Diego Bay, but this is the only known breeding population of the elegant tern in the United States. This migrant is restricted to saline coastal sites. Feeds in shallow, calm ocean waters, and gathers in flocks on beaches and flats. Nests on beaches.	<i>High:</i> This species was not observed during surveys and is not documented in the CNDDDB within one mile of the proposed project within the last 20 years, but there are multiple eBird occurrences of this species within or near the proposed project area, including occurrences within San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and Torrey Pines State Reserve.
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	--/--, WL, BCC, MSCP	Winter migrant resident in grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, foothills, and agricultural areas in lower-elevation Southern California, especially in the Coast Ranges. Forages in open areas for rodents, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Nests on elevated structures near open areas. Present in California from September-mid-April.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, but it was not observed during surveys, and has no recently documented CNDDDB occurrences within one mile of the proposed project. The closes
Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	--/--, FP, WL, BCC, MSCP	Uncommon permanent resident and migrant throughout California, and ranges from sea level to 11,500 feet in elevation. Habitats generally include rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Typically finds cover in large trees on or near cliffs with overhanging ledges. Requires open areas to forage and hunt.	<i>Low:</i> While known to occur in coastal Southern California, there is minimal suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area. The closest documented eBird sighting is greater than two miles east of the proposed project area.
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus Savannarum Perpallidus</i>)	--/--, SSC	An uncommon summer breeding resident in San Diego county from March-May, generally occupying tall grasses and forbs, as well as shrubs in dry areas. Prefers hillsides and mesas in Southern California, but has been known to breed in the San Jacinto Mountains at elevations to 5,000 feet. Forages on insects and seeds in low-lying vegetation, leaf litter, and on the ground. Clutch is usually 4-5 eggs, in a nest made of grasses and forbs on the ground.	<i>High:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species in dry areas within one mile of the proposed project area. This species has been documented in eBird within Los Peñasquitos Canyon approximately 0.75 miles southeast of the southern project terminus.

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Gull-Billed Tern (<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	A summer resident in San Diego county on estuaries near the Mexican border from March-September, though more commonly known to occur on the Salton Sea. Forages in fresh and saline emergent wetlands, lakes, mudflats, croplands, and grasslands. Nests on sandy beaches.	<i>High:</i> Though not observed during surveys, there is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA. There are documented eBird occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area, in San Dieguito Lagoon and in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.
Large-Billed Savannah Sparrow (<i>Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus</i>)	--/--, SSC, MSCP	A winter migrant to saline emergent wetlands along the Southern California coast. Feeds on seeds, grass, and invertebrates. Nest is a cup of grasses and sedges in a hollow in the ground	<i>High:</i> There is significant suitable habitat for this species within and near the proposed project area. There is a documented eBird occurrence of this species 0.75 miles east of the proposed project route, and immediately adjacent to the proposed fly yard in the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve parking lot.
Lawrence's Goldfinch (<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>)	--/--, BCC	Present generally from April through September in open oak or other dry woodland and chaparral communities in close proximity to water. Generally prefers inland valley foothill hardwood, desert riparian, and lower montane habitats, and is associated with chamise as a food source.	<i>High:</i> There is limited suitable habitat for this species within or near the proposed project area, though there is suitable chamise as a food source. There are three documented eBird occurrences of this species less than 0.5 miles from proposed project features, and there are additional eBird occurrences within one mile of proposed project features.
Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	FE/CE, MSCP	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian habitat or in dry river bottoms below 2000 feet, especially in southern willow scrub. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, mesquite, and other shrubs.	<i>High:</i> There is substantial suitable riparian habitat for this species within one mile of the proposed project area, especially within southern willow scrub. While this species was not observed during focused surveys, there are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, and along Peñasquitos Creek, with multiple sightings from 2016 and 2017. Additionally, there is a CNDDDB occurrence of this species from 2006.
Least Bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	Rare to uncommon April to September in large, fresh emergent wetlands of cattails and tules in San Diego county. Hunts in small openings in dense, emergent vegetation. Rests, roosts and hides in dense, emergent vegetation.	Present
Lewis' Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	--/--, BCC	A winter Southern California resident in open oak savannas, broken deciduous, and coniferous communities with brushy understories. Breeds on eastern-facing slopes in mountain areas. In winter, feeds primarily on stored nuts/seeds, and occasionally insects. Nests in tree cavities.	<i>Low:</i> There is limited suitable habitat for this species within Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension, though generally this species is known to occur farther inland, in more mountainous areas. Its closest eBird occurrence is approximately 4 miles east of the proposed project area.
Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail (<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>)	FE/CE, FP, MSCP	Occupies coastal saline emergent wetlands year-round, and inland in freshwater and brackish emergent wetlands from April through September. Frequently forages in marsh vegetation (often with picklewood, cordgrass, and bulrushes) along mudflats.	<i>Present:</i> No Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail were observed at San Dieguito Lagoon during focused surveys in 2014, though there is suitable salt marsh habitat present. In 2012 rangewide surveys, 45 Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail nesting pairs were observed within San Dieguito Lagoon. Two pairs were observed within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon during 2014 survey, and there are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon and along Peñasquitos Creek, with many sightings occurring as recently as 2017.
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	A common resident and winter occupant of lowland and foothill areas, especially those supporting riparian, juniper, and woodland communities offering open areas and sufficient perches (shrubs, trees, posts, etc.). Uses perches to search for prey, such as invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, fish, small mammals, and other birds. Known to cache prey on thorns or wires. Nests in dense shrubs or trees.	<i>High:</i> While not observed during surveys, there is suitable habitat for this species within and near the proposed project area. There are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon, near the San Dieguito River, and within Torrey Pines State Reserve. Multiple occurrences are from 2017.
Long-Billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	--/--, WL, BCC, MSCP	An uncommon to locally common visitor from July through April across the majority of the California coast, as well as some inland territories, with the largest inland populations in the Central and Imperial valleys. Often occupies coastal estuaries with mudflats, upland herbaceous areas, and croplands.	Present
Long-Eared Owl (<i>Asio otus</i>)	--/--, SSC	An uncommon winter visitor in Southern California deserts, and an uncommon year-round resident statewide. Restricted to riparian habitats, often in live oak thickets and conifer stands, near open areas (often meadows) for foraging. Feeds primarily on small rodents. Utilizes other species' nests, often crow, hawk, or squirrel. Breeds March-July.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is some suitable habitat for this species within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, though there are no recent CNDDDB or eBird occurrences of this species, and it was not observed during surveys.
Marbled Godwit (<i>Limosa fedoa</i>)	--/--, BCC	This winter migrant (August-May) species is rare in non-coastal San Diego county, but has been known to occur inland. Occupies emergent wetlands, foraging in mud, sand, and shallow water for invertebrates.	Present
Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	--/--, SSC, MSCP	A reduced breeding population along the southern coast. Generally relies on wetlands, native grasslands, and moist meadows. Seeks cover in tall grasses and forbs, and nests on the ground. Nest is composed of a mound of sticks near water resources, and a small dry grass cup farther from water resources.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed in the BSA during 2017 surveys in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension. There are multiple recently documented eBird occurrences of this species within the BSA and within one mile of the proposed project area.

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Oak Titmouse (<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>)	--/--, BCC	Occupies montane hardwood-conifer, montane hardwood, blue, valley, and coastal oak woodlands, and montane and valley foothill riparian habitats. Seeks cover in oak and pine-oak woodlands, and occasionally in riparian communities. Nests are high (generally <10m from the ground), and are made of grass, mud, feathers, and moss.	<i>Low:</i> There is minimal suitable hardwood habitat for this species within or near the proposed project area, and the project area is not within a mountainous area. The closest eBird occurrence of this species is greater than two miles east of the proposed project area.
Pink-footed Shearwater (<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>)	--/--, BCC	This pelagic species is an uncommon summer migrant to the west coast of the United States, and is rarely observed onshore. It lives and forages in open ocean.	<i>Low:</i> While this species is pelagic and generally remains in open water, there is a documented eBird occurrence of this species 0.75 miles west of proposed project features in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. However, this occurrence has been determined to have been a very rare occurrence. Therefore, species presence in the proposed project area is determined to be unlikely.
Reddish Egret (<i>Egretta rufescens</i>)	--/--, MSCP	A coastal wader species that favors saline habitats. Either dark reddish-brown or fully white for entire lifespan. Feeds by running through shallows, primarily hunting small fish, tadpoles, crustaceans, and insects. Breeds in colonies, and nests on the ground.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed in the BSA during surveys. There are documented eBird occurrences of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon and within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	--/--, BCC	This fall and spring migrant occupies coastal estuaries and mud flats, and occasionally sandy beaches. Occasionally overwinters in San Diego Bay. Feeds primarily on insects by probing, and to a lesser extent grass and sedge seeds. Roosts on undisturbed areas above the high tide line.	<i>Moderate:</i> While not observed within the BSA or documented in CNDDDB, this species has been documented in eBird more than one mile north and more than one mile south of the proposed project area. There is suitable mud flat habitat for this species within the BSA.
Redhead (<i>Aythya americana</i>)	--/--, SSC	Breeds in marshes and prairies throughout western North America. Feeds primarily at night on aquatic plants. This species is known to winter in Mission Bay in San Diego. Builds nest from marsh plants, and conceals nest within tall emergency vegetation near open water.	<i>High:</i> While not documented in the BSA or in CNDDDB, this species has multiple documented eBird occurrences within or near the proposed project area, including in San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, and within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Some eBird occurrences have been documented as recently as 2017.
Saltmarsh (San Francisco) Common Yellowthroat (<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	This Common Yellowthroat subspecies occupies emergent wetlands and winters along the Southern California coast. Forages on insects, larvae, and occasionally seeds. Nests in emergent aquatic vegetation or dense shrubs. Select populations of the SSC subspecies migrate from central/northern California to coastal San Diego County during the winter months.	<i>High:</i> This species was not observed within the BSA or during preliminary avian surveys. However, biologists observed a common yellowthroat individual near the Torrey Pines Fly Yard near Los Peñasquitos Lagoon during a February site visit, but were unable to identify the animal to the SSC Saltmarsh/San Francisco Common Yellowthroat subspecies.
Short-Billed Dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus girseus</i>)	--/--, BCC	This spring (late March-mid May) and fall (mid July-October) migrant species is common in coastal areas of San Diego County, and rare in non-coastal areas, but has been known to occur inland. Occupies shallow ponds and wetlands, foraging for small crustaceans in the mud.	<i>High:</i> There is substantial suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, and there are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area within San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, and within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. One occurrence is from 2017, and there are multiple additional occurrences from 2016.
Short-Eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	--/--, SSC	An uncommon winter migrant in coastal Southern California; generally occupies densely vegetated communities such as grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and saline and fresh emergent wetlands with minimal tree cover, but with some elevated perches. As a coastal winter migrant, it primarily feeds on smaller birds, and occasionally reptiles, amphibians, and arthropods.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is substantial suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, but it has not been observed within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Southern California Rufous-Crowned Sparrow (<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>)*	--/--, WL, MSCP	A fairly common resident, and breeder, in cismontane Southern California. Prefers relatively steep, often rocky hillsides, with dominant vegetation ranging from grasses and forbs, to a moderate shrub cover (including coastal sage scrub or sparse chaparral communities).	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed within the BSA, and there is one known occurrence of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years, east of I-5, between Peñasquitos Creek and Carmel Valley.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	FE/CE, MSCP	Small, olive-gray flycatcher that breeds in dense riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands dominated by willows and other small trees. May also nest in tamarisk and Russian olive. Requires dense foliage less than 20 yards from water or saturated soil. Feeds on flying insects.	<i>Low:</i> There is suitable riparian habitat for this species within the proposed project area, but the species' range is severely fragmented. It has not documented in the CNDDDB, was not observed during surveys, and the nearest documented eBird occurrence is more than 20 miles northeast of the proposed project area.
Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)*	--/CT, BCC	A fairly rare, though increasing, spring and fall transient in Southern California. Has been long-extirpated from most of the region as a breeder. Forages over a variety of open habitats, including grasslands, rangeland, agricultural fields.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is very limited suitable habitat for this species, and it is rare throughout the area. There is a documented eBird occurrence of this species along Peñasquitos Creek, approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the southern extent of the proposed project.
Tricolored Blackbird (<i>Agelaius Tricolor</i>)	--/Candidate Endangered, SSC, BCC, MSCP	Small blackbird characterized by red-and-white shoulder patch. Highly colonial species. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few miles of the colony. Often breeds in freshwater marshes with emergent vegetation.	<i>High:</i> While not documented in the CNDDDB or observed during surveys, there is substantial suitable vegetated wetland habitat for this species within or near the proposed project area. There are multiple recently documented eBird occurrences of this species between Via De La Valle Road and the San Dieguito River, some as recently as 2017. There are additional eBird occurrences of this species within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, and near Peñasquitos Creek.

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Vermilion Flycatcher (<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>)	--/--, SSC	A summer resident in small, isolated patches in San Diego county, associated with desert riparian trees such as cottonwood and willow for cover and nesting, often near agricultural fields and irrigation ditches. Prefers thicketed riparian areas near open areas. Feeds on insects, primarily bees. Breeds April-May.	<i>High:</i> While not documented in the CNDDDB or observed during surveys, there is substantial suitable riparian habitat for this species within or near the proposed project area. There are multiple recently documented eBird occurrences of this species between Via De La Valle Road and the San Dieguito River.
Western Bluebird (<i>Sialia Mexicana</i>)	--/--, MSCP	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Breeds in open woodlands (oak, riparian deciduous, conifers) with herbaceous understories. Nests in tree cavities and snags. Feeds on insects and other small invertebrates. Primarily overwinters in coastal San Diego County, with some yearlong resident and breeding populations.	<i>High:</i> There is sufficient suitable habitat for this species within the BSA and within one mile of the proposed project area. There are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species along San Dieguito River, within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, and Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, many as recently as 2017.
Western Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>)	FT/--, SSC, BCC, MSCP	Coastal populations are found on sandy and estuarine shores, but inland populations can occupy sandy or gravelly soil near water sources (often alkali lakes and salt ponds). Breeds from April through August, most commonly on the coast. Nest directly on the ground. Coastal residents feed on insects and small marine invertebrates, and inland residents feed primarily on brine flies.	<i>High:</i> While not observed during focused surveys, Western Snowy Plover is known to overwinter in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, though it generally breeds on sandy beaches and dunes. There are recent eBird occurrences of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon and Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, including adjacent to the proposed fly yard in the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve parking lot.
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	--/--, BCC	A known spring migrant species that is occasionally present year-round in coastal Southern California, foraging for crabs, crayfish, insects, and marine invertebrates in both rocky intertidal and sandy area. Favors estuaries and mudflats. Nests in undisturbed areas above the high tide line.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed within the BSA during Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail and Belding's Savannah Sparrow Surveys. There are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area, including many occurrences within San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. It has been documented immediately adjacent to the proposed fly yard in the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve parking lot multiple times in 2017, and once in 2018.
White-Faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	--/--, WL, MSCP	Generally, an uncommon, though increasing, transient and winter visitor to Southern California; also occurs as a very local summer resident and breeder. Foraging birds occur in flooded agricultural fields, marshes, flood control ditches, etc.; breeders typically require fairly extensive, and undisturbed, marshes, with cattails, bulrush.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon during 2017 Coastal California Gnatcatcher surveys. There are multiple documented eBird occurrences of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, in Crest Canyon Park, Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve (including a sighting immediately adjacent to the proposed fly yard in the parking lot), Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and along Peñasquitos Creek.
White-Tailed Kite (<i>Elanus Leucurus</i>)	--/--, FP	Common to uncommon, yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands, and rarely found away from agricultural areas. Known to use trees with dense canopies for cover, and in Southern California also roosts in saltgrass and Bermudagrass.	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed during 2014 Coastal California Gnatcatcher and Least Bell's Vireo surveys. It was likely foraging over the BSA, though it may also nest within trees in Los Peñasquitos Marsh.
Wood Stork (<i>Mycerterua americana</i>)	--/--, SSC	This colonial nester is rare in coastal San Diego County. It requires calm, shallow water for wading and foraging on fish. It is often associated with lagoons, sloughs, and marshes. Nests in cypress trees and occasionally in shrubs.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, but populations have been largely fragmented throughout San Diego County. There are two documented eBird occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area – one within Del Mar Horse Park in 2016, and the other along Peñasquitos Creek in 2000.
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	FT/--, BCC	Inhabits extensive deciduous riparian thickets, forests with dense, low-level, or understory foliage along contiguous, slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps. Willow usually a dominant component of the vegetation. Feeds on insects and occasionally frogs or lizards.	<i>Moderate:</i> While there is willow-riparian habitat for this species within the proposed project area, this species has not been recently documented within or near the proposed project area. The closest recent eBird occurrences of this species are eight miles north of the proposed project and 11 miles south of the proposed project.
Yellow-Breasted Chat (<i>Icteria Virens</i>)	--/--, SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	<i>High:</i> While not observed during surveys, there are multiple recently documented eBird occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project, including occurrences within San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, and within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Some occurrences are as recent as 2017.
Yellow-Headed Blackbird (<i>Xanthocephalus Xanthocephalus</i>)	--/--, SSC	A rare winter and spring visitor to coastal Southern California. More commonly occurs in inland deserts. Nests in dense emergent wetlands, and forages for insects over water. Aggressively attack large birds encroaching on territories.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable riparian habitat for this species within the proposed project area, and though this species is more common in inland desert areas, it has been documented on eBird in San Dieguito Lagoon as recently as 2017, with an additional occurrence documented near Peñasquitos Creek.
Yellow Warbler (<i>Setophaga Petechia</i>)	--/--, SSC, BCC	Breeds in several Southern California mountain ranges and throughout most of San Diego. Gleans and hovers in upper canopy of deciduous trees and shrubs, feeding on insects and spiders, and occasionally berries. Breeds in montane chaparral and mixed conifer communities. Usually found in riparian deciduous habitats with dense	<i>Present:</i> This species was observed within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon during 2017 Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail and Belding's Savannah Sparrow surveys. There are

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
		understories in summer breeding season from April-August, and in migration, visits more open woodland and shrub habitats.	many documented eBird occurrences of this species within San Dieguito Lagoon, along the San Dieguito River, and within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.
Fish			
Southern California steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	FE/--	Born in freshwater streams, where they remain for 1-3 years before migrating to the Pacific Ocean. Returns upstream to spawn.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable riparian habitat for this species within connectivity to the Pacific Ocean. Southern California Steelhead is known to occur in San Diego County and could use riparian corridors to migrate upstream to spawning grounds.
Tidewater Goby (<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>)	FE/--, SCC	Inhabitat brackish waters within bays, tributaries, and lagoons, often with sago pond weed and widgeon grass. Swim upstream 0.5-5 miles to reproduce in April-May.	<i>Low:</i> While there is suitable estuarine tributary and lagoon habitat for this species within the proposed project area, the southernmost known population of this species extent of their range known is more than 11 miles north of the proposed project area, within Aqua Hedionda Lagoon.
Mammals			
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	--/--, SSC, MSCP	Uncommon, permanent resident found throughout most of the state. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Dig burrows in friable soil for cover.	<i>None:</i> This species generally occupies large, uninterrupted ranges outside of urbanized areas. The area surrounding the proposed project is largely developed, and iNaturalist occurrences of this species are generally restricted to undeveloped mountain areas.
Dulzura pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>)	--/--, SSC	A year-round occupant of coastal scrub, chamise-redshank, montane chaparral, sagebrush, annual grassland, valley foothill hardwood (including conifer), and montane-hardwood habitats from sea level to 2400m in elevation. It seeks cover in brushy areas near chaparral sites, and births young in soft soil burrows. Is known to co-occur with San Diego pocket mouse and Pacific pocket mouse.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable scrub and chaparral habitat for this species within the proposed project area, though it has not been documented in CNDDDB or on iNaturalist within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Mexican long-tongued bat (<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>)	--/--, SSC	Distribution in California is limited mainly to San Diego County. Occurs in a wide variety of habitats from arid thorn scrub to tropical deciduous forest and mixed oak-conifer forest. In San Diego County this species is known to regularly occur in urban areas. Roosting sites include mines, caves, rock fissures, and occasionally manmade structures. Feeds primarily on nectar and pollen, and occasionally on fruit.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, but there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within the last 20 years, and there are no nearby iNaturalist occurrences.
Mountain lion (<i>Felis concolor</i>)	--/--, MSCP	Present in many habitats and communities, especially riparian communities that support large mammal prey (primarily mule deer), often near rocky outcrops. Seeks cover in caves, thickets, and dense brush. Ranges for an individual mountain lion are large, covering multiple square miles.	<i>None:</i> This vagrant species requires a large, uninterrupted range. The proposed project and surrounding areas are significantly more developed than a mountain lion's preferred range. In San Diego County, mountain lion occurrences are largely restricted to undeveloped mountain areas.
San Diego pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>)	--/--, SSC	Occurs in sandy, herbaceous areas, coastal scrub, chamise-redshank and mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert scrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland. In San Diego County, occurs mainly in arid coastal and desert border areas. Burrows often excavated in gravelly or sandy soils. Known to co-occur with dulzura pocket mouse and Pacific pocket mouse.	<i>High:</i> There is suitable scrub and chaparral habitat for this species within the proposed project area, and there is one documented CNDDDB occurrence of this species within one mile of the proposed project area from 2002.
Pacific pocket mouse (<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>)	FE/--, NCCP	This species occupies coastal sage scrub communities in immediately coastal areas. Depends on fine, sandy soil for burrowing. Known to co-occur with dulzura pocket mouse and San Diego pocket mouse.	<i>Low:</i> While suitable habitat is present for this species, it was not observed during focused surveys, is not documented in the CNDDDB or on iNaturalist, and the most recent occurrences in San Diego County south of Camp Pendleton date back to 1932.
Pallid bat (<i>Antroxous pallidus</i>)	--/--, SSC	Common at low elevations in California. Inhabits chaparral, shrublands, grasslands, and woodlands; roosts in cliff and rock outcrops and shallow caves, and manmade structures. Prefers dry, upland sites. Feeds on flying insects. Maternity colonies establish in early April.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area, but there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within the last 20 years, and there are no nearby iNaturalist occurrences.
Pocketed free-tailed bat (<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>)	--/--, SSC	Occurs in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree habitats. Reproduces in rock crevices, caverns or buildings, and usually roosts in rock crevices in cliffs and occasionally in manmade structures. Forages for insects over aquatic features.	<i>High:</i> This species is documented in the CNDDDB as roosting under the bridge that passes over the railroad tracks at the intersection of Camino del Mar and Jimmy Durante Boulevard approximately 0.4 miles west of the proposed project in 2000. There are other similar features within one mile of the proposed project area that could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>)	--/--, SSC, NCCP	Common throughout the state, especially in grasslands and agricultural lands, and occasionally in sparse sage scrub and in early forest and chaparral. Prefers grasses and forbs, but eats most available vegetation.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA, though it was not observed during surveys. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
San Diego desert woodrat (<i>Neotoma bryanti intermedia</i>)	--/--, SSC	Occurs primarily in sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland communities, but also known to occur in coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Burrows often abandoned pocket gopher burrows. Nocturnal.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the BSA south of San Dieguito Lagoon, along Via De La Valle, and within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, though it was not observed during surveys. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.

Species	Status (Federal/California/County of San Diego)	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur ¹
Southern grasshopper mouse (<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>)	--/--, SSC	Occupies low, open, and partially open scrub, chaparral, and grassland habitats. Feeds on small arthropods and insects, and occasionally seeds and small vertebrates. Nests in burrows abandoned by other rodents, though occasionally digs own burrow. Requires loose soils.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable habitat for this species within the proposed project area. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Southern mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i>)	--/--, MSCP	Occurs throughout San Diego County, often along riparian corridors and in mountain areas supporting forest, woodland, and brush communities. Feeds of forbs and grasses in spring, acorns in fall, and shrubs in summer and winter. Seeks cover in bushes and thickets. Southern mule deer are a common source of prey for mountain lions.	<i>Present:</i> This species was incidentally observed within the BSA during 2014 and 2017 avian surveys.
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>)	--/--, SSC	Found throughout California, though considered uncommon, and most abundant in mesic habitats. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting. Maternity roosts found in caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings. Extremely sensitive to roosting site disturbance. Female maternity colonies form in spring, and pupping generally occurs in May-June. Feeds on moths while flying.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable foraging and roosting habitat for this species within the proposed project area, primarily within manmade structures such as bridges. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	--/--, SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban areas. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable foraging and roosting habitat for this species within the proposed project area, primarily within manmade structures such as bridges. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.
Western red bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)	--/--, SSC	Roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands. Not found in desert areas. Roosts primarily in trees, and occasionally in shrubs. Roost sites often are in edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas. Pups born May-early July.	<i>Moderate:</i> There is suitable foraging and roosting habitat for this species within the proposed project area, primarily within manmade structures such as bridges. There are no CNDDDB or iNaturalist occurrences of this species within one mile of the proposed project area in the last 20 years.

Sources: AECOM 2017, Bruyera Biological Consulting 2017, California Herps 2018, CDFW 2016, CDFW 2017, CDFW 2018a, County of San Diego 2010, eBird 2018, iNaturalist 2018, NOAA 2016, National Audubon Society n.d.B, SDG&E 1995, USFWS 2008, USFWS 2017b, Xerces 2016a, Xerces and Monarch Joint Venture 2018

¹No special status amphibians were determined to be present within the BSA or with a high potential to occur within one mile of the proposed project area.

²Western monarch butterfly is not a special status species under applicable jurisdictions, but is protected as a Group 2 MSCP species on the County of San Diego Sensitive Animal List (County of San Diego 2010), and overwintering populations of the western monarch butterfly are of recent concern due to declining populations and fragmented habitat (Xerces 2016a). Because western monarch butterfly was observed during surveys and is known to overwinter in multiple sites near the proposed project area (Xerces and Monarch Joint Venture 2018), it has been included in this report as part of a conservative analysis.

Special status wildlife designations used in Table 4.4-3 are defined as follows:

FE: Federally Endangered

FT: Federally Threatened

CE: California Endangered

CT: California Threatened

FC: Candidate species proposed for listing under FESA

FP: CDFW Fully Protected

WL: CDFW "Watch List"

SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern

BCC: USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern

NCCP: SDG&E Subregional Natural Community Conservation Plan

MSCP: Sensitive animals in Group 1 on the County of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Plan Covered Species List