



An Employee-Owned Company

March 22, 2022

Mr. Paul Mayer
Manager & General Partner
Santa Fe Flores LP
P.O. Box 903
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067

Reference: Biological Resources Report for the Santa Fe Flores Project (RECON Number 9865)

Dear Mr. Mayer:

This report summarizes the biological resources survey and results, assessment for potential impacts on biological resources, and proposed avoidance measures for the Santa Fe Flores project (project).

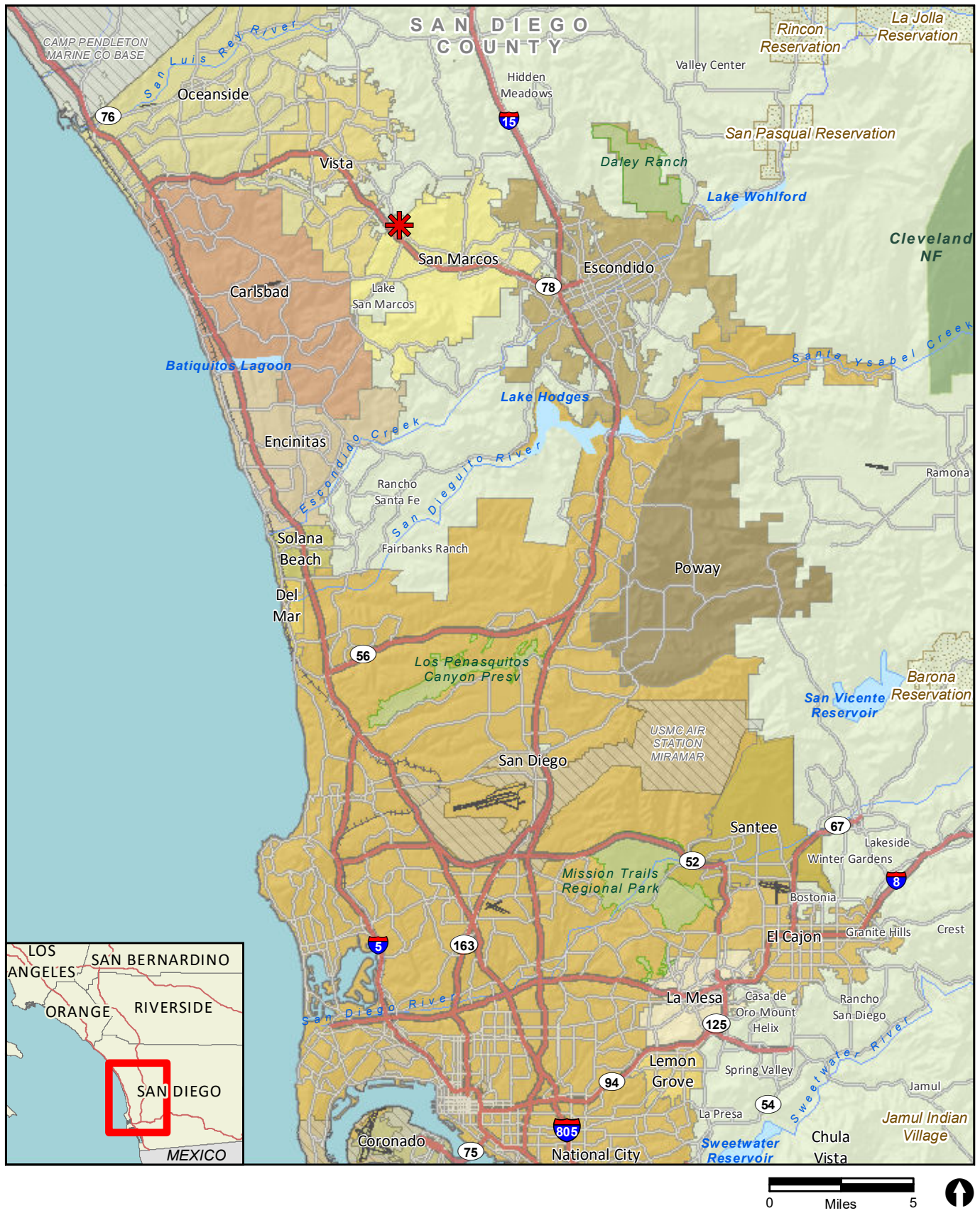
Summary

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON), on behalf of the City of San Marcos (City) Development Services Department Planning Division, has prepared this biological resources report for the proposed Santa Fe Flores project (project). RECON conducted a biological survey on March 3, 2022, and determined that the project had one sensitive plant species, decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), on-site and has the potential to support migratory and nesting birds, including Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). Avoidance measures to prevent potential impacts associated with project construction is to conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys.

1.0 Introduction, Project Description, Location, and Setting

This report describes the results of the biological resources survey for the project conducted by RECON biologist Jade Woll on March 3, 2022. The proposed project is located east of North Las Flores Drive, in San Marcos, California, north of South Santa Fe Avenue and east of State Route 78 (Figure 1). The biological study area (BSA) occurs within assessor's parcel numbers 217-161-18 and 217-161-19, and is located in Los Vallecitos de San Marcos Land Grant, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, San Marcos (Figure 2; USGS 1996). The proposed project is located within a developed area, surrounded by residential and commercial properties on all sides of the project (Figure 3). A 2.5-acre BSA, including all areas to be potentially impacted, were evaluated to determine the current condition of the biological resources present within the project (see Attachment 1: Current Site Photographs, and Figures 2 and 3). The BSA is outside of and situated approximately 1,500 feet south of the North San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation preserve lands known as Plan Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (Figure 4).

The 2.5-acre project site is undeveloped and is currently designated Commercial and Light Industrial in the City General Plan and zoned as Commercial and Light Industrial. The project would be located on a previously graded site and require a General Plan Amendment and Rezone to Multi-family Residential to allow the development of 50 multi-family residential units that would be three to four stories. The project would also include a 1,000-square-foot roof deck for fitness and leisure, a 1,170-square-foot ground floor leasing and amenity center, and a 120-square-foot ground floor fire command center. Vehicle parking would include a total of 107 surface parking spaces and bicycle parking would include a total of 11 lockers or bike storage rooms located on the upper and lower levels.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location

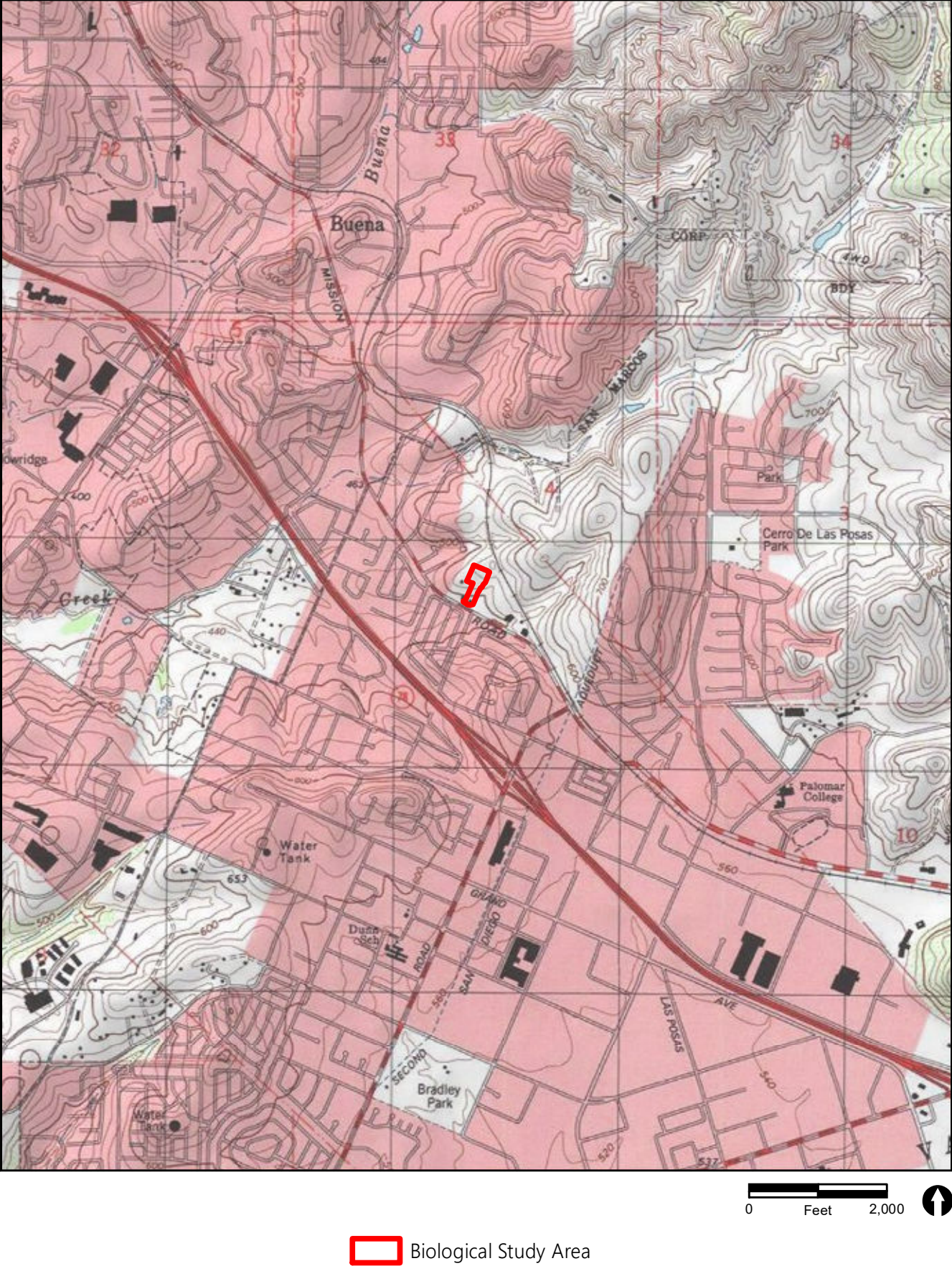




FIGURE 3
Biological Study Area on Aerial Photograph



Biological Study Area



North San Diego County MSCP



Outside Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA)

FIGURE 4
Biological Study Area
in Relation to MSCP Preserve Area

2.0 Regional Context

The City is in the process of preparing a Subarea Plan under the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP). The MHCP is a habitat conservation plan for the seven jurisdictional areas within the northern subregion of San Diego County, including San Marcos (San Diego Association of Governments [SANDAG] 2003). Under the MHCP, the City prepared a draft Natural Community Conservation Plan (draft Subarea Plan) that addresses land conservation issues (City of San Marcos 2001). This draft City of San Marcos Subarea Plan identifies a series of focused planning areas (FPAs) within which some lands will be dedicated for preservation of native habitats. These areas contain both “hard line” areas, which will ultimately be preserved as open space, and “soft line” areas, which will include both development and open space to be determined through the planning process. This biological resources report has been prepared according to the guidelines set forth in the MHCP (SANDAG 2003).

3.0 Habitats/Vegetation Communities


Two vegetation communities/land cover types were identified within the BSA: disturbed land and urban/developed. The acreages of each vegetation community/land cover type within the BSA are presented in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 5. Under the MHCP, environmentally sensitive lands are categorized into different habitat groups of sensitivity. Group A consists of wetland/riparian habitats, which are considered the most sensitive of habitats. Upland vegetation communities that are classified as Group B (rare uplands), Group C (coastal sage scrub), Group D (chaparral), and Group E (annual [non-native] grasslands) are considered sensitive by the MHCP. Group F (other lands), which includes disturbed lands, is not considered sensitive (SANDAG 2003).

Table 1 Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types within the BSA		
Type or Community (Holland Code as modified by Oberbauer)	MHCP Group	Total (acres)
Disturbed Land (11300)	F	2.2
Urban/Developed (12000)	--*	0.3
TOTAL		2.5
*No MHCP assigned group.		


Disturbed Habitat. Disturbed habitat consists of areas that may have been disturbed by human activity, and no longer function as a native vegetation community. Vegetation in such areas is typically dominated by opportunistic non-native species but may also contain a substantial portion of bare ground. Disturbed habitat can also include areas that have been previously graded, repeatedly cleared for fuel management, and/or experience repeated use (e.g., off-road vehicle trails and construction staging sites) (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Disturbed habitat occurs within the majority of the BSA and includes areas that have been disturbed through frequent off-roading activity. The area is comprised of non-native herbaceous cover mixed with non-native grasses, with dominant species such as crimson fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*). Some native vegetation was identified throughout the disturbed habitat, such as California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*), and decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*) but these individual species were too few and widespread to form a distinct native habitat. (see Figure 5). The disturbed lands on-site are classified by the MHCP as Group F. Impacts to Group F habitat types would not be considered significant and would not require mitigation.





 Biological Study Area

Common Name, Latin Name

 Decumbent Goldenbush
(*Isocoma menziesii decumbens*)

Vegetation Community

 Disturbed Land

 Urban/Developed

0 Feet 100



RECON

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FIGURE 5
Existing Biological Resources

Urban/Developed Land. Urban/developed areas consist of any land that has been constructed upon, containing permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, or landscaped areas that are regularly maintained and/or irrigated (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Urban/developed land occurs along the eastern edge of the BSA and consists of ornamental vegetation along the sidewalk (see Figure 5).

4.0 Special-Status Species

Prior to conducting field surveys, a review of publicly available data was conducted to determine the potential for special-status species to occur within the BSA. The review included data provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2022), California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB; CDFW 2022a), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2021). During the field survey, habitats were assessed for their potential to support special-status species and all incidentally observed species were recorded. No focused special-status species surveys were conducted. All plant and wildlife species observed during the general survey are presented in Attachments 2 and 3, respectively. Plant or wildlife species are considered special status if they are: (1) covered or listed as a narrow endemic under the MHCP (SANDAG 2003); (2) listed by state or federal agencies as threatened or endangered or are proposed for listing; (3) included on CNPS California Rare Plant Ranks 1, 2, 3, or 4 (CNPS 2021); or (4) considered rare, endangered, or threatened by local conservation organizations or specialists (Reiser 2001).

4.1 Special Status Plant Species

One special status plant species, decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), was observed within the BSA (see Figure 5). No other sensitive plants are anticipated to occur due to high levels of disturbance within the project boundary (e.g., off-roading activity, prevalence of non-native species). A comprehensive list of sensitive plant species with potential for occurrence within the BSA based on the records search results is presented in Attachment 4, and includes those species with potential for occurrence based on species range and habitat conditions (CDFW 2022b; CDFW 2022c).

Decumbent Goldenbush. Decumbent goldenbush is a CRPR 1B.2 species (CNPS 2021). This species was observed on-site and has high potential to occur due to the disturbed nature of the site and suitable soils present.

4.2 Special Status Wildlife Species

No special status wildlife species were observed within the BSA; however, one special status wildlife species, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), has a moderate potential to occur on-site. A comprehensive list of sensitive wildlife species with potential for occurrence within the BSA based on the records search results is presented in Attachment 5, and includes those species with potential for occurrence based on species range and habitat conditions (CDFW 2022a; CDFW 2022d; USFWS 2022).

Cooper's Hawk (Nesting). The Cooper's hawk is a CDFW watch list species (nesting) and a MHCP-covered species (CDFW 2022a; SANDAG 2003). This species has a moderate potential to occur due the presence of suitable trees for nesting within the disturbed land and urban/developed within the BSA. No individuals or active nests were observed within the BSA at the time of the survey.

Nesting/Migratory Birds. The project also has potential to support migratory and nesting birds within the entire BSA. Under Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF), it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.

Section 3503.5 of the CFGC prohibits take, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Falconiformes (raptors) or Strigiformes (owls), or of their nests and eggs.

5.0 Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

A formal wetland delineation was not conducted; however, no potential jurisdictional wetlands or waters were observed within the BSA.

6.0 Other Unique Features/Resources

Though it is reasonable to assume that urban-adapted species may occur locally within the project impact area, the site as a whole does not function as a wildlife movement corridor and there is no indication that the site supports any wildlife nursery sites. The proposed project area is outside any City FPAs and biological core and linkage areas (BCLA); therefore, there are no impacts anticipated to wildlife movement corridors, wildlife nursery sites, FPAs or a BCLA.

7.0 Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

This section describes project impacts and recommended avoidance and mitigation measures based on the County's MHCP (SANDAG 2003).

7.1 Vegetation Community Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The project would cause direct permanent impacts to 2.0 acres of disturbed land and 0.3 acre of urban/developed (Table 2; Figure 6). Impacts to disturbed land and urban/developed are not considered significant and, therefore, no mitigation would be required.

Table 2 Habitat/Vegetation Communities, Impacts, and Mitigation				
Habitat/ Vegetation Community	Existing On-site (acres) ¹	Permanent Impacts (acres) ¹	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Required (acres)
Disturbed Land (Group F)	2.2	2.0	0:1	0.00
Urban/Developed (-- ²)	0.3	0.3	n/a ³	n/a ³
TOTAL	2.5	2.3	-	0.00
¹ Rounded to nearest tenth of an acre. Any discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.				
² No MHCP assigned group.				
³ N/A = not applicable				

7.2 Sensitive Plant Species

One sensitive plant species, decumbent goldenbush, was detected on-site; however, there are no other sensitive plant species that have a moderate or high potential to occur within the BSA. Suitable habitat for decumbent goldenbush within the project impact area is of marginal quality due to heavy disturbance, and comprises a small fraction of the habitat available to this species both at a local level (within the City) and on a regional scale. Therefore, the impacts that would occur to sensitive plants would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.



Biological Study Area

Impact Footprint

Common Name, Latin Name

✱ Decumbent Goldenbush
(*Isocoma menziesii decumbens*)

Vegetation Community

Disturbed Land

Urban/Developed

0 Feet 100



7.3 Sensitive Wildlife Species

Migratory and Nesting Birds. Direct impacts to migratory and nesting birds, including Cooper's hawk, could result from the accidental destruction of nests through removal of disturbed land, if construction were to occur during the general bird breeding season (between March and September; SANDAG 2003). Therefore, avoidance measures, which will be implemented during construction, are discussed below and are expected to prevent direct impacts to migratory and nesting birds, including Cooper's hawk.

AM-BIO-1: If construction initiation occurs between March and September, a pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey of the project impact area shall be completed by a qualified biologist prior to vegetation removal. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 10 calendar days prior to the start of construction activities (including removal of vegetation). If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped along with a buffer as recommended by the qualified biologist. The buffer area(s) established by the qualified biologist will be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined that the nest is no longer active. The qualified biologist shall be a person familiar with bird breeding behavior and capable of identifying the bird species of San Diego County by sight and sound and determining alterations of behavior as a result of human interaction. Buffers will be based on species-appropriate buffers and/or local topography and line of sight, species behavior and tolerance to disturbance, and existing disturbance levels, as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist.

7.4 Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

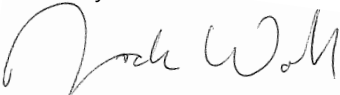
No potential jurisdictional wetlands or waters were observed on-site. Therefore, there are no anticipated impacts to any jurisdictional wetlands or waterways and no mitigation would be required.

7.5 Wildlife Movement and Nursery Sites

Though it is reasonable to assume that urban-adapted species may occur locally within the impact footprint, the site as a whole does not function as a wildlife movement corridor and there is no indication that the site supports any wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, the project will not result in any impact to wildlife movement or nursery sites and no mitigation would be required.

If you have any questions regarding this letter report or the biological resources present on the site, please do not hesitate to contact me at 619-308-9333 x117 or jwoll@reconenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,



Jade Woll
Biologist

Reviewed By:



Cailin Lyons, Biology Group Director

JCW:sh

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9.0 Preparers and Persons/Organizations Contacted

Cailin Lyons, RECON Environmental, Inc., Biology Project Director

Jade Woll, RECON Environmental, Inc., Biologist

Benjamin Arp, RECON Environmental, Inc., GIS Analyst

Stacey Higgins, RECON Environmental, Inc., Senior Production Specialist

10.0 Attachments

1. Current Site Photographs
2. Plants Species Observed
3. Wildlife Species Observed
4. Sensitive Plant Species with the Potential to Occur
5. Sensitive Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

Current Site Photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 1
View of Project Site Looking Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 2
View of Project Site Looking Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 3
View of Project Site Looking Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 4
View of Project Site Looking Southeast

ATTACHMENT 2

Plant Species Observed

Attachment 2
Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Origin
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS			
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY		
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	DL	I
POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)	GRASS FAMILY		
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oats	DL	I
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut grass	DL	I
<i>Bromus rubens</i> [= <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>]	red brome	DL	I
<i>Festuca perennis</i> [= <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne</i>]	rye grass	DL	I
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	wall barley	DL	I
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	crimson fountain grass	DL	I
ANGIOSPERMS: EUDICOTS			
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY		
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	freeway iceplant	DL	I
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY		
<i>Searsia</i> [= <i>Rhus</i>] <i>lancea</i>	African sumac	UD	I
APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE)	CARROT FAMILY		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	DL	I
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY		
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	chaparral broom, coyote brush	DL	N
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule fat, seep-willow	DL	N
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> ssp. <i>flavescens</i>	cardoon, artichoke thistle	DL	I
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort	DL	I
<i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Crete weed	DL	I
<i>Helminthotheca</i> [= <i>Picris</i>] <i>echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue	DL	I
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	DL	N
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	coastal goldenbush	DL	N
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	DL	N
BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)	MUSTARD FAMILY		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard	DL	I

Attachment 2
Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Origin
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	turnip, field mustard	DL	I
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY		
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	UD	I
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY		
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	DL	I
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY		
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	morning-glory	DL	N
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY		
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge	DL	I
FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)	LEGUME FAMILY		
<i>Acemispom glaber [=Lotus scoparius]</i>	deerweed, California broom	DL	N
<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i> var. <i>lonchus</i>	ocean locoweed	DL	N
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California burclover	DL	I
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	white sweetclover	DL	I
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY		
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	long-beak filaree	DL	I
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	greenstem filaree	DL	I
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY		
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	common mallow, cheeses	DL	I
OXALIDACEAE	OXALIS FAMILY		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	DL	I
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed	DL	I
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY		
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	slender myoporum	UD	I
VERBENACEAE	VERVAIN FAMILY		
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	trailing lantana	UD	I

Attachment 2
Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Origin
<p><i>Notes:</i> Scientific and common names were primarily derived from Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2020). In instances where common names were not provided in this resource, common names were obtained from Rebman and Simpson (2014). Additional common names were obtained from the USDA maintained database (USDA 2021) or the <i>Sunset Western Garden Book</i> (Brenzel 2001) for ornamental/horticultural plants. Common names denoted with * are from County of San Diego 2010.</p>			
<p>HABITATS</p> <p>DL = Disturbed Land</p> <p>UD = Urban/Developed</p>		<p>ORIGIN</p> <p>N = Native to locality</p> <p>I = Introduced species from outside locality</p>	

ATTACHMENT 3

Wildlife Species Detected

Attachment 3
Wildlife Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occupied Habitat	On-Site Abundance/ Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
INVERTEBRATES				
PIERIDAE	WHITES & SULPHURS			
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	cabbage white (I)	DL		O
BIRDS				
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES			
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk	FO	F/ Y	O
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS & DOVES			
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	FO	C/ Y	O
TROCHILIDAE	HUMMINGBIRDS			
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	DL	C/ Y	O
CORVIDAE	CROWS, JAYS, & MAGPIES			
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	FO	C/ Y	O
AEGITHALIDAE	BUSHTIT			
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	bushtit	UD	C/ Y	V
<i>Melospiza [=Pipilo] crissalis</i>	California towhee	DL	C/ Y	O
MAMMALS				
SCIURIDAE	SQUIRRELS & CHIPMUNKS			
<i>Otopermophilus [=Spermophilus] beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	DL		B
CANIDAE	CANIDS			
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote	DL		S

(I) = Introduced species

NOTE: Zoological nomenclature for invertebrates is in accordance with the NatureServe 2021 and Evans 2008; for fish with NatureServe 2021; for reptiles and amphibians with Crother et. al (2017); for birds with Chesser et al. 2021; for mammals with Bradley et al. (2014), American Society of Mammalogists 2021.

Attachment 3
Wildlife Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occupied Habitat	On-Site Abundance/ Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
HABITATS DL = Disturbed land FO = Flying overhead UD = Urban/developed EVIDENCE OF OCCURRENCE B = Burrow O = Observed S = Scat V = Vocalization		ABUNDANCE C = Common to abundant; almost always encountered in proper habitat, usually in moderate to large numbers F = Fairly common; usually encountered in proper habitat, generally not in large numbers SEASONALITY (birds only) Y = Year-round resident; probable breeder on-site or in vicinity		

ATTACHMENT 4

Sensitive Plant Species with the Potential to Occur

Attachment 4 Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the Potential to Occur							
Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status			Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On-Site Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	State/ Federal Status	CNPS Rank	County of San Diego				
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTS							
APIACEAE CARROT FAMILY							
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii San Diego button-celery	SE/FE	1B.1	--	Biennial/perennial herb; vernal pools, mesic areas of coastal sage scrub and grasslands, blooms April–June; elevation less than 2,000 feet. Known from San Diego and Riverside counties. Additional populations occur in Baja California, Mexico.	No	U	Unlikely to occur due to lack of vernal pools, mesic areas of coastal sage scrub, and grasslands. This species has been documented within a 1-mile radius of the survey area (CDFW 2022b).
ASTERACEAE SUNFLOWER FAMILY							
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens decumbent goldenbush	–/–	1B.2	--	Perennial shrub; chaparral, coastal sage scrub; sandy soils, often in disturbed areas; blooms April–November; elevation less than 500 feet.	Yes	H	This species was observed on-site.
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS							
THEMIDACEAE BRODIAEA FAMILY							
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea [=thread-leaf brodiaea]	SE/FT	1B.1	--	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; often clay soils; blooms March–June; elevation 80-3,675 feet. California endemic. Known from San Diego, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties.	No	U	Unlikely to occur due to lack of cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. This species has been documented within a 1-mile radius of the survey area (CDFW 2022b).

Attachment 4
Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the Potential to Occur

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status			Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On-Site Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	State/ Federal Status	CNPS Rank	County of San Diego				
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i> Orcutt's brodiaea	—/—	1B.1	--	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; mesic, clay soil; blooms May–July; elevation less than 5,600 feet.	No	U	Unlikely to occur due to lack of closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. This species has been documented within a 1-mile radius of the survey area (CDFW 2022b).

FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND LISTED PLANTS

FE = Federally listed endangered
 FT = Federally listed threatened

STATE LISTED PLANTS

SE = State listed endangered

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY (CNPS): CALIFORNIA RARE PLANT RANKS (CRPR)

1B = Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing.
 .1 = Species seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat).
 .2 = Species fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat).

POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE

U = Unexpected

ATTACHMENT 5

Sensitive Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur

Attachment 5 Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur						
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code & Status		Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	State/Federal Status	County of San Diego				
BIRDS						
ACCIPITRIDAE HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES						
Cooper’s hawk (nesting) <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	WL/-	MHCP	Mature forest, open woodlands, wood edges, river groves. Parks and residential areas.	No	M	Moderate potential to nest within the survey area due to the presence of suitable trees for nesting.
POLIOPTILIDAE GNATCATCHERS						
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	SSC/FT	MHCP	Coastal sage scrub, maritime succulent scrub. Resident.	No	U	Not expected to occur due to the lack of coastal sage scrub, and maritime succulent scrub. This species has been documented within a 1-mile radius of the survey area (CDFW 2022b).
PASSERELLIDAE NEW WORLD PASSERINES						
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	WL/-	MHCP	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland. Resident.	No	U	Not expected to occur due to the lack of coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland. This species has been documented within a 1-mile radius of the survey area (CDFW 2022b).

Attachment 5 Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur						
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code & Status		Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On-Site? Yes/No	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	State/Federal Status	County of San Diego				
MAMMALS						
MUSTELIDAE WEASELS, OTTERS, & BADGERS						
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC/-	--	Grasslands, Sonoran desert scrub.	No	U	Not expected to occur in the survey area due to the high level of disturbance and lack of suitable habitat. This species has been documented within a 1-mile radius of the survey area (CDFW 2022a).
(I) = Introduced species						
NOTE: Zoological nomenclature for invertebrates is in accordance with the NatureServe 2021 and Evans 2008; for fish with NatureServe 2021; for reptiles and amphibians with Crother et. al (2017); for birds with Chesser et al. 2021; for mammals with Bradley et al. (2014), American Society of Mammalogists 2021. Determination of the potential occurrence for listed, sensitive, or noteworthy species is based upon known ranges and habitat preferences for species follows Eriksen and Belk 1999, Nature Festivals of San Diego County 2002, Evans 2008, Page et al. 2013, Jennings and Hayes 1994, Unitt 2004, Tremor et. al. 2017, Western Bat Working Group 2017, and Harvey et al. 2011. Listing status is based on California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database (CDFW) 2022d and the County of San Diego MHCP (SANDAG 2003).						
STATUS CODES						
<u>Listed/Proposed</u>						
FT = Listed as threatened by the federal government						
<u>Other</u>						
SSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern						
WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list species						
MHCP = Multiple Habitat Conservation Program covered species						
<u>Potential to Occur On-Site</u>						
M = Medium						
U = Unexpected						