APPENDIX B
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES LETTER REPORT

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October 26, 2020

Michael Baker International, Inc.
Mr. Steve Wragg
9755 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard
San Diego, California 92124

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the Proposed Casa de Oro Branch Library Project

Dear Mr. Wragg:

This letter report provides an assessment of potential biological resources associated with the proposed Casa de Oro Branch Library Project (proposed project) in Spring Valley, California. The proposed project includes the construction of a library and parking lot within previously developed landscape.

In accordance with the current San Diego County Report Format and Content Requirements for Biological Resources (County of San Diego 2010), this letter report describes the field assessment methods, existing biological resources, potential for sensitive biological resources to be present, potential biological constraints, and recommended design, avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. The Project regulations are discussed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), California Fish and Game Code, the County of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) County Subarea Plan (South County Plan), and County of San Diego Biological Mitigation Ordinance.

The County-approved CEQA - Biological Resources Consultant that participated in the preparation of this report and review of the study is Scott Taylor, ECORP Consulting, Inc.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The proposed project's area of development ("Development Area") comprises approximately two acres of urban/developed land. Because the land is a non-sensitive, developed area, very few sensitive species have potential to use the area of impact. Biological resources identified within the Development Area and nearby, which could be impacted by the proposed project, include nesting bird species, bat species and jurisdictional waters.

Significant indirect and or direct impacts could potentially occur to nesting bird species, including raptors, to roosting bat species and to jurisdictional waters. These impacts should be avoided, if feasible. If avoidance is not possible, then the following recommendations are made to mitigate for the impacts:

- If construction would occur from January 16th through August 31st, then a qualified biologist should survey for nesting bird species within the Development Area and a 150-foot buffer and determine if active nests are present within or adjacent to proposed work areas and could be

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impacted by construction activities, including direct impacts or indirect impacts due to noise and activity.

- Areas within the Development Area that could support roosting bat species should be avoided if feasible. If not feasible, then a qualified biologist will conduct surveys for roosting bat species prior to impacting those areas.
- If an identified jurisdictional feature located within the Development Area cannot be avoided by construction activities, then regulatory permitting will be required or the proposed project.
- To avoid effects to jurisdictional waters, project design considerations and best management practices (BMPs) during construction should be implemented.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The San Diego County Department of General Services (DGS) is considering the leasing and purchasing of properties in order to build a new library, the Casa de Oro Branch Library, in the Spring Valley community. This Biological Resources Report was prepared in support of a CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed project.

PROJECT AND STUDY AREA LOCATION

The proposed project is located in the community of Spring Valley in unincorporated San Diego County (County), California (Figure 1. *Project Location and Vicinity*), approximately 0.08 mile west of Kenwood Drive, directly north of California State Route 94 and adjacent to Spring Valley Academy. It is situated within Section 28 of Township 16 South, Range 1 West of the Jamul Mountains United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The site is within the Valle de Oro Community Plan Area and the affected County Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) include portions of APNs #500-170-10, -11, and -41. The area assessed for this report includes the entire Development Area and a 500-foot buffer around the project site (cumulatively referred to as the "Survey Area").

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would result in replacement of the existing County Casa de Oro branch library facility in the community of Spring Valley with a new branch library facility at a different location. The proposed project consists of an approximately 13,000-square-foot library facility that aims to achieve "zero net energy," with access off Campo Road, 52 parking spaces, landscaping, and fencing. The existing library is currently located at 9805 Campo Road within an existing retail commercial shopping center, just to the southeast of the proposed project site. The proposed project is intended to enhance the County's regional library system and provide expanded services to its patrons within the Spring Valley community and surrounding areas.

REGIONAL AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

The South County Plan provides a framework for the conservation of targeted species and habitats within

this region of the County, within the context of allowing and permitting developments. The proposed project will need to achieve consistency with the South County Plan and also the County's Zoning and Land Use Regulations, specifically the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO), which enables the County to achieve the conservation goals set forth in the MSCP Subarea Plan. County staff reviews each project and determines what is necessary for conformance with the South County Plan.

Additional federal, state and local regulations also apply to the proposed project. Table 1 provides a summary of the regulations related to the biological resources on or near the Development Area.

Table 1. Applicable Federal, State, and Local Regulations

Federal Regulations		
Regulation	**Resource**	**Regulating Agency(ies)**
Federal Endangered Species Act	Listed "Endangered" or "Threatened" plant and animal species	USFWS
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory birds, or their parts, nests, or eggs	USFWS
Clean Water Act	"Waters of the U.S." – aquatic resources	USACE/SWRCB
State Regulations		
Regulation	**Resource**	**Regulating Agency**
California Endangered Species Act	Listed "Endangered," "Threatened," or "Candidate" native species and their habitats	CDFW
Fully Protected Species	Fish, wildlife, and native plants	CDFW
Native Plant Protection Act	64 species, subspecies, and varieties of endangered or rare native plants	CDFW
California Fish and Game Code	37 California ESA threatened or endangered species that are rare or face possible extinction; Section 1600: protection of streambeds and associated riparian habitat; Section 4150: protection of non game mammals	CDFW
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act/ California Water Code	"Waters of the State" – aquatic resources	SWRCB
Local Regulations		
Regulation	**Resource**	**Regulating Agency**
CEQA Significance Criteria	Special status species, riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities, federal wetlands, and wildlife movement and nursery sites	County of San Diego
County MSCP Subarea Plan	Sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species; preserve areas, and pre-approved mitigation areas	County of San Diego
County's Zoning and Land Use Regulations, Ch. 5 Biological Mitigation Ordinance	Environmentally sensitive lands, wetlands, wetland buffers, floodways, steep slopes, sensitive habitat lands, and significant prehistoric or historic sites	County of San Diego

*ESA = Endangered Species Act; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act; CWA = Clean Water Act; SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board; CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act MSCP = Multi-Species Conservation Program

Location: N:\2020\2020-137.01 Casa de Oro Library\MAPS\location_vicinity\CDO_Location.mxd (TR)-trotellini 9/16/2020

Map Date: 9/16/2020

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Photo Source: NAIP

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Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

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METHODS

Background Review

ECORP conducted background research, which included a review of standard resources such as the latest version of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) within five miles of the Development Area (CNDDB; CDFW 2020a), CDFW Special Animals Lists (CDFW 2020b) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal and Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Trust Resource List (USFWS 2020a), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2020), USFWS National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2020b), and San Diego Geographic Information Source (SANGIS) as preparation for a field visit and reporting.

Using desktop review information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and wildlife species that have potential to occur within the Development Area and Survey Area was generated. For the purpose of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or wildlife that:

- are covered species under the MSCP
- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW, CNPS, or the USFWS, and/or are protected under either the federal or California Endangered Species Acts (ESAs);
- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515; and/or
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions.

Potential for occurrence of special-status species were determined based on the following guidelines:

Present: The species was observed within the Survey Area during a site visit.

High: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Survey Area and a known occurrence has recently been recorded (within the last 20 years) within five miles of the area.

Moderate: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Survey Area and a documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Survey Area; or a recently documented observation occurs within five miles of the area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs in the Survey Area.

Low: Limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Survey Area and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Survey Area; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs within the Survey Area, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

Presumed Absent: Species was not observed during a site visit or focused surveys conducted in accordance with protocol guidelines at an appropriate time for identification; habitat (including soils and elevation factors) does not exist within the Survey Area; or the known geographic range of the species does not include the Survey Area.

Field Survey

Following the literature review, qualified ECORP biologist Caroline Garcia conducted a field assessment on August 26, 2020 from 0730 to 1115. Weather conditions consisted of early morning fog, which transitioned to 30 percent cloud coverage, temperature range of 68 – 82° Fahrenheit, and wind speeds of three to seven miles per hour.

The entire Survey Area was surveyed on foot by a biologist familiar with the biological resources located in the regional vicinity of the property. The proposed Development Area was surveyed to provide for 100 percent visual coverage. Where access was restricted within the Survey Area, the biologist scanned for biological resources using binoculars. Focused protocol-level surveys were not conducted as a part of this visit. Vegetation mapping was conducting using aerial imagery and ground-truthed during field surveys. Plant and wildlife species observed during the survey were recorded and representative photographs of the property were taken (Attachment A). Binoculars were used to aid in bird and butterfly identifications.

The assessment was conducted on foot to visually and audibly cover 100 percent of the Survey Area and a 130-scale (i.e., 1 inch = 130 feet) digital orthographic map of the site with aerial was utilized to map the vegetation communities and record any special-status biological resources directly in the field.

The habitat and vegetation community mapping conducted during the survey was consistent with the classifications described by Robert F. Holland's Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986). Oberbauer et al.'s Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County was also used as a reference (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Habitat and vegetation community mapping were based off San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG's) parcel lookup interactive map with San Diego County vegetation layer (SANGIS 2013) and Western San Diego County (2012) vegetation layers; and, Vegetation Classification Manual for Western San Diego County (SANDAG 2011).

RESULTS

The field survey confirmed that the proposed project and the entirety of the Development Area will be constructed within previously developed grounds of the Spring Valley Academy and restaurant property. Other existing uses within the Survey Area are the baseball field, soccer field, residential businesses, and private residences.

Topography and Soils

The Development Area occurs within relatively flat topography at an elevation range of approximately 421-443 feet above mean sea level. There is a gradual slope that occurs where the soccer field and baseball field meet in the northwestern portion of the Development Area. The site is within the Visalia sandy loam soil series map unit; this series is characterized as being well-drained and having low runoff.

Habitats and Vegetation Communities

Within the Survey Area, there was one land cover type present – Urban/Developed (Holland Code 12000). This land cover type is described below. Representative photographs of the habitat within the Survey Area are included within Attachment A.

Urban/Developed (Holland Code 12000)

Urban/Developed areas do not constitute a vegetation classification, but rather a land cover type. This land cover is characterized by structures, pavement, and landscaped areas that usually require irrigation; native vegetation is no longer supported (Oberbauer et al. 2008). This land cover dominated the entirety of the Survey Area and included the concrete lot comprising the center of the Development Area, the landscaped vegetation of adjacent properties, the Spring Valley Academy baseball and soccer fields, residential homes and roads, and structures and areas completely devoid of vegetation with compacted soils (Figure 2. *Biological Resources Assessment Results*).

Within the Development Area, vegetation consists of a mix of landscaped groundcovers, non-native herbs, and ornamental and landscaped trees including Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), weeping fig (*Ficus bejamina*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), gum (*Eucalyptus* sp.) and pine (*Pinus* sp.). Native herbs include telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*) and horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*) growing up through the concrete pad and common pepper grass (*Lepidium densiflorum*) growing in the outskirts of the baseball field. Ruderal species include spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), pigweed (*Amaranthus* sp.), sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), as well as non-native grasses such as smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea*), natal grass (*Melinis repens*), and landscaped grasses and turf of the baseball field. The Survey Area supports ornamental and landscaped trees such as olive (*Olea europaea*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), pine, and gum.

General Wildlife Species

The Survey Area provides habitat for wildlife species that commonly occur in developed and suburban areas. Wildlife observed within the Survey Area included mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Although the trees onsite provide suitable nesting and roosting opportunities for bird species, no nests (active or inactive) were observed during the reconnaissance survey.

Special-Status Species

No special-status plant species were observed within the Survey Area. One sensitive wildlife species, western bluebird, was observed during the assessment and is discussed in more detail below.

Map Features

- Development Area
- 500-ft Buffer

Land Cover Type

- Urban/Developed

Stormwater features

- Stormwater Drainage
- Storm Drain Inlet
- Storm Drain Outlet

Sources: NAIP (2018)

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Map Date: 9/16/2020

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Scale in Feet
0 200

Figure 2. Biological Resources Assessment Results

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Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were observed during the assessment. All special-status plants were determined unlikely to occur within the Development Area and Survey Area due to the lack of suitable habitat and/or other conditions such as soil or elevation. Justifications for the conclusions regarding potential to occur are provided in Attachment B.

Special-Status Wildlife

The special-status wildlife species with occurrence records in the area were assessed for potential to occur within the Study Area (Attachment C). One sensitive wildlife species, western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), was observed within the Development Area. Five additional species have a moderate to high potential to occur onsite.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed

Western bluebird is a County Group 2 species and is a South County Plan-covered species. This species often resides in the County's foothills and mountains, especially where meadows lie among groves of oak or pine. However, western bluebird has shown signs of spreading out of its primary range, colonizing urban areas with mature trees and wide lawns (Unitt 2004). Further, the Survey Area is within an area mapped as "Probable" for breeding by the species. Foraging habitat is present in the Survey Area. Nesting habitat is limited within the Development Area but is present within the overall Survey Area.

Special-Status Wildlife Species with a Potential to Occur within the Development Area

The five additional special-status wildlife species that were determined to have a moderate to high potential to occur within the Development Area are listed below with their status designations. Justifications for potential to occur are provided in Attachment C.

- Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), Group 2 (declining)
- Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), California SSC
- Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), Group 2 (declining)
- Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Watch List, Group 1 (high sensitivity)
- Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), Group 1 (high sensitivity)

The palm trees within the Development Area provide roosting habitat for bat species. There are two bat species with the potential to occur in the palm trees of the Development Area that are currently listed as a California SSC, including western red bat and western yellow bat. Yuma myotis could also potentially roost within existing structures of the Development Area. Western red bat and Yuma myotis are considered Group 2 sensitive wildlife by the County. There is one recent CNDDB record for western red bat and several recent CNDDB record for Yuma myotis within five miles of the site. In addition to western yellow bat, several other southern California bat species have been documented using palm trees as roosts

including canyon bat (*Parastrellus hesperus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), and big brown bat *(Eptesicus fuscus*), among others.

The gum and pine tree species in the northern portion of the Development Area west of the baseball diamond are suitable nesting habitat for the Cooper's hawk and red-shouldered hawk. The open field behind the residential housing to the northwest of the Development Area is suitable for raptor foraging and various additional trees within the Survey Area are marginally suitable for nesting for raptors and migratory bird species.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Critical Habitat

The proposed project is not located within any USFWS-designated Critical Habitat.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

The Development Area provides limited foraging and nesting habitat for migratory bird species and raptors. The Survey Area provides much more suitable nesting habitat in the form of gum and pine trees and foraging habitat of the open field behind residential homes to the northwest. No long-standing nests were observed within the Survey Area during the field survey.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

There is an historic natural channel that flows north and south of the Survey Area that is classified as an intermittent stream by the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2020b). Upon inspection, it appears degraded as it runs alongside residential property north of the Survey Area. Before entering the Survey Area, water from this channel is directed to a concrete culvert north of the Development Area (outside the Survey Area) at Rogers Road and continues underground as a 48-inch storm drain pipe. Another storm drain inlet exists north of the Spring Valley Academy baseball field (Figure 2) and exits at a concrete outlet within the Development Area (Attachment A, Photos 5 and 6). From the outlet, water flows through a riprap-lined storm water drainage to the next inlet, which travels under Campo Road. Water was not actively flowing during the field survey, but stagnant water was present near the mouth of the concrete outlet (Attachment A, Photos 6 and 7). Because this drainage is part of an historic drainage feature, it is presumed to be jurisdictional to the USACE, CDFW and SWRCB.

There is also a concrete v-ditch that runs east-west along the southern perimeter of the Development Area that contributes to the aforementioned storm water drainage. This feature also could be potentially jurisdictional.

Wildlife Corridors and Linkages

The Survey Area is isolated from large open space blocks of habitat and does not provide wildlife corridors or linkages between such areas for small mammal species or other ground-dwelling species. Bird species could pass through the Survey Area as migrants, but there is no unique character to the site that would cause bird species to prefer the Survey Area over adjacent areas. Due to the overall lack of native

habitat cover, developed land uses, and high level of consistent anthropogenic activity within the Survey Area, the proposed project is not considered to be a wildlife corridor.

PROJECT EFFECTS AND SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATION

For the purposes of this analysis, direct and indirect impacts will be analyzed for biological resources recorded within the Survey Area or those with the potential to occur within the Survey Area. Direct impacts include the primary effects of construction that displace habitats and species. For the proposed project, this includes all of the Development Area. Indirect impacts occur from a secondary effect of construction activities or long-term effects of a development. This type of impact could include habitat isolation, urban edge effects, exotic species invasion, vehicular noise or increased human or pet intrusion. The magnitude of an indirect impact can be as significant as that of a direct impact, depending on the circumstances.

The proposed project would not have significant impacts, either directly or indirectly, on a formally listed or candidate species for listing by the CDFW or USFWS. Impacts to habitats also to not apply to the proposed project because the entirety of the Development Area is considered an urban landscape.

Below is a discussion of the biological resources, by type, and expected impacts.

Habitats and Vegetation Communities

Direct Impacts

All disturbance and staging will occur within previously disturbed areas, consisting of impacts to urban/developed land. Because these habitats are not considered as sensitive biological resources, there is no significant impact to habitats and vegetation communities due to the proposed project.

Indirect Impacts

Because the habitats within the Survey Area are not considered as sensitive biological resources, there is no significant impact to habitats and vegetation communities due to the proposed project.

Special-Status Species

Direct Impacts

One special-status wildlife species was observed, western bluebird, and there is potential for five other special-status wildlife species to occur within the Development Area.

Western bluebird prefers to nest in pre-existing cavities within trees; however, the ornamental and landscaped trees that may be removed within the Development Area are unlikely to provide suitable nesting cavities. If active bluebird nests were directly impacted by construction activities or indirectly impacted by noise and dust, to the point where nesting activities cease, then these impacts would be considered significant. Mitigation for this impact can be found below in the BIO-1 Measure.

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce impacts to this species to a less than significant level.

The gum and pine trees within the Survey Area that could support nesting of Cooper's hawk and red-shouldered hawk are not anticipated for removal. However, if these species were to nest within these tree species, there is a potential for significant impacts similar to those described above for the western bluebird. Mitigation for this impact can be found below in the BIO-1 Measure. Implementation of this measure would reduce impacts to these species to a less than significant level.

Bat species in California are protected by Section 4150 (Protection of non-game mammals from take) of the California Fish and Game Code. Section 4150 prohibits the take of any naturally occurring mammals in California that are nongame mammals, which includes all species of the Order Chiroptera (bats). Furthermore, the two bat species with high potential to occur within the Development Area are California Species of Special Concern. The palm trees located within the Development Area may support roosting habitats for one or more of these bat species. While maternity roosting habitat for colonial roosting species is not present within the Development Area, the palm trees would provide habitat for maternity roosts of western red bat and western yellow bat as these tend to be solitary-roosting species. Direct impacts to bat species roosting within the palm trees are possible and potentially significant. Mitigation for this impact can be found below in the BIO-2 Measure. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce impacts to bat species to a less than significant level.

Indirect Impacts

Within areas near the Development Area, measures described above for nesting bird species are required due to the potential for significant impacts under the MBTA. Implementation of the BIO-1 Measure would reduce indirect impacts to nesting bird species to a less than significant level. Significant indirect impacts to bat species are not anticipated due to the proposed project.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

Direct Impacts

Direct impacts to nesting migratory birds and raptors are possible and, if they occur to the extent that a nest is harmed or breeding activities cease, then this impact would be considered significant. Mitigation for this impact can be found below in the BIO-1 Measure. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce impacts to these species to a less than significant level.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to nesting migratory birds and raptors are possible and, if they occur to the extent that a nest is harmed or breeding activities cease, then this impact would be considered significant. Mitigation for this impact can be found below in the BIO-1 Measure. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce impacts to these species to a less than significant level.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

Direct Impacts

Any direct impacts to the mapped drainage feature within the Development Area would be considered significant under CEQA, because the drainage would be classified as federal, state, or local jurisdictional waters. If the proposed project cannot avoid this feature, regulatory permitting for the impacts would be needed as well as a compensatory mitigation plan prior to impacts. The BMO also regulates wetlands and floodplains and mitigation measures are required that result in a net gain in wetland and/or riparian habitat.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to the jurisdictional feature could occur, and would be considered significant, if pollutants from the proposed project construction were to enter the drainage. Mitigation for the impacts to the feature would be required as described in BIO-3 below. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce indirect impacts to jurisdictional features to a less than significant level.

RECOMMENDED MEASURES

The following measures are recommended to reduce identified impacts for the proposed project to a level below significance:

BIO-1: **Compliance with Migratory Bird Treaty Act.** Construction activity (for example, but not limited to, staging, site preparation, grading) should be conducted from September 1st through January 15th if possible to avoid the migratory bird and raptor nesting season. However, if construction does occur or is ongoing within the nesting season (January 16th through August 31st), regardless of when construction activities began, surveys for migratory bird and raptor nests should be conducted. These surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist within 72 hours prior to the commencement of construction activities or if construction activities are ongoing, within 72 hours prior to January 15th. Surveys should include the construction area plus a 500-foot buffer. Survey findings would be documented prior to initiating any construction activities. If active nests are found during nesting bird survey, appropriately sized no-work buffers (generally 50 to 300 feet, depending on species sensitivity) will be established around the active nests identified within and adjacent to the project site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate buffer size and level of nest monitoring necessary for species not listed under the federal or California ESAs based on the species' life history, the species' sensitivity to disturbances (e.g., noise, vibration, human activity), individual behavior, status of nest, location of nest and site conditions, presence of screening vegetation, anticipated project activities, ambient noise levels compared to project-related noise levels, existing non-project-related disturbances in vicinity, and ambient levels of human activity.

Buffers will be marked (flagged or fenced with environmentally sensitive area fencing) around any active nests and periodic monitoring by the qualified biologist will occur to

ensure the project does not result in the failure of the nest. The buffer(s) will be maintained around each nest until the nest becomes inactive as determined by the qualified biologist. At the discretion of the qualified biologist, if a nesting bird appears to be stressed as a result of project activities and the buffer does not appear to provide adequate protection, additional minimization measures may need to be implemented.

Construction may continue outside of the no-work buffers. The qualified biologist will ensure that restricted activities occur outside of the delineated buffers, check nesting birds for any potential indications of stress, and ensure that installed fencing or flagging is properly maintained during nest monitoring and any additional site visits. Buffer sizes may be adjusted (either increased or reduced), or the extent of nest monitoring may be adjusted, at the discretion of the qualified biologist based on the conditions of the surrounding area and/or the behavior of the nesting bird.

Any changes to buffer sizes and/or nest monitoring frequency will be documented.

If listed species are found to be nesting in the Survey Area, construction activity should not occur without coordination with regulating agencies and may require an agency-approved bird management plan.

BIO-2: **Compliance with Section 4150 of California Fish and Game Code.** The palm trees within the Development Area could support roosting bat species (including sensitive species) and may provide maternity roosts. Palm tree removal should occur between October 1st and February 28th if possible, to avoid the bat maternity season and direct mortality of non-volant young. If palm trees must be removed from March 1st through September 31st, a qualified bat biologist should conduct bat surveys which include an appropriate combination of sampling, exit counts, and acoustic surveys to determine if bats are using these resources in the Development Area. If bat surveys are negative, palm trees should be removed the next day. If bat surveys are positive, palm tree removal should be postponed until October 1st. If palm trees are removed October 1st through February 28th, then no survey by a qualified bat biologist is necessary.

Because bat roosting within palm trees occurs throughout the year, palm-tree removal at any time of year should occur using a two-step process conducted over two consecutive days in order to minimize direct injury or mortality to any roosting bats. This process should be monitored by a qualified biologist. Permittee shall only trim the outermost fronds of each individual tree on the first day; innermost fronds shall not be trimmed. No more than 50% of the palm fronds shall be removed from each tree during day 1. On the second day the remaining fronds shall be removed. All fronds must be removed/trimmed using chainsaws. No use of bulldozers, backhoes, cranes, or other heavy equipment is permitted. If bats emerge during the tree trimming, trimming activities shall cease at the individual tree for the remainder of the day to allow for any additional bats roosting in the tree to emerge during evening hours when it is safe and appropriate for them to do so. Trimming of the tree may resume the following morning.

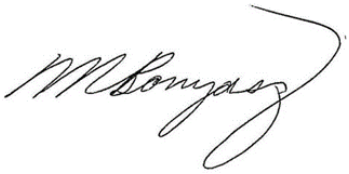
Tree trimming activities in the fall should be conducted on days when weather conditions are such that roosting bats are unlikely to be in torpor (predicted overnight lows on evenings before and after the tree trimming activities are above 45 degrees Fahrenheit) to the extent practicable.

BIO-3: **Standard BMPs.** The project must comply with standards outlined in the County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO). Limits of work should be designated and clearly demarcated, and specifications should provide a stringent level of BMPs to control dust, runoff, and spills and prevent indirect effects to the adjacent habitats. To reduce potential impacts related to erosion, BMPs including slope stabilization and control of runoff should be implemented during construction. To prevent potential impacts related to waters, straw wattles and other Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) measures should be implemented during construction. This would guarantee that the proposed project does not have a direct effect on surface water quality that exits the onsite storm drain outlet and later enters potential jurisdictional waters.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The proposed project will not have significant direct effects on biological resource with appropriate design and mitigation measures implemented to avoid impacts to sensitive resources that could occupy the Development Area such as the storm water drainage and covered species.

With regards from the following report preparers,



Margaret Bornyasz
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FIGURES AND ATTACHMENTS:

Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity

Figure 2: Biological Resources Assessment Results

Attachment A: Site Photographs

Attachment B: Sensitive Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Attachment C: Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

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ATTACHMENT A

Site Photos

Photo 1: Eastern section of the Development Area, facing west.

Photo 2: Center of the Development Area, facing east.

Photo 3: Center of the Development Area, facing north.

Photo 4: Center of the Development Area, facing west.

Photo 5: View above the storm drain outlet in the Development Area, facing south.

Photo 6: View of the storm drain outlet, facing north.

Photo 7: View of water that exits the outlet and continues down the drainage, facing south.

Photo 8: View of the storm water drainage, facing south.

Photo 9: View of the storm drain passage under Campo Road, outside the Development Area, facing southeast.

Photo 10: View of the northern portion of the Development Area, facing south.

Photo 11: View of the Survey Area, west of Development Area, facing southeast.

Photo 12: Western bluebird in the northwest portion of the Development Area.

ATTACHMENT B

Potential for Occurrence – Sensitive Plants

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period; Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Acanthomintha ilicifolia San Diego thorn-mint	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**THR END** 1B.1 List A	April-June 10-960	Occurs in various chaparral habitats, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools, typically on clay sediment lenses within openings of vegetation. This plant is endemic to active vertisol clay soils in mesas and valleys. It is equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
Adolphia californica California adolphia	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	none none 2B.1 List B	December-May 10-740	Occurs in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Found in a variety of substrate from sandy/gravelly to clay soils; various exposures. Nearly all known occurrences in coastal San Diego County.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. Three recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**END** none 1B.1 List A	April-October 20-415	Occurs in disturbed and vernal pool sites within valley grasslands, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and wetland habitats.	**Low.** Marginally suitable soils and habitat present. Five recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site in the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge.
Baccharis vanessae Encinitas baccharis	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**THR END** 1B.1 List A	August-November 60-300	Occurs in coastal mixed chaparral, chaparral, and foothills.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**THR END** 1B.1 List A	March-June 25-1120	Occurs in openings within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Often found in clay soils.	**Presumed absent.** Soils are not suitable for this species. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
Brodiaea orcutti Orcutt's brodiaea	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	none none 1B.1 List A	May-July 30-1692	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, meadow and seep, ultramafic, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, and wetland habitats.	**Low.** No suitable soils or habitat present. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
Deinandra conjugens Otay tarplant	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County	**THR END** 1B.1 List A	May-June 20-300	Occurs in clay soils of coastal sage scrub and valley grassland.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site.
Dudleya variegata variegated dudleya	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	none none 1B.2 List A	May-June 10-550	Occurs in bluff and rocky cliffs in coastal chaparral and coastal scrub in rocky soils.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the site. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the project as recently as 2019.

Ericameria palmeri **var.** *palmeri* Palmer's goldenbush	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	none none 1B.1 List B	July-November 30-600	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub in mesic soils.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat present. Two CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
Eryngium aristulatum **var.** *parishii* San Diego button-celery	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**END** **END** 1B.1 List A	April-June <705	Occurs in vernal-pools of valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian habitats.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site.
Ferocactus viridescens San Diego barrel cactus	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	none none 2B.1 COV	May-June 10-150	Occurs in chaparral, valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetlands.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site.
Fremontodendron mexicanum Mexican flannelbush	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**END** **RAR** 1B.1 List A	March-June 10-716	Occurs in chaparral, foothill woodland, and closed-cone pine forest habitats of Otay Mountain.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. There are several recent records within 5 miles of the site.
Isocoma menziesii **var.** *decumbens* decumbent goldenbush	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	none none 1B.2 List A	April-November 10-135	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub in sandy, often disturbed areas.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat is present due to lack of soils and habitat. Four recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
Monardella viminea willowy monardella	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**END** **END** 1B.1 List A	June-August 0-400	Occurs in rocky washes with cobbles, alluvial benches.	**Presumed absent.** Soils are not suitable for this species. There are no recent CNDDB records within 5 miles.
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**THR** none 1B.1 List A	June-July 200-700	Occurs in vernal pools and ephemeral basins/ditches.	**Presumed absent.** There is no suitable habitat in the form of ephemeral basins for this species within the site. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
Orcuttia californica California orcutt grass	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**END** **END** 1B.1 List A	April-August <700	Occurs in vernal pool habitats.	**Presumed absent.** There is no suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools for this species within the site. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
Pogogyne abramsii San Diego mesa-mint	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**END** **END** 1B.1 List A	March-July 100-200	Occurs in vernal pool habitats.	**Presumed absent.** There is no suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools for this species within the site. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.

Pogogyne nudiuscula Otay mesa-mint	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	**END** **END** 1B.1 List A	May-July 100-250	Occurs in vernal pool habitats of Otay Mesa.	**Presumed absent.** There is no suitable habitat in the form of vernal pools for this species within the site. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
Salvia munzii Munz's sage	USFWS: CDFW: CNPS: County:	none none 2B.2 List B	March-June 0-1500	Occurs in dry areas in scrub, chaparral, woodland, and forest habitats.	**Presumed absent.** There is no suitable habitat in the form of for this species within the site. Several CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.

Federal Designations:
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THR: Federally-listed, Threatened
FC: Federal Candidate Species
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FPD: Federal Proposed for Delisting
DL: Federally-delisted

State designations:
(California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)

END: State-listed, Endangered
THR: State-listed, Threatened
RAR: State-listed, Rare
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
FP: Fully Protected Species

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:
1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
1B: Plants rare and endangered in CA and throughout their range.
2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but more common elsewhere in their range.
3: Plants about which need more information; a review list.
4: Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

Plants 1B, 2, and 4 extension meanings:
.1 Seriously endangered in CA (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
.3 Not very endangered in CA (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

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

San Diego County Designations
List A: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere
List B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
List C: Plants which may be rare, but need more information to determine their true rarity status
List D: Plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered

ATTACHMENT C

Potential for Occurrence – Sensitive Wildlife

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
INVERTEBRATES				
CRUSTACEA				
Branchinecta sandiegoensis San Diego fairy shrimp	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** none Group 1 COV	Vernal pools and ephemeral wetlands. Typically, in small and shallow pools with mud or grassy bottoms.	**Presumed absent.** No potential vernal pools detected within the site and buffer. Several CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site but habitat is not present.
INSECTA				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumblebee	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none **CAN** none none	Open grassland and scrub habitats of southern California.	**Presumed absent.** Site and buffer are absent of host plants. Two historic but no recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
Euphydryas editha quino Quino checkerspot butterfly	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** none Group 1 none	Openings within chaparral and coastal sage scrublands in Riverside and San Diego Counties.	**Presumed absent.** Site and buffer are absent of primary host plants, plantains such as California plantain (*Plantago erecta)* and secondary host plants. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
Lycaena hermes Hermes copper butterfly	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**CAN** none Group 1 none	Chaparral and coastal sage scrublands in San Diego County. Typically found where its larval host plant (spiny redberry) occurs within 10 feet of its primary nectar source (California buckwheat).	**Presumed absent.** Site and buffer are absent of host plants spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*). No CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
AMPHIBIANS				
SCAPHIOPODIDAE (spadefoot toads)				
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Open areas with sandy soils in a wide range of habitats including lowlands to foothills, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, mixed woodlands, alluvial fans, and grasslands.	**Low.** No habitat present within site and buffer. Two recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
REPTILES				
ANNIELLIDAE (American legless lizards)				
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC none none	Moist, warm, loose soils within sparsely vegetation areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine and oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes and terraces with leaf litter. Often found under rocks, wood, leaf litter. Occasionally found in suburban landscaped features.	**Low.** Limited habitat exists within the site and buffer. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
TEIIDAE (whiptails and relatives)				
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none WL Group 2 COV	Semi-arid open areas with coarse soils including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and dry riparian areas and washes.	**Low.** Unlikely to occur on site due to absence of suitable habitat within the site and buffer. One recent

				CNDDB record occurs within 5 miles of the site.
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE (spiny lizards)				
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 COV	Open areas of valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains with sandy soil and low vegetation including chaparral, woodlands, and grasslands.	**Low.** Limited habitat exists within the site and buffer. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
BIRDS				
ACCIPITRIDAE (hawks, kites, harriers, and eagles)				
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk (nesting)	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none WL Group 1 COV	Open woodlands, or broadleaf and coniferous forested areas but also found in parks and fields with tall trees. Nests in tall trees, usually on flat ground, in dense woods.	**Moderate.** Site and buffer provide potential nesting habitat due to presence of large eucalyptus and pine trees. Foraging habitat present. One recent CNDDB record occurs within 5 miles of the site.
Buteo lineatus red-shouldered hawk (nesting)	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 1 none	Associated with low-elevation riparian woodlands, particularly in areas with interspersed swamps and emergent wetlands.	**Moderate.** Site and buffer provide potential nesting habitat due to presence of large eucalyptus and pine trees. Foraging habitat present. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
EMBERIZIDAE (sparrows, buntings, warblers, and relatives)				
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none WL Group 1 COV	Coastal sage scrub or scrub with low scattered shrubs and moderate to steep, dry, and rocky slopes. Nests on ground or within 1 meter of ground in shrubs or trees.	**Low.** There is no coastal sage scrub habitat within the site and buffer. Several CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
FALCONIDAE (falcons)				
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon (nesting)	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none WL Group 1 none	Open habitats such as plains, prairies, steppe, and mountainous areas. Nests in a sheltered ledge of rocky cliffs.	**Presumed absent.** There is no suitable nesting habitat within the site or buffer. No recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the Project.
ICTERIDAE (blackbirds)				
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	BCC **THR** Group 1 COV	Freshwater marshes with dense cattails, bulrushes, sedges, and tule. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures.	**Presumed absent.** There is no freshwater marsh habitat within the site and buffer. Foraging habitat present with perennial man-made water sources nearby. One historic CNDDB record occurs within 5 miles of the site.
PARULIDAE (new world warblers)				
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 1 none	Riparian and upland thickets, and dry overgrown pastures. Prefers to nest in dense scrub along streams or at the edges of ponds or swamps.	**Low.** Unlikely to occur on site due to absence of continuous riparian vegetation, but limited foraging habitat exists within the buffer. No recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.

Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	BCC SSC Group 2 none	Riparian woodlands especially with willows, open scrub, gardens, and thickets often near water.	**Low.** Unlikely to occur on site due to absence of riparian woodland habitat, but limited habitat exisits within the buffer. No recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
RALLIDAE (rails)				
Rallus obsoletus levipes light-footed Ridgway's rail	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** **END** Group 1 COV	Coastal salt marshes, lagoons, and their maritime associations.	**Presumed absent.** Unlikely to occur on site due to absence of coastal salt marsh habitat. No recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
SYLVIIDAE (gnatcatchers)				
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**THR** SSC Group 1 COV	Dry coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with areas of low vegetation and coastal sage scrub.	**Low.** There is no coastal sage scrub habitat within the site and buffer. There are four recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
TROGLODYTIDAE (wrens)				
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis coastal cactus wren	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 1 COV	Coastal sage scrub with tall opuntia (*Opunita* spp.) cacti. Nests in opuntia cactus.	**Presumed absent.** There is no nesting habitat in the site or buffer areas due lack of sufficient stands of cacti. Two recent CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
TURDIDAE (bluebirds and thrushes)				
Sialia mexicana western bluebird	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 COV	Open, deciduous woodlands wooded riparian areas, grasslands, and farmlands. Nests in tree cavities.	**Present.** Site does not provide well suited nesting habitat due to lack of woodlands. There are several scattered native trees in the buffer that provide marginal nesting habitat. Suitable foraging habitat occurs in the buffer in the form of open space and adjacent riparian areas. No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the site.
TYRANNIDAE (tyrant flycatchers)				
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** **END** Group 1 COV	Riparian woodlands particularly with willow thickets. Nests in densest areas of shrubs and trees with low-density canopies.	**Presumed absent.** Unlikely to occur on site due to absence of dense riparian habitat. No CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
VIREONIDAE (vireos)				
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo (nesting)	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	**END** **END** Group 1 COV	Riparian woodlands and willow-cottonwood forests particularly with streamside thickets and dense brush.	**Low.** Unlikely to occur on site or within buffer due to absence of contiguous, dense riparian habitat. Two recent CNDDB records occur within 5 miles.

MAMMALS				
PHYLLOSTOMIDAE (leaf-nosed bats)				
Choeronycteris mexicana Mexican long-tongued bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Roosts in caves, rock fissures, old mines, and rarely in buildings. Found in desert shrublands, tropical deciduous forests, deep mountain canyons with riparian vegetation, oak-conifer woodlands and forests.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable roosting habitat in the site or buffer. No recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
MOLOSSIDAE (free-tailed bats)				
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Roosts high above ground in rock and cliff crevices, shallow caves, and rarely in buildings. Occurs in arid and semiarid regions including rocky canyon habitats.	**Low.** No suitable roosting habitat in the site or buffer. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Roosts in crevices of outcrops and cliffs, shallow caves, and buildings. Found along rugged canyons, high cliffs, and semiarid rock outcroppings.	**Low.** No suitable roosting habitat in the project site or buffer. One recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Roosts in cliff crevices, and less often in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Occurs in rocky areas of rugged and hilly country including woodlands, evergreen forests, river floodplain-arroyo habitats, and desert scrub.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable roosting habitat in the project site or buffer. No recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
VESPERTILIONIDAE (evening bats)				
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Roosts in mines, caves, buildings, or other crevices, sometimes trees. Usually requires large crevices. In San Diego, most roosts are in mines. Most common in moist areas or those with access to water.	**Low.** There is marginally suitable roosting habitat within the site and buffer. There is one historic CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Roosts in trees or large leafy shrubs and tend to avoid caves and buildings. Occurs in lowlands to mountains, in woodlands and forests and, especially along riparian habitats. Also known to occur in urban areas.	**High.** There is suitable roosting habitat in the trees located within the site and buffer. There is one recent CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.

Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC none none	Roosts in trees, particularly palms, in desert wash, desert riparian, valley foothill riparian, and palm oasis habitats.	**High.** There is suitable roosting habitat, particularly in the palm trees located within the site. This species has a strong association with roosting under dead palm frond skirts. There is one historic CNDDB record within 5 miles of the site.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none none Group 2 none	Roosts near water in cliff crevices, caves, trees, buildings, and bridges. Occurs near water in riparian areas, moist woodlands and forests, and desert scrub.	**Moderate.** There is moderately suitable roosting habitat within the site and buffer in the trees and Campo Road bridge structure. There are several recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.
LEPORIDAE (rabbits and hares)				
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Variety of open or semi-open country including grasslands, croplands, and sparse coastal scrub.	**Low.** There is limited habitat within site and buffer. One recent CNDDB record occurs within 5 miles of the site.
MUSTELIDAE (weasels and relatives)				
Taxidea taxus American badger	USFWS: CDFW: County: MSCP:	none SSC Group 2 none	Open habitats with friable soil such as grasslands, brushlands with sparse ground cover, open chaparral, and sometimes riparian zones.	**Presumed absent.** There is no habitat within site and buffer. No recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the site.

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San Diego County Biological Resources Guidelines
Group 1: County Sensitive
Group 2: County Sensitive

San Diego County MSCP Subarea Plan
COV: Covered Species