

Appendix B:
CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS Special Status Species
Database Results

Project Name: **El Camino Real Roadway Improvements Project**

Project No: **6072**

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Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Amphibian Species					
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits open areas with sandy or gravelly soils within mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Burrows underground from most of the year and is active above ground during rainfall. Requires vernal, shallow, temporary pools formed by heavy winter rains for reproduction. These pools must be free of bullfrogs, fish, and crayfish. Breeds from late winter to March.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pools or other temporary bodies of water required for breeding. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the Project area is approximately 6.7 miles east of the Project area (2016). However, due to the lack of vernal pools, which are required by the species for breeding, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Bird Species					
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Fed: -- State: T CDFW: --	A migratory colonial nester inhabiting lowland and riparian habitats west of the deserts during spring through fall. Majority of current breeding populations occur along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers in the north Central Valley. Forages in grassland, brushland, wetlands, and cropland during migration. Requires vertical banks or cliffs with fine textured/sandy soils for nesting (tunnel and burrow excavations). Nests exclusively near streams, rivers, lakes, or the ocean. Breeds from May through July.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian habitat, cliffs and banks required by the species and the Project is outside of the species known breeding population range. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1925) occurrence of the species is approximately 7.2 miles north of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Belding's savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Fed: -- State: E CDFW: --	A southern California endemic, the species inhabits southern California coastal salt marshes year-round. It is a tidal-dependent species. Strongly associated with dense pickleweed vegetation, especially Pacific swampfire (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>). Most nests occur within the preferred pickleweed communities.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal saltmarsh habitat required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, is approximately 2.8 miles north of the Project area (2001). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC		The species inhabits arid, open areas with sparse vegetation cover such as deserts, abandoned agricultural areas, grasslands, and disturbed open habitats. Can be associated with open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Nests in old small mammal burrows but may dig own burrow in soft soil. Nests are lined with excrement, pellets, debris, grass, and feathers. The species may use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, and even buildings where burrows are scarce. Breeding occurs March through August (below 5,300 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA does contain a small portion of grassland habitat; however, it is in between two roads and is regularly mowed. Furthermore, no burrows were identified during the biological surveys and the habitat was deemed unsuitable for burrowing owl habitation. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1924) occurrence of the species is approximately 10 miles east of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	Fed: -- State: T CDFW: FP		A rare, yearlong California resident of brackish and freshwater emergent wetlands in delta and coastal locations, including the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Morro Bay, the Salton Sea, and lower Colorado River. The species is extirpated from San Diego County and the majority of coastal southern California. Occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed, in brackish marshes dominated by bulrushes with pickleweed, and in freshwater wetlands dominated by bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass. Species prefers high wetland areas, away from areas experiencing fluctuating water levels. Requires vegetation providing adequate overhead cover for nesting. Eggs are laid from March through June.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks brackish or freshwater emergent wetlands required by the species and the species is thought to be extirpated in San Diego County. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1973) occurrence of the species is approximately 6.4 miles south of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	Fed: E State: E CDFW: FP		A Californian nesting migrant from April through September. Forages in near-shore ocean water and shallow estuaries and lagoons. Species nests in colonies on sandy	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks suitable estuary habitat for the species, and the BSA is not located adjacent to an ocean, lagoon or bay. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile

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				soils with sparse vegetation along the ocean, lagoons, and bays. Breeds beginning in April.		radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1996) occurrence of the species is approximately 1 mile south of the Project area in the Batiquitos Lagoon. However, this habitat is separated from the Project area by residential and commercial development. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- SSC	Inhabits arid washes, mesas, and slopes of coastal hills dominated by dense, low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs and subshrubs of coastal sage scrub. May also use chaparral, grassland, and riparian communities when adjacent to or intermixed with sage scrub vegetation. Breeds February through August (sea level-2,500 feet).	HP	Presumed Present: The BSA is adjacent to a coastal sage scrub canyon and there is one fragmented patch of chaparral habitat within the Project limits that is potentially suitable for the species. This species is a covered species within the City's HCP and there are 12 known pairs of the species within the Project vicinity (HMPNC 2004). There are several documented CNDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. The nearest, most recent occurrence of the species is located approximately 1.3 miles north of the Project area (2013). Additionally, there is an occurrence of the species within the Project area (2002). This occurrence encompasses a large area, approximately 6,000 acres, and is not specific to any habitat present within the BSA. Although the majority of the BSA is comprised of roadway and surrounded by commercial and residential development given that there is one patch of suitable chaparral habitat, absence of the species cannot be ruled out. Due to the proximity to suitable habitat and known populations of the species, the species is presumed present within the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Fed: E State: E CDFW: --	Summer resident of southern California inhabiting low riparian habitats in the vicinity of water and dry river bottoms. Prefers willows, baccharis, mesquite and other low, dense vegetation as nesting site. Forages in dense brush and occasionally treetops (below 2,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian habitats near water and dry river bottoms required by the species. There are several documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. The nearest, most recent CNDDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 1.8 miles north of the Project area (2009). The adjacent canyon may contain suitable habitat for the species; however, this habitat is outside of the Project limits and the Project would not impact this habitat community. Although there are recent occurrences of the species in the vicinity of the Project, there is no riparian habitat within the Project area that would be suitable for the species; therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Light-footed Ridgeway's rail	<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	Fed: E State: E CDFW: FP	Inhabits southern California coastal salt marshes, lagoons, and their maritime environments. Nests in the lower littoral zone of coastal salt marshes where dense strands of cordgrass are present. Requires shallow water and mudflats for foraging, with adjacent higher vegetation for cover.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal salt marshes, lagoons and maritime environments required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 1.1 miles south of the Project area in Batiquitos Lagoon (2007). Due to the lack of suitable habitat within the BSA, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Northern harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species occurs in flat, or hummocky, open areas of tall, dense grasses and moist or dry shrubs. Inhabits meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, and fresh or saltwater emergent wetland communities. Nesting occurs on the ground within grasslands, grain fields, sagebrush or other shrubby vegetation. Nest sites are often chosen at marsh edges or in proximity to	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks dense grasses, meadows, wetland communities suitable for the species and is not near a marsh, where the species is known to nest. Additionally, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				water. Breeds April through September (0-5,700 feet).		
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E E --	Breeds in riparian habitats characterized by dense vegetation in proximity to open water or saturated soil. Species is associated with dense willow-covered islands and riparian habitats at elevations up to 8,000 feet. Often in proximity to rivers, swamps, lakes, reservoirs, and other wetlands. Historically, the species nested in native vegetation, but will also use thickets of non-native tamarisk and Russian olive. Breeds in April through August.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks dense riparian habitat, near open water, required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 8.4 miles north of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T --	Inhabits grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, alfalfa or grain fields that support a stable rodent prey base. Breeds March to late August.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks grassland habitat with scattered trees, preferred by the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1923) occurrence of the species is approximately 7.4 miles north of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T SSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, swamp and wetland communities, but may utilize agricultural or upland habitats that can support large colonies, often in the Central Valley area. Requires dense nesting habitat that is protected from predators, is within 3-5 miles from a suitable foraging area containing insect prey and is within 0.3 miles of open water. Suitable foraging includes wetland, pastureland, rangeland, at dairy farms, and some irrigated croplands (silage, alfalfa, etc.). Nests in dense cattails, tules, willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Nests mid-March to early August but may extend until	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks open swamp and marsh habitat required by the species. In addition, the nearest, most recent CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6.7 miles south of the Project area (2014). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				October or November in the Sacramento Valley region.		
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- SSC	Inhabits sandy or gravelly beaches along the coast, on estuarine salt ponds, and the shores of large alkali lakes. Species requires sandy, gravelly or friable soil substrate for nesting. Nests are often in proximity to driftwood, rocks, or defoliated bushes. Breeding occurs above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, and salt pans. Breeds April to August.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks sandy, gravelly beaches required by the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1998) occurrence of the species is approximately 1.1 miles west of the Project area in Batiquitos Lagoon. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	T E --	Species inhabits riparian forests, along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in large blocks of riparian jungles often mixed with cottonwoods. Nesting appears to be preferred in riparian forest habitats with a dense understory; requires water near nesting site. Breeds June to August.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian forest near flood bottoms or larger rivers, required by the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1932) occurrence of the species is approximately 10 miles east of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Yellow warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Breeds in several southern California mountain ranges and throughout most of San Diego County. Species prefers to nest in areas with trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland. Species has been known to breed in riparian woodlands from coastal and desert lowlands and montane shrubbery in open conifer forests. Occurs up to 8,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada. Breeds April-August.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian woodlands required for the species for nesting. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 4.6 miles north of the Project area (2003). Furthermore, all occurrences of the species, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, are located north of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences near the Project, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	An uncommon summer resident of coastal California and in foothills of the Sierra Nevada, arriving in April and departing by late September. Requires riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses for nesting and foraging. Nests in dense shrubs along streams and rivers. Breeds from May-August.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian thickets near watercourses required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 4.6 miles north of the Project area (2003). Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Invertebrate Species						
Crotch bumble bee	<i>Bombus critchii</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- CE --	This species is known to occur in central California, Nevada south to Baja California and into Mexico. Inhabits coastal areas, deserts and the Central Valley. The species nests underground in grassland, shrubland and chaparral habitats. The species has a short tongue and primarily feeds on the following plants <i>Asclepias</i> , <i>Chaenactis</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Medicago</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> and <i>Salvia</i> .	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks grassland habitat but does contain one, fragmented patch of chaparral habitat. However, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Furthermore, no bumble bee species were observed during the June 2020 biological survey. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Riverside fairy shrimp	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	A Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Diego County vernal pool endemic species. Inhabits deep ephemeral vernal pools greater than 12 inches within chaparral, coastal sage scrub and grassland communities. Species requires pools filled with sufficient rainfall; emerges late in the season within warm waters.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pool habitats required by the species. There is only one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, located approximately 2.6 miles west of the Project area (2005). Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Restricted to vernal pools and other ephemeral (lasting a short time) basins in coastal Orange and San Diego Counties in southern California and in northwestern Baja California. A habitat specialist found in shallower pools that range in depth from 2 to 12 inches. Prefers vernal pool complexes, which typically include between 5 and 50 vernal pools. Vernal pools within a complex are generally hydrologically connected.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pool habitats required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 2.7 miles west of the BSA (2010). Furthermore, there is an occurrence adjacent to the southern portion of the BSA, in the canyon east of El Camino Real. During biological surveys, no vernal pools were observed, and this area is outside of Project limits and would not be

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					impacted by the Project. Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Fed: T State: -- CDFW: --	In California, species inhabits portions of Tehama county, south through the Central Valley, and scattered locations in Riverside County and the Coast Ranges. Species is associated with smaller and shallower cool-water vernal pools approximately 6 inches deep and short periods of inundation. In the southernmost extremes of the range, the species occurs in large, deep cool-water pools. Inhabited pools have low to moderate levels of alkalinity and total dissolved solids. The shrimp are temperature sensitive, requiring pools below 50 F to hatch and dying within pools reaching 75 F. Young emerge during cold-weather winter storms.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pool habitats required by the species. There is only one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, located approximately 4.4 miles north of the Project area (1998). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Mammal Species					
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Prefers treeless, dry, open stages of most shrub and herbaceous habitats with friable soils and a supply of rodent prey. Species also inhabits forest glades, meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows. Species maintains burrows within home ranges estimated between 338-1,700 acres, dependent on seasonal activity. Burrows are frequently re-used, but new burrows may be created nightly. Young are born in March and April within burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy, soil, usually in areas with sparse overstory cover. Species is somewhat tolerant of human activity, but is sensitive to automobile mortality, trapping, and persistent poisons (up to 12,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks habitat suitable for the species; however, the adjacent canyon contains open, shrubby habitat that could be suitable for the species. There are documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. The nearest occurrence is located approximately 3.7 miles east of the Project, the record date is unknown. Other CNDDDB occurrences of the species are located approximately 10 miles east of the Project area; the record date for these occurrences are also unknown. Due to the fact that there is not suitable habitat directly within the BSA and the fact that there are no recent occurrence, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Fed: -- State: --	The species is rare in California, but has been found in San Diego County, Alameda County,	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks suitable roosting habitat for the species, including

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		CDFW: SSC	and other scattered southern California locations. Associated with arid communities, such as arroyo, shrub desert, woodland, and moist Chisos woodland. Prefers rugged, rocky canyons and roosts in buildings, caves, crevices of high cliffs or rock outcrops, and occasionally within tree holes. Often forages over water sources. Young born June through July, and the species is not believed to breed within California (0-8,000 feet).		building, caves, crevices and rock outcroppings. Furthermore, there is only one, historic (1988) documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, located approximately 10 miles east of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Dulzura pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Within San Diego county inhabits a variety of habitats particularly coastal scrub, chaparral and grasslands. Species occurs in brushy areas but may be attracted to grass-chaparral edges. The parent species (<i>C. californicus</i> ssp.) elevation range occurs from sea level to 7,900 feet and births April to July.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral habitat that may be suitable for the species. However, this area is disturbed by human activity, given that it is located between El Camino Real and a residential development. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1995) occurrence of the species is approximately 0.9 miles west of the Project area. Furthermore, no signs of rodents or rodent activity was observed during biological surveys conduct in June 2020. Due to the lack of suitable chaparral habitat within the BSA, lack of recent occurrences, and given the fact that the adjacent canyon offers more suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Lesser long-nosed bat	<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	A rare species to southern California, inhabiting desert scrub, desert grasslands, Madrean oak woodlands, thorn scrub and tropical deciduous forests. This migratory species is mainly found in northern Mexico during the winter months and New Mexico and Arizona during the spring and summer months to form maternity colonies. The wingspan of this species is approximately 10	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks desert habitat preferred by the species, including desert scrub, agaves, saguaros and other cacti and lacks suitable roosting sites. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the only historic (1996) occurrence of the species is approximately 7.2 miles north of the Project area. Due to

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			inches long and is approximately 3 inches in length. This species plays an important role in pollinating many desert plants including agaves, saguaros and organ pipe cacti. Typically roosts in caves or abandoned mine tunnels.		the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Mexican long-tongued bat	<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	A summer resident of San Diego County. Inhabits desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub and pinyon juniper communities. Species is primarily a nectar feeder and migrates to acquire flowering food sources, strong preference to agave and yucca. Day roosts in caves, mines, and buildings, particularly dimly lit sites. Births in June and early July, with lactation extending to August.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian habitat and desert succulent scrub habitat, as well as caves, mines and buildings required for roosting. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the only historic (1964) occurrence of the species is approximately 3.7 miles south of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Within San Diego county inhabits arid coastal and desert border areas of coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland communities. Species strongly associated with rocky, gravelly or sandy substrates. Breeds March-May (0-6,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral habitat that may be suitable for the species. However, this area is disturbed by human activity, given that it is located between El Camino Real and a residential development. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 5.7 miles south of the BSA (2002). Furthermore, there is an occurrence adjacent to the BSA, in the canyon east of El Camino Real (1992). No signs of rodents or rodent activity was observed during biological surveys conduct in June 2020 Due to the lack of suitable chaparral habitat within the BSA, lack of recent occurrences, and given the fact that the adjacent canyon offers more suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Pacific pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- SSC	Inhabits sandy soils of coastal strand, coastal dunes, river alluvium, and coastal sage scrub habitats on marine terraces. Occurs within close proximity to the Pacific Ocean. Species hibernates from November to February and births April to June (0-600 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks marine terraces and is not directly adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There is one historic (1989) documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, located approximately 5.3 miles south of the Project area. Furthermore, no signs of rodents or rodent activity was observed during biological surveys conduct in June 2020. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits low elevations of deserts, grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests year-round. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Forages over open ground within 1-3 miles of day roosts. Prefers caves, crevices, and mines for day roosts, but may utilize hollow trees, bridges, and buildings. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. Maternity colonies form early April and young are born April-July (below 10,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks caves, crevices, and mines for roosting. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1968) occurrence of the species is approximately 10 miles east of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis communities. Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops and frequently selects roosts in cliff rock crevices. Species must have an adequate drop from the roost to gain flight. Maternity sites are located in rock crevices, caverns and buildings. Young are born June-July.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks rocky outcrops and cliff rock crevices required for roosting. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is located approximately 8.3 miles south of the Project area (2003). Due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits open grasslands, agricultural fields, and sparse coastal sage scrub communities in Southern California. Species requires intermediate canopy stages of shrub and	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks grasslands, agricultural fields and coastal sage scrub required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			herbaceous habitats for cover and breeding. Nesting sites occurs under bushes and shrubs that have shallow depressions. Breeds year-round (especially in Southern California), with a peak in April-May.		occurrence is located approximately 8 miles east of the Project area (2003). The nearest historic (1993) occurrence is approximately 1.3 miles north of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	The species inhabits coastal scrub of southern California, from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, rocky outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes. Inhabits most desert habitats, particularly Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, and sagebrush communities. The species is active yearlong and usually nocturnal. Breeds from October to May.	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral habitat that may be suitable for the species. However, this area is disturbed by human activity, given that it is located between El Camino Real and a residential development. Furthermore, the BSA lacks other necessary habitat elements such as dense canopy cover, rocky slopes and cliffs. There is one recent (2004) documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species approximately 7.1 miles south. The nearest historic (1995) occurrence is approximately 0.9 miles west of the Project site. No woodrat nests were observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Foraging habitat includes marshes, meadows, riparian zones, shrub-steppe, and open ponderosa pine forest. Prefers rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting. Species is solitary but may roost with other species. Mates in autumn and births before June (sea level-10,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks marshes, meadows, riparian habitat, shrub-steppe and ponderosa forests required for foraging. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Fed: E State: T CDFW: --	Inhabits annual and perennial grasslands and coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers sparse grassland over dense grassland habitats and species prefers	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks grassland habitat required by the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree as food sources. Species prefers sandy and gravelly soils, of level to gently sloping habitat with slopes less than 50%. Requires patches of fine-grained soils or dusty pockets for sand bathing. Burrows frequently found in clusters. Likely breeds April to June (180-4,100 feet)		Project area, and the nearest historic (1985) occurrence of the species is approximately 6.4 miles north of the Project area. This occurrence is now presumed extirpated. Due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species occurs throughout California in all habitats except subalpine and alpine communities. Requires caves, mines tunnels, buildings or man-made structures for day and night roosts. Rarely roosts in tree cavities, limited to males and non-reproductive females. Young born May-June (0-6,561 feet 10,800 feet elevation).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks caves, mines tunnels and building suitable for roosting. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1930) occurrence of the species is approximately 4.8 miles east of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open, rugged, rocky areas where suitable crevices are available for day roosts. Roosts in cliff face crevices (usually granite or consolidated sandstone), high buildings, trees and tunnels. Roosting sites must have a minimum 10-foot vertical drop. Births early April through August or September (sea level-8,475 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks rocky areas and crevices that have a vertical 10-foot drop required by the species for roosting. There is one recent (2003) documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species approximately 8.3 miles south. The nearest historic (1993) occurrence is approximately 8.7 miles southeast of the Project site. Due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	The species is found around North America, ranging from southern Canada, through the western United States, down to Central America and to the northern part of South America. These bats are migratory, similar to birds. They migrate to the southern parts of the Americas when it gets cold, and head	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian habitat preferred by the species as foraging habitat and lacks suitable trees and foliage required for roosting. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			north when the weather starts to warm up in northern parts. Unlike many bats, which roost in caves, this species will most likely be found in the forest roosting under leaves. The species is found in the foliage of trees and shrubs in forests, most commonly 1.5 to 12 m above the ground. The species often relies on riparian trees for roosting and foraging, and has been associated with mature stands of cottonwood, sycamore, and willows adjacent to streams. The species has also been associated with some fruit trees in orchards, and some evidence has been found to indicate that they may occasionally use caves. They can often be seen feeding in rural and suburban areas, around streetlights and other light sources. Mating occurs August-September and delayed fertilization to the following year and births are May-July.		occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species known in California only in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties south to the Mexican border. Inhabits valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats in proximity to water. Species utilizes trees and palms for roosting and maternity colonies. Births in June and July (below 2,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian habitat, desert wash and other habitats in proximity to water and lacks suitable roosting habitat, including trees and palms. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1998) occurrence of the species is approximately 5.3 miles northeast of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable roosting and foraging habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Reptile Species					
California glossy snake	<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers microhabitats of open areas and loose soils. A nocturnal species that hides underground in rocks and burrows during the day. The	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral habitat that may be suitable for the species. However, this area is disturbed by human activity, given that it is located between El Camino

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			species can dig its own burrows or use existing ones. Lays from 3 to 23 eggs (more often 5 to 12) in June and July. Eggs hatch late summer and early fall. The species is found from below sea level to around 7,200 feet.		Real and a residential development. Furthermore, no burrows were observed during the biological surveys in June 2020. There are documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA; however, all recent occurrences (2014-2012) are located approximately 8.2 miles south of the Project area. The nearest historic (1946) occurrence is approximately 1 mile west of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local recent, occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits valley-foothill hardwood, conifer forest, and riparian habitats, as well as pine-cypress, juniper woodland, and annual grasslands with sandy areas, washes or flood plains. Frequently found near ant hills. Egg laying occurs from May to June, and some females may lay two clutches per year (sea level-8,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian habitat, valley-foothill hardwood and conifer forests that are near washes or floodplains required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 8.3 miles southeast of the Project site. However, there is one historic occurrence of the species within the Project site, reported in 1992, but the exact observation date is unknown. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits semi-arid brushy or shrubby areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Species is an active forager and is susceptible to high levels of vehicle mortality. Requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites. Egg laying probably occurs between May and August (below sea level-7,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA is adjacent to a canyon containing shrubby chaparral habitat potentially suitable for the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 7.6 miles east of the Project site (2005). Furthermore, there are only two documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area and burrows were observed within the BSA

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					during the biological surveys in June 2020. Although the BSA is adjacent to suitable habitat, given the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Red-diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodland, cultivated areas, and arid desert scrub communities. Requires rocky areas or areas of dense vegetation. Utilizes rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, and surface objects for cover. Species is seasonally active, with the greatest activity occurring from March to June. Young are live-born from mid-August to October in quiet, safe locations (0-3,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA is adjacent to a canyon containing dense scrub communities, but the BSA lacks burrows, cracks and rocky areas suitable for the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6.3 miles south of the Project area (2017). The occurrence was located in the vicinity of Escondido Creek near habitat that is designated under the San Diego Habitat Conservancy. Although there was a recent occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, due to the lack of suitable habitat at the Project site, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
South coast gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis pop.1</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Ranges from Ventura County within the southern California coastal plain, south to San Diego County. Inhabits marsh and upland habitats in close proximity to permanent water and associated riparian vegetation (0-2,800 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks marsh habitat and is not near a permanent source of water. There is one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA approximately 8.5 miles north of the Project area (2009). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Southern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Occurs in moist, warm, loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a patch of fragmented chaparral habitat but lacks moist soil with leaf litter required by the species. The soil within the Project impact area is mostly compacted due to previous development of El Camino Real and Jasper Way (a road south of the Project leading to a residential development). The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 2.8 miles south

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Can also be found by gently raking leaf litter under bushes and trees. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California.		of the Project area (2018). Due to the lack of leaf litter and suitable soil conditions within the Project impact area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Two-striped gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species is diurnal, highly aquatic, and inhabits locations in proximity to permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered by dense vegetation. Can be found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources. Associated with oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest. Seasonally alters habitats: in summer, occupies streamside sites, and in winter, occupies nearby uplands. Thought to utilize holes, mammal burrows, crevices, and surface objects as night cover. Life young are born in late July and August, usually in secluded sites, such as under the loose bark of rotting logs or in dense vegetation near pond or stream margins (0-7,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks aquatic resources required by the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1998) occurrence of the species is approximately 2.5 miles east of the Project area. Due to the lack of aquatic habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	A fully aquatic turtle of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Suitable habitat includes woodland, forests, and grasslands. Requires logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks for basking. Suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open field) is required for reproduction, which begins in April and ends with egg laying as late as August (sea level to 4,700 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks aquatic resources required for the species. There is one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, located approximately 9.4 miles southeast of the Project area, the recorded date for this occurrence is unknown. Due to the lack of aquatic habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Plant Species					
Aphanisma	<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting sandy or gravelly soils in coastal sage scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal bluff scrub communities. Blooms February-June (0-1,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal sage scrub, coastal dunes and coastal bluff scrub in which the species occurs. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1936) occurrence of the species is approximately

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					8.7 miles southwest of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Beach goldenaster	<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora sessiliflora</i> ssp.	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb native to California, inhabiting coastal chaparral, dunes, and scrub. Flowers March-December (0-4,020 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, is approximately 10 miles south of the BSA (2015). The species was found within coastal sage scrub habitat within the Pacific Highlands Ranch Preserve. This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of recent occurrences near the Project area and the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the appropriate blooming season, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Blochman's dudleya	<i>Dudleya blochmaniae blochmaniae</i> ssp.	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting rocky, clay, or serpentine soils of coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, and coastal scrub communities. Flowers April-June (15-1,475 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks rocky, clay and serpentine soils preferred by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, is approximately 1.3 miles south of the BSA (2016). The species was found in clay soils in coast scrub oak habitat within the Carlsbad Oaks North Habitat Conservation Area. This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of recent occurrences near the Project area and the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the appropriate blooming season, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Bottle liverwort	<i>Sphaerocarpos drewei</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An ephemeral liverwort native to California, inhabiting openings in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats (300-2,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences of the

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Additionally, this species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of recent, local occurrences and the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Brand's star phacelia	<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting open areas of coastal sage scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub communities. Flowers March-June (0-1,300 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral, but lacks other suitable habitat including coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub habitat. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Additionally, this species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of recent, local occurrences and the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the appropriate blooming period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
California adolphia	<i>Adolphia californica</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.1	A perennial shrub inhabiting clay soils in chaparral, valley grassland, foothill grassland, and coastal scrub communities. Flowers December-May (30-2,500 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains one fragmented patch of chaparral, but lacks other suitable habitat for the species including, grassland habitat and clay soils. There are several recent documented CNDDDB occurrences of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. The nearest, most recent occurrence is approximately 112 feet from the Project area (2016).
California Orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	Fed: E State: E CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pool communities. Flowers April-August (50-2,200 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pool habitat in which the species occurs. There is one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, located approximately 2.6 miles south of the BSA (2005). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent. The species was found

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					within the coastal sage scrub habitat located in the canyon east of the Project area. The Project would not impact this habitat. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that there is only a small patch of chaparral habitat within the Project limits and that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the appropriate blooming season, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Campbell's liverwort	<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A liverwort native to California inhabiting vernal pools and mesic coastal scrub habitats (32-1,968 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pool habitat and mesic scrub habitat in which the species occurs. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Chaparral ragwort	<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	An annual herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting alkaline soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral communities. Blooms January-May (50-2,600 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a patch of fragmented chaparral habitat but lacks other habitat preferred by the species including cismontane woodland. There is one historic (1894) documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, located approximately 9.4 miles south of the Project area. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of preferred, suitable habitat and lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Cliff spurge	<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	A perennial shrub inhabiting rocky soils of coastal bluffs, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and Mojavean desert scrub communities. Flowers January-August (30-1,640 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks rocky soils, coastal bluff and Mojavean desert scrub communities in which the species occurs. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 2.3 miles north of the Project

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					area (2015). The species is located in protected habitat within the Kelly Ranch Preserve. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the appropriate blooming period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coast woolly-heads	<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudate</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting sandy and mesic soils within coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, and coastal prairie communities. Flowers March-May (0-170 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal bluff, coastal dune and coastal prairie communities in which the species occurs. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.7 miles west of the Project area (2015). The species was found on the edge of the Batiquitos Lagoon within coastal prairie habitat. Due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coastal dunes milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	Fed: E State: E CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb native and endemic to California. Inhabits wetlands in coastal dune habitat. Blooms March-May (0-171 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks wetland and coastal dune habitat in which the species occurs. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coulter's saltbush	<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting coastal dunes, coastal strand, valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, and occasionally wetland communities. Blooms March-October (0-1,640 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The Project area lacks coastal dune, coastal strand, grassland and coastal sage scrub habitat required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 3.4 miles north of the Project area (2017). This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, and the fact the species was not observed during the survey, during the appropriate blooming

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coulter's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> <i>ssp. coulteri</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting playas, coastal salt marshes, swamps, and vernal pool communities. Flowers from February-June (0-4,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks playas, coastal salt marshes, swamps and vernal pool communities required for the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6.4 miles north of the Project area (2017). Due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Decumbent goldenbush	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> <i>var. decumbens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A shrub native to California and Baja California, inhabiting disturbed habitats, coastal sage scrub, and wetland-riparian communities. Blooms April-November (0-650 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a patch of disturbed habitat, however this area has been compacted and contains landscaped vegetation. The Project area lacks other suitable habitat for the species including wetland-riparian and coastal sage scrub communities. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 8.3 miles south of the Project area (2007). This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the appropriate blooming period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Del Mar manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> <i>ssp. crassifolia</i>	Fed: E State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting maritime sandy chaparral communities. Flowers December-June (0-1,200 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA is adjacent to maritime chaparral habitat in which the species is known to occur. The species is known to occur in the canyon immediately east of the Project area. The CNDDDB occurrence adjacent to the Project area is from 2008 and is presumed extant. However, no manzanita species were observed within the 20-foot BSA during the June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					maritime chaparral habitat adjacent to the Project limits and no impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Del Mar Mesa sand aster	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>Linifolia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb endemic to California, inhabiting sandy soils in open maritime chaparral and coastal sage/bluff scrub communities. Blooms May-September (50-500 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA is adjacent to maritime chaparral habitat in which the species is known to occur. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 7.2 miles south of the BSA (2009). Furthermore, there is an occurrence of the species in the canyon immediately east of the Project limits, within maritime chaparral habitat (2003). However, the species was not observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the maritime chaparral habitat adjacent to the Project limits and no impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Delicate clarkia	<i>Clarkia delicata</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting gabbroic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and foothill woodland communities. Blooms April-June (770-3,330 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks gabbroic soils required for the species. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Dunn's mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus dunnii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California, inhabiting chaparral and closed-cone pine forests. Blooms April-June (62-5,231 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a patch of fragmented chaparral habitat, but lacks other suitable habitat for the species, including closed-cone pine forests. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. The species was not observed during the June 2020 biological survey. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences and the fact the species was not observed during the survey, during the appropriate blooming period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Encinitas baccharis	<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Fed: T State: E CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial deciduous shrub endemic to California, inhabiting sandstone soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and torrey-pine forest understory communities. Blooms August-December (200-2,400 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA is adjacent to maritime chaparral habitat in which the species is known to occur, but lacks other suitable habitat including, cismontane woodland and torrey-pine forests. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 2.8 miles south of the Project area (2017). This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given that it is a perennial shrub, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Estuary seablite	<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting coastal salt marsh and wetland-riparian communities. Blooms May-October (0-20 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal salt marsh communities in which the species occurs. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 1.9 miles west of the Project area (2005). However, due to the lack of

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Felt-leaved monardella	<i>Monardella hypoleuca lanata</i> ssp.	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Blooms May-October (980-5,200 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat but lacks cismontane woodland communities in which the species could occur. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1986) occurrence of the species is approximately 7.4 miles northeast of the Project area. This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences and the fact the species was not observed during the survey, during the appropriate blooming period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Golden-spined cereus	<i>Bergerocactus emoryi</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	A perennial stem succulent native to California and Baja California, inhabiting sandy soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and closed-cone pine forest. Blooms May-June (10-1,300 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat but lacks closed-coned pine forests in which the species could occur. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area and the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological survey. Due to the lack of local, recent occurrences and the fact that the species was not observed during the survey, during the appropriate blooming period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Lakeside ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A shrub native to California and Baja California, inhabiting slopes and ridges of chaparral and closed-cone pine forest communities. Blooms April-June (150-3,500 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks slopes and ridges of chaparral or closed-cone pine forests required by the species. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area and the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological survey. Due to the lack of

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					local, recent occurrences and the fact that the species was not observed during the survey, during the appropriate blooming period, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Long-spined spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting meadows within chaparral, valley grasslands, and coastal sage scrub habitats. Flowers April-July (100-4,920 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks meadows in which the species occurs. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 4.4 miles south of the Project area (2000). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Mud nama	<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	An annual or perennial herb inhabiting intermittently wet areas including marshes, swamps, lake margins, and riverbanks. Flowers January-July (15-1,640 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks marsh, swamp, lake or river habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10-mile radius of the Project area, the nearest historic (1937) occurrence is approximately 7.4 miles north of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and lack of recent local occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Munz's sage	<i>Salvia munzii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	A shrub native to California and Baja California, inhabiting chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. Flowers February-April (380-3,500 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat. There is one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, located approximately 9.4 miles southeast of the Project area (2013). This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given that it is a shrub, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Nuttall's acmispon	<i>Acmispon prostrates</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting dunes in coastal strand and coastal sage scrub communities. Blooms March-June (0-30 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks dunes within coastal strand and coastal sage scrub required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					approximately 2.8 miles south of the Project area (2016). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Nuttall's scrub oak	<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial tree inhabiting sandy or clay loam soils within closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal sage scrub communities. Flowers February- August (50-1,300 feet).	HP	Present: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat. There is a recent documented CNDDDB occurrence adjacent to the BSA, in the canyon immediately east of the Project (2010). Additionally, the species was observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. However, the Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Due to nearby suitable habitat and the fact that the species was positively identified during the biological survey, the species is presumed present within the BSA.
Orcutt's brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting meadows and vernal pools and associated with creosote bush scrub and wetland-riparian communities. Blooms May-July (0-5,300 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks meadows and vernal pool habitat required for the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 3.1 miles east of the Project area (2016). Furthermore, there is a historic (1999) occurrence of the species within the BSA, however it is possibly extirpated due to the surrounding development. Due to the lack of suitable habitat within the BSA, the species is presumed absent.
Orcutt's hazardia	<i>Hazardia orcuttii</i>	Fed: -- State: T CNPS: 1B.1	A shrub native to California and Baja California, inhabiting chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. Blooms August-October (260-280 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 363 feet east of the Project area (2010). However, the species was not observed within the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					during June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Orcutt's pincushion	<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Fed: -- State: T CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting coastal dunes and sandy coastal bluff scrub communities. Flowers January-August (0-330 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal dunes and sandy coastal bluff scrub communities in which the species occurs. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 3 miles west of the Project area (2015). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat within the BSA, the species is presumed absent.
Orcutt's spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>	Fed: E State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb endemic to California, inhabiting openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and closed-cone pine forest communities. Flowers March-May (200-650 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat but lacks closed-cone pine forests in which the species is known to occur. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 4.4 miles south of the Project area (2017). The species was not observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Otay Mesa mint	<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting vernal pools in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian habitats. Flowers May-July (300-820 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pool habitat required for the species. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Palmer's Frankenia	<i>Frankenia palmeri</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.1	A perennial herb native to California, Baja California, and Mexico, inhabiting dunes, marshes, and playas in coastal saltmarsh, coastal strand, alkali sink, and wetland-riparian habitats. Blooms May-July (0-30 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks dunes, marshes, and playas in coastal saltmarsh, coastal strand, alkali sink, and wetland-riparian habitats required for the species. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Palmer's goldenbush	<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A shrub native to California and Baja California, inhabiting mesic soils in chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. Flowers September-November (0-2,000 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat. There is one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, approximately 2 miles west of the Project site (2009). This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given that it is a shrub, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Parish's brittlescale	<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline or clay soils of chenopod scrub, playas, or vernal pool communities. Flowers June-October (80-6,230 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks chenopod scrub, playas and vernal pool communities required for the species. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Parry's tetracoccus	<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A shrub native to California and Baja California, inhabiting dry slopes in chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. Flowers April-May (0-3,300 ft).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat, but lacks sloping areas preferred by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 7.4 miles northeast of the Project area (2016). This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given the lack of recent occurrence near the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Prairie false oat	<i>Sphenopholis interrupta</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual, grasslike herb native to California and previously only known to occur in Baja California. Information on the blooming period or habitat occupation for this species is not available. Known from one occurrence in the City of Carlsbad, in a canyon adjacent to the Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve. This species was thought to be extinct for over 130 years but was recently re-discovered in April of 2020.	A	Presumed Absent: The one CNDDDB species occurrence is located approximately 2.65 miles north the BSA and was recorded in 2020. The BSA does not extend into the same canyon as this species occurrence. Furthermore, this species was not observed within the BSA during biological surveys and all plants observed during biological surveys were identifiable. This species was presumed to be extinct and given the fact that all plants within the BSA were identified, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Purple stemodia	<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.1	A small perennial herb found on wet sand or rocks within riparian habitats in the foothills surrounding Palm Springs and San Diego. Blooms year round (0-1,300 feet)	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks riparian habitat required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 9.4 miles northeast of the Project area (2013). Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Ramona horkelia	<i>Horkelia truncate</i>	Fed: -- State: --	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting dry red clay in chaparral	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks red clay soil required by the species. The nearest,

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
		CNPS: 1B.3	and foothill woodland communities. Blooms May-June (1,300-4,300 feet).		most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6.4 miles east of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Salt spring checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting alkaline, mesic soils within alkaline springs, marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Blooms March-June (50-5,020 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks alkaline, mesic soils and alkaline spring, marsh, and coastal habitats required by the species. Additionally, there are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10-mile radius of the Project area, the nearest historic (1940) occurrence is approximately 7.3 miles northwest of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Salt marsh bird's-beak	<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp, <i>maritimum</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting coastal dunes, marshes, and swamp communities. Flowers March-May (0-100 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal dunes, marshes and swamp communities required for the species. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	Fed: E State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting sandy loams, clay, and occasionally alkaline soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool communities. Flowers April-October (65-1,360 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat but lacks grassland and vernal pool habitat. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 9.6 miles northeast of the Project area (2016). This species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the species blooming period, and given the lack of

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					occurrences near the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.1	A shrub (stem succulent) native to California and Baja California, inhabiting sandy to rocky areas and vernal pools in chaparral, valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, and freshwater wetland communities. Flowers May-June (30-500 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks sandy to rocky areas and vernal pools required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6.5 miles south of the Project area (2015). Furthermore, the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the species blooming period, and given the lack of occurrences near the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego button-celery	<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Fed: E State: E CNPS: 1B.1	An annual or perennial herb inhabiting vernal pools and marshes, or mesically in coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-June (65-2,030 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pools and marshes, or mesic coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 4.1 miles east of the Project area (2011). Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego goldenstar	<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb native to California, inhabiting vernal pools in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley grassland, and freshwater wetlands. Flowers April-May (0-330 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pools in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley grassland, and freshwater wetlands required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 3.4 miles east of the Project area (2012). Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego gumplant	<i>Grindelia hallii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb endemic to California, inhabiting meadows in chaparral, valley grassland, foothill grassland, and yellow pine forest communities. Flowers July-October (600-5,700 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks meadows in chaparral, valley grassland, foothill grassland, and yellow pine forest communities required by the species. Furthermore, there are no documented

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego marsh-elder	<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting depressions and streambanks in alkali sink and wetland-riparian communities. Flowers April-October (0-3,000 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks depressions and streambanks in alkali sink and wetland-riparian communities required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 3.4 miles south of the Project area (2012). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat at the Project site the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego mesa mint	<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>	Fed: E State: E CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb endemic to California, inhabiting vernal pools in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetland, and wetland-riparian communities. Flowers March-July (300-660 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pools in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetland, and wetland-riparian communities required by the species. There is one documented CNDDDB occurrence within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, located approximately 8.6 miles south of the Project area (2016). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat at the Project site the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego sand aster	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>incana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting coastal sage scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and chaparral communities. Flowers June-September (10-380 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and coastal sage scrub habitat. Although there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, there are occurrences within San Diego County. However, the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey, during the species blooming period, and given the lack of occurrences near the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
San Diego thorn-mint	<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	T E 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools, and clay soils and openings within chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, and coastal-sage scrub communities. Flowers April-June (30-3,150 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat. There is a recent documented CNDDDB occurrence adjacent to the BSA, in the canyon immediately east of the Project (2017). However, the species was not observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, during the species appropriate blooming period, and specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Sand-loving wallflower	<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting sandy openings of maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub communities. Flowers February-June (0-200 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat and maritime chaparral. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 10 miles south of the Project area (2016). However, the species was not observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						was not observed during the biological surveys, during the species appropriate blooming period, and specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Sea dahlia	<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub communities. Flowers March-May (15-500 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat and maritime chaparral. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project area (2015). However, the species was not observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, during the species appropriate blooming period, and specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Shaw's agave	<i>Agave shawii</i> var. <i>shawii</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.1	A shrub native to California and Baja California, inhabiting bluffs, mesas, and foothills in coastal sage scrub communities. Flowers September-May (0-990 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks bluffs and mesas preferred by the species. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Furthermore, the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given the lack of occurrences near the

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Short-leaved dudleya	<i>Dudleya brevifolia</i>	Fed: -- State: E CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb endemic to California, inhabiting bare sandstone terraces and openings in chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. Flowers April-May (0-820 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks bare sandstone terraces in which the species is known to occur. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Furthermore, the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given the lack of occurrences near the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Slender cottonheads	<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	An annual herb inhabiting sandy soils of coastal dunes, desert dunes, and Sonoran Desert scrub communities. Blooms March-May (-160-1,640 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks sandy soils of coastal dunes, desert dunes, and Sonoran Desert scrub communities required by the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1923) occurrence of the species is approximately 7.2 miles northwest of the Project area. This occurrence is thought to be extirpated due to development. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Smooth tarplant	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline soils of open, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-September (0-2,100 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland communities required by the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences, within a 10-mile radius of the Project area, and the nearest historic (1897) occurrence of the species is approximately 7.2 miles northwest of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and local occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Snake cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb (stem succulent) native to California, inhabiting coastal sage scrub and coastal chaparral communities. Flowers April-May (0-820 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat and maritime chaparral. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Furthermore, the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given the lack of occurrences near the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
South coast saltscale	<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and playa communities. Flowers March-October (0-460 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and playa communities required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 3 miles west of the Project area (2014). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Southern tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting mesic vernal pools in margins of marshes, swamps, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers May-November (0-1,575 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks mesic vernal pools in margins of marshes, swamps, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6 miles east of the Project area (2014). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Spreading navarretia	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Fed: T State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas, and shallow freshwater marsh and swamp communities. Flowers April-June (100-4,300 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas, and shallow freshwater marsh and swamp communities required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 9.3 miles east of the Project

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						area (2016). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Sticky dudleya	<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	T -- 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting rocky soils on bluffs and cliffs within coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub communities. Flowers May-June (30-1,800 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks rocky soils on bluffs and cliffs required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 8.3 miles east of the Project area (2015). However, due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Summer holly	<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-June (100-2,600 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat but lacks cismontane woodland habitat. There is a recent documented CNDDDB occurrence adjacent to the BSA, in the canyon immediately east of the Project (2013). However, the species was not observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Thread-leaved brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	T E 1B.1	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting clay soils within grassland, vernal pools, chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers March-June (80-4,000 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks clay soils within grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland, playas, and valley and foothill grassland communities, but does contain a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					sage scrub habitat. There is a recent documented CNDDDB occurrence adjacent to the BSA, in the canyon immediately east of the Project (2009). However, the species was not observed within the BSA during June 2020 biological surveys. Furthermore, the Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, during the species appropriate blooming period, and specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Torrey pine	<i>Pinus torreyana</i> <i>ssp. torreyana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial evergreen tree endemic to California, inhabiting sandstone soils in closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral habitats (100-530 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks closed-cone coniferous forest required for the species. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Furthermore, the species was not observed during the June 2020 biological surveys. Due to the fact that the species was not observed during the biological survey and given the lack of occurrences near the Project area, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Variegated dudleya	<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting clay soils and vernal pools in freshwater wetland, chaparral, valley grassland, foothill woodland, and coastal sage scrub habitats. Flowers April-June (10-1,900 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks vernal pools in freshwater wetland, chaparral, valley grassland, foothill woodland, and coastal sage scrub habitats required by the species. The nearest, most recent documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 9.1 miles east of the Project area (2016). However, due to the lack of

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Vernal barley	<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 3.2		An annual grass native to California and Baja California, inhabiting saline flats and depressions in foothill grassland, valley grassland, coastal dune, coastal scrub, vernal pool, freshwater wetland, and wetland-riparian habitats. Flowers March-June (15-3,300 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks saline flats and depressions within coastal dunes, wetland, and coastal scrub communities required by the species. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Wart-stemmed ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2		A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting rocky slopes in chaparral communities. Flowers December-May (0-1,200 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat. Furthermore, there is a recent CNDDDB occurrence within the BSA, encompassing the canyon immediately east and west of the Project (2017). However, this occurrence encompasses approximately 2,212 acres and is not specific to habitat found within the BSA. This species was not observed during biological surveys conducted in June 2020; furthermore, no <i>Ceanothus</i> was observed within the BSA during surveys. The Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, and specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Wiggins' cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2		An annual herb inhabiting clay soil in coastal scrub habitat. Flowers February-June (65-900 feet).	HP	Presumed Absent: The BSA contains a fragmented patch of chaparral habitat and is adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					Furthermore, there is a recent CNDDDB occurrence adjacent to the BSA, in the canyon immediately east and west of the Project (2013). However, this species was not observed during biological surveys conducted in June 2020. The Project would avoid all impacts to the associated coastal sage scrub and adjacent canyon. No impacts to the species are anticipated. Although there is a fragment of suitable habitat within the BSA and the species is known to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Project limits, due to the fact the species was not observed during the biological surveys, during the species appropriate blooming period, and specifically within the areas where vegetation removal would be necessary, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Willow monardella	<i>Monardella viminea</i>	Fed: E State: E CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb native to California, inhabiting alluvial ephemeral washes in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Blooms June-August (160-740 feet).	A	Presumed Absent: The BSA lacks alluvial ephemeral washes required by the species. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the Project area. Due the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Sensitive Habitats					
Coastal Sage Scrub	N/A		Coastal sage scrub habitat occurs primarily in dry but foggy areas along the coastal zone. Dominant species in this habitat community include sagebrush and black sage. This habitat is known to support many special status species including CAGN and many endemic plants species. Under California regulations and policies, coastal sage scrub is considered a sensitive habitat by CDFW. The City of Carlsbad includes approximately 3,315 acres of coastal sage scrub.	P	Present: The northern portion of the BSA contains approximately 2.20 acres of coastal sage scrub habitat. Dominant species in this habitat community include coyote brush (<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>), sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>) and black sage (<i>Salvia mellifera</i>) with subdominant species including coastal goldenbush (<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>). These dominant species were observed within the BSA during biological surveys, including

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					<p>California buckwheat and lemonade berry. Under California regulations and policies, coastal sage scrub is considered a sensitive habitat by CDFW.</p> <p>This habitat is isolated from contiguous coastal sage scrub habitat, bordered by traffic on El Camino Real to the west and by a housing development on the east. Furthermore, there are disturbed areas and invasive plant species interspersed in this habitat community.</p>
San Diego mesa claypan vernal pool	N/A		Claypan pools are mostly associated with Otay Mesa region. Vernal pools in the Del Mar Mesa area of San Diego City are a mixture of claypan and hardpan substrates (City of San Diego 2017). Many special-status vernal pool obligate species occur in this sensitive habitat.	A	Absent: The BSA is mainly comprised of roadway, development and disturbed habitat. The natural habitat within and directly adjacent to the BSA include coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral and mixed chaparral. No vernal pool habitat is present within the BSA.
San Diego mesa hardpan vernal pool	N/A		From a geomorphological level, most of complexes associated with hardpan vernal pools are found in the central portions of San Diego City in the Kearny Mesa, Claremont Mesa, and Mira Mesa areas (City of San Diego 2017). Many special-status vernal pool obligate species occur in this sensitive habitat.	A	Absent: The BSA is mainly comprised of roadway, development and disturbed habitat. The natural habitat within and directly adjacent to the BSA include coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral and mixed chaparral. No vernal pool habitat is present within the BSA.
Southern coast live oak riparian forest	N/A		Southern coast live oak riparian forest can be described as a dense riparian forest dominated by coast live oaks. This habitat is typically found in bottomlands or outer floodplains along larger streams or rivers. This community has more herbaceous plants than understory shrubs compared to other riparian communities (USFWS 2013).	A	Absent: The BSA is mainly comprised of roadway, development and disturbed habitat. The natural habitat within and directly adjacent to the BSA include coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral and mixed chaparral. The BSA does not contain any larger streams or river systems that could support a riparian forest habitat.

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Southern coastal salt marsh	N/A		Southern coastal salt marsh habitat is a wetland plant community that occurs sporadically along the Pacific Coast and occurs near the ocean floodway in bays, harbors, inlets and other protected areas subject to flooding.	A	Absent: The BSA is not within the floodplain of the Pacific Ocean or other bays, harbors or inlets that would create southern coastal salt marsh habitat.
Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest	N/A		This habitat community is dominated by Fremont cottonwoods, or can be co-dominated, with other willow species. The canopy is typically open with intermittent shrub layers. This community can be found on floodplains, low-gradient rivers, perennial or seasonally intermittent streams, springs or in lower canyon desert mountains. Subsurface water supply can vary greatly throughout the year (CNPS 1995).	A	Absent: The BSA is mainly comprised of roadway, development and disturbed habitat. The natural habitat within and directly adjacent to the BSA include coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral and southern mixed chaparral. The BSA does not contain any low-gradient rivers, perennial or seasonally intermittent streams, springs that could support a riparian forest habitat.
Southern maritime chaparral	N/A		Maritime chaparral is generally comprised of low, open vegetation characterized by species such as wart-stemmed ceanothus, Del Mar manzanita, and summer-holly. This habitat type is usually only found in the coastal fog belt (USFWS 2013).	P	Present: A small portion of the BSA contains southern maritime chaparral habitat. However, the Project limits are outside of this sensitive habitat. No impacts are anticipated to this habitat community.
Southern riparian forest	N/A		Southern riparian forests are comprised of winter-deciduous trees that require water near the soil surface, such as in canyons and drainage bottoms. Typical dominant canopy trees include cottonwoods and western sycamores. Understory species may include mule fat, stinging nettle and wild grape (USFWS 2013).	A	Absent: The BSA is mainly comprised of roadway, development and disturbed habitat. The natural habitat within and directly adjacent to the BSA include coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral and southern mixed chaparral. The BSA lacks water sources near the soil surface, such as canyons and drainage bottoms that could support this habitat community.
Southern riparian scrub	N/A		Southern riparian scrub is dominated by willow thickets exhibiting an open canopy with an herbaceous layer. This habitat can be found near stream banks, benches, slope seeps and stringers along drainages (CNPS 1995).	A	Absent: The BSA is mainly comprised of roadway, development and disturbed habitat. The natural habitat within and directly adjacent to the BSA include coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral and southern mixed chaparral. The BSA lacks stream banks, benches, slope seeps and

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					stringers along drainages that could support this habitat community. Furthermore, no willows were observed during the June 2020 biological survey.
Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland	N/A		Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland is a tall deciduous streamside woodland that is dominated by western sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>) and occasional white alders. These woodland stands seldom form closed canopies and may even appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket (CWHR 2020)	A	Absent: The BSA is mainly comprised of roadway, development and disturbed habitat. The natural habitat within and directly adjacent to the BSA include coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral and southern mixed chaparral. The BSA lacks water sources that could support a riparian woodland habitat.

<p>Federal Designations (Fed): (FESA, USFWS)</p> <p>E: Federally listed, endangered T: Federally listed, threatened D: Federally listed, delisted</p> <p>CE: Candidate Endangered CT: Candidate Threatened</p>	<p>State Designations (CA): (CESA, CDFW)</p> <p>E: State-listed, endangered T: State-listed, threatened D: State-listed, delisted</p> <p>CE: Candidate Endangered CT: Candidate Threatened</p>
<p>Other Designations CDFW_SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern CDFW_FP: CDFW Fully Protected</p> <p>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations: <i>*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. This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.</i></p> <p>1A: Plants presumed extinct in California. 1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range. 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range. 3: Plants about which need more information; a review list.</p> <p>Plants 1B, 2, and 3 extension meanings: .1 Seriously endangered in California (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 California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)</p>	
<p>Habitat Potential Absent [A] - No habitat present and no further work needed. Habitat Present [HP] - Habitat is, or may be present. The species may or may not be present. Critical Habitat [CH] – Project is within designated Critical Habitat.</p>	
<p>Potential for Occurrence Criteria: Present: Species was observed on site during a site visit or focused survey. High: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been recorded within 5 miles of the site. Low-Moderate: Either low quality habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence exists within 5 miles of the site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records were found within the database search. Presumed Absent: Focused surveys were conducted, and the species was not found, or species was found within the database search but habitat (including soils and elevation factors) do not exist on site, or the known geographic range of the species does not include the survey area.</p>	
<p>Source: CDFW 2020, CNDDDB 2020, CNPS 2020, Calflora 2020, Jepson 2020, NMFS 2019, 2020; USFWS 2020, iNaturalist 2020, USFWS 2013, City of San Diego 2017, CNPS 1995, CWHR 2020.</p>	

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