

APPENDIX H
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES LETTER REPORT – WESTERN
PARCEL



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Consultants, Inc.

September 15, 2021

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Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the 15.91-acre North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site, Oceanside, California; APN 157-060-17-00; Prepared for the City of Oceanside

Mr. Niebaum:

REC Consultants, Inc. has prepared this letter report to address potential impacts of the proposed project to biological resources on a 15.91-acre parcel located in the City of Oceanside.

SUMMARY

The North River Road (Nagata Property) Project (Project) located within the City of Oceanside proposes a General Plan Amendment and Zone Amendment to prepare the Project site for future residential development. REC Consultants, Inc. conducted a survey on this parcel to document biological resources on the site. The undeveloped portions of the parcel contain disturbed land, non-native vegetation and row crops; no naturally occurring special-status species were detected or have moderate to high potential to occur onsite. Impacts to these habitats are not considered significant and would not require mitigation.

INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, SETTING

Project Description

The Project proposes a General Plan Amendment and Zone Amendment for the property located at 4617 North River Road to allow for future residential development of the site. The property is currently designated as Light Industrial (LI) under the City's General Plan and as Limited Industrial under the Zoning Ordinance. This proposal would re-designate the property as Medium Density - C Residential (MDC-R) under the General Plan and as Medium Density Residential C (RM-C) under the Zoning Ordinance.

Development of the site is not being proposed at this time, but in order to determine Project impacts and mitigation, this report assumes that all of the land within the parcel boundaries would be developed in the future. Actual impacts may differ once a site plan has been created for this Project.

Project Location and Setting

The approximately 15.91-acre Project site (Site) is located within the City of Oceanside north of the San Luis Rey River (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Site is bordered by North River Road to the north, undeveloped land and then the San Luis Rey River to the south, industrial development to the east, and residential development to the west (**Figure 3**).

Onsite elevation ranges from approximately 66 feet (20 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL) to 72 feet (22 meters) AMSL. According to the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2015), soil on the Site is comprised of Tujunga sand, 0-5% slopes on the northern half of the Site and Visalia sandy loam, 0-2% slopes on the southern half. However, because much of the Site is disturbed or in active agricultural use, it is unlikely that these soils exist onsite as mapped.

Regional Context

The incorporated City of Oceanside (City) is the third largest city in San Diego County and contains the San Luis Rey River. The City is included in the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program and uses the *Oceanside Subarea Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Communities Conservation Plan* (Plan) to address how the City will conserve natural biotic communities and sensitive plant and wildlife species. According to the “Preserve Planning Map and Habitat Conservation Overlay Zones” figure of this Plan, the Site is not within the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone, the Coastal Zone, or the boundaries of any Pre-Approved Mitigation Area; however, the Site is within the Offsite Mitigation Zone. (City of Oceanside 2010)

HABITATS / VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Existing biological resources on the Site were investigated through a field survey and records review. Literature review consisted of a search and review of California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) records of rare and special-status plant and animal species within the Project USGS 7.5’ quadrangle (San Luis Rey) and surrounding quadrangles (Las Pulgas Canyon, Morro Hill, Bonsall, Oceanside, San Marcos, Encinitas and Rancho Santa Fe), recent and historical aerial photographs of the site and surrounding areas, and soil maps and descriptions from the Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California (USDA 1973, USDA 2016).

One general survey was conducted by REC Field Biologist Lee BenVau; see Table 1 for details.

Table 1. Surveys Conducted on the Project Site

Date	Time	Temp (°F)	Sky	Wind (MPH)	Survey Type	Personnel
12/11/15	11:10 AM - 12:40 AM	58-64	Broken clouds (recently rained) to sunny with scattered clouds	0-2, 4-7	General	Lee BenVau

Plant species were identified in the field or collected for later identification, and wildlife species were identified directly by sight or vocalizations and indirectly by scat, tracks, or burrows. Field notes were maintained throughout the survey; all observed plant and animal species were recorded, and habitats and special-status species were mapped. Habitats within a 100-foot perimeter around the site were

observed from the Site or public roadways. Mapping of biological resources on the Site was conducted on an aerial image scaled at approximately 1 inch = 120 feet.

Vegetation communities and land cover classification in this report follow Holland (1986) as updated by Oberbauer et al. (2008). Plant taxonomy and nomenclature in this report follow the Jepson eFlora (Jepson 2016) and the Jepson Manual, second edition (Baldwin et al. 2012) for taxonomy and scientific names, and Rebman and Simpson (2014) for common names, with some rare plant common names from the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2016). Wildlife taxonomy and nomenclature in this report follow *Mammal Species of the World* (Wilson and Reeder 2005) for mammals, Avibase (Lepage 2015) for birds, California Herps (Nafis 2015) for reptiles and amphibians, Butterflies of America (Warren et al. 2015) for butterflies, BugGuide (ISUDE 2015) for other insects and arachnids, and the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS 2015) for other invertebrates, as well as the San Diego Natural History Museum mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, butterfly, and spider checklists for localized subspecies information (SDNHM 2005, 2002, and undated).

General Survey Results

During REC's site survey, five habitats/land cover categories were observed onsite: developed land, disturbed land, non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, and row crops. These are shown in **Figure 4** and discussed below.

Developed land (Habitat Code 12000) occupies approximately 1.44 acres onsite. This land cover category consists of "Areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer supported. Developed land is characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that require irrigation. Areas where no natural lands is evident due to a large amount of debris or other materials being placed upon it may also be considered urban/developed (e.g. car recycling plant, quarry)." Developed land is typically unvegetated or landscaped with a variety of ornamental (usually non-native) plants. (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

Developed land onsite consists of a residence, warehouse and associated parking areas.

No plant or wildlife species were observed on or over developed land onsite.

Disturbed land (Habitat Code 11300) occupies approximately 2.13 acres onsite. This land cover category is comprised of "Areas that have been physically disturbed (by previous legal human activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association, but continues to retain a soil substrate. Typically vegetation, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of non-native plant species such as ornamentals or ruderal exotic species that take advantage of disturbance, or shows signs of past or present animal usage that removes any capability of providing viable natural habitat for uses other than dispersal. Examples of disturbed habitat include areas that have been graded, repeatedly cleared for fuel management purposes and/or experienced repeated use that prevents natural revegetation (i.e. dirt parking lots, trails that have been present for several decades), recently graded firebreaks, graded construction pads, construction staging areas, off-road vehicle trails, and old homesites." (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

Disturbed land onsite is characterized by largely bare ground with dirt mounds and farm equipment. It is not dominated by any species or group of species but contains non-native species such as giant reed (*Arundo donax*), flax-leaf fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) as well as native species such as western jimson weed (*Datura wrightii*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), coast prickly-pear (*Opuntia littoralis*), western cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* subsp. *fremontii*) and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* subsp. *caerulea*).

Wildlife species detected on disturbed land consisted only of two bird species: song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura marginella*).

Non-native Vegetation (Habitat Code 11000) occupies approximately 0.40 acre onsite. This habitat category is “Characterized by predominantly non-native species introduced and established through human action. These areas are not typically artificially irrigated, but receive water from precipitation or runoff” (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Onsite non-native vegetation is characterized by non-native tree and shrub species such as cyclops acacia (*Acacia cyclops*), bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea* sp.), sweet orange (*Citrus x sinensis*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), olive (*Olea europaea*), and pomegranate (*Punica granatum*). Native species observed in this habitat include Douglas mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and bicolor cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium biolettii*).

No wildlife species were observed on or over non-native vegetation onsite.

Row Crops (Habitat Code 18320) occupy approximately 11.82 acres onsite. This habitat is “Comprised of annual and perennial crops grown in rows with open space between rows. Species composition frequently changes by season and year. Row crops often occur in floodplains or upland areas with high soil quality. Row crops are nearly always artificially irrigated.” (Oberbauer et al. 2008)

Onsite row crops consisted of watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus* var. *citroides*), cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo* var. *cantalupo*) and broccoli (Italica Group). Other non-native species observed growing around the row crops included short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), white-stem filaree (*Erodium moschatum*), and common sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*). The fringes of vegetation on the west and south sides of the row crops were included as part of this habitat because the vegetation only occurs in a narrow strip directly adjacent to the row crops. Further, this vegetation is characterized by species whose survival is likely dependent on continued irrigation of the row crops such as mule-fat (*Baccharis salicifolia* subsp. *salicifolia*) and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). It is likely that if irrigation were to cease, this fringe of vegetation would revert to the non-native grassland observed just to the south. Other native species that occur in this fringe of vegetation include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*B. pilularis* subsp. *consanguinea*), broom baccharis (*B. sarothroides*), and lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*).

Complete lists of plant and animal species detected onsite are provided in **Attachments A** and **B**, respectively.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

For the purposes of this report, a sensitive or special-status plant or animal is any taxon (species, subspecies, or variety) that is officially listed by California or the federal government as Endangered, Threatened, or Rare, or a candidate for one of those listings; classified as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List animal species by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); included in California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1 through 4; or included in the City of Oceanside Narrow Endemics list.

Lists of special-status plants and animals with the potential to occur on the Site were generated from the CNDDDB RareFind5 database. The resulting lists include any special-status species documented within Site's USGS 7.5' quadrangle or surrounding quadrangles. **Attachment C** provides information on these special-status plant species, as well as an evaluation of the potential for each species to occur onsite, based on CNDDDB, the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (on-line version, 2013), Reiser's *Rare Plants of San Diego County* (2001), professional botanical experience, and field observations. **Attachment D** provides information on these animal species, and an evaluation of the potential for each species to occur onsite, based on species requirements, CNDDDB search results, and field observations.

Special-status Species Observed on the Project Site

One special-status species was observed onsite: Torrey pine (*Pinus torreyana*). However, this species is often used for landscaping and the Site is well outside of its natural range. Thus, the two individuals onsite by the residence and three individuals just offsite by the property's southeast corner are assumed to have been planted.

Special-status Species with Moderate to High Potential to Occur on the Project Site

Based on CNDDDB records searches in the Project quadrangle and evaluation of current Site conditions, no species have moderate or high potential to occur onsite.

Narrow Endemic Species

The City of Oceanside has designated 16 plant and 6 animal species as narrow endemics. No narrow endemic species are expected to occur onsite; see Tables 2 and 3 below for explanation.

Table 2. Narrow Endemic Plant Species and Potential to Occur on the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Observed Onsite	Rationale to Expect or Not Expect Onsite
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	San Diego thornmint	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad and marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite but onsite <i>Ambrosia</i> was identified as <i>A. psilostachya</i> .
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>	Del Mar manzanita	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur onsite and would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas baccharis	No	Not expected; not known to occur in Project quad and suitable habitat and soil does not occur onsite; onsite <i>Baccharis</i> identified as <i>B. pilularis</i> subsp. <i>consanguinea</i> and <i>B. salicifolia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i> .

Scientific Name	Common Name	Observed Onsite	Rationale to Expect or Not Expect Onsite
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	Thread-leaved brodiaea	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but suitable soils do not occur onsite.
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's spineflower	No	Not expected; not known to occur in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i>	Del Mar Mesa sand aster	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad and marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite but would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved dudleya	No	Not expected; not known to occur in Project quad or surrounding quads and suitable soil does not occur onsite.
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	Variiegated dudleya	No	Not expected; not known to occur in Project quad and suitable soil and habitat do not occur onsite.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad, but vernal pools do not occur onsite.
<i>Hazardia orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's hazardia	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but suitable soil and habitat do not occur onsite.
<i>Lotus nuttallianus</i>	Nuttall's lotus	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Muilla clevelandii</i>	San Diego goldenstar	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but suitable soil does not occur onsite.
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> subsp. <i>apus</i>	Little mousetail	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but vernal pools do not occur onsite.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Spreading navarretia	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but vernal pools do not occur onsite.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	No	Not expected; not known to occur in Project quad and vernal pools do not occur onsite.

Table 3. Narrow Endemic Animal Species and Potential to Occur on the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Observed Onsite	Rationale to Expect or Not Expect Onsite
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but vernal pools do not occur onsite.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus cousei</i>	Coastal cactus wren	No	Not expected; known to occur in Project quad but cholla (<i>Cylindropuntia</i> sp.) thickets were not observed onsite.
<i>Cicindela latesignata obliviosa</i>	Oblivious tiger beetle	No	Not expected; not known to occur in Project quad or surrounding quads and suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Euphyes vestris harbisoni</i>	Harbison's dun skipper	No	Not expected; no current data available from CNDDDB, but historically only 16 occurrences known ¹ , host plant (<i>Carex spissa</i>) not observed.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	No	Not expected; marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite but not known to occur in Project quad.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	No	Not expected; not known to occur in Project quad and no vernal pools occur onsite.

Raptor Foraging and Migratory Birds

Raptors are protected under California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which specifically protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (raptors, including owls and turkey

¹ Faulkner and Klein, 2004

vultures). It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any such raptors or their nests and eggs except as otherwise provided in the Fish and Game Code. The Site is unlikely to support raptor foraging because no suitable prey species were observed onsite and much of the Site is in active agricultural use.

California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant to the Code. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits the killing or transport of native migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg or any such bird unless allowed by another regulation (such as for “game” birds). Therefore, all native, non-game birds on the Site, and the nests and eggs of all native non-game birds, are protected during the nesting season even if these birds are not special-status or otherwise protected.

Large Mammal Use / Wildlife Corridor

No evidence of Site use by large mammals such as mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) was found during REC’s survey. The Site is separated from land along the San Luis Rey River that large animals could potentially use by fencing. The Site is very unlikely to serve as a wildlife corridor or linkage because of the fencing along the only area that could serve as a wildlife corridor and the development around the remainder of the Site.

JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS

Although the Site is less than 0.1 mile from the San Luis Rey River, no jurisdictional wetlands or waterways occur onsite.

OTHER UNIQUE FEATURES/RESOURCES

The Site does not include any hilltops, rock outcrops, uncommon soils or unusual topography. Due to the Site’s proximity to the San Luis Rey River, it is directly adjacent to an area designated as a 100 year floodplain in the “Development Constraints” figure of the City’s Plan (Fig. 2-6, City of Oceanside 2010). However, the floodplain does not extend onsite.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

Impacts to biological resources can be categorized as direct, indirect, or cumulative. Direct impacts are a result of Project implementation, and generally include: loss of vegetation, special-status habitats, and plant and animal populations; introduction of non-native species which may outcompete and displace native vegetation; activity-related wildlife mortality; loss of foraging, nesting, breeding, or burrowing habitat; and fragmentation of wildlife corridors. Indirect impacts occur as a result of the increase in human encroachment in the natural environment and include off-road vehicle use, which impacts special-status plant and animal species; harassment and/or collection of wildlife species; wildlife predation by domestic animals that intrude into open space areas; and increased wildlife mortality along roads. **Figure 5** depicts the Project’s anticipated direct impacts to biological resources that would occur from implementation of the Project. Direct and indirect Project impacts to habitats and special-status resources are discussed in the following sections.

Direct Impacts

Implementation of the Project is assumed to result in the direct impact of all 15.73 acres of onsite habitat. Offsite impacts are not expected at this time. Anticipated habitat impacts resulting from implementation of the Project and required mitigation are summarized in Table 4, below.

Table 4. Habitat/Vegetation Communities and Impacts

Habitat/Vegetation Community	Existing Onsite (acres)	Impacts Onsite (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Required (acres)
Developed Land (12000)	1.47	1.44	-	0.00
Disturbed Land (11300)	2.16	2.13	-	0.00
Non-native Vegetation (11000)	0.45	0.40	-	0.00
Row Crops (18320)	11.83	11.82	-	0.00
TOTAL	15.91	15.91	-	0.00

Impacts to developed land, disturbed land, non-native vegetation, and row crops are not considered significant and would not require mitigation. Future development of the Site would not directly impact any wildlife corridors, linkages, or wildlife nursery sites.

Potentially Significant Indirect Impacts

The Project is surrounded by development to the north, east, and west. The only area that could be subject to indirect impacts would be the land to the south between the San Luis Rey River and the Site. However, because the surrounding land is already developed with residences and light industrial development, it is unlikely that additional future residential development onsite would significantly increase indirect impacts that are already likely to be present such as human intrusion, artificial lighting, and noise.

Proposed Mitigation

The Project would not result in any significant impacts to sensitive habitats or species, therefore, mitigation is not required nor proposed.

Avoidance Measures

Although the Project would not result in any significant impacts, the Project would incorporate certain avoidance measures to prevent significant impacts:

- The project applicant shall develop an educational pamphlet (in English and Spanish) for the identification of raptor nests and to guide tree pruning activities in suburban areas during the breeding season. Landscaping companies and tree trimming services that have projects in the City shall be required to use the pamphlet to educate their employees on the recognition of raptor nest trees. Trimming of trees containing raptor or migrating bird nests shall be prohibited during the raptor breeding season (January 15 to August 31). Human disturbance shall be restricted around documented nesting habitat during the breeding season based on the following:
- To avoid any direct and indirect impacts to raptors and/or any migratory birds, grubbing and clearing of vegetation that may support active nests and construction activities adjacent to nesting habitat would occur outside of the breeding season (January 15 to August 31). If removal of habitat and/or construction activities is necessary adjacent to nesting habitat during the breeding season, the applicant shall retain a City-approved biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey to determine the presence or absence of non-listed nesting migratory birds on or within 300 feet of the construction area, and federally or state-listed birds and raptors on or within 500 feet of the construction area. The pre-construction survey must be conducted within 10 calendar days prior to the start of construction, the results of which must be submitted to the City for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities. If nesting birds are detected by the City-approved biologist, the following buffers shall be established:
 1. no work within 300 feet of a non-listed nesting migratory bird nest, and
 2. no work within 500 feet of a listed bird or raptor nest. However, the City may reduce these buffer widths depending on site-specific conditions (e.g., the width and type of screening vegetation between the nest and proposed activity) or the existing ambient level of activity (e.g., existing level of human activity within the buffer distance). If construction must take place within the recommended buffer widths above, the project applicant would contact the City to determine the appropriate buffer.
- Project-related landscaping shall not include exotic plant species that may be invasive to native habitats. Invasive exotic plant species not to be used include those listed on the California Invasive Plant Council's Invasive Plant Inventory.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts occur as a result of ongoing direct and indirect impacts of unrelated projects within a geographic area, and are assessed on a regional basis to determine the overall effect of numerous activities on a special-status resource over a larger area.

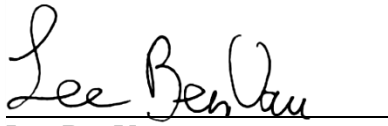
Because the Site is already partially developed, surrounded by development on three sides, the only undeveloped land onsite does not contain sensitive habitat and no naturally occurring special-status species were detected or have moderate to high potential to occur onsite, cumulative impacts can be determined to be below a level of significance without conducting a review of other projects in the region.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of the proposed North River Road (Kawano Property) Project is assumed to result in direct impacts to 1.44 acres of developed land, 2.13 acres of disturbed land, 0.40 acre of non-native vegetation and 11.82 acres of row crops. Mitigation is not required for impacts to these habitats. Cumulative impacts are below a level of significance and do not require mitigation.

This concludes REC's biological resources letter report. Please do not hesitate to contact REC with any questions or comments. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Lee BenVau
Field Biologist

PREPARERS

This report has been prepared by REC Consultants, Inc. staff:

Lee BenVau – Field Biologist, Primary Author

Hedy Levine – Director of Environmental Division, Editor

James Cooper – GIS

FIGURES

Figure 1. Regional Location

Figure 2. Vicinity Map

Figure 3. Aerial Photograph of Project Site

Figure 4. Biological Resources

Figure 5. Project Impacts

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A. Plants Observed on the North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site

Attachment B. Animals Observed on the North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site

Attachment C. Special-Status Plants with the Potential to Occur on the North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site

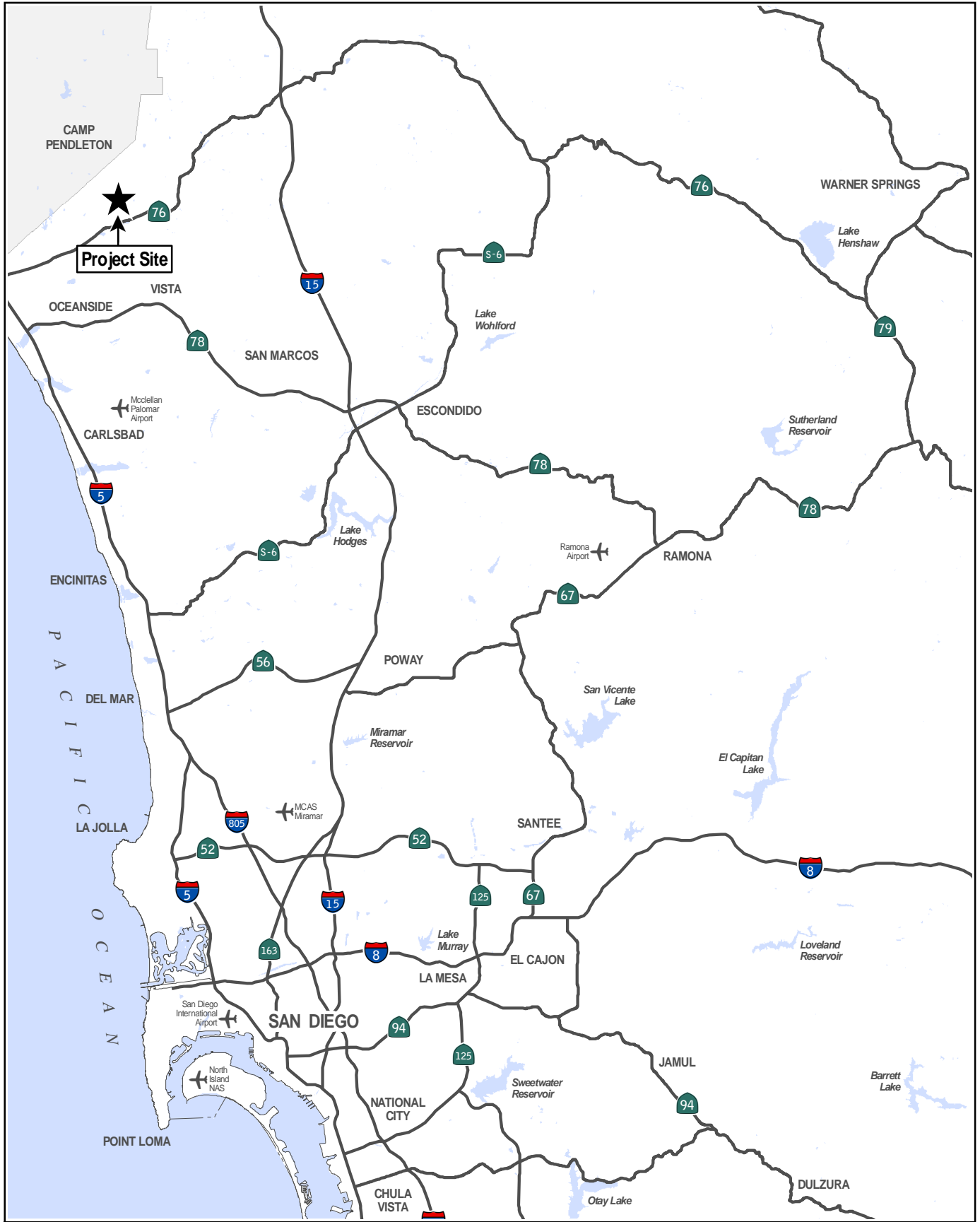
Attachment D. Special-Status Animals with the Potential to Occur on the North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site

Attachment E. North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site Photographs, December 2015

REFERENCES

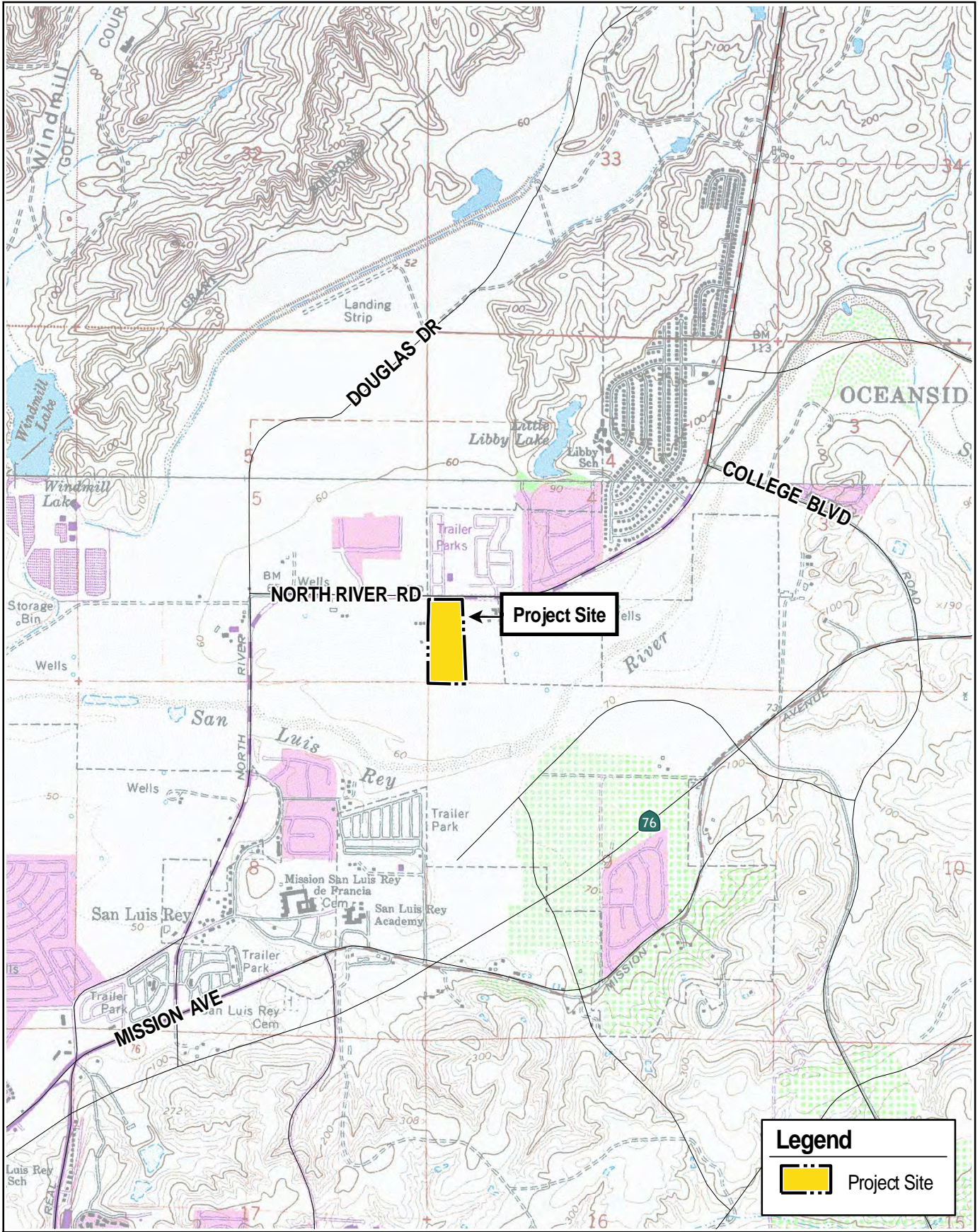
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ATTACHMENT A

PLANTS OBSERVED ON THE NORTH RIVER ROAD (NAGATA PROPERTY) PROJECT SITE			
Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> *	Cyclops acacia	Fabaceae	NNV
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	coastal sagebrush	Asteraceae	RC
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Douglas mugwort	Asteraceae	NNV
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed	Poaceae	DIS
<i>Baccharis pilularis subsp. consanguinea</i>	chaparral broom, coyote brush	Asteraceae	DIS, RC
<i>Baccharis salicifolia subsp. salicifolia</i>	mule-fat, seep-willow	Asteraceae	RC
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom baccharis	Asteraceae	RC
<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i> *	bougainvillea	Nyctaginaceae	NNV
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass	Poaceae	NNV
<i>Bromus madritensis subsp. rubens</i> *	red brome, foxtail chess	Poaceae	DIS, NNV
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> *	hottentot-fig	Aizoaceae	NNV
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters	Chenopodiaceae	DIS, NNV
<i>Citrullus lanatus var. citroides</i> *	citron, watermelon	Cucurbitaceae	RC
<i>Citrus x sinensis</i> *	sweet orange	Rutaceae	DIS, NNV
<i>Cucumis melo var. cantalupo</i> *	cantaloupe	Cucurbitaceae	RC
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	western jimson weed	Solanaceae	DIS
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> *	flax-leaf fleabane	Asteraceae	DIS
<i>Erigeron sp.</i> (*)	horseweed, fleabane	Asteraceae	DIS, RC
<i>Erodium moschatum</i> *	white-stem filaree/storksbill	Geraniaceae	DIS, RC
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> *	spotted spurge	Euphorbiaceae	DIS
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> *	poinsettia	Euphorbiaceae	NNV
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	sweet fennel	Apiaceae	NNV
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	Asteraceae	DIS
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard	Brassicaceae	DIS, NNV, RC
Italica Group*	broccoli	Brassicaceae	RC
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly lettuce	Asteraceae	RC
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed	Malvaceae	DIS, RC
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound	Lamiaceae	NNV
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> *	ngaio, mousehole tree	Scrophulariaceae	NNV
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive	Oleaceae	DIS, NNV
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> *	mission prickly-pear, Indian-fig	Cactaceae	NNV
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coast prickly-pear	Cactaceae	DIS
<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i> *	zonal geranium	Geraniaceae	NNV
<i>Pinus torreyana</i> !	Torrey pine	Pinaceae	NNV
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	English plantain, rib-grass	Plantaginaceae	DIS
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	Platanaceae	NNV
<i>Populus fremontii subsp. fremontii</i>	western cottonwood	Salicaceae	DIS
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> *	common purslane	Portulacaceae	NNV
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i>	bicolor cudweed	Asteraceae	NNV
<i>Punica granatum</i> *	pomegranate	Lythraceae	NNV
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonadeberry	Anacardiaceae	RC
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castor bean	Euphorbiaceae	DIS, NNV, RC
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	Salicaceae	RC
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	prickly Russian-thistle, tumbleweed	Chenopodiaceae	NNV, RC
<i>Sambucus nigra subsp. caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	Adoxaceae	DIS
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean schismus	Poaceae	DIS
<i>Silybum marianum</i> *	milk thistle	Asteraceae	RC
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket	Brassicaceae	DIS, NNV
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	white nightshade	Solanaceae	DIS, RC

ATTACHMENT A

Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle	Asteraceae	DIS, RC
<i>Tamarix sp.</i> *	tamarisk/salt-cedar	Tamaricaceae	RC
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> *	puncture vine	Zygophyllaceae	DIS
<i>Urtica urens</i> *	dwarf nettle	Urticaceae	DIS, RC
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	Arecaceae	NNV, RC
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i> *	Spanish dagger	Agavaceae	NNV

* non-native

! State or Federal special-status (State endangered, threatened, or rare; Federal endangered, threatened, or candidate for listing; CRPR 1-4)

Habitat Abbreviations

DIS - Disturbed

NNV - Non-native Vegetation

RC - Row Crops

ATTACHMENT B

ANIMALS OBSERVED ON THE NORTH RIVER ROAD (NAGATA PROPERTY) PROJECT SITE			
Species Name	Common Name	Habitat	Number
Birds			
<i>Charadrius vociferus vociferus</i>	killdeer	RC	flock (~20)
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	DIS, RC	3
<i>Sayornis nigricans semiater</i>	black phoebe	RC	1
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	RC	1
<i>Zenaida macroura marginella</i>	mourning dove	DIS, RC	4

* non-native

! State or federal special-status species (State endangered, threatened, endangered candidate, fully protected, watchlist, or CDF sensitive; or federal endangered, threatened, candidate for listing, or USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern)

Habitat Abbreviations

DIS - Disturbed

RC - Row Crops

ATTACHMENT C

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE NORTH RIVER ROAD (NAGATA PROPERTY) PROJECT SITE (USGS SAN LUIS REY QUAD, 20 - 22 METERS [66 - 72 FT])								
Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Abronia maritima</i>	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Feb-Nov	Coastal dunes; 0-100 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	1B.1	-/BLM-S, USFS-S	-	Annual herb, Jan-Sep	Sandy chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes; 75-1600 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	thornmint, San Diego thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Endemic to active vertisol clay soils of mesas & valleys. Usually on clay lenses within grassland or chaparral communities. 10-960 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Acmispon prostratus (Lotus nuttallianus)</i>	prostrate/Nuttall's acmispon (Nuttall's lotus)	Fabaceae	1B.1	-/-	X	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Coastal dunes, sandy coastal scrub; 0-10 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	spineshrub, California adolphia	Rhamnaceae	2B.1	-/-	-	Shrub (deciduous), Dec-May	From sandy/gravelly to clay soils within grassland, coastal sage scrub, or chaparral; various exposures. 45-740 m.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/FE	X	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Apr-Oct	Sandy loam or clay soil, sometimes alkaline, in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools. 3- 580 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but only marginally suitable habitat occurs on- site; would have been detectable and was not observed.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> <i>subsp. crassifolia</i>	Del Mar manzanita, fe del mar manzanita	Ericaceae	1B.1	-/FE	X	Shrub (evergreen), Dec-Jun	Chaparral on sandy coastal mesas and ocean bluffs; 30-365 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	Palmer's sagewort, San Diego sagewort	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	-	Biennial to perennial herb to subshrub, Feb- Sep	Drainages and riparian areas in sandy soil within chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland and riparian scrub. 15-915 m	Low; one individual observed just offsite in non-native vegetation, but none were detected onsite.
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Feb-Jun	Under overhanging rocks in rocky chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. 180- 1000 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i>	coastal dune milkvetch	Fabaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	-	Annual herb, Mar-May	Sandy coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie (mesic); 1-50 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Mar-Oct	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, also ridgetops and alkaline low places. 2-460 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	south coast saltbush, south coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-Oct	Alkali soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas. 1-400 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas baccharis	Asteraceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	Shrub (deciduous), Aug-Nov	Steep, open, rocky areas with sandstone soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland; 40-855 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i> (<i>Viguiera l.</i>)	San Diego sunflower, San Diego County viguiera	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	-	Shrub, Feb-Aug	Slopes and ridges in chaparral and coastal scrub. 60-750 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i> (<i>Muilla c.</i>)	San Diego goldenstar	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/BLM-S	X	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Apr-May	Clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. Often on mounds between vernal pools in fine, sandy loam. 50-465 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaf brodiaea	Themidaceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Mar-Jun	Dense Auld and Bosanko clay soils, most often associated with grassland but may occur within openings of other vegetation communities such as coastal sage scrub; 10-1020 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/BLM-S, USFS-S	-	Perennial herb (deciduous, bulbiferous), May-Jul	Mesic, clay, sometimes serpentine soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland. Usually in vernal pools and small drainages. 30-1695 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site.
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Sandy or loamy disturbed or burned areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; 10-1220 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Cistanthe maritima</i>	sea kisses, seaside cistanthe/calandrinia	Montiaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Feb-Aug	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 5-300 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> (<i>Camissonia l.</i>)	Lewis's evening-primrose	Onagraceae	3	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Sandy or clay soil in cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 0-300 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's caulanthus, Payson's jewel-flower	Brassicaceae	4.2	-/USFS-S	-	Annual herb, Feb-Jun	Sandy, granitic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, burned or disturbed areas; steep, rocky slopes; 90-2200 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	wart-stem-lilac, wart-stemmed ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	2B.2	-/-	-	Shrub (evergreen), Dec-May	Chaparral, rocky slopes; 1-380 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Centromadia parryi subsp. australis</i>	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	-	Annual herb, May-Nov	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley & foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools, disturbed areas; 0-975 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Centromadia pungens subsp. laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	-	Annual herb, Apr-Sep	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland, disturbed areas; 5-1170 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/BLM-S	-	Annual herb, Jan-Aug	Sandy coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes; 0-100 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Chamaebatia australis</i>	southern mountain misery	Rosaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Shrub (evergreen), Nov-May	Gabbroic or metavolcanic chaparral; 300-1020 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's spineflower	Polygonaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	X	Annual herb, Mar-May	Sandy openings in maritime chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and coastal scrub; 3-125 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina</i>	knotweed spineflower, long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	1B.2	-/BLM-S	-	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Gabbroic clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools. 30-1530 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia subsp. diversifolia</i>	summer-holly	Ericaceae	1B.2	-/BLM-S	-	Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; 30-945 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flower bindweed, small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Wet clay and serpentine ridges in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 30-700 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i> (TJM2 recognizes no varieties and includes this in <i>C.</i> <i>filaginifolia</i>)	Del Mar sand-aster	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	X	Perennial herb, May-Sep	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, openings in maritime chaparral, and sandy coastal scrub; 15-150 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggin's cryptantha	Boraginaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Feb-Jun	Coastal scrub, often on clay soil, 20-275 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> (<i>Hemizonia p.</i>)	San Diego tarplant, paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Apr-Nov	Vernal pools and vernal mesic areas in coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 25-940 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western dichondra, western ponyfoot	Convolvulaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Jan-Jul	Sandy loam, clay and rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 50-500 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> subsp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.1	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. Open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. 5-450 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Dudleya brevifolia</i> (<i>D. blochmaniae</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>)	short-leaf dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.1	SE/-	X	Perennial herb, Apr-May	On Torrey sandstone in openings in maritime chaparral & coastal scrub; 30-250 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad or surrounding quads and suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stem dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.2	-/BLM-S, USFS-S	-	Perennial herb, Apr-Jul	Often clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 15-790 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	variegated dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.2	-/BLM-S	X	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Often rocky/gravelly or clay soils or on rock outcrops in grassland, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, also near vernal pools or on mima mounds; 3-580 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site.
<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	sticky dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.2	-/USFS-S	-	Perennial herb, May-Jun	Rocky coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, cliffs and banks; 10-550 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	-	Biennial to perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Mesic coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools; 15-880 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Eryngium pendletonense (E. pendletonensis)</i>	Pendleton button-celery	Apiaceae	1B.1	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools/clay, vernal mesic; 15-110 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	cliff spurge	Euphorbiaceae	2B.2	-/-	-	Shrub, Dec-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub/ rocky; 10-500 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	coast barrel cactus, San Diego barrel cactus	Cactaceae	2B.1	-/-	-	Perennial (stem succulent), May-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 3-490 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Frankenia palmeri</i>	Palmer's frankenia	Frankeniaceae	2B.1	-/-	-	Perennial herb, May-Jul	Coastal dunes, coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas; 0-10 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Githopsis diffusa subsp. filicaulis</i>	Mission Canyon bluecup	Campanulaceae	3.1	-/USFS-S	-	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Chaparral (mesic, disturbed areas); 450-700 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grappling-hook	Boraginaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-May	Clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 20-955 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Hazardia orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's goldenbush, Orcutt's hazardia	Asteraceae	1B.1	ST/-	X	Shrub (evergreen), Aug-Oct	Grassy edges of maritime chaparral, coastal scrub, often clay soil; 80-85 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> <i>subsp. sessiliflora</i>	false goldenaster, beach goldenaster	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Mar-Dec	Sandy soils in coastal chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub; 0-5 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Holocarpha virgata subsp.</i> <i>elongata</i>	graceful tarplant	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, May-Nov	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 60-1100 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	little barley, vernal barley	Poaceae	3.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), vernal pools; 5-1000 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia	Rosaceae	1B.3	-/-	-	Perennial herb, May-Jun	Clay or gabbroic soils in mixed chaparral, cismontane woodland, vernal streams, disturbed areas; 400-1300 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Shrub, Apr-Nov	Sandy, often disturbed areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; 10-135 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh-elder	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb to subshrub, Apr-Oct	Marshes & swamps, playas, riverwashes; 10-500 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Juglans californica</i> (<i>J. c. var. californica</i>)	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Tree (deciduous), Mar-Aug	Alluvial soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; 50-900 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Juncus acutus subsp.</i> <i>leopoldii</i>	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes (mesic), meadows & seeps (alkaline seeps), marshes and swamps (coastal salt); 3-900 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata subsp.</i> <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's salt-marsh daisy, Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	-	Annual herb, Feb-Jun	Alkaline soils in coastal salt marshes & swamps, playas, vernal pools; 1-1375 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Lepidium virginicum var.</i> <i>robinsonii</i> (not recognized in TJM2)	Robinson's peppergrass	Brassicaceae	4.3	-/-	-	Annual herb, Jan-Jul	Dry chaparral, coastal scrub; 1- 885 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Leptosyne maritima</i> (<i>Coreopsis m.</i>)	San Diego sea-dahlia	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Mar-May	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; 5-185 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Lycium californicum</i>	California desert thorn	Solanaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Shrub, Mar-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; 5-150 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> <i>subsp. platycarpa</i>	small-flower microseris	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-May	Clay soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools; 15-1070 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Mimulus diffusus</i> (included in <i>M. palmeri</i> in TJM2)	Palomar monkey flower	Phrymaceae	4.3	-/-	-	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Sandy or gravelly chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; 1220-1830 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> <i>subsp. lanata</i>	felt-leaf monardella	Lamiaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb to subshrub (rhizomatous), Jun-Aug	Sandy soil in understory of mixed chaparral, chamise chaparral, southern oak woodland; 300-1575 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> (includes <i>M. m. subsp. apus</i>)	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	3.1	-/-	X	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools (alkaline); 20-640 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	Boraginaceae	2B.2	-/-	-	Annual to perennial herb, Jan-Jul	Marshes & swamps (lake margins, riverbanks); 5-500 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	1B.1	-/FT	X	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Chenopod scrub, marshes & swamps (shallow freshwater), playas, vernal pools; 30-655 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	Polygonaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Apr-Sep	Coastal dunes; 0-100 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender woolly-heads, slender cottonheads	Polygonaceae	2B.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-May	Coastal dunes, desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub; -50-400 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	Peninsular bear-grass, chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Shrub (evergreen), Mar-Jul	Sandstone, shale or gabbro soils in chaparral, coastal scrub; 140-1275 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Ophioglossum californicum</i>	California adder's tongue	Ophioglossaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Dec-Jun	Mesic chaparral and valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools margins); 60-525 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt's grass	Poaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	X	Annual herb, Apr-Aug	Vernal pools; 15-660 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Orobanche parishii</i> subsp. <i>brachyloba</i>	beach orobanche, short-lobe orobanche	Orobanchaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb (parasitic), Apr-Oct	Sandy coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub; parasitic on shrubs, generally <i>Isocoma menziesii</i> ; 3-305 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Pinus torreyana</i> (subsp. <i>torreyana</i>)	Torrey pine	Pinaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Tree (evergreen)	Sandstone soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral; 75-160 m	Observed onsite; 2 individuals near residence, 3 just offsite. Assumed to be planted.
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> subsp. <i>aurea</i>	golden-ray pentachaeta	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland; 80-1850 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's phacelia	Boraginaceae	1B.1	-/FC	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub; 1-400 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Polygala cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort	Polygalaceae	4.3	-/-	-	Shrub (deciduous), May-Aug	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland; 100-1100 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	1B.1	-/-	-	Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Aug	Sandy soil near coast, clay loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub; 15-400 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat and/or soils do not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann/ mesa blue oak	Fagaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Tree (deciduous), Mar-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland; 120-1300 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Selaginella asprella</i>	bluish spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	4.3	-/-	-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Jul	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest/granitic, rocky; 1600-2700 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable soils and/or habitat do not occur on-site.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	mesa spike-moss, ashy spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	4.1	-/-	-	Perennial rhizomatous herb	Chaparral and coastal scrub on undisturbed soil.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	California groundsel, chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-	-	Annual herb, Jan-Apr	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, sometimes alkaline; 15-800 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i>	blue streamwort, purple stemodia	Plantaginaceae	2B.1	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Jan-Dec	Sandy soil in riparian habitats, on wet sand or rocks, drying streambeds, mesic Sonoran desert scrub; 35-795 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Stipa diegoensis</i> (<i>Achnatherum diegoense</i>)	San Diego needlegrass, San Diego County needle grass	Poaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb, Feb-Jun	Rocky, often mesic areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; 10-800 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary sea-blite	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Perennial herb, May-Jan	Coastal salt marshes and swamps; 0-5 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i>	woolly sea-blite	Chenopodiaceae	4.2	-/-	-	Shrub (evergreen), Jan-Dec	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (margins of coastal salt); 0-50 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus	Picrodendraceae	1B.2	-/-	-	Shrub, Apr-May	Rocky, decomposed gabbro soil in chaparral, coastal scrub; 165-1000 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not occur on-site; would have been detectable and was not observed.

Listing Designations

CRPR - California Rare Plant Rank (from Rare Plant Status Review Group, jointly managed by California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] and California Native Plant Society [CNPS])

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1A - Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct | .1 - Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) |
| 1B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California AND elsewhere | .2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) |
| 2A - Presumed extirpated or extinct in California, but more common elsewhere | .3 - Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known) |

2B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

ATTACHMENT C

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	MHCP NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
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3 - Plants about which more information is needed - a review list

4 - Plants of limited distribution - a watch list

CBR - Considered But Rejected

State of California species designations (CDFW April 2013)

SE - State-listed Endangered

ST - State-listed Threatened

SR - State-listed Rare

Federal species designations (CDFW April 2013, USFWS 2013)

FE - Federally-listed Endangered

FT - Federally-listed Threatened

FC - Federal candidate for listing

Cnty NE - an X in this column indicates the species is considered a Narrow Endemic by the County of San Diego (MSCP County of San Diego Subarea Plan 1997)

Cnty List - County Sensitive Plant List (County of San Diego 2010)

A - County List A: plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere

B - County List B: plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

C - County List C: plants which may be rare, but need more information to determine their true rarity status

D - County List D: plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered

City NE - an X in this column indicates the species is considered a Narrow Endemic by the City of San Diego (Land Development Manual - Biology Guidelines 2009)

MHCP NE - an X in this column indicates the species is considered a Narrow Endemic by the Multiple Habitat Conservation Plan for the Cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, and Vista (Final MHCP Vol. II 2003)

MSCP - an X in this column indicates the species is included in the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP Plan 1998)

ECPC - an X in this column indicates the species is proposed covered under in-process East County Multiple Species Conservation Program

NCPC - an X in this column indicates the species is proposed covered under in-process North County Multiple Species Conservation Program

Other abbreviations:

TJM2 - The Jepson Manual, 2nd edition (2012) (taxonomic authority for this report except where it conflicts with special-status plant recognition)

(Common names are primarily from *The Checklist of Vascular Plants of San Diego County* [Rebman and Simpson 2006], and secondarily from CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants [CNPS 2010, 2013])

ATTACHMENT D

SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMALS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE NORTH RIVER ROAD (NAGATA PROPERTY) PROJECT SITE (USGS SAN LUIS REY QUAD, 20 - 22 METERS [66 - 72 FT])						
Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite	
INVERTEBRATES						
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FP, WL, CDF-S/BLM-S, BCC	-	Vernal pools; only one occurrence documented in San Diego, a depression within coastal sage scrub in Oceanside.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	-/FE	X	Vernal pools and other unvegetated ephemeral basins in Orange and San Diego Counties and Baja California. Habitat is typically < 30 cm deep and within 64 km of the Pacific Ocean. < 701 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>	senile tiger beetle	-/-	-	Coastal salt marshes, tidal mud flats, interior alkali mud flats; an inland site near Jacumba and Lake Elsinore.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
<i>Cicindela latesignata latesignata</i> (<i>C. l. obliviosa</i>)	western beach tiger beetle (oblivious tiger beetle)	-/-	-	Coastal sea beaches, bays, estuaries, salt marshes, and alkali sloughs. Would be expected on salt flats only around estuaries etc., not inland. Possibly only extant in San Diego County.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad or surrounding quads and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i>	monarch butterfly - California overwintering population	-/USFS-S	-	Land with larval host plant, milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.), or nectar plants. Overwintering habitats limited to coastal conifer or eucalyptus groves.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
<i>Euphyes vestris harbisoni</i>	Harbison's dun skipper	-/-	X	Drainages containing host plant San Diego sedge (<i>Carex spissa</i>) in San Diego and Orange Counties.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad or surrounding quads and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	-/FE	X	Vernal pools in grassland and coastal sage scrub in western Riverside, Orange and San Diego Counties (Ramona area), and coastal SD County. Does not appear until later in the season; may require warmer water or longer inundation times than <i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> .	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	mimic tryonia	-/-	-	Coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes in permanently submerged areas, in a variety of sediment types, withstands wide range of salinity.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.	
FISH						

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Eucyclogobius kristinae</i> (<i>E. newberryi</i>)	tidewater goby	SSC/FE	-	Coastal lagoons, lower reaches of streams (fresh or brackish), vegetated pools in slow (not stagnant) areas of streams, and uppermost portions of large bays. Generally occurs in water 25-100 cm deep with mud substrate. Spawning occurs on coarse sand. Southern end of range is Agua Hedionda Lagoon in Carlsbad, San Diego.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	SSC/USFS-S	-	Slow moving sections of streams with sand or mud substrate; also in headwaters, creeks, small-medium rivers, often intermittent streams; tolerant of low oxygen and wide temperature fluctuations; midwater and benthic. Southern end of native range is San Luis Rey River basin; introduced to San Diego River.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
AMPHIBIANS					
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> (<i>Bufo microscaphus c.</i>)	arroyo toad	SSC/FE	-	Washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, and riparian areas, especially with willows, cottonwoods and sycamores; needs exposed sandy streambanks with stable terraces for burrowing with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding. 0-900 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC/BLM-S	-	Grassland, also valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools essential for breeding and egg-laying. Activity limited to wet season, summer storms or during evenings with elevated substrate moisture levels; stays below ground in dry/cold weather. Nocturnal. Extirpated throughout much of lowland southern California.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
REPTILES					
<i>Acinemys pallida</i> (<i>Emys marmorata</i> , <i>Clemmys m. p.</i>)	western pond turtle	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S	-	Permanent waters with aquatic vegetation; can occur in urban conditions and brackish water. Nests in sand or grassy open fields up to 0.5 km from water. < 1850 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra (beldingi)</i> (<i>A. hyperythrus b.</i>)	orange-throated whiptail (Belding's)	SSC/USFS-S	-	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats; prefers sandy areas with perennial plants that support termites.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	-/-	-	Found in hot, dry open areas with sparse vegetation; also woodland and riparian areas mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges; ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	SSC/USFS-S	-	Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of Peninsular Ranges in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, open grassy areas and agricultural areas, chamise chaparral, pinon juniper and desert scrub. Most common in the western foothills of the Peninsular Ranges and in dry rocky inland valleys; associated with granite rock outcroppings, especially in winter. 0-1500 m (typically < 1200m)	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake	-/USFS-S	-	Moist habitats including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands, along coast into Peninsular Ranges. Prefer areas with surface litter or herbaceous vegetation. Often found near abandoned buildings and junk piles in wooded areas. Generally hidden during the day. May not be distinct from San Bernardino subspecies (<i>D. p. modestus</i>), which is also special-status.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Lichanura orcuttii</i> (<i>Charina trivirgata</i> , <i>C. t. ruseofusca</i>)	rosy boa	-/USFS-S	-	Desert, arid scrub, brushland, sandy plains, rocky slopes, and chaparral-covered foothills, particularly where moisture is available (not dependent on permanent water). Associated with rock outcrops; most active at night. 0-2070 m	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> (<i>P. coronatum b.</i>)	coast horned lizard	SSC/BLM-S	-	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, cismontane woodland, riparian scrub and woodland; most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low shrubs. Prefers open areas for sunning with loose soil for burial and native harvester ant colonies (few or no Argentine ants).	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i> (<i>Eumeces s. i.</i>)	Coronado Island skink	SSC/BLM-S	-	Rocky areas and dry hillsides in coastal sage scrub, grassland, chaparral, pinyon-juniper woodland, open pine or oak woods, near streams; digs burrows in soil.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC/-	-	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and other brushy vegetation west of desert, near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainages; require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S	-	In or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds bordered by willows and other riparian vegetation, also desert oases and sometimes vernal pools. 0-2100 m.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis subsp. novum</i> (alternate classification for SD's <i>T. s. infernalis</i>)	south coast garter snake	SSC/-	-	Marsh and upland habitats near permanent fresh water with good strips of riparian vegetation; currently only known in San Pasqual Valley in SD County.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
BIRDS					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL/-	-	Open riparian cottonwood and sycamore, oak, and eucalyptus woodland and other open forested areas. Nests in second-growth conifer stands, live oaks or deciduous riparian areas. Forages in openings near forested areas. Similar winter habitat, but open woodlands and fields may be used more. 150-915 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	SSC/BCC, BLM-S	-	Highly colonial; require open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of colony. Breed and nest in freshwater marshes with emergent vegetation but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, tall herbs. In migration and winter inhabit open cultivated lands and pastures as well as marshes. 0-150 m and 300-915 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL/-	-	Steep, moderately vegetated slopes of coastal sage scrub dominated by <i>Artemisia californica</i> but also coastal bluff scrub and chaparral. Nests on the ground at the base of rocks, grass tufts, or saplings, or slightly above ground in the branches of shrubs or trees. 0-915 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos (canadensis)</i>	golden eagle	FP, WL, CDF-S/BLM-S, BCC	-	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, desert with sufficient mammalian prey base and near suitable nesting sites. Nest on rock ledges of cliffs but sometimes in large trees (e.g., oak or eucalyptus), on steep hillsides, or on the ground. 0-915 m.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i> (<i>Amphispiza b. b.</i>)	Bell's sage sparrow	WL/BCC	-	Year-round resident in open chamise chaparral and sage scrub, especially recently burned areas or on gabbro substrate; most common in central southern SD County; very sensitive to habitat fragmentation.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST/ BCC, BLM-S	-	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations. Relatively tolerant of human activity. 0-150 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	SSC/BCC, USFS-S	X	Open coastal sage scrub with thickets of chollas (<i>Cylindropuntia</i> sp.), south- and west-facing slopes below 460 m, usually within 400 m of river valleys, also hillsides in tributary canyons, along washes, and in very open woodland of coast live oak and California sycamore.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Charadrius nivosus (nivosus) (C. alexandrinus n.)</i>	western snowy plover	SSC/FT, BCC	-	Immediate coast at scattered beach, bay and lagoon locations; nests on beaches, dunes and salt flats.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	SSC/-	-	Marshes, grasslands, agricultural lands, sagebrush flats, and desert sinks. Nests on the ground, mostly within patches of dense, often tall, vegetation in undisturbed areas; forages over grasslands. Year-round resident but more common in winter.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	SE/FT, BCC, BLM-S, USFS-S	-	Forests, woodland, and scrub. Breeds in deciduous riparian woodland, especially dense stands of cottonwood and willow, sometimes mesquite and tamarisk. Dense riparian understory foliage important for nesting (e.g. blackberry, nettles, wild grape), and cottonwood important for foraging habitat.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Elanus leucurus (majusculus) (E. caeruleus)</i>	white-tailed kite	FP/BLM-S	-	Widespread over coastal slope, prefers riparian woodlands, oak groves, or sycamore groves adjacent to grassland; feeds almost exclusively on California vole.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	SE/FE	-	Riparian and wetland thickets of willow or tamarisk, does not need to be extensive. Nests in trees or shrubs with dense vegetation. Forages within and occasionally above dense riparian vegetation. Present in California from late April to September.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

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Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	WL/-	-	Open patches of bare land alternating with low vegetation in grasslands, montane meadows, sagebrush and open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Icteria virens (auricollis)</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC/-	-	Summer visitor in dense riparian woodland. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground. Most common in coastal lowland, strongly concentrated in NW corner of County; usually return to SD second week in April and start to leave by early August.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Ixobrychus exilis (exilis)</i>	least bittern	SSC/BCC	-	Nest colonially in dense, tall growths of emergent vegetation (e.g. cattail, sedge, bulrush, or common reed) interspersed with some woody vegetation and open, fresh or brackish water.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, FP/BCC, BLM-S	-	Freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Passerculus guttatus beldingi (P. sandwichensis b.)</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE/-	-	Coastal salt marshes in southern California and northern Baja California. Nests on the ground in natural depression or scrape, primarily in pickleweed (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>) habitat at the higher levels of the marsh, above the reach of the highest spring tides.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	WL/-	-	Shallow freshwater marsh; nest in dense tule thickets with areas of shallow water for foraging.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	SSC/FT	-	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub especially where <i>Artemisia californica</i> dominates; up to 915 m but 90% at 305 m or lower.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	light-footed clapper rail	SE, FP/FE	-	Year-round resident in coastal salt marsh dominated by cordgrass and pickleweed, and also known at three freshwater sites in SD County.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Riparia riparia (riparia)</i>	bank swallow	ST/BLM-S	-	Coastal sage scrub, riparian and freshwater marsh; colonial nester, requires vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured soils, near streams, rivers, lakes, or ocean to dig nest holes.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Setophaga aestiva</i> (<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> , <i>S. p.</i>)	yellow warbler	SSC/BCC	-	Riparian forest/scrub/woodlands in close proximity to water. Nest and forage in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods and sycamores. In migration and winter, often occur in open woodland, agricultural lands, brushy areas, and forest edges.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	SE, FP/FE	-	Coastal; nest colonially up to 4 mi inland on bare or sparsely vegetated sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, paved areas. Usually nest in same area in successive years; tend to return to natal site to nest.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	SE/FE	-	Summer resident in riparian vegetation along rivers and larger creeks, also dry river bottoms, with both riparian canopy and a somewhat dense or shrubby understory for nesting. 0-610 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
MAMMALS					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> (<i>pacificus</i> or <i>pallidus</i>)	pallid bat	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S	-	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub; often near rocky outcrops and water. Roost in rock crevices or buildings, less often in caves, tree hollows, mines etc. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	SSC/-	-	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats; attracted to grass-chaparral edges. 0 to over 915 m.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC/-	-	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel, in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush in western San Diego County; nocturnal.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	SSC/-	-	Deep mountain canyons with dense riparian vegetation. Roost in caves, rock fissures, and old mines. Found in residential areas, roosts in garages, sheds, porches, and under houses on stilts; feeds on pollen and nectar, especially of agaves and columnar cacti, and will visit hummingbird feeders and possibly avocado flowers; seen in fall and winter, presumed to not breed in CA.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

ATTACHMENT D

Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii (pallascens)</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	STC, SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S	-	Wide variety of habitats, but often mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests, also grass and shrubland. All six known maternity colonies in coastal California are in old buildings or in a cave-like feature of a bridge. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	ST/FE	-	Prefers annual grassland but uses coastal sage scrub with sparse shrub cover; commonly associated with <i>Artemisia californica</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> and <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> . Terrain is often flat or gently rolling with loose, friable, well-drained soil (generally at least 0.5 m deep). May recolonize abandoned agricultural land. San Jacinto Valley south to Warner Ranch; nocturnal.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC/BLM-S	-	Conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Roost in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. 150-915 m.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC/-	-	Valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; increasingly, year-round in urban areas in planted palms; roosts in hanging palm fronds; forages over water and among trees for insects.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuena</i>	lesser long-nosed bat	-/FE	-	Arid grasslands and shrublands. Roost in old mines and caves at the base of mountains near alluvial fans vegetated with food plants (agave, yucca, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus).	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Lepus californicus californicus (L. c. bennettii)</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC/-	-	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, and closed cone forest and open areas. Common in irrigated pastures and row crops. 0-915+ m.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but only marginally suitable habitat occurs on-site.
<i>Myotis yumanensis (saturatus)</i>	Yuma myotis	-/BLM-S	-	Riparian, desert scrub, open woodlands and forests, but closely tied to bodies of water. Nursery colonies in buildings, caves and mines, and under bridges.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC/-	-	Coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral; moderate to dense canopies preferred. Particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs and slopes. Nocturnal. Associated with cacti. 150-915 m	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

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Species Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status	MHCP NE	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC/-	-	Pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oases, desert wash, desert riparian; associated with rugged canyons, high cliffs, and rock outcroppings. Roost in rock crevices and caves during the day; may also roost in buildings or under roof tiles. Winter habits poorly known.	Low; at least one CNDDDB occurrence documented in Project quad but suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	SSC/FE	X	Coastal sage scrub and grasslands with fine-grain, sandy substrates; historically inhabited coastal dunes, river alluvium, and sage scrub habitats on marine terraces within approximately 4 km of the ocean; 0-150 m.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.
<i>Taxidea taxus (berlandieri or jeffersonii)</i>	American badger	SSC/-	-	Drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Prefers open areas and may also frequent brushlands with little groundcover. Fossorial; requires burrowing rodents as prey.	Low; no documented CNDDDB occurrences in Project quad and suitable habitat does not exist on-site.

Listing Designations

Federal Listing (USFWS 2015, CDFW 2015)

FE - Federal-listed Endangered
 FT - Federal-listed Threatened
 FC - Federal candidate for listing
 BCC - US Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern
 BLM-S - Bureau of Land Management Sensitive
 USFS-S - US Forest Service Sensitive

State Listing (CDFW 2015, 2015)

SE - State-listed Endangered
 ST - State-listed Threatened
 STC - State Threatened Candidate
 SEC - State Endangered Candidate
 FP - CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Fully Protected
 SSC - State Species of Special Concern
 WL - CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Watch List
 CDF-S - CA Dept. of Forestry Sensitive

MHCP NE - an X in this column indicates the species is considered a Narrow Endemic by the Multiple Habitat Conservation Plan for the Cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, and Vista (Final MHCP Vol. II 2003)

ATTACHMENT E
North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site Photographs, December 2015



View southeast of row crops



View east-southeast of fringe of vegetation along row crops

ATTACHMENT E
North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site Photographs, December 2015



View east of disturbed area



View east of non-native vegetation near residence

ATTACHMENT E
North River Road (Nagata Property) Project Site Photographs, December 2015



View south of western agriculture ditch mapped with row crops



View northeast of non-native vegetation strip