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**Consultants, Inc.**

June 2, 2015

Mr. Chris Dahrling  
Adlai 1 LLC  
8109 Santaluz Village Green South  
San Diego, CA 92127

**Subject: Biological Letter Report for the Riker Ranch Subdivision Project,  
9230 Adlai Road, Lakeside, California**

Dear Mr. Dahrling:

REC Consultants, Inc. has prepared this letter report to address potential impacts of the proposed 22 lot (21 single-family residential lots and one private street lot) Riker Ranch Subdivision Project to biological resources.

## **SUMMARY**

The proposed 22 lot (21 single-family residential lots and one private street lot) Riker Ranch Subdivision Project will develop the entire 6.24-acre site and result in significant impacts to approximately 1.4 acres of non-native grassland. The remaining habitats on-site are developed, disturbed, and eucalyptus woodland. Mitigation for habitat impacts will be provided by purchasing 0.7 acres of non-native grassland or like-functioning habitat in the Sloane Canyon Open Space or other property approved by the County of San Diego. Mitigation for impacts to the wildlife species will be provided through habitat-based mitigation, for which the non-native grassland mitigation will be adequate. These mitigation measures, in conjunction with standard avoidance measures such as avoiding grading during avian breeding season, will reduce the project's impacts to below a level of significance.

## **INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, SETTING**

The proposed project ("Project") consists of developing the site to provide 21 single family residential lots with associated streets, driveways, and an offsite 8" sewer connection line (connecting the southern portion of the property to existing sewer line at East Lakeview Road).

### **Project Description**

The applicant proposes to subdivide this property into 22 total lots: 21 single-family residential ("SFR") lots, and one private street lot that will be un-gated. The 21 SFR lots vary in size from 10,000 sf to 16,009 sf.

## **Project Location and Setting**

The Project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number 398-390-67-00 within the County of San Diego, near the community of Lakeside, east of the City of El Cajon. A map of the regional location is provided in **Figure 1**, and the site location and vicinity are illustrated on El Cajon United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle map(s) in **Figure 2**.

The property is currently developed with two homes, several out-buildings, and associated landscaping and storage structures. The entirety of the property appears to have been utilized by the residents at one time or another; however, approximately half of the property would be considered developed/disturbed at this time. Other areas on-site that have been disturbed in the past have regenerated to non-native grassland habitat. In addition, it appears that the property burned in the past, further modifying the landscape.

The site is bordered by residential development to the east and south, and by two undeveloped parcels to the north and west. Both these adjacent undeveloped parcels have been entitled with approved Tentative Maps for future development. Adlai Road runs the length of the eastern boundary of the property. The site is currently developed with two single family homes and several other ancillary buildings including two garages. Associated yard landscaping and other uses were also observed on-site.

The site is relatively flat with a slight rise from the low point at the southern end to a slightly higher point at the eastern end. A small drainage is evident on-site, originating off-site from a culvert under the development to the north. The drainage flows southerly off-site where it dissipates. Another culvert exists under Adlai Road; however, this is not within a well-defined or connected drainage. According to the Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California (Bowman 1973), the site supports well drained sandy loams including Escondido, Fallbrook and Ramona sandy loams, none of which are known to support soil edaphic sensitive plant species.

## **REGIONAL CONTEXT**

The Project is an infill area surrounded on all sides by development and/or proposed developed.

The Project site is in the San Diego County, within the Metro Lakeside Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan, and is designated as outside the Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA). The closest PAMA is immediately adjacent to the property on the Clegg parcel to the west.

The Site is not considered a Biological Resource Core Area (BRCA) as defined by the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO) for the following reasons:

- The property is not within a PAMA;
- The property is not located within an area of habitat which contains biological resources that support or contribute to the long-term survival of sensitive species, and is adjacent or contiguous to preserved habitat that is within the preapproved mitigation area on the wildlife agencies' preapproved mitigation map;

- The property is not part of a regional linkage or corridor;
- The property is not shown on the Habitat Evaluation Map as very high or high and links significant blocks of habitat, except that land which is isolated or links small, isolated patches of habitat and land that has been affected by existing development to create adverse edge effects shall not qualify as BRCA;
- The property does not consist of or is within a block of habitat greater than 500 acres in area of diverse and undisturbed habitat that contributes to the conservation of sensitive species;
- The property does not contain a high number of sensitive species and is adjacent or contiguous to surrounding undisturbed habitats, or contains soil derived from the following geologic formations: gabbroic rock, metavolcanic rock, clay, or coastal sandstone.

## **HABITATS / VEGETATION COMMUNITIES**

Existing biological resources on the Project site were investigated through field reconnaissance and literature review by REC biologists.

Literature review consisted of a search and review of CNDDDB records of rare and special-status plant and animal species within the Project USGS 7.5' quadrangles (El Cajon) and adjacent quadrangles, review of SanBIOS special-status animal records within a 5-mile radius of the site, review of the biological resources reports for the two adjacent approved subdivisions (Clegg and Swaim), recent and historical aerial photographs of the site and surrounding areas, and soil maps and descriptions from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California (Bowman 1973).

A general survey of the Project site was conducted by a REC Senior Biologist and Botanist, Catherine MacGregor and Principal Biologist Elyssa Robertson to document current biological resources. Field notes were maintained by REC biologists throughout the surveys. All on-site habitats were mapped, and all observed plant and animal species were documented. Plant species that could not be identified in the field were collected for later identification, and wildlife species were identified directly by sight or vocalizations and indirectly by scat, tracks, burrows, or nests. All observed special-status species were documented and mapped, and suitability of habitat for special-status species was evaluated. Habitats and wildlife on surrounding adjacent off-site properties were observed from the site or public roadways, but no surveys were conducted on private property other than this Project site for this report. Mapping of existing resources on the Project site was conducted on an aerial photograph scaled at 1 inch = 200 feet.

Scientific nomenclature and common names for animal species in this letter report follow American Ornithological Union (AOU 2012) for birds, Center for North American Herpetology (CNAH 2013) for reptiles and amphibians, Baker et al. (2003) for mammals, and Powell and Hogue (1979) for insects, as well as the San Diego Natural History Museum butterfly, spider, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal checklists for subspecies (SDNHM 2002, 2005, and undated). Taxonomy and scientific nomenclature for plants follow the Jepson Manual, second edition (Baldwin et al. 2012) and common names are primarily from Rebman and Simpson (2006), with some rare plant common names from the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2013).

**Table 1** summarizes the survey types, dates, times, temperature conditions, sky conditions, and wind speeds during the general and focused surveys for the Project.

**Table 1. Surveys Conducted on the Project Site**

Date	Time	Temp (°F)	Sky	Wind (mph)	Survey Type	Personnel
4/18/14	0750 - 1010	57 - 64°	Clear	0-2	General, Drainage	Elyssa Robertson, Catherine MacGregor
4/25/14	0740 - 0945	60 - 62°	Overcast	0-2	Photo Documentation, Survey Limits	Elyssa Robertson, Hedy Levine

During REC’s site surveys, two vegetation communities/habitats and two other land cover categories were observed: non-native grassland, eucalyptus woodland, disturbed land, and developed land. These habitats are shown in **Figure 3** and are described below. A complete list of all plants observed during REC’s 2013 surveys is provided in **Appendix A**.

Non-native grassland (County Habitat Code 42200) covers approximately 1.4 acres on site. The non-native grassland on-site is dominated by oat grass (*Avena* sp.), brome grasses (*Bromus madritensis* subsp. *rubens*, *Bromus diandrus*, and *Bromus hordeaceus*), filaree (*Erodium* sp.), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and doveweed (*Croton setiger*). Grass and forb cover is fairly dense. No native grasses or native species indicative of native grassland were observed on-site. All plants observed in non-native grassland on-site are included in **Appendix A**.

Wildlife observed in and over non-native grassland on-site included similar species as those found within rural and suburban areas including black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), lesser goldfinch (*Spiza psaltria*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). A complete list of wildlife and estimated numbers is provided in **Appendix B**.

The non-native grassland is considered sensitive by the County because of its importance for foraging raptors. The non-native grassland habitat on-site supports few of the native herbs that would make it more valuable as wildlife habitat, such as bunchgrasses, blue-eyed grass, and herbaceous perennials from bulbs. Although it has little conservation value because of its relatively small size and isolation from larger habitat areas, an active red-tailed hawk nest was observed in the eucalyptus woodland on-site indicating that the non-native grassland would provide some foraging value to this nesting pair of raptors.

Eucalyptus woodland (County Habitat Code 79100) covers approximately 1.2 acres of the property and is dominated by eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp). These trees are relatively mature but appear to have been damaged during previous wildfires. As is typical with eucalyptus woodlands, the understory is not well-developed due to excessive leaf litter. Eucalyptus woodland, while not protected as a habitat, provides important nesting opportunities for native avian species, particularly raptors. One active red-tailed hawk nest was observed within the eucalyptus trees on-site. Other bird species noted include bushtits, starlings, goldfinches, house wrens and northern mocking birds.

Disturbed land (County Habitat Code 11300) occurs on approximately 0.6 acres. These areas of disturbed land are characterized by heavily compacted soil where vegetative re-growth is unlikely. Vegetation on most disturbed land is sparse with a predominance of bare ground. Ground squirrels and doves were noted in this area (see **Appendix B**).

Developed land (County Habitat Code 12000) on-site consists of approximately 3.1 acres of existing homes, driveways, garages, structures, landscaping, gardens and other uses typical of rural residential yards. Wildlife species observed in the developed portion of the property included house finches, mourning doves, northern mocking birds and ground squirrels.

## **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 the State of 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 CDFW; included in California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1 through 4; or included in the County of San Diego Sensitive Plant Lists A through D or Sensitive Animals Groups A or B.

Lists of special-status plants and animals with the potential to occur on the Project site were generated from the CNDDDB RareFind5 database, SanBIOS database (County of San Diego 2011), and a list provided by the County of San Diego. The resulting lists include any special-status species documented within the Project site's USGS 7.5' El Cajon quadrangle and adjacent quadrangles within an applicable elevation range, as well as any other species requested by the County for this Project. **Appendix C** provides information on these special-status plant species, as well as an evaluation of the potential for each species to occur on-site, based on CNDDDB search results, 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. **Appendix D** provides information on these animal species, and an evaluation of the potential for each species to occur on-site, based on species requirements; CNDDDB and SanBIOS search results, other biological reports conducted in this area, and field observations.

No Special Status plant species were observed on-site. The site is highly disturbed and lacks the appropriate soils and habitat structure to support anticipated sensitive plant species.

Two special status wildlife species were observed on-site: orange-throated whiptail and red-tailed hawk.

Orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*) is not state or federal listed species but is a County Group 2 species. This reptile lives in semi-arid brushy areas west of the Peninsular ranges, that typically have loose soil and rocks, including washes, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral and scrub. Two individuals were observed on-site, within open dirt areas of the non-native grassland and eucalyptus woodland areas on-site.

Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) is also neither a state nor federal special-status species nor included in the County sensitive animal lists, but is protected as a raptor under California Fish

and Wildlife Code. According to the San Diego Bird Atlas, red-tailed hawks are the most widespread bird of prey in San Diego County; they favor grasslands with scattered trees but use all of the County's terrestrial habitat to some extent, and are even commonly seen perching on light poles along freeways. One active red-tailed hawk nest with two adults was observed within the eucalyptus woodland. The hawks were observed bringing prey to the nest indicating that young were present.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act as well as California Fish and Wildlife 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 Wildlife Code or any regulation made pursuant to the Code, and 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 (except for wrentit) on the Project 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. Nests of raptors are additionally protected under California Fish and Wildlife Code 3503.5.

### **Special-status species with moderate to high potential to occur on or adjacent to the site**

Based on CNDDDB and SanBIOS records searches, review of the biological reports prepared for the Clegg Major Subdivision TM 5286 (RC Biological Consulting 2005) and the Swaim-Adlai Road Major Subdivision TM 5356 (Pacific Southwest Biological Services 2005), and evaluation of current site conditions, there are no species that have a moderate to high potential to occur on-site. **Appendix C** and **Appendix D** list species known from the project area and their specific habitat requirements and potential to occur on-site. Due to the lack of appropriate soils, the amount of disturbance on-site, the types of habitats and hydrology, many of these species have a low potential to occur. Only a few have a low to moderate potential to occur.

### **Large Mammal Use/ Wildlife Corridor**

No evidence of use by large mammals including mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), or mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), such as scat or deer laydown areas, was found during REC's 2014 surveys, nor were any large mammals reported in the 2005 biological resources reports for the adjacent properties (Clegg and Swaim). Coyote (*Canis latrans*) was noted on the property to the north (Swaim). The site does not connect to natural undeveloped land to the east, south or north (beyond the Swaim property) to support large mammal movement.

### **JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS**

No wetlands occur on the property. No hydric soils occur on the property and the small drainage does not include predominantly hydrophilic plant species. The drainage is dominated by non-native grasslands and/or eucalyptus. Therefore, no federal or state wetlands occur on-site.

The very small drainage feature was evaluated as a potential waters of the US and State by the ACOE and the CDFW. However, after careful examination utilizing maps and field reconnaissance, it has been determined that this small drainage has no connection to navigable water or is part of a natural stream course as defined by the ACOE and CDFW. Due to the lack

of connectivity to a jurisdictional Waters of the US, nor connection as a stream, the drainage on-site would constitute an “isolated waters” and does not fall within the jurisdiction of the ACOE or CDFW. **Figure 4** shows the various drainages in association with the project location.

In addition, after consultation and coordination with the County of San Diego the drainage was determined to not be RPO.

## **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.

The proposed project consists of the development of the property into 21 single family residential lots with associated streets, driveways, and an offsite 8” sewer connection line (connecting the southern portion of the property to existing sewer line at East Lakeview Road).

### **Direct Impacts**

Implementation of the Project would result in impacts to the entire 6.3-acres of land onsite consisting of 1.4-acres of non-native grassland, 1.2-acres of eucalyptus woodland and 3.7-acres of developed and disturbed land. The only off-site improvements proposed include an offsite 8” sewer connection line (connecting the southern portion of the property to existing sewer line at East Lakeview Road) as well as impacts to the already paved Adlai Road to the east. The offsite sewer line is entirely within disturbed landscaped lands. Habitat impacts resulting from implementation of the Project are summarized in **Table 2** and **Figure 5**.

**Table 2. Habitat/Vegetation Communities and Impacts**

<b>Vegetation Community</b>	<b>Existing (acres)</b>	<b>Impacts (acres)</b>	<b>Mitigation Ratio</b>	<b>Mitigation Required (acres)</b>	<b>Off-Site Mitigation (acres)</b>
Non-native grassland (County Habitat Code 42200)	1.4	1.4	Tier III habitat: 0.5:1	0.7	0.7
Eucalyptus Woodland (County Habitat Code 79100)	1.2	1.2	Tier IV no mitigation required	0	0
Disturbed Land (County Habitat Code 11300)	0.6	0.6	Tier IV no mitigation required	0	0

<b>Vegetation Community</b>	<b>Existing (acres)</b>	<b>Impacts (acres)</b>	<b>Mitigation Ratio</b>	<b>Mitigation Required (acres)</b>	<b>Off-Site Mitigation (acres)</b>
Developed Land (County Habitat Code 12000)	3.1	3.1	Tier IV no mitigation required	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>		<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Impacts to 1.4-acres of non-native grassland are significant and require mitigation. The additional impacts to eucalyptus woodland, disturbed and developed land are not considered significant and do not require mitigation.

The Project will also directly impact a special status reptile species and one raptor species. Impacts to two individuals of orange-throated whiptails would not be considered significant. The individuals occurring on this property would not be considered part of a regional or localized population important to the overall survival of this species. Orange-throated whiptails are more likely to occur in the PAMA property located off-site to the northwest within the coastal sage scrub habitat.

Direct impacts to the loss of the active raptor nest would be considered significant. In compliance with federal and state regulations, avoidance of this nest while active will be required. Once the young have fledged, impacts to the individual eucalyptus tree would not be considered significant.

The Project will not result in significant impacts to any wildlife corridors, linkages, or wildlife nursery sites.

### **Indirect Impacts**

The Project is not expected to cause significant indirect impacts to any special-status plants or animals, or any wildlife corridors, linkages, or wildlife nursery sites.

Water quality and air quality in the Project area will be protected from significant indirect impacts by design features that would reduce environmental impacts, such as Best Management Practices that will be included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Cumulative impacts occur as a result of ongoing direct and indirect impacts from unrelated projects within a geographic area, and are assessed on a regional basis to determine the overall effect of numerous activities on a sensitive resource over a larger area. Impacts that may not be considered significant on a project-specific level can become significant when viewed in the context of other losses in the vicinity of the Project site. The cumulative impact analysis focuses on reasonable and foreseeable projects in the Project vicinity.

The proposed project is situated between two residential subdivision projects which have not yet been constructed but have been approved by the County of San Diego. This includes the Swaim

property (TM 5356) to the north and the Clegg property (TM 5286) to the west. The biological resources for both properties were analyzed in 2005.

It should be noted that the adopted MSCP Subarea Plan and subsequent BMO ensures the long-term protection of sensitive natural communities and sensitive plant and wildlife species. As discussed above, the project would result in significant impacts to non-native grassland habitat and these impacts may contribute to a cumulative impact to sensitive natural communities. However, implementation of the mitigation identified and given that this project as well as the other two projects in the vicinity are in compliance with the BMO, ensures that this project's cumulative impacts are reduced to a level below significant. Therefore, the Project's contribution, in combination with the other two approved projects, would not be cumulatively considerable.

### **Proposed Mitigation**

Because the Project will result in significant direct impacts to non-native grassland, and potentially significant impacts to an active raptor nest, mitigation will be required.

Mitigation for significant impacts to 1.4-acres of non-native grassland will be required at a 0.5:1 mitigation ratio. Therefore 0.7-acres of non-native grassland or 'like-functioning habitat' will be required to be placed in open space. The adjacent Swaim project utilized the Sloane Canyon Open Space for mitigation. The Sloane Canyon Open Space has an excess of mitigation acreage, consisting of southern mixed chaparral, and is therefore able to provide up-tiered mitigation acreage for this project. Easements, funding and management have already been established for the Sloane Canyon Open Space (see Sloane Canyon Resource Management Plan: PDS2012-3912-12-002). A map of the surrounding pre-approved mitigation area is provided in **Figure 6** and a regional location map of Sloane Canyon Open Space is provided in **Figure 7**. If Sloane Canyon is not an acceptable mitigation location, another location may be utilized after approval by the County of San Diego.

### **Avoidance Measures**

In addition to the mitigation measures and design features described above, the Project would incorporate these avoidance measures to prevent additional impacts:

- All clearing and grubbing of vegetation and/or grading will occur outside the avian breeding season (January 15 to July 15, or sooner if a qualified biologist demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Wildlife Agencies that all nesting is complete).
- Prior to clearing of the eucalyptus woodland, a raptor survey should be conducted to ensure the nest is no longer active. No trees shall be cleared until the young have fledged from the nest.

Implementation of these measures will avoid the direct significant impact the red-tailed hawk nest on-site.

Mitigation and avoidance measures are summarized in the following table.

**Table 3. Mitigation and Avoidance Measures**

<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Avoidance Measures</b>
0.7-acres of non-native grassland or ‘like-functioning habitat’ will be required to be placed in open space for impacts to 1.4-acres of non-native grassland.	All clearing, grubbing, and/or grading will occur outside avian breeding season (January 15 to July 15).
	Prior to clearing, preconstruction bird surveys will be conducted to ensure that nests are no longer active.

This concludes REC’s biological letter report for the Riker Ranch Subdivision Project in Lakeside, California. Please do not hesitate to contact REC with any questions.

Sincerely,




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Elyssa Robertson  
Principal, County QCL Biologist

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## **PREPARERS**

This report has been prepared by REC Consultants, Inc. staff:  
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Hedy Levine – Field Biologist and Editor  
Allison Sharpe – Editor

## **ATTACHMENTS**

Figure 1. Regional Location

Figure 2. Vicinity Map

Figure 3. Biological Resources

Figure 4. Nearby Drainages

Figure 5. Project Impacts

Figure 6. Closest Pre-Approved Mitigation Area

Figure 7. Sloane Canyon Mitigation Site

Appendix A. Plants Observed on the Riker Ranch Subdivision Project

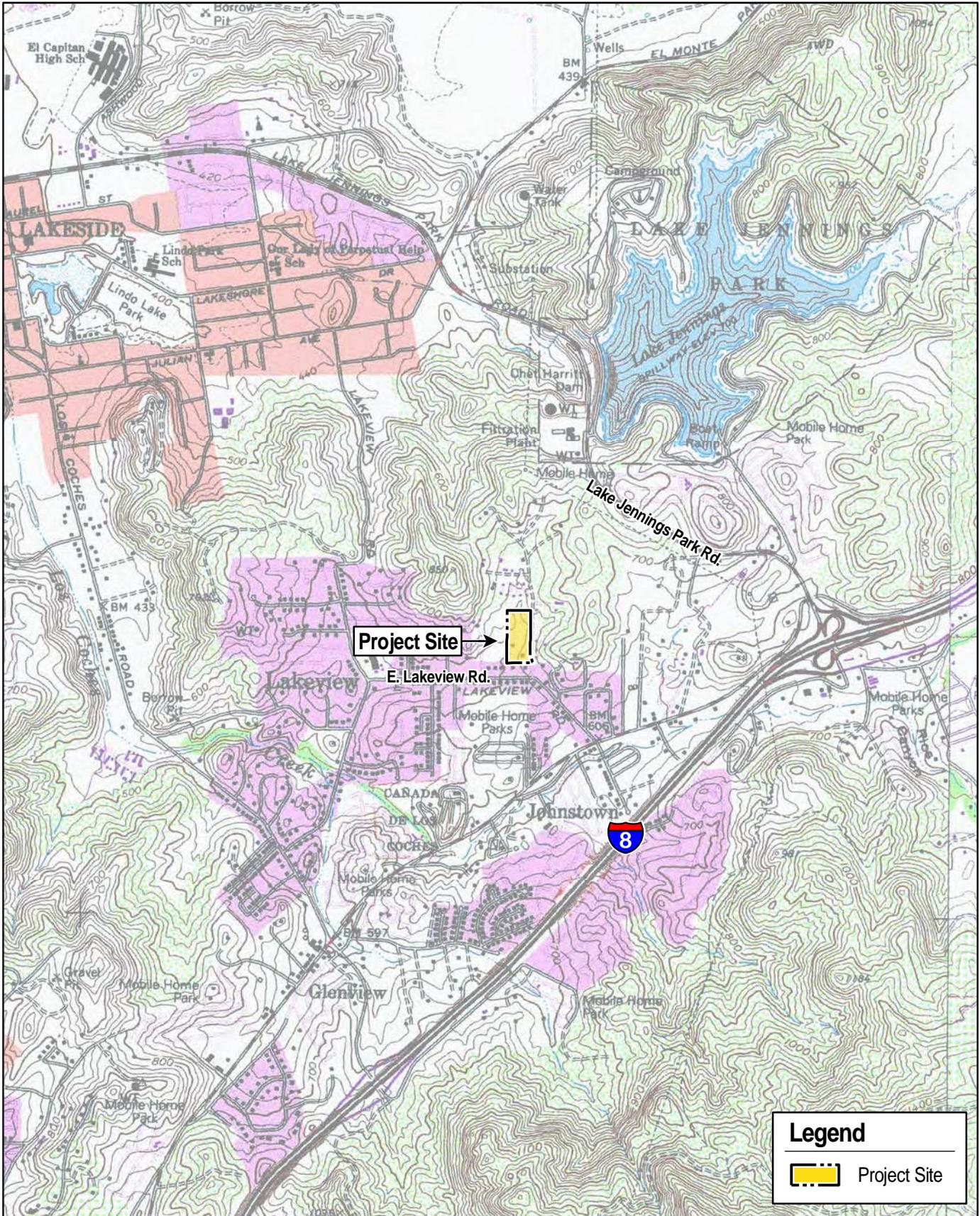
Appendix B. Animals Observed on the Riker Ranch Subdivision Project

Appendix C. Sensitive Plants with the Potential to Occur on the Riker Ranch Subdivision Project

Appendix D. Sensitive Animals with the Potential to Occur on the Riker Ranch Subdivision Project

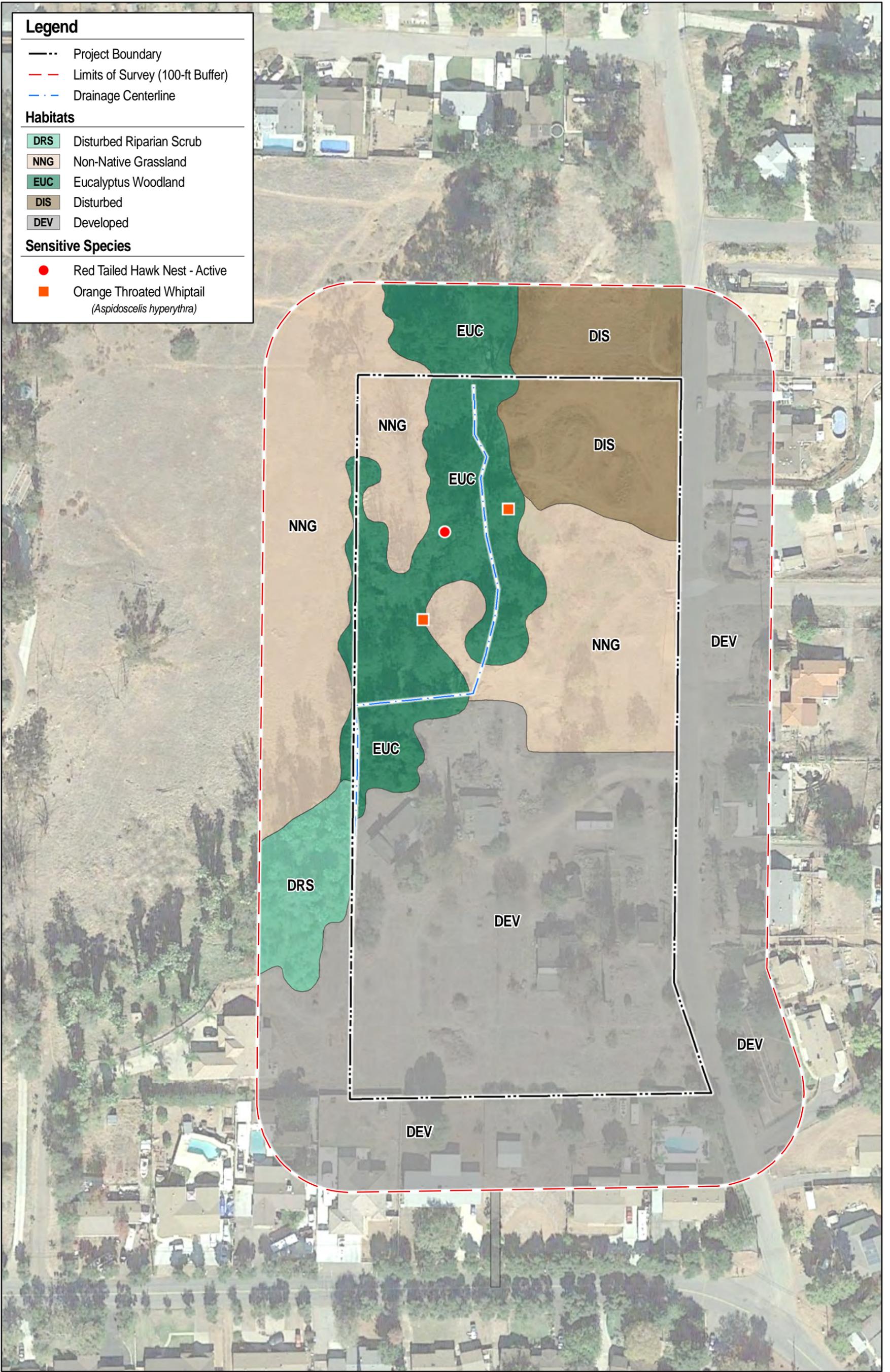
# Figures





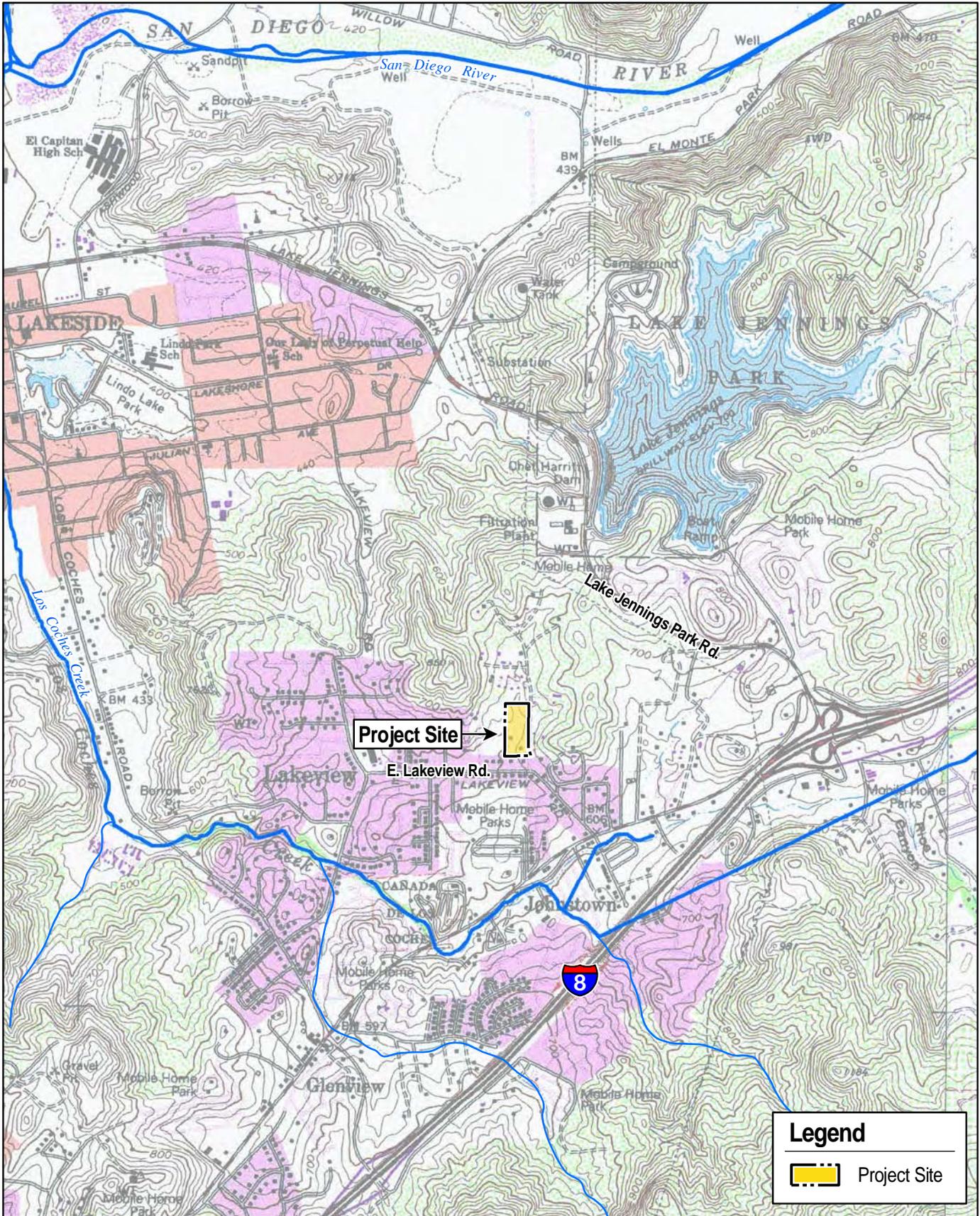
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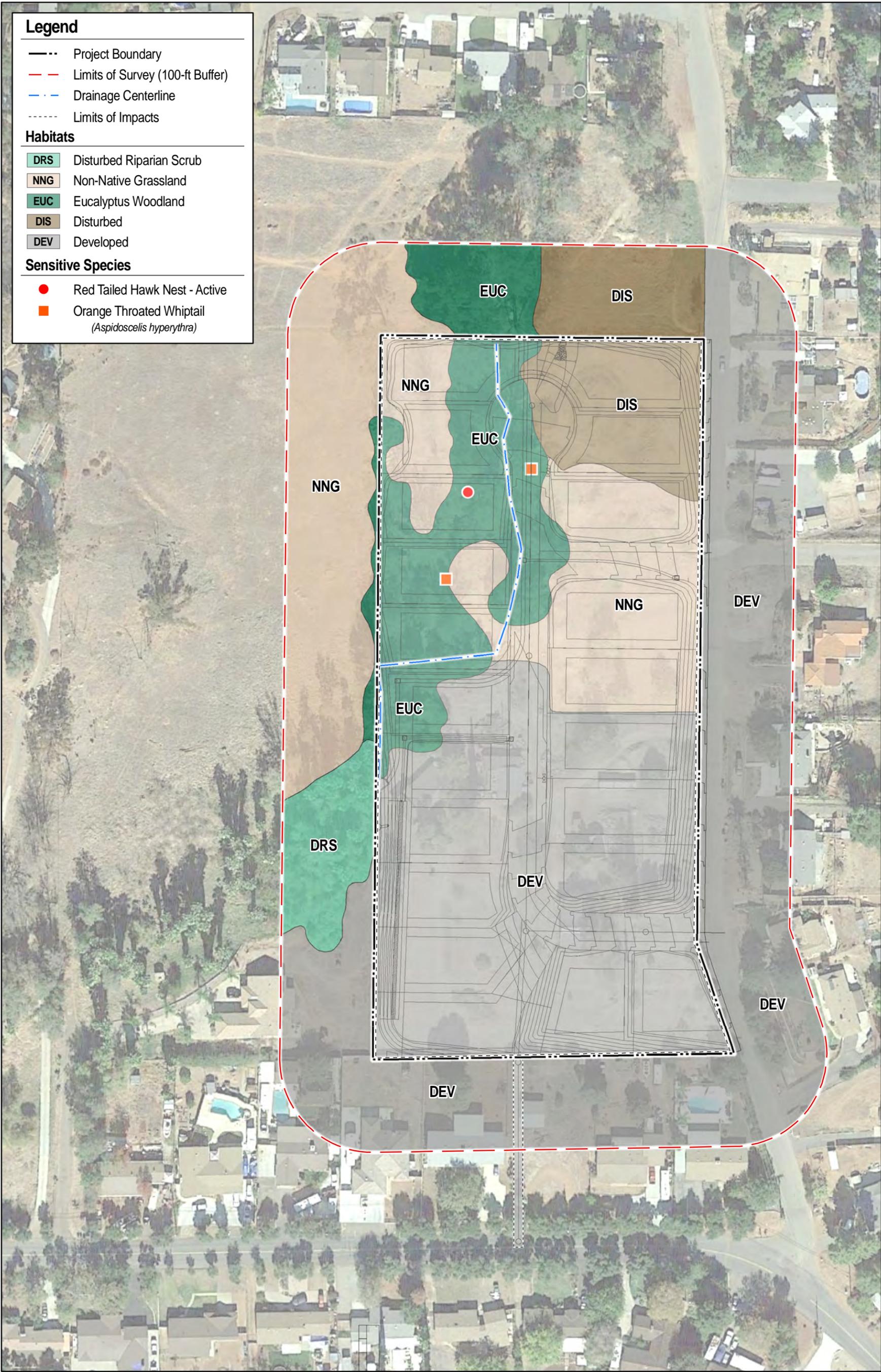
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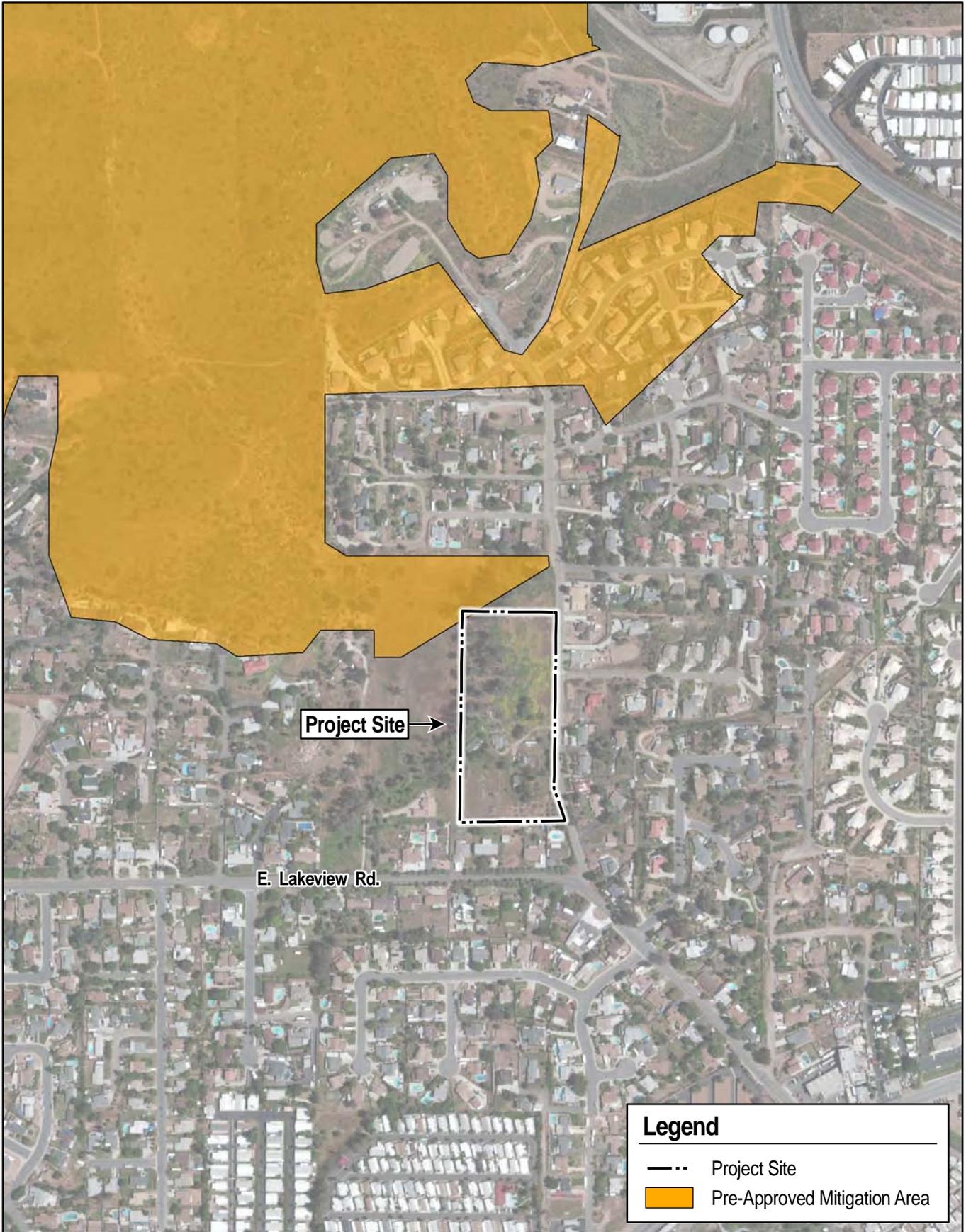


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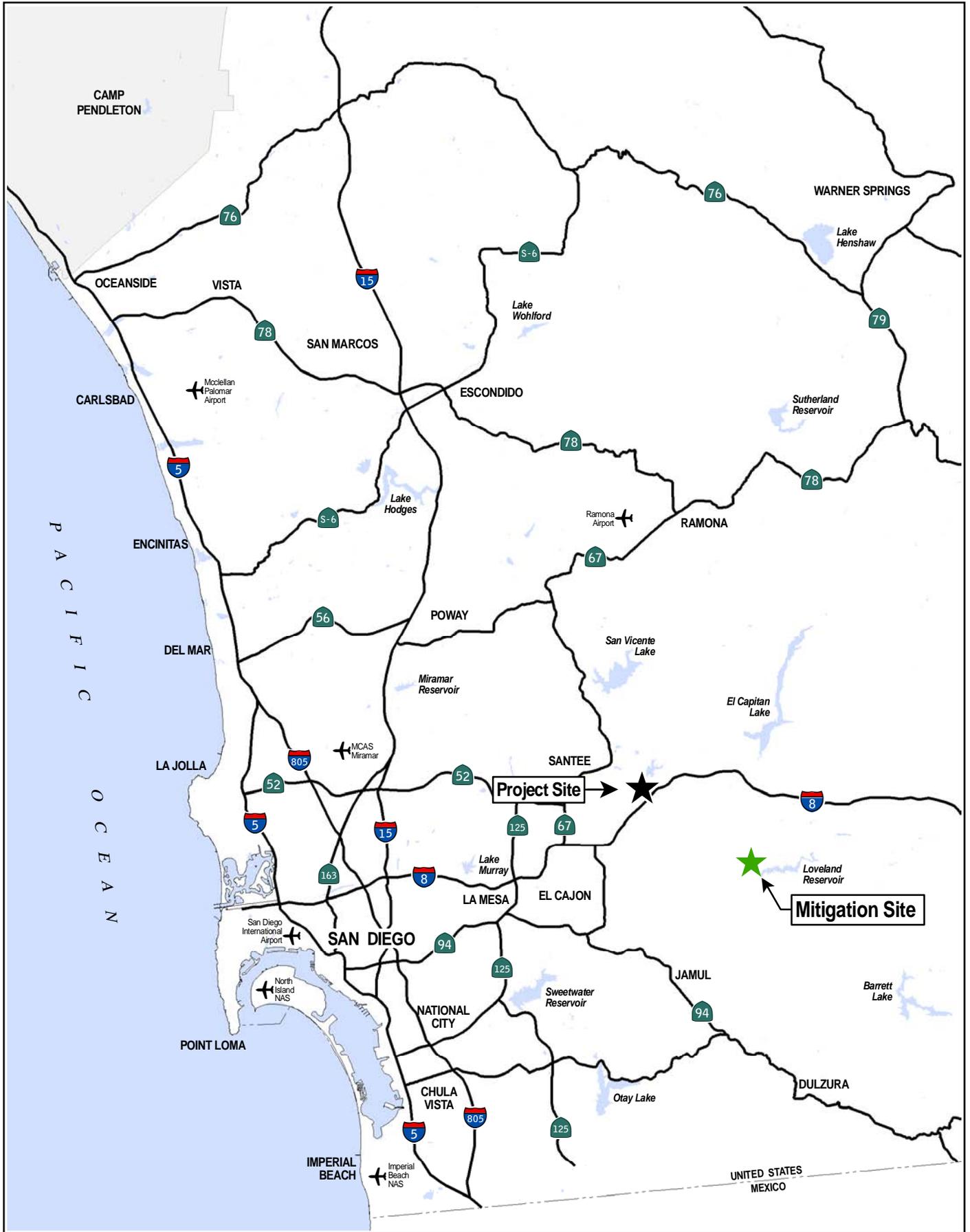


T:\Project\_Data\Adlai\_Road\Final\_Maps\Revised\_BTR\_Jan2015\AR\_Fig-05\_Impacts\_011315.mxd



T:\Project\_Data\Adlai\_Road\Final\_Maps\Revised\_BTR\_Jan2015\AR\_Fig-06\_PAMA\_011215.mxd





**REC** Sloane Canyon Mitigation Site

Consultants, Inc. RIKER RANCH



FIGURE 7

Source: SANGIS GIS Data, 2011. January 2015

**Appendix A**  
Plants Observed on the  
Riker Ranch Subdivision Project Site

**APPENDIX A  
PLANTS OBSERVED ON THE RIKER RANCH SUBDIVISION PROJECT SITE**

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Habitat</b>
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> *	Cyclops acacia	Fabaceae	NNV
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Spanish-clover	Fabaceae	NNG
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel, poor man's weatherglass	Primulaceae	NNG
<i>Avena</i> sp.*	oats	Poaceae	NNG
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule-fat, seep-willow	Asteraceae	NNG
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom baccharis	Asteraceae	NNG
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass	Poaceae	NNG, DIS, DEV, NNV
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	soft chess	Poaceae	NNG, DIS, DEV, NNV
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> subsp. <i>rubens</i> *	red brome, foxtail chess	Poaceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> subsp. <i>pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian thistle	Asteraceae	NNG
<i>Croton setiger</i>	doveweed	Euphorbiaceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> *	carrotwood	Sapindaceae	NNV
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass	Poaceae	NNV
<i>Cypressus</i> sp.*	ornamental cypress	Cupressaceae	NNV
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	western jimson weed	Solanaceae	DIS
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	Polygonaceae	NNV
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stem filaree/storksbill	Geraniaceae	NNV
<i>Erodium</i> spp.*	filaree/storksbill	Geraniaceae	NNG, DIS, DEV
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.*	eucalyptus	Myrtaceae	NNV, DEV
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> *	spotted spurge	Euphorbiaceae	NNV
<i>Festuca perennis</i> *	ryegrass	Poaceae	NNV
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> *	garland/crown daisy	Asteraceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	Asteraceae	DIS
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard	Brassicaceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.(*)	barley	Poaceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *	smooth cat's ear	Asteraceae	NNV
<i>Juglans</i> sp.*	ornamental walnut	Juglandaceae	NNV
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i> *	golden-top	Poaceae	NNV, DIS
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	Anacardiaceae	NNV
<i>Malva neglecta</i> *	common mallow	Malvaceae	NNV
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	wild-cucumber, manroot	Cucurbitaceae	NNV
<i>Melilotus</i> sp.*	sweetclover	Fabaceae	NNG
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> *	ngaio, mousehole tree	Scrophulariaceae	NNV
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	Solanaceae	NNG
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive	Oleaceae	NNG
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> *	Mexican palo verde	Fabaceae	NNG
<i>Phacelia</i> sp.	phacelia	Boraginaceae	NNV
<i>Pinus</i> sp.*	ornamental walnut	Pinaceae	DIS
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	Platanaceae	NNG
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	annual beard grass	Poaceae	NNV
<i>Populus fremontii</i> subsp. <i>fremontii</i>	western cottonwood	Salicaceae	NNV
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak, encina	Fagaceae	NNV

<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Habitat</b>
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	wild radish	Brassicaceae	NNG, DIS, DEV, NNV
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castor bean	Euphorbiaceae	NNV
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock	Polygonaceae	NNG
<i>Sambucus nigra subsp. caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	Adoxaceae	NNV
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree	Anacardiaceae	NNV
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Brazilian pepper tree	Anacardiaceae	NNV
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> *	hedge mustard	Brassicaceae	NNV
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle	Asteraceae	NNV
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	tamarisk/salt-cedar	Tamaricaceae	NNG
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Chinese elm	Ulmaceae	DIS, DEV
<i>Urtica urens</i> *	dwarf nettle	Urticaceae	NNV
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	Arecaceae	NNV

\* non-native

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

DEV = Developed land

DIS = Disturbed land

NNG = Non-native grassland

NNV = Non-native vegetation (eucalyptus woodland)

**Appendix B**  
Animals Observed on the  
Riker Ranch Subdivision Project Site

**APPENDIX B**  
**ANIMALS OBSERVED ON THE RIKER RANCH SUBDIVISION PROJECT SITE**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Observed	No. Observed
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<i>Apis mellifera</i> *	honey bee	all habitats	1
Family Acrididae	grasshopper	DEV NNG	1
Family Agelenidae	funnel weaver spider	NNV	1
Family Formicidae	ant	all habitats	many
<i>Pepsis</i> sp.	tarantula hawk	NNV	1
<b>Reptiles</b>			
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra!</i> ( <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> )	orange-throated whiptail	NNG, NNV	2
Suborder Lacertilia	lizard (unidentified)	NNV	3
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay	DEV	2
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk	NNV	2, nest
<i>Corvus</i> sp.	crow (unidentified)	OH	many
Family Trochilidae	hummingbird (unidentified)	DEV	many
Family Troglodytidae	wren (unidentified)	DEV	1
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	NNV	many
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole	NNV	3
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	NNG	1
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	NNV	1
Order Psittaciformes	parrot	DEV	1, flyover
<i>Passer domesticus</i> *	house sparrow	NNG	many
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	phainopepla	NNV	1
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit	NNG, NNV	small flocks
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	DEV	1
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	NNV	1
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	NNV	small flock
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	collared dove	DIS	several
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	European starling	NNV	several
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren	NNV	1
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	NNG	several
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Canis familiaris</i> *	dog (domestic)	DEV	scat
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	DIS, DEV	many
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail	NNG	1
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher	DEV NNG	1

\* Non-native species

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

DEV = Developed land

DIS = Disturbed land

NNG = Non-native grassland

NNV = Non-native vegetation (eucalyptus woodland)

**Appendix C**  
Special Status Plants with the  
Potential to Occur on the  
Riker Ranch Subdivision Project Site

**APPENDIX C**  
**SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE RIKER RANCH SUBDIVISION PROJECT SITE**  
**(USGS EL CAJON QUAD AND ADJACENT QUADS, 152.4 - 213.36 METERS (500 - 700 FT))**

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	City NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	thornmint, San Diego thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	A	X	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Clay soil, openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools; 10-960 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	spineshrub, California adolphia	Rhamnaceae	2B.1	-/-		B		Shrub (deciduous), Dec-May	Clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 45-740 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i> ( <i>Hymenoclea m.</i> )	desert fragrance	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-		-		Shrub, Aug-Nov	Sandy or rocky soils in sage scrub, chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub; 10-500 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/FE	X	A	X	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Apr-Oct	Sandy loam or clay, often disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline areas, in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 20-415 m	Low; no appropriate habitat and soils are found onsite.
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>	Del Mar manzanita, fe del mar manzanita	Ericaceae	1B.1	-/FE		A		Shrub (evergreen), Dec-Jun	Sandy, maritime chaparral; 0-365 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	Palmer's sagewort, San Diego sagewort	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-		D		Biennial to perennial herb to subshrub, Feb-Sep	Sandy, mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland; 15-915 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Astragalus deanei</i>	Deane's locoweed/milkvetch	Fabaceae	1B.1	-/-		A		Perennial herb, Feb-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian forest; 75-695 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-		A		Perennial herb, Mar-Oct	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 3-460 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	south coast saltbush, south coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-		A		Annual herb, Mar-Oct	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas; 0-140 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite. Site elevation is higher than known range of plant.
<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i> ( <i>Muilla c.</i> )	San Diego goldenstar	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/-		A		Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Apr-May	Clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 50-465 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite. Additionally, this species would have been identifiable at time of survey.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaf brodiaea	Themidaceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	A		Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Mar-Jun	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools, often on clay; 25-1120 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	City NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/-		A		Perennial herb (deciduous, bulbiferous), May-Jul	Mesic, clay, serpentinite soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland, and near vernal pools; 30-1692 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	Lakeside-lilac, Lakeside ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	1B.2	-/-	X	A		Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral; 235-755 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite. Site elevation is lower than known range of plant.
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	wart-stem-lilac, wart-stemmed ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	2B.2	-/-		B		Shrub (evergreen), Dec-May	Chaparral; 1-380 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	knotweed spineflower, long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	1B.2	-/-		A		Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Often clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 30-1530 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Clarkia delicata</i>	delicate clarkia, Campo clarkia	Onagraceae	1B.2	-/-		A		Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Often gabbroic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland; 235-1000 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite. Site elevation is lower than known range of plant.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> subsp. <i>diversifolia</i>	summer-holly	Ericaceae	1B.2	-/-		A		Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; 30-790 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Deinandra conjugens</i> ( <i>Hemizonia c.</i> )	Otay tarplant	Asteraceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	A	X	Annual herb, May-Jun	Clay soils in coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 25-300 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Dicranostegia orcuttiana</i> ( <i>Cordylanthus orcuttianus</i> )	Orcutt's bird's beak	Orobanchaceae	2B.1	-		B		Annual herb (hemiparasitic), Mar-Sep	Coastal scrub, 10-350 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	variegated dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.2	-/-	X	A	X	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Clay soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 3-580 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-	X	B		Shrub (evergreen), Jul-Nov	Mesic, chaparral, coastal scrub; 30-600 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE		A	X	Biennial to perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Mesic, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools; 20-620 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	coast barrel cactus, San Diego barrel cactus	Cactaceae	2B.1	-/-		B		Perennial (stem succulent), May-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 3-450 m	Low; would have been observed during surveys if present.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	City NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Galium proliferum</i>	limestone bedstraw, desert bedstraw	Rubiaceae	2B.2	-/-		-		Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Rocky, carbonate (limestone) areas in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon & juniper woodland; 1190-1630 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite. Site elevation is lower than known range of plant.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grappling-hook	Boraginaceae	4.2	-/-		D		Annual herb, Mar-May	Clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 20-955 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	1B.2	-/-		A		Shrub, Apr-Nov	Sandy, often disturbed areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; 10-135 m	Low; this species would have been identifiable at time of survey.
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh-elder	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-		B		Perennial herb to subshrub, Apr-Oct	Marshes & swamps, playas; 10-500 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> subsp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's salt-marsh daisy, Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-		A		Annual herb, Feb-Jun	Coastal salt marshes & swamps, playas, vernal pools; 1-1220 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> (not recognized in TIM2)	Robinson's peppergrass	Brassicaceae	4.3	-/-		A		Annual herb, Jan-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 1-885 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Monardella viminea</i> ( <i>M. linoides</i> ssp. v.)	willowy monardella	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	X	A		Perennial herb to subshrub, Jun-Aug	Alluvial ephemeral washes, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland; 50-225 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	3.1	-/-		C		Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools (alkaline); 20-640 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>	San Diego mesa mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE		A	X	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Vernal pools; 90-200 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	1B.1	-/-		A		Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Aug	Sandy, clay loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub; 15-400 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite. Additionally, this species would have been identifiable at time of survey.
<i>Salvia munzii</i>	Munz's sage	Lamiaceae	2B.2	-/-		B		Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Apr	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 120-1065 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus	Picrodendraceae	1B.2	-/-		A		Shrub, Apr-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 165-1000 m	Low; no appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>Triquetrella californica</i>	coastal triquetrella	Pottiaceae	1B.2	-/-		-		Moss	Soil in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; 10-100 m	Low; no appropriate habitat or soils found onsite. Site elevation is higher than known range of plant.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	City NE	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
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**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 elsewhere  | .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)       |
| 2B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere | or no current threats known)   |
| 3 - Plants about which more information is needed - a review list                   |  |
| 4 - Plants of limited distribution - a watch list                                   |  |

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)

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])

**Appendix D**  
Special Status Animals with the  
Potential to Occur on the  
Riker Ranch Subdivision Project Site

**APPENDIX D**  
**SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMALS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE RIKER RANCH SUBDIVISION PROJECT SITE**  
**(USGS EL CAJON QUAD AND ADJACENT QUADS, 152.4 - 213.36 METERS (500 - 700 FT))**

Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>						
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	-/FE	X	1	Vernal pools and other unvegetated ephemeral basins in Orange and San Diego Counties and Baja California.	None; site lacks vernal pools.
<i>Callophrys thornei</i> , <i>C. gryneus t.</i>	Thorne's hairstreak	-/BLM-S	X	1	Otay Mountain; host plant is <i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> .	Low; site does not contain host plant ( <i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> ).
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Quino checkerspot butterfly	-/FE	X	1	Open grassy areas, interior foothills, host plants <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>Plantago ovata</i> , <i>Castilleja exserta</i> ( <i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> , <i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i> ); 0-1000 ft	Low; no host plants on site.
<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	Hermes copper	-/-		1	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral; from Mexican border to Fallbrook and inland to Pine Valley in SD County; host plant is spiny redberry ( <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> ).	Low; site lacks appropriate habitat.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	-/FE	X	1	Vernal pools and other unvegetated ephemeral basins in inland Riverside, Orange and San Diego (Ramona area) Counties, and coastal SD County and Baja California.	None; site lacks vernal pools.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>						
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> ( <i>Bufo c.</i> )	arroyo toad	SSC/FE, USFWS-S	X	1	Washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas; 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; 0-3,000 ft (900 m).	Low, site lacks appropriate habitat.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC/BLM-S		2	Open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains; rainpools free of bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish needed for breeding. Activity limited to wet season, summer storms or during evenings with elevated substrate moisture levels. Nocturnal. 0-4,500 ft	Low; site lacks appropriate habitat.

Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<b>REPTILES</b>						
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> (formerly <i>A. pulchra pulchra</i> )	Southern California legless lizard (formerly silvery legless lizard)	SSC/-		2	Loose soil and leaf litter with plant cover in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks; often under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs; sometimes found in suburban gardens in southern California; lives mostly underground.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks appropriate habitat.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ( <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> )	orange-throated whiptail	SSC/-		2	Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral, west of Peninsular Ranges; 0-2,000 ft (610 m).	<b>Observed onsite.</b> 2 observed in non-native vegetation (eucalyptus woodland) and non-native grassland habitats.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamond rattlesnake	SSC/-		2	Arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, cultivated areas, and, on desert slopes of mountains, also rocky desert flats.	Moderate; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite. However, there is potential to occur onsite.
<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ( <i>Charina t.</i> )	rosy boa (coastal rosy boa)	-/USFS-S		2	Arid scrublands, semi-arid shrublands, rocky shrublands, rocky deserts, canyons, and other rocky areas; appears to be common in riparian areas, but does not require permanent water; those outside a small area in the Tijuana and Otay River watersheds have been placed in another species, <i>L. orcuttii</i> (northern three-lined boa).	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> ( <i>Anota coronatum</i> , <i>P. c.</i> )	Blainville's horned lizard, coast horned lizard	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		2	Coastal sage scrub with harvester ants ( <i>Pogonomyrmex</i> spp.) and other native ants.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks appropriate habitat.
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i> ( <i>Eumeces s. i.</i> )	Coronado skink	SSC/BLM-S		2	Grassland, woodlands, pine forests, chaparral, especially in open sunny areas such as clearings and the edges of creeks and rivers; prefers rocky areas near streams with lots of vegetation, also found in areas away from water; diurnal but secretive; southwestern CA.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks appropriate habitat.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		1	Around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, often in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest; 0-6,988 ft (2,130 m).	None; site lacks appropriate water sources.
<b>BIRDS</b>						
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL/-		1	Oak woodlands, mature riparian woodlands, eucalyptus groves in urban and suburban settings, most common on coastal slope.	Moderate; potential to use eucalyptus trees to perch and/or hunt from.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL/-		1	Coastal lowlands and foothills in sage scrub, broken or burned chaparral, and grassland with scattered shrubs; nests primarily on the ground and rarely in low shrubs; rare above 4,000 ft.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks appropriate habitat.

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<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	SSC/-		1	Short- to middle-height, moderately open grasslands with scattered shrubs, native bunchgrasses preferred; hard to identify except when singing (Mar-Jul).	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks appropriate habitat.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren, San Diego cactus wren	SSC/BCC, USFS-S	X	1	Open coastal sage scrub with thickets of chollas ( <i>Cylindropuntia</i> sp.), south- and west-facing slopes below 1,500 ft, usually within quarter mile of river valleys.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks appropriate habitat of coastal sage scrub and <i>Opuntia</i> cactus.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	FP/-		1	Widespread over coastal slope, forages in grasslands and feeds exclusively on California voles, prefers riparian woodlands, oak groves, or sycamore groves adjacent to grasslands for nesting.	Low; however, could use eucalyptus trees on site to perch and/or hunt from.
<i>Poliotilta californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	SSC/FT		1	Resident in southern California coastal sage scrub, especially where dominated by coastal sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ) and CA buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ); may also use open chaparral next to sage scrub; usually in coastal lowland below 1,000 ft.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks appropriate habitat of coastal sage scrub.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	SE/FE	X	1	Riparian woodland with dense canopy for foraging and dense understory for nesting; also forages in upland scrub, and sometimes even nests in non-riparian habitat; more common in coastal lowlands; migratory, usually arrives in SD County third week in March and leaves between mid-August and mid-September.	Low; site lacks appropriate habitat.
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		2	Once common in SD County west of the mountains in riparian, chaparral, oak savannah, and cultivated areas but now known at only a few inland valley sites in southern San Diego County; intolerant of human development; roosts in crevices.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura California pocket mouse	SSC/-		2	Variety of habitat including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland, attracted to grass-chaparral edges.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	SSC/-		2	In CA, 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; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite and site lacks roosting habitat.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> ( <i>Plecotus t. pallascens</i> )	Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		2	Pine forest, desert scrub, and a variety of habitats; requires caves, mines, or tunnels for roosts; highly sensitive to human disturbance.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.

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<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC/BLM-S		2	Open semi-arid to arid habitats; crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting; typically forages for insects over wide-open spaces in various habitats.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	western red bat	SSC/-		2	Prefers riparian areas, where they roost in broad-leaf trees; migratory, most likely to be in western SD in winter.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	-/-			Roosts in trees and fencerows, migrates to southern California for winter, seldom found in urban settings.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC/-			Desert areas with palms and, increasingly, year-round in urban areas in planted palms; roosts in hanging palm fronds; eats insects.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite. Additionally, site lacks appropriate habitat and roosting areas.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC/-		2	Grasslands, agricultural fields, sparse shrublands, edges of citrus groves on coastal side of mountains, sea level to over 6,000 ft, mostly west of National Forest lands in SD County.	Moderate; however, this species is highly visible and would have been observed onsite if present.
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	western small-footed myotis	-/BLM-S		2	Primarily found in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water; roosts in caves, buildings, mines, crevices, and occasionally under bridges and under bark.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	-/BLM-S		2	Most common in forests, roosts in tree cavities, or under tree bark, or in rock crevices, caves, mines, abandoned buildings.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	-/BLM-S		2	Forages primarily over open water; optimal habitat is open forest or woodland near open water; roosts in caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and tree cavities; relatively urban-adapted and relative common in southwestern CA.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC/-		2	Coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands and chaparral with rock outcroppings, boulders, and cacti; middens are typically smaller than those of <i>N. fuscipes</i> and built in rock and rock crevices rather than in shrubs; nocturnal.	Low; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite. Additionally, nests would have been observed onsite during surveys.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC/-		2	Creosote bush and chaparral habitats in lower and upper Sonoran life zones, associated with prominent rock features, prefers rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites; eats insects; nocturnal.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	SSC/-		2	Rocky arid habitat, roosts in crevices in rock faces, although two early 20th century San Diego specimens were found in buildings; migrates to Mexico for winter.	Low due to continuous disturbance onsite; reported in project CNDDDB quad but not observed onsite.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC/-		2	Most common in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	Low due to lack of appropriate habitat

Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
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**Listing Designations**

Federal Listing (USFWS 2013, CDFW 2011)

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 2011, 2013)

SE - State-listed Endangered

ST - State-listed Threatened

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

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 Group - County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group (County of San Diego 2010)

1 - County of SD Sensitive Animal List Group 1

2 - County of SD Sensitive Animal List Group 2