Second Iteration
Biological Resources Report
for the
Nave Subdivision
TPM 20908, ER 05-02-003
Bonsall

VINCENT N. SCHEIDT

Biological Consultant

3158 Occidental Street • San Diego, CA • 92122-3205 • 858-457-3873 • 858-457-1650 fax • email: vince@san.rr.com

Summary Biology Report

From: Vince Scheidt, Consulting Biologist
Shannon M. Allen, Consulting Biologist

Date: Revised April 10, 2006

RE: **Biological Resources, Project Impacts, and Mitigation - Nave Tentative Parcel Map project, TPM 20908RPL, Bonsall**

Introduction

We have completed a biology field study of the Nave Tentative Parcel Map project site (TPM 20908RPL) located off Via Monserate in the Bonsall area of unincorporated San Diego County. The subject property is located in a developing area of the County, with homes generally surrounding the site. As described below, the site currently supports two existing homes. The purpose of this survey (conducted on 9 July 2004) was to identify the site's flora and fauna (Table 1), the onsite habitat-types, potential project-impacts (Table 2), and mitigation if required. As a result this study, we are able to summarize the following biological issues as they relate to site development as proposed:

Habitats

The majority of the property supports non-native vegetation. Also present is a significant riparian area, two homes with accessory structures, etc. The onsite habitats (Figure 1) include the following:

Non-native Grassland (Holland Code 42200) - 6.8 acres
Non-native Grassland (NNG) covers the majority of the Nave TPM project site, being the dominant habitat-type on the slopes east of Palomar Drive. Indicators in this habitat include various Bromes (*Bromus* spp.), Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*), and other weedy species. A number of non-native trees *(Schinus, Persea,* others) are present in this area, as are a handful of small Coast Live Oaks *(Quercus agrifolia)*. All of these trees are relict from a time when the site supported an orchard. The biological value of this resource is low, although it probably does support wide-ranging raptors.

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (Holland Code 61310) - 1.5 acres
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest runs along the eastern property line within and adjacent to an ephemeral drainage swale. This habitat is indicated by a mostly closed canopy of Coast Live Oaks over a varying understory supporting Poison Oak *(Toxicodendron diversilobum)*, occasional shrubby willows *(Salix)*, and others. Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest is a sensitive habitat-type in San Diego County. The biological value of this resource is high.

Urban/Developed (Holland Code 12000) - 2.0 acres
Areas which qualify as supporting Urban/Developed habitat are found in the site's northeastern corner in association with two houses; along Palomar Drive and Via Monserate, and in association with a single family home located near the site's highpoint. The biological value of this resource is low.

Flora and Fauna

Forty-two species of vascular plants and fourteen species of animals were detected during the field survey of the property. These are listed in Table 1. This list represents a characteristic flora and fauna associated with this part of San Diego County, in grasslands and oak/riparian habitats. All of the species detected are common to this area.

Sensitive Species

No sensitive plants were detected during the site survey. Given the nature of the onsite habitats, none are expected. Sensitive plants known from the vicinity, along with an assessment of the probability of occurrence onsite, are listed in Table 3.

Two sensitive animal species were detected during the survey – Bewick's Wren and Turkey Vulture:

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii)*
Listing: "Blue List" (Tate, 1986)
Federal/State/ County status: none
Distribution: Western and central North America from Canada to Mexico.
Habitat(s): Occupies a wide variety of habitats in San Diego County from the coast into the desert.
Status onsite: Two specimens were observed – both in association with areas of dense vegetation along the margin of the drainage. This songbird is relatively common, and ample nesting habitat is available in the vicinity.
Comments: Numbers of this species appear to be relatively stable in San Diego County, although the species is on the decline in other parts of the country.

Turkey Vulture *(Cathartes aura)*
Listing: "Blue-list" (Tate, 1986)
"Declining" (Unitt, 1984)
Federal/State status: none
County status: San Diego County "Sensitive Bird" List (DPLU, 1994).
Distribution: Ranges from southern Canada to Argentina.
Habitat(s): Open areas, farmlands, grasslands. Usually seen soaring overhead or sometimes perched on poles, dead trees, or on the ground.
Status On Site: A single specimen was observed soaring over the property. Nesting habitat is not present.

As mentioned, both of these are relatively common birds in the vicinity of this property, although both will decline as the vicinity slowly urbanizes. In addition to the above, various other wide-ranging or cryptic species might be anticipated to occur on the Nave TPM site. No critical or highly sensitive populations of any species would be anticipated, however. Sensitive animal species known from the vicinity, along with an assessment of the probability of occurrence onsite, are presented in Table 3.

Arroyo Toad Habitat Evaluation

Arroyo Toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus)*, a federally-listed Endangered Species, occurs in open, exposed riparian habitats with sand and gravel banks, interspersed with shallow, slow-moving water. The drainage area on the Nave TPM project site was evaluated for suitable habitat, including sandy banks and a braided drainage. However, the riparian area onsite is entirely contained within a closed canopy. The vegetation in the drainage is very dense, with no exposed areas or sand and gravel banks. Insufficient water flows through this drainage to support reproduction by *Bufo microscaphus*. Thus the

probability for Arroyo Toad to occur on this property as a breeding species is considered very low. The nearest known breeding areas for this rare species are in the San Luis Rey River, which is one mile away and separated from the Nave site by a block of rural development. Arroyo Toads breed many miles upstream of this section of the river, in any case. This would preclude toads from moving to this site for aestivation. Therefore, the chances for *B. microscaphus* to occur onsite as an upland aestivator (within 1 km of a breeding area) are also considered low.

Least Bell's Vireo Habitat Evaluation

Least Bell's Vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)*, a state-listed and federally-listed Endangered migratory songbird, resides and breeds in dense, willow-dominated riparian habitats. The drainage area on the Nave TPM project site was evaluated for suitable vireo habitat. The vegetation, although thick, does not have the requisite structure, lacking a mid-story willow thicket. The closed oak canopy and general lack of willows as dominants would likely preclude Least Bell's Vireo from occurring on this site, as the riparian area is nearly entirely contained beneath a closed oak canopy. Therefore, the chances for *V. b. pusillus* to occur onsite are considered low.

Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Habitat Evaluation

Stephen's Kangaroo Rat *(Dipodomys stephensi)*, a state-listed and federally-listed Threatened Species, occurs in open habitats dominated by low forbs such as Red-stem Stork's-bill *(Erodium cicutarium)* with scattered, low, perennial shrubs, including Flat-top Buckwheat *(Eriogonum fasciculatum)*, California Sagebrush *(Artemisia californica)*, and others. Ideal habitat is characterized by the presence of friable, loamy soils where the rodents can construct underground burrows, and extensive open areas between shrubs for foraging, breeding, etc. Apparently not tolerated is the presence of dense brush or a heavy thatch of annual weedy grasses. Also not tolerated is the presence of nearby development, as this species suffers extirpation in the presence of feral pets and other "edge effects". Moore-Craig (1984), working at the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, reported that successful trapping sites for SKR had an average of 9.1% vegetative cover. The Nave TPM site has an average cover of at least 80%, many times more dense than is tolerated by SKR. Most of the site is covered by a dense thicket of weedy Eurasian grasses. Also, the presence of significant edge effects from the onsite dwellings would probably preclude Stephen's Kangaroo Rats from occurring here, in any case. Based on these factors, the probability for *Dipodomys stephensi* to occur on this property is considered low.

Wetlands

RPO/CDFG Wetlands

The drainage feature that runs along the eastern property line supports Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)-defined wetlands. This feature supports dense riparian habitat dominated by oaks and willows.

ACoE Wetlands

Although a formal jurisdictional wetland delineation was not completed, the wetlands associated with the aforementioned drainage likely qualify under the Unified Federal Method for Wetland Delineation as federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) wetlands. Federal wetlands must meet stricter standards, including hydrophytes, wetlands hydrology, and hydric soil-types. We anticipate all three of these indicators are present along the bead of the drainage, at least in segments.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Recommendations

The subdivision and subsequent development of the Nave TPM project is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). This means that the County requires that project-related impacts to native habitat and species be "less than significant", as defined by CEQA, and consistent with the requirements of the RPO. This usually requires the adoption of mitigation measures intended to reduce "significant" impacts to a level that is "less than "significant". Project-related impacts, as we have identified them, are presented in Table 2.

Future development of the Nave TPM site could result in a loss of up to 4.6 acres of Non-native Grassland. Impacts to this habitat-type are considered potentially "significant", as defined by the County of San Diego through its interpretation of CEQA. Also potentially impacted would be resident habitat for Bewick's Wren and foraging habitat for Turkey Vulture and possibly other sensitive species known from the vicinity.

At this time, in order to reduce all project impacts (see Table 2) to "less than significant", as defined by CEQA, and satisfy the current County policy of requiring mitigation for impacts to Non-native Grassland (and related sensitive species), the following mitigation measures are recommended:

1. In order to avoid wetland impacts and a protracted, multi-agency permitting process, it is recommended that the 100 percent of the riparian area be avoided and buffered. A biological open space easement should be placed over this area. Figure 1 shows the riparian area, a minimum 50-foot wide "wetland buffer" canopy setback, and a 100-foot "limited building zone" fire-clearing setback easement (LBZ) from the outer edge of the canopy. The existing home on proposed parcel 2 is in proximity to the riparian habitat. The structures associated with this home will be allowed to remain in this location as an "existing condition" feature of the project map. The configuration of the recommended open space easements are shown on the Figure 1. Fencing or signage indicating that this area is a biological preserve is also recommended. The dedication of this easement should be made a Specific Condition of Project Approval.

2. As mentioned above, current County policy requires mitigation for project impacts to Non-native Grassland (NNG) vegetation. Said mitigation should be provided with habitat-credits providing the same or similar biological functions and values and in the general vicinity of the project site. In order to satisfy this policy, the project must provide offsite mitigation at a ½-to-1 ratio for all impacts to NNG vegetation. All areas not in dedicated biological open space are considered "impacted". This includes 100 percent of the habitat with the exception of the amount within the riparian buffer and fire LBZ buffer, which is considered "impact neutral". Therefore, in order to provide offsite mitigation, no less than 2.3 acre-credits of NNG or similar functioning habitat must be secured in a County-approved location in the vicinity of Bonsall (see Table 2).

3. Site brushing, grading, and/or the removal of native vegetation within 300 feet of any known migratory songbird nesting location should not take place during the spring/summer songbird breeding season, defined as from 15 February to 31 August of each year. This is required in order to ensure compliance with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which prevents the "take" of eggs, nests, feathers, or other parts of most native bird species, and the Endangered Species Act. Limiting activities to the non-breeding season will minimize chances for the incidental take of migratory songbirds or raptors.

   Should it be necessary to conduct brushing, grading, or other construction activities during the songbird breeding season, a preconstruction nesting survey of all areas within 300 feet of the proposed activity will be required. The results of the survey will be provided in a report

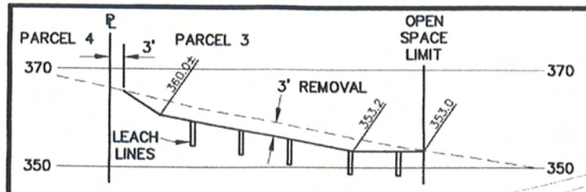
to the Director, Department of Planning and Land Use and the Wildlife Agencies for concurrence with the conclusions and recommendations.

The current project does not propose any offsite road improvements. Should future improvements be required, they may be subject to subsequent environmental review at the discretion of the Director, Department of Planning and Land Use.

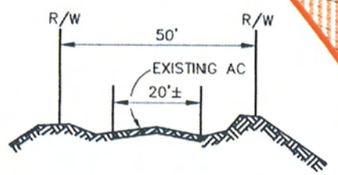
No other biological mitigation associated with the TPM 20908RPL project is recommended.

TPM 20908

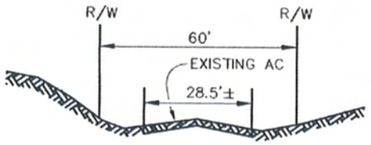
Biological Resources and Open Space



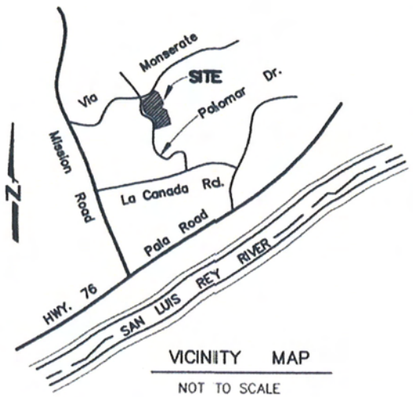
SECTION C–C
1"=20' H & V



SECTION A–A
PALOMAR DRIVE
NOT TO SCALE

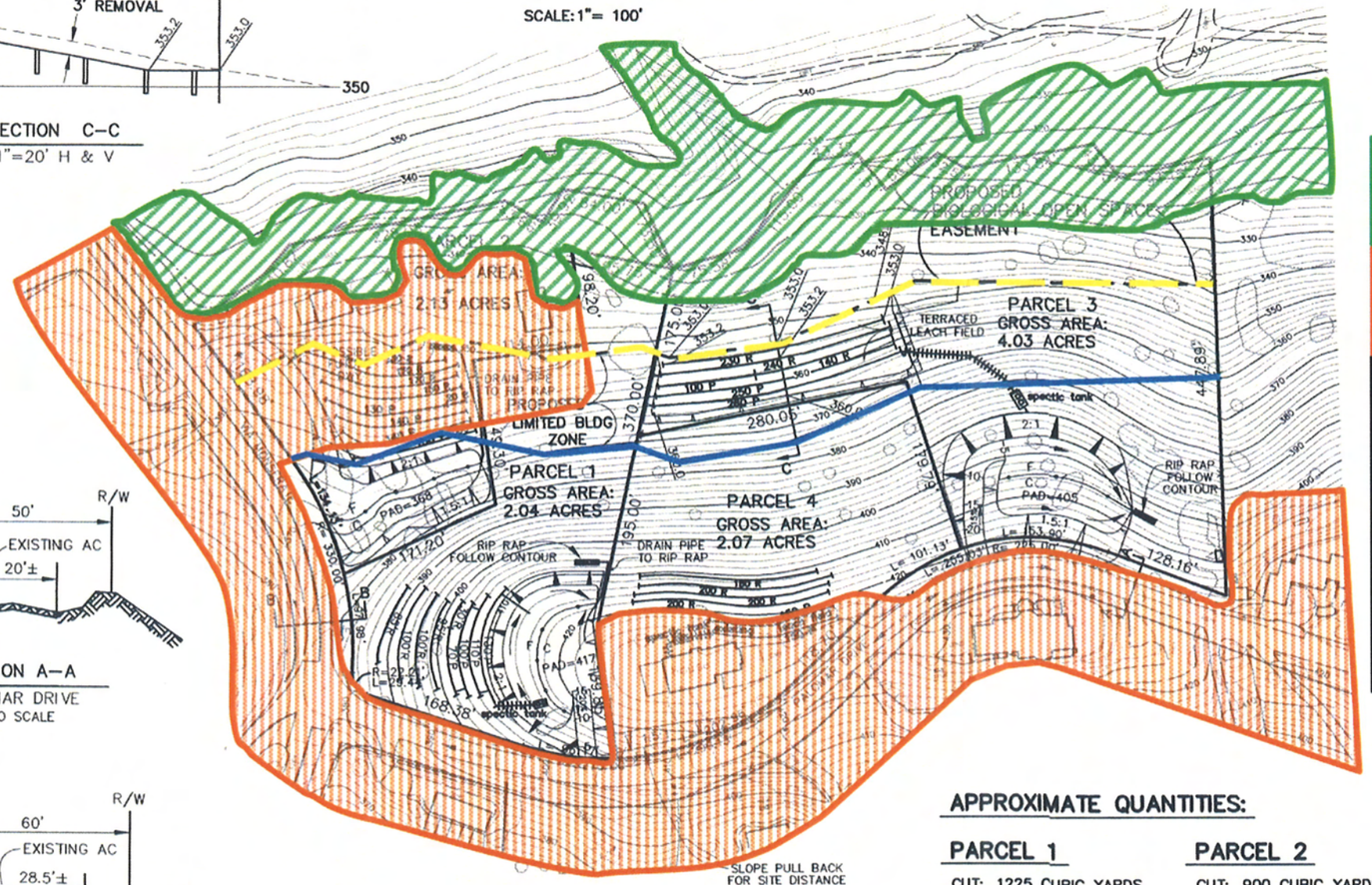


SECTION B–B
VIA MONSERATE
NOT TO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SCALE: 1"= 100'



LEGAL DESCRIPTION

BEING LOT 50 OF SAN LUIS REY HEIGHTS TRACT, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFRONIA, ACCORDING TO MAP THEROF NO. 2323, FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY 4–26–1946.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFICATION DOES NOT IMPLY ALL CONDITIONS PURSUANT TO THE RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE AND THE GROUNDWATER ORDINANCE HAVE BEEN MET. THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE SHOULD BE CONSULTED REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THESE ORDINANCES RELATIVE TO THIS PROJECT. ANY RESULTANT CHANGES TO THE SEPTIC SYSTEM DESIGN(S) MUST BE RE–EVALUATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

EACH PARCEL IS APPROVED FOR A STANDARD SEPTIC TANK CONNECTED TO * FEET OF TILE DRAIN FIELD TO SERVE A FOUR BEDROOM DWELLING PROVIDED THE ORIGINAL SOIL IS NOT DISTURBED IN ANY WAY, SUCH AS CUTTING, FILLING, OR RIPPING. THIS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL FOR COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

*PARCEL 1: 350 FEET OF LEACH LINE FOR A 3 BEDROOM, 400 FEET FOR A 4 BEDROOM IN STANDARD TRENCH AND 100% RESERVE.
*PARCEL 3: 540 FEET OF LEACH LINE FOR A 3 BEDROOM, 610 FEET FOR A 4 BEDROOM IN STANDARD TRENCH AND 100% RESERVE.
NOTE: PARCELS 2 AND 3 HAVE EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM.

GARY ERBECK, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

BY:_____ DATE:_____

APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES:

PARCEL 1

CUT: 1225 CUBIC YARDS
FILL: 1225 CUBIC YARDS
IMPORT: 0 CUBIC YARDS
NET: 0 CUBIC YARDS

PARCEL 2

CUT: 900 CUBIC YARDS
FILL: 900 CUBIC YARDS
IMPORT: 0 CUBIC YARD
NET: 0 CUBIC YARDS

PARCEL 3

CUT: 1300 CUBIC YARDS
FILL: 2100 CUBIC YARDS
IMPORT: 800 CUBIC YARDS
NET: 0 CUBIC YARDS

LEGEND

- POWER POLE
- FIRE HYDRANT
- 427.2 SPOT ELEVATION
- LIMITS OF PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL OPEN SPACE EASEMENT
- PROPOSED BUILDING LIMIT ZONE

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN NOTE

THIS PLAN IS PROVIDED TO ALLOW FOR FULL AND ADEQUATE DISCRETIONARY REVIEW OF A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. THE PROPERTY OWNER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ACCEPTANCE OR APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN DOSE NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL TO PERFORM ANY GRADING SHOWN HERE, AND AGREES TO OBTAIN A VALID GRADING PERMIT COMMENCINT SUCH ACTIVITY.

LEGEND

= Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest

= Urban/Developed Habitat

= Non-native Grassland

= Proposed Biological Open Space Easement

= Proposed Limited Building Zone Easement

Prepared by

VINCENT N. SCHEIDT
Certified Biological Consultant

John S. Watt 5–22–2007
JOHN L. WALTERS DATE

Figure 1

CURRENT PLAN 11-26-07

Table 1. Flora and Fauna Detected - TPM 20908RPL

Scientific Name	Common Name
Plants	
Amaranthus albus *	White Tumbleweed
Ambrosia psilostachya	Western Ragweed
Anagallis arvensis *	Scarlet Pimpernel
Avena fatua *	Wild Oat
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Brush
Baccharis glutinosa	Mule Fat
Brassica nigra *	Black Mustard
Brassica geniculata *	Perennial Mustard
Bromus mollis *	Soft Brome
Bromus diandrus *	Ripgut Brome
Carduus tenuiflorus *	Italian Thistle
Chamaesyce maculata *	Spotted Spurge
Cynodon dactylon *	Bermuda Grass
Datura meteloides	Jimsonweed
Erodium botrys *	Long-beaked Stork's-bill
Gnaphalium bicolor	Bicolor Cudweed
Gnaphalium californicum	California Cudweed
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Heterotheca grandiflora *	Telegraph Weed
Hordeum murinum *	Wild Barley
Juglans sp. *	Walnut
Lactuca serriola *	Wild Lettuce
Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac
Nicotiana glauca *	Tree Tobacco
Olea europa *	European Olive
Opuntia ficus-indica *	Indian Fig
Persea americana *	Avocado
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore
Prunus sp. *	Pear
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak
Raphanus sativus *	Wild Radish
Ricinus communis *	Castor Bean
Romenya coulteri *	Coulter's Matilija Poppy
Salix lasiandra	Lance-leaf Willow
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo Willow
Salsola pestifer *	Russian Thistle
Salvia apiana	White Sage
Sambucus mexicanus	Elderberry
Schinus terebinthifolius *	Brazilian Peppertree
Sonchus oleraceus *	Sow Thistle
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison Oak
Vitis girdiana	Desert Grape

Table 1. Flora and Fauna Detected - TPM 20908RPL, (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds	
Archilochus anna	Anna's Hummingbird
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk
Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch
Cathartes aura	**Turkey Vulture**
Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit
Psaltriparus minimus	Bushtit
Mimus polyglottos	Mockingbird
Pipilo crissalis	California Towhee
Thryomanes bewickii	**Bewick's Wren**
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove
Mammals	
Spermophilus beecheyi	California Ground Squirrel
Sylvilagus audubonii	Desert Cottontail
Thomomys bottae	Valley Pocket Gopher
Reptiles	
Sceloporus occidentalis	Western Fence Lizard

* - non-native taxon

bold – sensitive species

Table 2. Impact Analysis - TPM 20908RPL

Biological Resource	Onsite Acres (Pre-development)	Acres Preserved (Post-development)	Acres Impacted (Post-development)	Mitigation Required
Non-native Grassland	6.8 acres	none[1]	4.6 acres	2.3 acres (@ ½ -to-1)
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	1.5 acres	1.5 acres	none	avoidance[2]
Urban/ Developed	2.0 acres	n/a	n/a	none
Totals	**10.3 acres**			

[1] - *2.2 acres of the NNG onsite are considered "impact neutral". This is the acreage buffering the riparian area.*

[2] - *Assuming that avoidance mitigation occurs onsite via the dedication of a biological open space easement*

Table 3. Sensitive Species Known from the Vicinity – TPM 20908RPL

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Federally Threatened	State Endangered	State Threatened	State Rare	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Piñon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune	Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence
Acanthomintha ilicifolia	San Diego Thornmint		X	X			X		X			X								X				L
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk								X	X	X													M
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned hawk						X				X		X											M
Adolphia californica	San Diego adolphia						X		X															L
Agelaius tricolor	Tricolored blackbird								X	X						X								L
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego Ambrosia	X					X		X	X										X				L
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper sparrow								X															M
Anniella pulchra pulchra	Silvery legless lizard						X		X	X												X		M
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X			M
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle						X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									L
Ardea herodias	Great blue heron								X							X							X	M
Asio otus	Long-eared owl									X								X						L
Athene cunicularia hypugea	Burrowing owl						X		X									X				X		L
Brodiaea filifolia	Thread leaved brodiaea		X	X					X															L
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea								X	X	X	X								X				L
Bufo microscaphus californicus	Arroyo toad	X					X	X	X	X	X	X									X			L
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered hawk									X	X													M
Butorides striatus	Green heron									X						X								L
Camissonia lewisii	Lewis sun cup						X		X															L
Cathartes aura	Turkey vulture						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										O
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura California pocket mouse						X	X	X		X	X	X											L
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse						X	X	X			X					X	X						L
Circus cyaneus hudsonius	Northern harrier								X							X			X					M
Clemmys marmorata pallida	Southwestern pond turtle									X						X							X	L
Cnemidophorus hyperythrus	Orange-throated whiptail						X	X	X	X		X												M
Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus	Coastal western whiptail							X		X	X	X												M
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	Yellow-billed cuckoo				X					X														L
Coleonyx variegatus abbottii	San Diego banded gecko						X		X			X												L
Convolvulus simulans	Small flowered morning glory						X		X															L
Danaus plexippus	Monarch butterfly								X		X										X			M
Dendroica petechia brewsteri	Yellow warbler									X														L
Diadophis punctatus similis	San Diego ringneck snake						X	X		X	X	X	X	X										M
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephen's kangaroo rat	X			X		X		X															L
Elanus caeruleus	Black-shouldered kite								X	X														M
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern willow flycatcher	X								X														L
Eremophila alpestris actis	Horned lark								X												X			M
Ericameria palmeri palmeri	Palmer's goldenbush						X			X														L
Euderma maculatum	Spotted bat									X			X	X	X			X			X			M
Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis	Coronado skink						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								M
Eumops perotis californicus	Greater western mastiff bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	M
Falco columbarius	Merlin (Winter)								X										X					M
Falco mexicanus	Prairie falcon																X	X						L

Table 3. Sensitive Species Known from the Vicinity – TPM 20908RPL

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Federally Threatened	State Endangered	State Threatened	State Rare	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Piñon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune	Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence
Felis concolor	Mountain lion						X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X			L
Gila orcutti	Arroyo chub									X														L
Holocarpha virgata elongata	Graceful tarplant								X															M
Ictera virens	Yellow-breasted chat									X														M
Juncus acutus leopoldii	Soutwestern spiny rush									X	X					X								M
Lanius ludovicianus	Loggerhead shrike						X		X	X	X						X	X						M
Larus californicus	California gull																							L
Lasiurus blossevillii	Western red bat									X	X		X	X							X			M
Lepidium virginicum robinsonii	Robinson pepper grass								X															L
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit						X	X	X		X	X	X	X										M
Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat						X	X		X							X	X						M
Microseris douglasii platycarpha	Small flowered microseris								X															L
Navarretia fossalis	Spreading navarretia		X				X		X			X								X				L
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat						X			X	X	X												M
Nyctinomops macrotis	Big free-tailed bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	M
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed free-tailed bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	M
Odocoileus hemionus	Southern mule deer						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X			L
Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei	San Diego horned lizard						X	X	X	X		X	X											M
Scaphiopus hammondii	Western spadefoot toad						X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X				M
Sialia mexicana	Western bluebird									X	X													M
Taxidea taxus	American badger						X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X			X			L
Thamnophis hammondii	Two stripe garter snake									X						X								L
Thamnophis sirtalis ssp. Novum	South Coast garter snake									X						X								L
Tyto alba	Common barn-owl									X	X													M
Vireo bellii pusillus	Least Bell's vireo	X		X						X														L

Probability of Occurrence Codes:
L – Low Probability; rare species in area, and no significant habitat (animals); *or* distinctive perennial that would not have been missed if present onsite (plants). **M** – Moderate Probability; could be expected to occur onsite on at least an occasional basis, based on habitat quality (animals); *or* could occur onsite, but very rare, and/or poorly known (plants). **H** – High Probability; nearly certain to occur onsite on a regular basis (animals), but cryptic; *or* ephemeral species known from the immediate vicinity, but seasonal in occurrence (plants). **O** – Observed; see text for detailed discussion.