Biological Resource Letter Report For the Bonita Ace Self-Storage Project, APN 593-050-57 County of San Diego, California

[PDS2016-MUP-16-010; PDS2016-ER-16-18-002]

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8 August 2018
Job Number 1736.11A

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For the Bonita Ace Self-Storage Project, APN 593-050-57
County of San Diego, California
[PDS2016-MUP-16-010; PDS2016-ER-16-18-002]

Prepared For:

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Attachments:

SUMMARY

The Bonita Ace Self-Storage project site, also known as Assessor's Parcel Number 593-050-57, is a disturbed 4.1-acre property located in Bonita within the County of San Diego. The proposed development entails construction of three self-storage buildings. This Biological Technical Report is being prepared as supporting documentation to aid in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process.

The property is currently occupied by three habitat types: Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Urban/Developed Land, and Disturbed Habitat. There are no impacts to the Urban/Developed Land or to the Coastal Valley and Freshwater Marsh habitats. Impacts to the Disturbed Habitat type does not require mitigation. There is one potential biological impact to nesting birds which will either be mitigated through breeding season avoidance or a nesting bird survey with specific nest avoidance measures.

1.0 INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND SETTING

The Bonita Ace Self-Storage project site is specifically located in the southwestern portion of San Diego County, southwest of the Sweetwater Reservoir, south of the Sweetwater River and Central Avenue in Bonita, east of the Chula Vista Municipal Golf Course, and adjacent to, and southeast of Bonita Road (see Figures 1 and 2). The 4.1-acre property consists of one parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number 593-050-57) that is an in-fill parcel bounded by development (see Figure 2). The proposed project entails construction of a self-storage facility with one access road off of Bonita Road (see Figure 3).

With the current design, the majority of the property is anticipated to be impacted, and off-site road improvements are proposed for the access point off of Bonita Road. On-site and off-site impacts include 3.67-acres of Disturbed Habitat (Tier IV). Per the County's Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO), Tier IV habitat types do not require mitigation (San Diego, County of, 2010a).

The Bonita Ace Self-Storage project site was visited on 14 September 2015 between 1240 and 1325 hours. At the onset of the survey, the temperature was measured at 85.0°F, cloud cover was estimated at 80%, and winds were blowing from the northwest at < 3.0 mph. By the end of the observation period, the temperature had increased slightly to 86.7°F, cloud cover had remained the same at 80%, and winds were still blowing from the northwest at speeds < 3.7 mph. A second site visit occurred on 27 May 2016 between 0945 and 1045 hours. The sky was 100% overcast throughout the survey. Air temperature was measured at 64.4°F at 0945 hours and at 66.2°F at 1045 hours. Wind speeds were measured at < 2.6 mph from the west at the onset of the visit and at < 2.8 mph from the west at the end of the field effort. During these field visits, vegetative communities were mapped (see Figure 3), plant species were identified (see Table 1), and all wildlife utilizing the property were noted (see Table 2).

2.0 REGIONAL CONTEXT

In California, there is a state-wide effort known as the Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) program established to preserve ecosystems, while at the same time allowing for planned development. Locally, there are several jurisdictions that have established plans as part of the NCCP program. The County of San Diego is a participant in the local Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) with an approved Subarea Plan in "south county". The proposed Bonita Ace Self-Storage project in Bonita is located within the approved MSCP Subarea Plan.

The MSCP was approved in 1997. Documents and maps associated with the MSCP can be found at the County's website [http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds/mscp/sc.html]. Based upon these documents and maps, the subject property is mapped as "Unincorporated Land in Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment", the designation for developable areas.

3.0 HABITATS/VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

The subject property contains Disturbed Habitat (Holland Element Code 11300 - Tier IV), Urban/Developed Land (Holland Element Code 12000 – no Tier), and Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh (Holland Element Code 52410 - Tier I) - see attached Figure 3 for the vegetation mapping. Also, please refer to Table 1 for a list of the plant species observed during the site visit.

Disturbed Habitat. Most of the site (4.01-acres out of the total 4.1-acres) is occupied by what is best described as Disturbed Habitat (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Portions of the disturbed habitats on-site contain a high percentage of non-native annual grasses that would qualify as Non-Native Grassland. However, it has been classified as Disturbed Habitat as opposed to Non-Native Grassland because this property is cleared of dead and dry seasonal grasses/weeds through mowing every year for fuel management purposes as required by the fire authorities (see Hazard Abatement Letter in Appendix A). Also, it appears that a berm was created along the southern edge of the drainage in the northern part of the property some time ago resulting in banks dominated by non-native, weedy vegetation such as Russian Thistle (*Salsola tragus*), Radish (*Raphanus sativus*), and Bromes (*Bromus* spp.). The Russian Thistle is in this northern portion of the property and along the eastern edge. It should also be noted that a patch of Myoporum and Western Coastal Wattle are included in this habitat type. This patch of landscaped shrubs/small trees occurs along Bonita Road and may be classified as non-native woodland. Since these two species are non-native and not large enough to expect nesting raptors, it seemed best to place them within the Disturbed Habitat category.

Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh. Approximately 0.08-acre is considered Coastal and Freshwater Marsh and is located in the floor of the drainage in the northern portion of the site (see top photo in Figure 5). This 3,519-square foot patch of habitat is roughly 17-feet wide and 207-feet long and is dominated by Southern Cattails (*Typha domingensis*). Directly to the east of this small marsh is a concrete-line channel that carries flows into this native habitat (see bottom photo in Figure 5). Upon leaving the site, the drainage passes under Bonita Road (see top photo

in Figure 6) via a concrete undercrossing and then enters the Chula Vista Municipal Golf Course property where the vegetation in the drainage is mowed and maintained (see bottom photo in Figure 6).

Urban/Developed Land. The remaining 0.01-acre is occupied by Urban/Developed Land. This small area occurs in the northeast corner of the site and is a result of the construction of a parking lot for the adjacent development to the north.

The low diversity and numbers of wildlife species on-site were typical given the highly disturbed nature of the property and the surrounding development. The most notable wildlife on the property were birds (please refer to Table 2 for a list of the wildlife species observed). Seven bird species and two mammalian species were detected during the surveys. The two, mammalian species noted on-site were Botta's Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and Audubon's Cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). The seven, avian species seen were the Mallard, Mourning Dove, Anna's Hummingbird, *Selasphorus* Hummingbird, Bushtit, Song Sparrow and House Finch. None of these nine species are considered sensitive.

4.0 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

4.1 Sensitive Plants

One principal goal of the biological survey was to determine the presence or absence of sensitive plant species. Prior to initiation of the field work in 2016, a search was made of the on-line California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory to determine those plant species considered sensitive and known to occur within an approximately 10-mile radius of the subject property. The CNPS inventory was searched again prior to preparation of this revised report. This search resulted in a list of one hundred and twenty-three species (CNPS, 2018) which is one less than in 2017. The change is the declassification of Round-leaved Filaree (*California macrophylla*) from a CNPS rank 1B.2 to a "Considered But Rejected" species. This revised list is presented as Table 3 (the reader's attention is directed to that table for additional information). Each entry in the table has been annotated as to the potential occurrence on site, given the habitats present, specific soil requirements, elevational limits, etc. Of the one hundred and twenty-three species, none were found. One hundred are unlikely, fourteen have a low potential to be found on-site, and four have a medium potential. Given the highly disturbed nature of the property, and the facts that it is a 4.1-acre, in-fill property, there are only five sensitive plant species with a high probability of being found on-site. These five species are the San Diego Thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), Lewis' Evening-Primrose (*Camissoniopsis lewisii*), Long-Spined Spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*), Small-flowered Morning-Glory (*Convolvulus simulans*), and Paniculate Tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*):

San Diego Thornmint. San Diego Thornmint is considered a List A species on the County of San Diego Sensitive Plant List (San Diego, County of, 2010b). This species has a Rare Plant Rank of 1B.1 and a State Rank of S1 (CNPS, 2018). It is listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). San Diego Thornmint is found on clay soils in a variety of habitats at

elevations of 32 - 3,159 feet. The soils mapped on the subject property are Salinas clay loam, 0 – 2% (Bowman, 1973) and there is a California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) record of this species < 1-mile to the southeast of the site (CDFW, 2018a).

Lewis' Evening-Primrose. Lewis' Evening-Primrose is considered a List C species on the County of San Diego Sensitive Plant List (San Diego, County of, 2010b). This species has a Rare Plant Rank of 3 and a State Rank of S4 (CNPS, 2018). It holds no status under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. Lewis' Evening-Primrose is found in sandy or clay soils within a variety of habitats at elevations of 0 - 987 feet. The soils mapped on the subject property are Salinas clay loam, 0 – 2% (Bowman, 1973), and this species is documented within the National City quad (CNPS, 2018).

Long-Spined Spineflower. Long-Spined Spineflower is considered a List A species on the County of San Diego Sensitive Plant List (San Diego, County of, 2010b). This species has a Rare Plant Rank of 1B.2 and a State Rank of S3 (CNPS, 2018). It holds no status under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. Long-Spined Spineflower is found on clay or gabbroic soils within a variety of habitats at elevations of 98 – 5,034 feet. The soils mapped on the subject property are Salinas clay loam, 0 – 2% (Bowman, 1973), and there is a CNDDB record of this species < 1-mile to the southwest of the site (CDFW, 2018a).

Small-flowered Morning-Glory. Small-flowered Morning-Glory is considered a List D species on the County of San Diego Sensitive Plant List (San Diego, County of, 2010b). This species has a Rare Plant Rank of 4.2 and a State Rank of S4 (CNPS, 2018). It holds no status under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. Small-flowered Morning-Glory is found on friable clay soils in a variety of habitats within areas devoid of shrubs at elevations of 98 – 2,303 feet. The soils mapped on the subject property are Salinas clay loam, 0 – 2% (Bowman, 1973), and this species is documented within the National City quad (CNPS, 2018).

Paniculate Tarplant. Paniculate Tarplant is considered a List D species on the County of San Diego Sensitive Plant List (San Diego, County of, 2010b). This species has a Rare Plant Rank of 4.2 and a State Rank of S4 (CNPS, 2018). It holds no status under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts. Paniculate Tarplant is found in vernally mesic areas within Coastal Scrub, Valley and Foothill Grassland, Vernal Pools, or other wetland habitats at elevations of 82 – 3,093 feet. There is a small drainage along the northern edge of the parcel, and this species is documented within the National City quad (CNPS, 2018).

All sensitive plant species were looked for during the May field survey (at a time when all five species with a high probability would have been in bloom), but none were found.

4.2 Sensitive Wildlife

Another goal of the biological survey effort was to identify any sensitive wildlife species that occur on, or in the immediate vicinity of, the property. A list of eighty sensitive wildlife species known to occur within a 10-mile radius of the subject property was generated from a nine-quad search of the CNDDB (CDFW, 2018a). This list was augmented with nine species taken from the list of thirty sensitive wildlife species generated by the County of San Diego and incorporated into their letter dated May 12, 2016. This revised list of eighty-nine species is found as Table 4 (the reader's attention is directed to that table for additional

information). Of the eighty-nine species, none were found. Four species have a medium probability, seven have a low probability of occurring on-site, and the remaining seventy-eight species were unlikely given the habitats and/or soils on the property. All eighty-nine species were searched for during the field visit, but none were found.

5.0 JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS

The Bonita Ace Self-Storage project site is located on a relatively flat piece of property with an elevational difference of ten feet from a low of 81-feet in the drainage, to a high of 91-feet in the northeast corner (see Figure 1). As can be seen on Figures 1, 2 and 3, there is a drainage in the northern portion of the site that runs from east to west. Off-site to the east, this drainage is a concrete-lined channel and off-site to the west, this drainage is a maintained portion of the Chula Vista Municipal Golf Course (see bottom photos in Figures 5 and 6). On-site, the drainage contains a natural bottom and is dominated by marsh vegetation (see top photo in Figure 5). This drainage is considered a jurisdictional wetland to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the County of San Diego. As such, any impacts to the bed or bank of this drainage may require wetland permits from the ACOE, CDFW, and RWQCB. The project has been designed to avoid the impacts to the bed and banks of this drainage.

This drainage is considered a Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) wetland by the County of San Diego. RPO wetlands are typically required to have a 50-200-foot wetland buffer per the RPO. Given that this patch of Cattails is the last untouched marsh habitat along this stretch of the drainage, and the facts that the drainage to the east and west of the site are either concrete-lined or maintained with no wetland buffer at all, the minimum wetland buffer of 50-feet is proposed. With reference to Figure 2 and Figures 5 and 6, upstream from the on-site Cattails is a concrete-lined ditch for 0.3-mile with a 10-foot buffer from the edges of the concrete to the edges of development. Downstream from the on-site Cattails, the drainage passes through a box culvert onto the Chula Vista Municipal Golf Course. The drainage on the golf course is maintained and mowed for approximately 200-feet, and then it becomes channelized with a brow ditch for 360-feet before it connects with the Sweetwater River.

An Open Space Easement will be placed over the RPO wetlands and 50-foot wetland buffer (see Figure 3). Site security fencing, such as chain link, is proposed around the perimeter of the proposed Open Space. At the east and west edges where the drainage flows through, the fencing will be tied into the existing fencing so as not to block the flow. During construction, temporary silt or orange construction fencing will be placed along the southern edge of the proposed Open Space to ensure that no impacts occur within the wetland buffer. Once construction is complete, permanent fencing, such as chain link or iron fencing, will be installed on top of the retaining wall along the southern edge of the Open Space. Open Space signs will be placed every 50-feet along the perimeter of the Open Space per the Title Sheet of the Grading Plans and as shown on Figure 3. Such signage should be constructive in content and informative, as opposed to a simple regulatory statement.

6.0 OTHER UNIQUE FEATURES/RESOURCES

There are no other unique features on the subject property (i.e. no steep slopes, special soils, etc.). The underlying soil is mapped by Bowman (1973) as Salinas clay loam, 0-2%, and the site is flat and surrounded by development (see Figures 1 and 2). Residences occur to the east and south. A fire station and the Chula Vista Municipal Golf Course occur to the west, and a small commercial building occurs to the north. This parcel is an in-fill property with no connectivity to adjacent preserves. However, the Sweetwater River valley occurs to the west of the site and passes through the golf course. Wildlife movement is expected to occur off-site within the Sweetwater River valley and along the golf course. Mammals, such as Coyotes, Raccoons and Opossums are anticipated to utilize this off-site wildlife corridor. It is possible that these mammals could cross under Bonita Road through the box culvert into the marsh habitat on the subject property, but there is no place for them to go beyond the on-site marsh. As previously mentioned, the site is surrounded by development and the upstream, off-site portion of the drainage is a concrete-lined channel with no vegetative cover (see bottom photo of Figure 5). The on-site portion of the drainage has been avoided through project design and a 50-foot wetland buffer has been proposed. As such, any wildlife movement that might occur to and from the golf course to the west would be protected on-site via an open space easement over the wetland and 50-foot wetland buffer.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

As proposed, the Bonita Ace Self-Storage project will have the following vegetation impacts on-site and off-site. The table below details the types of habitat that will be impacted and the mitigation for those impacts, if required:

Vegetation Impact and Mitigation Summary[1]

Vegetative Community	Acres On-Site	Acres Impacted On-Site	Acres Impact Neutral[2]	Acres Impacted Off-Site[3]	Mitigation Ratio[4]	Mitigation Required (acres)
Disturbed Habitat, including non-native woodland (Tier IV)	4.01	3.52	0.49	0.05	None	None
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh (Tier I)	0.08	None	0.08	None	3:1	None
Urban/Developed Land (no Tier)	0.01	None	0.01	None	N/A	N/A
Totals:	4.1	3.52	0.58	0.05-acre		None

[1] Calculated impacts include those due to grading and off-site improvements.

[2] The Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh (RPO Wetland) and the 50-foot wetland buffer are areas considered impact neutral. An Open Space Easement will be placed over these areas.
[3] The acreage amounts impacted off-site are to the Bonita Road shoulder due to access road improvements.
[4] The mitigation ratios were taken from the San Diego County Biological Mitigation Ordinance (2010a) and the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements for Biological Resources document (4th Revision, 2010c).

No sensitive species were detected or determined to have a high potential to occur on-site, and as such, no species mitigation is required.

Although portions of the site contain non-native grassland species, these areas have been classified as Disturbed Habitat as opposed to Non-Native Grassland because fire authorities require clearing of dead and dry seasonal grasses/weeds of the entire site for fuel management purposes (see Hazard Abatement Letter in Appendix A). As such, no mitigation is required for existing site disturbance to annual non-native grassland species.

Following are the four biological mitigation measures for the project:

1. An Open Space Easement will be placed over the wetlands and 50-foot wetland buffer as shown on Figure 3;
2. A Limited Building Zone Easement will be placed adjacent to the Open Space Easement on the south side ranging from 70.7-feet to 85.5-feet to the nearest building. Typically, a 100-foot Limited Building Zone Easement is required adjacent to proposed open space. However, the Bonita – Sunnyside Fire Protection District has reviewed the current plans and has approved this reduction (see attached letter in Appendix B);
3. Fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the open space. Along the southern portion of the open space, the fence will be installed on top of the retaining wall. The western and eastern sections of the fence near the drainage will be tied into existing fencing in order to prevent blocking the flow of the drainage.
4. The only potential impact resulting from the proposed project is to migratory birds that may nest on the site in the limited shrubs or on the ground. In order to avoid this potential impact, an avian breeding season avoidance measure is recommended. Bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) have the potential to nest on-site. As such, clearing and grading of the site should not occur during the avian breeding season of 15 February to 31 August. If there is a need to clear and/or grade during the breeding season, then a biologist should survey the property for nesting birds prior to any land or vegetation disturbance. If no nests are found, then the clearing and grading can proceed. However, if nesting birds are found, then avoidance measures would need to be implemented until the nesting period is complete. These avoidance measures may include a 300-foot buffer around the nest, and/or noise barriers.

8.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

There are no proposed impacts to sensitive habitats. The on-site wetland has been avoided and will be protected by a 50-foot wetland buffer and open space easement with an adjacent Limited Building Zone Easement. Fencing will be placed around the open space with signs every 50-feet. In addition, the project will be conditioned to avoid impacts to birds protected under the MBTA. As such, there are no impacts, cumulative or otherwise, associated with the Bonita Ace Self-Storage project.

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10.0 PREPARER AND PERSONS/ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

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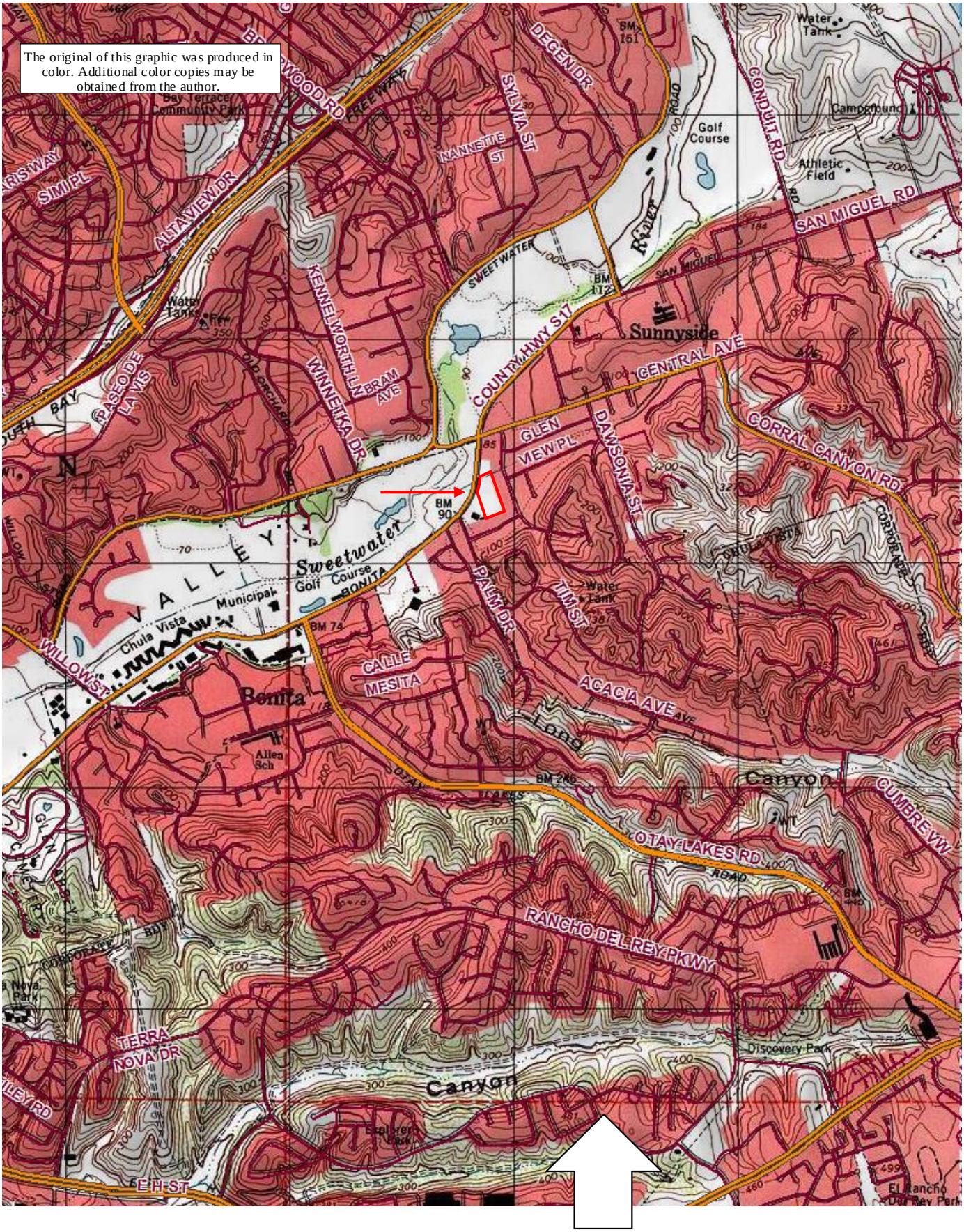


Scale: 1-inch = 2,000-feet

Cummings and Associates Job Number 1736.11A 28 July 2016 [:\1736-Fig-1.pptx]

Cummings and Associates	**APN 593-050-57 Shown on the U.S.G.S. 7 ½-minute National City Quad Map** **[Base Map Created with TOPO!® ©2006 National Geographic; ©2005 TeleAtlas]**	**Figure 1**

Scale: 1-inch = 150-feet

Cummings and Associates Job Number 1736.11A 27 May 2016 [:\1736-Fig-2.pptx]

Cummings and Associates	**Bonita Ace Self-Storage Project Site Shown on an Aerial Photo [Base Photo © 2016 Google; Imagery Date 3/22/2016]**	**Figure 2**

Vegetation Map for Ace Self-Storage Site in Bonita

KEY

- Parcel Boundary
- Disturbed Habitat (Holland, 1986 as modified by Oberbauer, 1996; Element Code 11300)
- Urban/Developed lands (Holland, 1986 as modified by Oberbauer, 1996; Element Code 12000)
- Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh (Holland, 1986 as modified by Oberbauer, 1996; Element Code 52410)- - RPO Wetland
- Open Space Signage to be Placed Around Perimeter of On-Site Open Space Every 50-feet
- Open Space Fence to be Placed Around Perimeter of On-Site Open Space Except at Potions of East and West Edges so as not to Block the Drainage (Fence to be Tied into Existing Fence Along Drainage at these Locations)

Please note that the Open Space Easement is proposed over the RPO Wetland and RPO Wetland Buffer

Cummings Environmental Job #1736.11A 8 August 2018 [:/1736-Fig-3-rev5th.ppp]

Cummings Environmental	Vegetation Map for the Ace Self-Storage Site in Bonita Shown on the Conceptual Grading Plan [Base Plan Prepared by Omega Engineering Consultants]	Figure 3

The original of this graphic was produced in color. Additional color copies may be obtained from the author.

Cummings and Associates Job Number 1736.11A 29 July 2016 [:\1736-Fig-4.pptx]

Cummings and Associates	Site Photos: Top Photo of Disturbed Habitat in the Southern Portion of the Site Facing Northwest; Bottom Photo of Disturbed Habitat in the Northern Part of the Property Facing Northeast Along the Berm	**Figure 4**

Cummings and Associates Job Number 1736.11A 29 July 2016 [:\1736-Fig-5.pptx]

Cummings and Associates	Site Photos: Top Photo of Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh On-site; Bottom Photo of Concrete-lined Channel to the East of the Property Facing East	**Figure 5**

The original of this graphic was produced in color. Additional color copies may be obtained from the author.

Cummings and Associates Job Number 1736.11A 29 July 2016 [:\1736-Fig-6.pptx]

Cummings and Associates	Site Photos: Top Photo of Concrete Undercrossing of Bonita Road; Bottom Photo of Maintained Drainage on the Golf Course to the West of the Site	**Figure 6**

Table 1

Vascular Plants Observed on the Bonita Ace Self-Storage Project Site, APN 593-050-57

Plant Family	*Scientific Name* Common Name	Native (N) or Introduced (I)
Aizoaceae **Iceplant Family**	*Aptenia cordifolia* Baby Sun-Rose	I
	Carpobrotus chilensis Sea Fig	I
	Delosperma sp. Delosperma Ice Plant	I
	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum Crystalline Iceplant	I
Apiaceae **Carrot Family**	*Foeniculum vulgare* Fennel	I
Arecaceae **Palm Family**	*Washingtonia robusta* Mexican Fan Palm	I
Asteraceae **Sunflower Family**	*Ambrosia psilostachya* Western Ragweed	N
	Erigeron canadensis Horseweed	N
	Hedypnois cretica Crete Weed	I
	Helminthotheca echioides Bristly Ox-Tongue	I
	Lactuca serriola Prickly Lettuce	I
Boraginaceae **Borage Family**	*Heliotropium curassavicum* var. *oculatum* Alkali Heliotrope	N
Brassicaceae **Mustard Family**	*Hirschfeldia incana* Shortpod Mustard	I
	Raphanus sativus Radish	I

Plant Family	*Scientific Name* Common Name	Native (N) or Introduced (I)
	Sisymbrium irio London Rocket	I
Chenopodiaceae **Goosefoot Family**	*Atriplex semibaccata* Australian Saltbush	I
	Chenopodium album Lamb's Quarters	I
	Salsola tragus Russian Thistle	I
Convolvulaceae **Morning-Glory Family**	*Convolvulus arvensis* Bindweed	I
Euphorbiaceae **Spurge Family**	*Ricinus communis* Castor Bean	I
Fabaceae **Legume Family**	*Acacia cyclops* Western Coastal Wattle	I
Malvaceae **Mallow Family**	*Malva parviflora* Cheeseweed	I
Poaceae **Grass Family**	*Avena fatua* Wild Oat	I
	Bromus diandrus Ripgut Grass	I
	Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens Red Brome	I
	Bromus tectorum Cheat Grass	I
Polygonaceae **Milkwort Family**	*Rumex crispus* Curly Dock	I
Scrophulariaceae **Figwort Family**	*Myoporum laetum* Myoporum	I
Solanaceae **Nightshade Family**	*Datura wrightii* Jimson Weed	N
	Nicotiana glauca Tree Tobacco	I

Plant Family	*Scientific Name* Common Name	Native (N) or Introduced (I)
	Solanum elaeagnifolium White Horse-Nettle	I
Typhaceae **Cattail Family**	*Typha domingensis* Southern Cattail	N

32 Plants

Table 2

Wildlife Species Observed
on the Bonita Ace Self-Storage Project Site, APN 593-050-57

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Vegetative Community[1] in which the Species was Observed	Observations
Mammals		
Sylvilagus cf. *audubonii* Audubon's Cottontail	Disturbed Habitat	Pellets assignable to this genus were noted throughout the property.
Thomomys bottae Botta's Pocket Gopher	Disturbed Habitat	Holes assignable to this species were noted throughout the property.
Birds		
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	N/A	Seen as an overflight towards the golf course to the northwest.
Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)	Disturbed Habitat	This species was seen flying over the property and also on-site on the ground during.
Anna's Hummingbird *(Calypte anna*)	Disturbed Habitat	Anna's Hummingbirds were noted along the northeastern edge of the property adjacent to existing homes.
Hummingbird (*Selasphorus* sp.)	Disturbed Habitat	This genus was heard on-site near the Tree Tobacco plants.
Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*)	Disturbed Habitat	This species was detected in the Myoporum stand in the northwest section of the property.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Vegetative Community[1] in which the Species was Observed	Observations
Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	This species was heard singing from the cattails on-site.
House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)	Disturbed Habitat	Seen as overflights and as foraging individuals/pairs along the northeastern boundary.

[1] Holland Element Codes (1986) as modified by Oberbauer (1996) are as follows: Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh (Element Code 52410) and Disturbed Habitat (Element Code 11300).

9 Species

[:\1736 Wildlife Table.wpd]

Table 3

Sensitive Plant Species Known to Occur Within an Approximate 10-mile Radius[1] of the Bonita Ace Self-Storage Project, APN 593-050-57

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Abronia maritima Red Sand-Verbena	List D/Rank 4.2/S3S4/-/-	Grows in prostrate mats on well-developed Beach Dunes at elevations of 0 - 330 feet.	N	U	There are no Beach Dunes on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles from the coast. Also, according to the CNPS (2017), this species is nearly extirpated in southern California.
Acanthomintha ilicifolia San Diego Thornmint	List A/Rank1B.1/S1/CE/FT	Occurs on heavy clay soils in a variety of habitats at elevations of 32 - 3,159 feet.	N	H	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973). The closest CNDDB record is < 1-mile to the southeast (CDFW, 2017a).
Acmispon prostratus Nuttall's Acmispon	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/-	A species found in Coastal Dunes and Coastal Scrub along the immediate coast at elevations of 0 - 33 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Dunes or Coastal Scrub on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles from the coast. NOTE: *Lotus nuttallianus* is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Adolphia californica California Adolphia	List B/Rank 2B.1/S2/-/-	Found on sandy/gravelly to clay soils in Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 148 - 2,435 feet.	N	L	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973), but there are no native upland habitats on-site. The closest CNDDB record is 1-mile to the northwest (CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: San Diego Adolphia is synonym.
Agave shawii var. *shawii* Shaw Agave	List B/Rank 2B.1/S1.2/-/-	A component of Maritime Succulent Scrub at elevations of 30 -250 feet.	N	U	There is no Maritime Succulent Scrub habitat on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles from the coast.
Ambrosia chenopodiifolia San Diego Bur-sage	List B/Rank 2B.1/S1/-/-	Found in Coastal Scrub habitat, typically Maritime Succulent Scrub at elevations of 180 - 510 feet.	N	U	There is no Coastal Scrub or Maritime Succulent Scrub habitat on the property.
Ambrosia monogyra Singlewhorl Burrobrush	- /Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Found on sandy soils in Chaparral and Sonoran Desert Scrub habitats at elevations of 32 – 1,645 feet.	N	U	The soils underlying the site are mapped as Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: *Hymenoclea monogyra* is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Ambrosia pumila San Diego Ambrosia	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/FE	Found in sandy loam or clay soils in Chaparral, Sage Scrub, or Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 65 - 1,366 feet.	N	L	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973), and there are no native upland habitats on the property. The closest CNDDB record is 1.3-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: Dwarf Burr Ambrosia is a synonym.
Aphanisma blitoides Aphanisma	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found in dune/bluff habitats at elevations of 0- 1,000 feet.	N	U	There are no dune or bluff habitats on the property.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *crassifolia* Del Mar Manzanita	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/FE	Found on sandy soils derived from marine sandstones along the coast within Chaparral and Closed-Cone Coniferous Forest habitats at elevations of 0 - 1,201 feet.	N	U	The soils underlying the site are mapped as Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973).
Arctostaphylos otayensis Otay Manzanita	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Chaparral and Cismontane Woodlands at elevations ranging from 900 - 5,600 feet. Also, this species is found on metavolcanic soils.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Artemisia palmeri San Diego Sagewort	List D/Rank 4.2/S3?/-/-	Found primarily along creeks and drainages on sandy soils within Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, and riparian habitats at elevations of 49 - 3,011 feet.	N	L	There is a drainage that crosses the northern portion of the property surrounded by development and Disturbed Habitat. The closest CNDDB record is 6.6-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: Palmer's Sage is a synonym.
Asplenium vespertinum Western Spleenwort	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found among boulders and rock outcrops within Chaparral, Coastal Sage, and Cismontane Woodland habitats at elevations of 592 - 3,290 feet.	N	U	There are no boulders or rock outcrops on the property and the known elevations of the species are much higher than those represented on-site.
Astragalus deanei Dean's Milkvetch	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, Cismontane Woodland, and Riparian Forest habitats at elevations of 246 - 2,287 feet. It is often found on south-facing slopes.	N	U	There are no Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, Cismontane Woodland or Riparian Forest habitats on the property.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* Coastal Dunes Milkvetch	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/CE/FE CA Endemic	Found on Coastal Dunes at elevations of 1 - 165 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Dunes on this Bonita property located 7.8-miles inland from the coast.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's Saltbush	List A/Rank 1B.2/S1S2/-/-	Found on alkaline or clay soils in Coastal Bluff Scrub, Coastal Dune, Coastal Scrub, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 9 - 1,514 feet.	N	L	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973), but there are no native upland habitats on the property. The closest CNDDB record is 6.7-miles to the west (CDFW, 2017a).
Atriplex pacifica South Coast Saltscale	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found on alkaline soils in Coastal Bluff Scrub, Coastal Dune, Coastal Scrub, and Playa habitats at elevations of 3 – 1,316 feet.	N	L	The underlying Salinas clay loam soils are mildly alkaline (Bowman, 1973), but there are no native upland habitats on the property. The closest CNDDB record is 1.5-miles to the southwest (CDFW, 2017a).
Bergerocactus emoryi Golden-Spined Cereus	List B/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Found locally along the immediate coast in Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Closed-cone Coniferous Forest habitats at elevations of 9 - 1,300 feet.	N	U	This property is in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast. NOTE: Golden Snake Cactus is a synonym.
Bloomeria clevelandii San Diego Goldenstar	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/-	Found in a variety of habitats on clay soils at elevations of 164 - 1,530 feet.	N	M	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973). The closest CNDDB record is 2.7-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: *Muilla clevelandii* is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Brodiaea orcuttii Orcutt's Brodiaea	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/-	Found on clay and sometimes serpentine soils in Vernal Pools and small drainages at elevations of 98 - 5,577 feet.	N	L	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973). There are no Vernal Pools on the property, but there is a small drainage along the northern edge of the property. The closest CNDDB record is < 6.4-miles to the southeast (CDFW, 2017a).
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's Calandrinia	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found on sandy and loamy soils in disturbed or burned Chaparral and Coastal Scrub at elevations of 32 - 4,014 feet.	N	L	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973), but there are no Chaparral or Coastal Scrub habitats on the property. Also, according to the CNPS (2017), there are no records of this species within the National City quad.
Calochortus dunnii Dunn's Mariposa Lily	List A/Rank1B.2/S2S3/CR/-	Found on metavolcanic or gabbroic soils in Chaparral and Closed-Cone Coniferous Forest habitats at elevations of 608 - 6,021 feet.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic or gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).
Camissoniopsis lewisii Lewis' Evening-Primrose	List C/Rank 3/S4/-/-	Found in sandy or clay soils in a variety of habitats at elevations from 0 - 987 feet.	N	H	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973), and this species has been documented within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017). NOTE: *Camissonia lewisii* is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Castilleja plagiotoma Mojave Paintbrush	-/Rank 4.3/S4/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Great Basin Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Pinyon and Juniper Woodland habitats at elevations of 987 – 8.225 feet.	N	U	There are no Great Basin Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest or Pinyon and Juniper Woodland habitats on the property. Also, the known elevations of this species are much higher than the elevations represented on-site.
Ceanothus cyaneus Lakeside Ceanothus	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Closed-cone Coniferous Forest habitats at elevations of 656 - 3,412 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Closed-cone Coniferous Forest habitats on the property. Also, the known elevations of the species are higher than the elevations represented on-site.
Ceanothus otayensis Otay Mountain Ceanothus	-/Rank 1B.2/S1/-/-	Found in Chaparral habitats on gabbroic or metavolcanic soils at elevations of 1,950 - 3,600 feet.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic or gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).
Ceanothus verrucosus Wart-stemmed Ceanothus	List B/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Associated with Chaparral habitats, it is frequently an indicator of Southern Maritime Chaparral. Known elevations range from 3 - 1,250 feet.	N	U	There is no Chaparral habitat on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis* Smooth Tarplant	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/- CA Endemic	Found on alkaline soils in mesic habitats, such as Meadows and Seeps, Playas, and Riparian Woodlands at elevations of 16 – 3,850 feet.	N	L	The underlying Salinas clay loam soils are mildly alkaline (Bowman, 1973), and there is a drainage along the northern parcel boundary. However, the closest CNDDB record is 11.5-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2017a).
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana* Orcutt's Pincushion	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/-	Found on sandy soils associated with Coastal Bluff Scrub and Coastal Dune habitats below 500 - feet in elevation.	N	U	There are no Coastal Bluff Scrub or Coastal Dune habitats on the property, and the underlying soils are Salinas clay loam soils (Bowman, 1973).
Chamaebatia australis Southern Mountain Misery	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Grows in gabbroic or metavolcanic soil in Chaparral at elevations from 987 - 2,303 feet.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic or gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum* Salt Marsh Bird's-Beak	List A/Rank 1B.2/S1/CE/FE	A species found in Coastal Dunes along the immediate coast in San Diego County at elevations of 0 - 100 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Dunes on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles from the coast. NOTE: *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Chorizanthe orcuttiana Orcutt's Spineflower	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/CE/FE CA Endemic	Grows in Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Closed-Cone Coniferous Forest habitat openings with a sandy substrate at elevations of 9 - 412 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Scrub, Chaparral or Closed-cone Coniferous Forest habitats on the property, and the site is underlain by clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973).
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina* Long-Spined Spineflower	List A/Rank 1B.2/S3/-/-	Found on clay and gabbroic soils in a variety of habitats at elevations of 98 - 5,034 feet.	N	H	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils (Bowman, 1973), and the closest CNDDB record is < 1-mile to the southwest (CDFW, 2017a).
Cistanthe maritima Seaside Cistanthe	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/-	Found on sea bluffs and sandy sites within Coastal Bluff Scrub, Coastal Scrub, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 16 - 987 feet.	N	U	The property is in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast and it is underlain by clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: *Calandrinia maritima* is a synonym.
Clarkia delicata Delicate Clarkia	List A/Rank 1B.2/S3/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Cismontane Woodland habitats on gabbroic soils at elevations of 775 - 4,200 feet.	N	U	There are no gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Clinopodium chandleri San Miguel Savory	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found on gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in a variety of habitats at elevations of 394 - 3,537 feet.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic or gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: *Satureja chandleri* is a synonym.
Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. *diversifolia* Summer Holly	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found in coastal and inland Chaparral habitats, as well as Cismontane Woodlands at elevations of 98 - 1,809 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Cismontane Woodland habitats on the property.
Convolvulus simulans Small-Flowered Morning-Glory	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Grows on friable clay soils in a variety of habitats in areas devoid of shrubs. Found at elevations of 98 - 2,303 feet.	N	H	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils (Bowman, 1973), and there are records of this species within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. *incana* San Diego Sand Aster	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/-	Grows in coastal sandy areas at elevations of 9 - 379 feet.	N	U	The property is in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast and it is underlain by clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: The Flora of North America (Volume 20) and the 2nd Edition of the Jepson Manual unite this variety and *C. f.* var. *linifolia* as a single species, *Corethrogyne filaginifolia.*

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. *linifolia* Common Sand Aster	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1S2/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Coastal Scrub and Chaparral habitats near the coast at elevations of 49 - 494 feet.	N	U	The property is in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast and it is underlain by clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: The Flora of North America (Volume 20) and the 2nd Edition of the Jepson Manual unite this variety and *C. f.* var. *incana* as a single species, *Corethrogyne filaginifolia.* Del Mar Mesa Sand Aster is a synonym.
Cylindropuntia californica var. *californica* Snake Cholla	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/-	Found in Coastal Scrub and Chaparral habitats at elevations of 98 - 494 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Scrub or Chaparral habitats on this property. NOTE: *Opuntia californica var. californica* and *Opuntia parryi* var. *serpentina* are synonyms.
Deinandra conjugens Otay Tarplant	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/CE/FT	Found on clay soils in Coastal Scrub and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 82 - 987 feet.	N	M	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils (Bowman, 1973), but there are no native upland habitats on the property. However, there are CNDDB records of this species < 1-mile from the property (CDFW, 2017a).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Deinandra paniculata Paniculate Tarplant	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found in vernally mesic areas within Coastal Scrub, Valley and Foothill Grassland, Vernal Pool or other wetland habitats at elevations of 82 -3,093 feet.	N	H	There is a small drainage along the northern edge of the parcel and there are records of this species within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).
Dichondra occidentalis Western Dichondra	List D/Rank 4.2/S3S4/-/-	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 164 - 1,645 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland habitats on the property.
Dicranostegia orcuttiana Orcutt's Bird's Beak	List B/Rank 2B.1/S1/-/-	Associated with Sage Scrub habitats at elevations of 35 - 1,150 feet.	N	U	There is no Sage Scrub habitat on the property. NOTE: *Cordylanthus orcuttianus* is a synonym.
Diplacus aridus Low Bush Monkeyflower	List D/Rank 4.3/S3/-/-	Found in dry, open, rocky places within Chaparral and Sonoran Desert Scrub habitats at elevations of 2,467 - 3,948 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Sonoran Desert Scrub habitats on the property and the known elevational range of the species is much higher than the elevations represented on-site. NOTE: Desert Monkey Flower, *Mimulus aridus*, and *Mimulus aurantiacus* var. *aridus* are synonyms.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Dudleya attenuata ssp. *attenuata* Orcutt's Dudleya	List B/Rank 2B.1/S1.1/-/-	Found in Chaparral, Coastal Bluff Scrub and Coastal Scrub habitats at elevations of 9 - 165 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland habitats on the property. Also, this subspecies is known from California only at Border Field State Park (CNPS, 2017 and CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: *Dudleya attenuata* ssp. *orcuttii* is a synonym.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae* Blochman's Dudleya	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/-	Found in a variety of habitats on open, rocky slopes with little soil or in shallow clay soils at elevations of 16 - 1,481 feet.	N	U	There are no rocky slopes on the property and the Salinas clay loams mapped on-site are deep, not shallow (Bowman, 1973).
Dudleya brevifolia Short-leaved Dudleya	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/CE/- CA Endemic	Found in open or bare areas on sandstone within Chaparral and Coastal Scrub habitats at elevations of 98 - 823 feet.	N	U	There are no sandstone soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *brevifolia* is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Dudleya variegata Variegated Dudleya	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found on rocky or clay soils in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 9 - 1,909 feet.	N	M	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils (Bowman, 1973), but there are no native upland habitats on the property. The closest CNDDB record is < 1-mile from the site (CDFW, 2017a).
Dudleya viscida Sticky Dudleya	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/- CA Endemic	Found on rocky substrates within Chaparral, Coastal Scrub and Coastal Bluff Scrub habitats at elevations of 32 - 1,810 feet.	N	U	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils, not rocky substrate (Bowman, 1973).
Ericameria palmeri ssp. *palmeri* Palmer's Goldenbush	List B/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/-	Associated with granitic soils in Chaparral and Sage Scrub habitats. Seasonally wet/moist locales are strongly preferred. Grows at elevations of 98 - 1,974 feet.	N	U	The soil mapped on the property are Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii* San Diego Button-Celery	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/CE/FE	Typically found in Vernal Pools, but this species is also tolerant of some of the habitats adjacent to Vernal Pools, such as Coastal Scrub and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats. Grows at elevations of 49 - 2,896 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on or adjacent to the site.
Euphorbia misera Cliff Spurge	List B/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	In San Diego County, this species is found in Maritime Succulent Scrub often with a high incidence of cactus. Grows at elevations of 32 - 1,645 feet.	N	U	There is no Maritime Succulent Scrub habitat on the property.
Ferocactus viridescens San Diego Barrel Cactus	List B/Rank 2B.1/S2S3/-/-	Found in a variety of habitats, such as Sage Scrub, Chaparral, and Valley and Foothill Grassland. Often found on south-facing slopes at elevations of 9 - 1,481 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland habitats on the property and the site is relatively flat with no south-facing slopes.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Frankenia palmeri Palmer's Frankenia	List B/Rank 2B.1/S1/-/-	A species found in Coastal Dunes, Marshes and Swamps, and Playas along the immediate coast in San Diego County at elevations of 0 - 35 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Dunes, Marshes and Swamps, or Playas on this property in Bonita located approximately 7.8-miles from the coast.
Fremontodendron mexicanum Mexican Flannelbush	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/CR/FE	Found on gabbroic, metavolcanic or serpentine soils within Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland and Closed-Cone Coniferous Forest habitats at elevations of 32 - 2,356 feet.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic, serpentine, or gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).
Galium proliferum Desert Bedstraw	-/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Found in Joshua Tree Woodland, Mojavean Desert Scrub and Pinyon and Juniper Woodland habitats at elevations of 3,915 - 4,959 feet.	N	U	There are no Joshua Tree Woodland, Mojavean Desert Scrub, or Pinyon and Juniper Woodland habitats on the property. Also, the known elevational range of the species is much higher than the elevations represented on-site.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Geothallus tuberosus Campbell's Liverwort	- /Rank 1B.1/S1/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Coastal Scrub and Vernal Pool habitats on mesic soils at elevations of 32 - 1,974 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools or Coastal Scrub habitat on the property.
Githopsis diffusa ssp. *filicaulis* Mission Canyon Bluecup	List C/Rank 3.1/S1/-/- CA Endemic	Found on mesic soils or in disturbed areas within Chaparral habitats at elevations of 1,480 - 2,300 feet.	N	U	There is no Chaparral habitat on the property.
Grindelia hallii San Diego Gumplant	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Chaparral, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Meadows and Seeps, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats, frequently in low moist areas within meadows, at elevations of 608 - 5,742 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland habitats on the property, nor are there any meadows on-site. NOTE: *Grindelia hirsutula* var. *hallii* is a synonym.
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's Grapplinghook	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/-	Found in clay soils within Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 65 - 3,142 feet.	N	L	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils (Bowman, 1973), and there are records of this species within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017). However, there are no native upland habitats on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Hesperocyparis forbesii Tecate Cypress	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/-	Found on clay or gabbroic soils in Chaparral and Closed-cone Coniferous Forest habitats at elevations of 263 - 4,935 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Closed-cone Coniferous Forest habitats on the property. NOTE: *Callitropsis forbesii* and *Cupressus forbesii* are synonyms.
Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. *sessiliflora* Beach Goldenaster	-/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/-	Found on sandy soils within Chaparral, Coastal Dune, and Coastal Scrub habitats at elevations of 0 – 4,031 feet.	N	U	The underlying soils are mapped as Salinas clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973).
Holocarpha virgata ssp. *elongata* Graceful Tarplant	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 197 - 3,619 feet.	N	L	There are no native upland habitats on the property, but this species is known from the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).
Hordeum intercedens Bobtail Barley	List C/Rank 3.2/S3S4/-/-	Occurs on alkaline flats, dry, saline streambeds, and Vernal Pool basins at elevations of 16 - 3,290 feet.	N	U	Although the underlying soils on-site are moderately alkaline (Bowman, 1973), there are no alkaline flats, dry, saline streambeds, or Vernal Pools on the property. NOTE: Vernal Barley is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Horkelia truncata Ramona Horkelia	List A/Rank 1B.3/S3/-/-	Found on clay, and sometimes, gabbroic soils within Chaparral and Cismontane Woodlands at elevations of 1,300 - 4,270 feet.	N	U	Although the site is underlain by Salinas clay loams (Bowman, 1973), there are no Chaparral or Cismontane Woodland habitats on the property. Also, the known elevations of the species are much higher than those represented on-site.
Hosackia crassifolia var. *otayensis* Otay Mountain Hosackia	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/-	Found on metavolcanic soils within Chaparral habitat at elevations of 1,250 - 3,307 feet.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: *Lotus crassifolius* var. *otayensis* is a synonym.
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens* Decumbent Goldenbush	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Associated with Sage Scrub habitats on sandy soils at elevations of 32 - 445 feet.	N	U	There are no Sage Scrub habitats on the property, and the underlying soils are clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: The Flora of North America (volume 20) has eliminated all varieties and just calls the plant *Isocoma menziesii.* Rebman identifies the plant as *Isocoma menziesii* var. *menziesii* and calls it Spreading Goldenbush.
Iva hayesiana San Diego Marsh-Elder	List B/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	A species found in marshy habitats in slow moving waters at elevations of 32 - 1,645 feet.	N	M	There is a small drainage along the northern parcel boundary with marsh habitat. The closest CNDDB record is 1.3-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2017a).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii* Southwestern Spiny Rush	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found in mesic Coastal Dunes, Meadows and Seeps, and coastal Marshes and Swamps at elevations that range from 9 - 2,961 feet.	N	L	There is a small patch of marsh habitat within the small drainage on-site. This subspecies is recorded from the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's Goldfields	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/-	Found in Salt Marshes, Playas and Vernal Pools at elevations of 3 - 4,014 feet.	N	U	There are no Salt Marshes, Playas, or Vernal Pools on the property.
Lepechinia cardiophylla Heart-leaved Pitcher Sage	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2S3/-/-	In San Diego County, this species is found in Chaparral habitat on Iron Mountain at an elevation of 2,000 feet.	N	U	There is no Chaparral habitat on the property and the site is in Bonita, not on Iron Mountain in Poway.
Lepechinia ganderi Gander's Pitcher Sage	List A/Rank 1B.3/S3/-/-	Found in a variety of habitats on metavolcanic or gabbroic soils at elevations ranging from 1,003 - 3,307 feet.	N	U	There are no metavolcanic or gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Lepidium virginicum ssp. *robinsonii* Poor Man's Pepper	List A/Rank 4.3/S3/-/-	Found in Coastal Scrub and Chaparral habitats in relatively dry, exposed locales at elevations of 3 - 2,912 feet.	N	L	There are no native upland habitats on the property and the closest CNDDB record is 2.1-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: *Lepidium virginicum* var. *menziesii* is a synonym.
Leptosyne maritima Sea Dahlia	List B/Rank 2B.2/S1/-/-	Found on sandstone cliffs near the ocean at elevations of 16 - 494 feet.	N	U	There are no sandstone cliffs on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles from the coast. NOTE: *Coreopsis maritima* is a synonym.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum* Ocellated Humboldt Lily	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub, Riparian Forest, and Chaparral habitats at elevations of 98 - 5,922 feet.	N	U	There are no Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub, Riparian Forest, or Chaparral habitats on the property. Also, there are no records of this species within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).
Lycium californicum California Box-Thorn	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Grows in Coastal Bluff Scrub and Coastal Scrub at elevations of 16 - 494 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Bluff Scrub or Coastal Scrub habitats on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha* Small-flowered Microseris	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found on clay soils in Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub, Valley and Foothill Grassland, and Vernal Pool habitats at elevations of 49 - 3,521 feet.	N	U	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils (Bowman, 1973), but there are no records of this species within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017). Also, there are no native upland habitats or Vernal Pools on the property.
Mobergia calculiformis Light Gray Lichen	-/Rank 3/S1/-/-	Found on cobbles within Coastal Scrub habitat at an elevation of 30 feet.	N	U	The site is underlain by Salinas clay loam soils and does not contain cobbles (Bowman, 1973). Also, this lichen is only known from two locations; one in Baja and one in the Old Town area of San Diego (CDFW, 2017a).
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *lanata* Felt-Leaved Monardella	List A/Rank 1B.2/S3/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Cismontane Woodland habitats on sandy soils at elevations of 987 – 5,182 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Cismontane Woodland habitats on the property. Also, the underlying soils are clay loamy soils, not sandy ones (Bowman, 1973).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Monardella stoneana Jennifer's Monardella	List A/Rank 1B.2/S1/-/-	Found in rocky, intermittent streambeds within Chaparral, Closed-cone Coniferous Forest, Coastal Scrub, and Riparian Scrub habitats at elevations of 32 – 2,600 feet.	N	U	The small drainage along the northern portion of the site is underlain by Salinas clay loams, not rocky substrate (Bowman, 1973).
Monardella viminea Willowy Monardella	ListA/Rank1B.1/S1/CE/FE CA Endemic	A species found in canyons and washes within riparian, Sage Scrub, and Chaparral habitats at elevations of 148 - 757 feet.	N	U	There is a small drainage along the northern edge of the property, but it is surrounded by development and Disturbed Habitat.
Mucronea californica California Spineflower	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Dune, Coastal Scrub, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 0 - 4,606 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland habitats on the property and there are no records of this species within the National City quad (CDFW, 2017a).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Myosurus minimus ssp. *apus.* Little Mousetail	List C/Rank 3.1/S2/-/-	Found in Vernal Pools and occasionally in Valley and Foothill Grasslands adjacent to Vernal Pools at elevations of 65 – 2,106 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on or adjacent to the site.
Nama stenocarpa Mud Nama	List B/Rank 2B.2/S1S2/-/-	This species is found on the muddy embankments of ponds, lakes, and occasionally rivers. Grows at elevations of 16 - 1,645 feet.	N	L	There are no ponds, lakes or rivers on-site, only a small drainage along the northern edge of the site with a patch of marsh habitat.
Navarretia fossalis Spreading Navarretia	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/FT	In San Diego County, the preferred habitat of this species is Vernal Pools. Found at elevations of 98 - 2,155 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Navarretia prostrata Prostrate Vernal Pool Navarretia	List A/Rank 1B.1/S2/-/- CA Endemic	Primarily found in mesic habitats on alkaline soils, such as Vernal Pools, but also found in Coastal Scrub and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats. Known elevations range from 49 - 2303 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property, nor are there any native upland habitats. NOTE: Prostrate Navarretia is a synonym.
Nemacaulis denudata var. *denudata* Coast Woolly-Heads	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	A species found in Coastal Dunes along the immediate coast at elevations of 0 - 329 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Dunes on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles inland.
Nemacaulis denudata var. *gracilis* Slender Cottonheads	List B/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	This species prefers well developed dunes mainly in the desert, but also along the coast (although coastal locales may be extirpated in San Diego County). Grows at elevations of -164 - 1,316 feet.	N	U	There are no dunes on this in-fill property in Bonita.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Ophioglossum californicum California Adder's-Tongue	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found on the periphery of Vernal Pools and seeps and other vernally moist locales at elevations of 197 - 1,728 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property and there are no records of this species within the National City quad (CDFW, 2017a).
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt Grass	ListA/Rank1B.1/S1/CE/FE	A Vernal Pool obligate. Grows at elevations of 33 - 2,172 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property.
Ornithostaphylos oppositifolia Baja California Birdbush	List B/Rank 2B.1/S1/CE/-	Found in Chaparral habitat at elevations of 180 – 2,632 feet.	N	U	There is no Chaparral habitat on the property. Also, this species is known in California from only one occurrence near the Mexican border west of San Ysidro (CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: Palo Blanco is a synonym.
Orobanche parishii ssp. *brachyloba* Short-lobed Broomrape	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/-	Grows in Coastal Bluff Scrub, Coastal Sage, and Coastal Dunes near the beach at elevations of 9 - 1,004 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Bluff Scrub, Coastal Sage, or Coastal Dune habitat on the property. Also, this parasitic perennial herb is not recorded from the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *aurea* Golden-rayed Pentachaeta	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/-	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 263 - 6,087 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland habitats on the property and this annual herb is not recorded within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017). NOTE: The County List D only refers to the specific epithet, not to any subspecies.
Phacelia stellaris Brand's Star Phacelia	List A/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/FC	Found in open areas within Coastal Dunes or Coastal Scrub at elevations of 3 - 1,316 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Scrub or Coastal Dune habitats on the property. Also, this species is known from approximately 10 occurrences, none of which are within National City (CNPS, 2017).
Pickeringia montana var. *tomentosa* Woolly Chaparral Pea	-/Rank 4.3/S3S4/-/-	Found on gabbroic, granitic, or clay soil within Chaparral habitat at elevations of 0 - 5,593 feet.	N	U	Although the site is underlain by Salinas clay loam, there is no Chaparral habitat on the property. Also, there are no records of this plant within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Pinus torreyana ssp. *torreyana* Torrey Pine	List A/Rank 1B.2/S1/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Closed-cone Coniferous Forest, and Chaparral along the coast near Del Mar. On the mainland, the naturally occurring, populations are in Torrey Pines State Preserve at elevations of 246 - 527 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Closed-cone Coniferous Forest habitats on the property.
Piperia cooperi Chaparral Rein-Orchid	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/-	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 49 - 5,215 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland habitats on the property, and this species is not recorded from the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).
Pogogyne abramsii San Diego Mesa Mint	ListA/Rank1B.1/S1/CE/FE CA Endemic	A Vernal Pool obligate found at elevations of 296 - 658 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property.
Pogogyne nudiuscula Otay Mesa Mint	ListA/Rank1B.1/S1/CE/FE	A Vernal Pool obligate found at elevations of 296 - 823 feet.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum White Rabbit-Tobacco	-/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Found in Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, Riparian Woodland and Cismontane Woodland habitats at elevations ranging from 0 - 6,900-feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, Riparian Woodland, or Cismontane Woodland habitats on the property. The closest CNDDB record is 12.7-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2017a). NOTE: G*naphalium leucocephalum* is a synonym.
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's Scrub Oak	List A/Rank 1B.1/S3/-/-	A coastal form of the Scrub Oak found in Chaparral, Closed-cone Coniferous Forest, and Coastal Scrub habitats at elevations of 49 - 1,316 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral, Closed-cone Coniferous Forest or Coastal Scrub habitats on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles from the coast.
Quercus engelmannii Engelmann Oak	List D/Rank 4.2/S3/-/-	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Riparian Woodland and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats at elevations of 164 - 4,277 feet.	N	U	There are no native upland or Riparian Woodland habitats on the property. Also, there are no records of this tree species within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Ribes viburnifolium Santa Catalina Island Currant	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2?/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Cismontane Woodland habitats at elevations of 98 - 1,004 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Cismontane Woodland habitats on the property. Also, this species is known in San Diego County from one population at the west end of Spooner's Mesa in the Imperial Beach quad at an elevation of 245 feet (CDFW, 2017a).
Romneya coulteri Coulter's Matilija Poppy	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found in Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, and Desert Washes at elevations of 65 - 3,948 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, or Desert Washes on the property. Also, this species is not recorded from the National City quad (CNPS, 2017).
Rosa minutifolia Small-leaved Rose	List B/Rank 2B.1/SX/CE/-	Found in Chaparral and Coastal Scrub at elevations of 493 - 527 feet.	N	U	Historically, this species was known in California from only one natural occurrence in Otay Mesa north of Dillon Road at an elevation of 500 feet. This occurrence is now extirpated (CDFW, 2017a).
Salvia munzii Munz's Sage	List B/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Found in Coastal Scrub and Chaparral habitats at elevations of 394 - 3,504 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Scrub or Chaparral habitats on the property and this species is found at slightly higher elevations than are found on-site.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Selaginella cinerascens Ashy Spike-Moss	List D/Rank 4.1/S3/-/-	Found in undisturbed Chaparral and Diegan Sage Scrub. Rarely inhabits disturbed soils. Grows at elevations of 66 - 2,106 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Diegan Sage Scrub habitats on the property.
Senecio aphanactis Chaparral Ragwort	List B/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Found on alkaline soils in Chaparral, Coastal Scrub and Cismontane Woodland habitats. Grows at elevations of 49 - 2,632 feet.	N	U	Although the underlying Salinas clay loam soils are mildly alkaline, there are no Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, or Cismontane Woodland habitats on the property. NOTE: Rayless Ragwort is a synonym.
Sidalcea neomexicana Salt Spring Checkerbloom	-/Rank 2B.2/S2/-/-	Found in alkaline springs and marshes at elevations of 0 – 5,034 feet.	N	L	There is a small patch of marsh habitat in the drainage along the northern edge of the property. However, the closest CNDDB record is 18.1-miles to the northwest (CDFW, 2017a).
Sphaerocarpos drewei Bottle Liverwort	-/Rank 1B.1/S1/-/- CA Endemic	Found in openings within Chaparral and Coastal Scrub at elevations of 296 – 1,974 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Coastal Scrub habitats on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Stemodia durantifolia Purple Stemodia	List B/Rank 2B.1/S2/-/-	A species of mesic, sandy areas in Sonoran Desert Scrub. Grows at elevations of 592 - 987 feet.	N	U	There is no Sonoran Desert Scrub habitat on the property and the underlying soils are clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973).
Stipa diegoensis San Diego County Needle Grass	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Coastal Scrub habitats on rocky soils at elevations of 32 – 2,632 feet.	N	U	The underlying soils are clay loams, not rocky soils (Bowman, 1973). Also, there are no Chaparral or Coastal Scrub habitats on the property. NOTE: *Achnatherum diegoensis* is a synonym.
Streptanthus bernardinus Laguna Mountains Jewelflower	List D/Rank 4.3/S3/-/- CA Endemic	Found in Chaparral or Lower Montane Coniferous Forrest habitats on clay or decomposed granite soils at elevations of 4,737 -8,225 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Lower Montane Coniferous Forest habitats on the property and the known elevational range of this species is much higher than the elevations represented on-site.
Stylocline citroleum Oil Neststraw	List A/Rank 1B.1/S3/-/- CA Endemic	Found in clay soil at elevations from 164 - 1,316 feet.	N	U	The historic specimen from San Diego County is believed to be a variant of *Stylocline gnaphaloides. Stylocline citroleum* is not found in Rebman and Simpson (2006).
Suaeda esteroa Estuary Seablite	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found in Coastal Salt Marshes at elevations of 0 - 17 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Salt Marshes on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles inland.

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Suaeda taxifolia Wooly Seablite	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found along the margins of Coastal Salt Marshes at elevations of 0 - 165 feet.	N	U	There are no Coastal Salt Marshes on this property in Bonita located 7.8-miles inland.
Tetracoccus dioicus Parry's Tetracoccus	List A/Rank 1B.2/S2/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Sage Scrub habitats on stony, decomposed gabbroic soil at elevations ranging from 493 – 3,290 feet.	N	U	There are no gabbroic soils mapped on the property (Bowman, 1973).
Texosporium sancti-jacobi Woven-spored Lichen	-/Rank 3/S1/-/-	Found in Chaparral habitat with *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Eriogonum* sp., and *Selaginella* sp. at elevations of 954 – 2,172 feet.	N	U	There is no Chaparral habitat on the property, and this Lichen is not recorded within the National City quad (CNPS, 2017 and CDFW, 2017a).
Tortula californica California Screw-Moss	-/Rank 1B.2/S2S3/-/- CA Endemic	A moss that grows on sandy soils in Chenopod Scrub and Valley and Foothill Grasslands at elevations of 32 – 4,804 feet.	N	U	The underlying soils are clay loams, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973).

Scientific Name Common Name[2]	Sensitivity Code and Status[3]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[4]	Factual Basis for Potential
Viguiera laciniata San Diego County Viguiera	List D/Rank 4.2/S4/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Coastal Scrub habitats at elevations of 197-2,468 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Coastal Scrub habitats on the property.
Xanthisma junceum Rush-like Bristleweed	List D/Rank 4.3/S4/-/-	Found in Chaparral and Coastal Scrub habitats at elevations of 789 – 3,290 feet.	N	U	There are no Chaparral or Coastal Scrub habitats on the property, and this species is not recorded from the National City quad (CNPS, 2017). NOTE: *Haplopappus junceus* and *Machaeranthera juncea* are synonyms.

[1] This plant list was generated by the nine quad search function of the on-line California Native Plant Society (CNPS) inventory. This list was augmented with plants from the San Diego County Sensitive Plant Lists A, B, C, and D and a nine quad search of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB).
[2] The Common Names were taken from Baldwin, B.G., Goldman, D.H., Keil, D.J., Patterson, R., Rosatti, T.J., and Wilken, D.H. eds. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition. University of California Press, Berkeley, xxii + 1568 pp.
[3] The first line in the "Sensitivity Code and Status" column shows the California Rare Plant Rank with threat code extensions/the state ranking of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) with the threat rank extension/the California state threatened and endangered status code/the federal threatened and endangered status code. The second line in the "Sensitivity Code and Status" column identifies whether the species is a California Endemic as identified by the CNPS or not (blank second line). Following is a key to the codes in the table.

Key to the California Rare Plant Ranking System

Rare Plant Rank 1A — Extirpated in California, Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
Rare Plant Rank 1B — Rare, Endangered
Rare Plant Rank 2A — Extirpated in California, Common Elsewhere
Rare Plant Rank 2B — Endangered in California
Rare Plant Rank 3 — Needs Review
Rare Plant Rank 4 — Uncommon in California

Key to the California Rare Plant Rank Threat Code Extensions

.1 — Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 — Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 — Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Key to the State Ranking of the CNDDB

S1 — Critically Imperiled — Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state/province
S2 — Imperiled — Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state/province
S3 — Vulnerable — Vulnerable in the state due to restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation
S4 — Apparently Secure — Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors
S5 — Secure — Common, widespread, and abundant in the state
? — By adding a question mark, it represents uncertainty. For example, a S2? means more certainty than S2S3, but less certainty than S2
Two S Ranks — Two S Ranks represent a range of values. For example, a S2S3 means the rank is somewhere between S2 and S3.
SXC — All sites in California are extirpated, but the species exists in cultivation
SH — All California sites are historical

Key to the Threat Rank Extensions of S1, S2 or S3 (if assigned)

.1 — very threatened
.2 — threatened
.3 — no current threats are known

State and Federal Threatened and Endangered Species Status Codes

CR — State of California listed as rare
CE — State of California listed as endangered
CT — State of California listed as threatened
PT — Proposed for Listing as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act
PE — Proposed for Listing as Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FC — Candidate for Listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FE — Designated Endangered under Federal Endangered Species Act
FT — Designated as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act

[4] The “Potential On-site” column assesses the potential for the particular species to occur on the subject property given the known habitat preferences and distribution of that species. The codes used in this column are defined as follows:

Observed ― Individuals of this species were found within the bounds of the site

H ― The potential for occurrence is “high”. Habitats on-site are considered suitable for the species, and the species is known from the immediate vicinity.

M ― The potential for occurrence is “medium”. Habitats and conditions on-site are considered possible for the species.

L ― The potential for occurrence is “low”. The habitats present on-site are marginal for the species and/or extremely limited in extent. In other words, the species is not anticipated, but it’s occurrence can not be precluded.

U ― The potential for occurrence is “unlikely”. The habitat requirements of the species are not present on the subject property.

Table 4

Sensitive Wildlife Species Known to Occur Within a 10-mile Radius of the Bonita Ace Self-Storage Project, APN 593-050-57

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Insects					
Bombus caliginosus Obscure Bumble Bee	—, —/—/—	Food plants include *Baccharis* spp., *Cirsium* spp., *Lupinus* spp., *Lotus* spp., *Grindelia* spp., and *Phacelia* spp.	N	U	There are no food plants of this insect on the property.
Bombus crotchii Crotch Bumble Bee	—, —/—/—	Food plants include *Antirrhinum* spp., *Phacelia* spp., *Clarkia* spp., *Dendromecon* spp., *Eschscholzia* ssp., and *Eriogonum* spp.	N	U	There are no food plants of this insect on the property.
Callophrys thornei Thorne*'s* Hairstreak	Group 1,—/—/BLM Sensitive SD County Endemic	Restricted to the vicinity of Otay Mountain. Found in Tecate Cypress groves in woody Chaparral slopes. Larval host plant is Tecate Cypress (*Callitropsis forbesii*).	N	U	There are no Tecate Cypress groves or Chaparral habitats on the property. NOTE: *Mitoura thornei* is a synonym.
Cicindela gabbii Gabb's Tidal-flat Tiger Beetle	Group 2, —/—/—	This beetle is found in estuaries and mudflats.	N	U	There are no estuaries or mudflats on the property. NOTE: Western Tidal-flat Tiger Beetle is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Cicindela hirticollis gravida Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle	Group 2/—/—/— CA Endemic	This species is found in bright sunlight in open sandy areas adjacent to non-brackish waters along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.	N	U	The property is located inland in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast.
Cicindela latesignata latesignata Western Beach Tiger Beetle	Group 2, —/—/—	This insect is found on coastal mudflats and beaches.	N	U	There are no coastal mudflats or beaches on this property in Bonita located approximately 7.8-miles inland.
Cicindela senilis frosti Senile Tiger Beetle	Group 2, —/—/—	This beetle inhabits the marine shoreline from central California to San Diego. It is also found at Lake Elsinore.	N	U	The property is located inland in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast.
Coelus globosus Globose Dune Beetle	Group 1, —/—/—	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks immediately bordering the coast from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County to Ensenada, Baja California and all of the Channel Islands except San Clemente.	N	U	There are no foredunes or sand hummocks on this property in Bonita located approximately 7.8-miles inland.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Danaus plexippus Monarch Butterfly	Group 2, —/—/—	This species is found in a variety of open habitats typically where the larval host plants, the true Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.), are found. The winter roost sites are located in wind-protected tree groves along the California coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	N	U	No Milkweeds were found on the property and there are no tree groves other than the non-native Myoporums along Bonita Road.
Euphydryas editha quino Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	Group 1, FE/—/X-CI	The Quino is found in a variety of open canopy habitats where the butterfly's larval host plants are found. These host plants include, Dot-seed Plantain (*Plantago erecta*), Desert Plantain (*Plantago patagonica*), Owl's Clover (*Castilleja exserta*), Coulter's Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum coulterianum*), Chinese Houses (*Collinsia heterophylla*), and Thread-leaved Bird's Beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus*). It is precluded from closed canopy situations and is a hilltopping species.	N	U	The property is outside of the Recommended Quino Survey Area per the Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Survey Guidelines (USFWS, 2014).

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Lycaena hermes Hermes Copper Butterfly	Group 1, — /—/—	Associated closely with the larval food plant, Redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*). Recent studies indicate that the butterfly prefers those Redberry that are roughly 18-years and older.	N	U	There were no Redberry shrubs found on the property.
Melitta californica A Mellitid Bee	—/—/—/—	Locally collected from Sea Dahlia (*Leptosyne maritima*) at Torrey Pines.	N	U	The historical occurrence at Point Loma has been extirpated (CDFW, 2018a).
Panoquina errans Wandering Salt Marsh Skipper	Group 1, —/—/—	Found in coastal salt marshes with saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*).	N	U	There was no saltgrass found on the property.
Gastropoda					
Helminthoglypta coelata Mesa Shoulderband	—, —/—/—	Found along the coast in rock slides, beneath bark and rotten logs and among coastal vegetation.	N	U	The property is located inland in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast. Also, this species is known only from the La Jolla quad (CDFW, 2018a).
Tryonia imitator Mimic Tryonia	Group 2, —/—/— CA Endemic	This aquatic gastropod is found in coastal lagoons, estuaries, and salt marshes.	N	U	There are no coastal lagoons, estuaries or salt marshes on this property located inland in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast. NOTE: Another common name for this species is California Brackish Water Snail.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Crustaceans					
Branchinecta sandiegonenis San Diego Fairy Shrimp	Group 1, FE/—/—	A Vernal Pool obligate.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property.
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside Fairy Shrimp	Group 1, FE/—/—	A Vernal Pool obligate.	N	U	There are no Vernal Pools on the property.
Amphibians					
Anaxyrus californicus Arroyo Southwestern Toad	Group 1, FE/SSC/—	Found primarily in the foothills and mountains along stream courses that afford open, sunny sandbars.	N	U	The drainage on-site is vegetated with Southern Cattails with no open, sunny sandbars. Also, the closest known occurrence of the species is 4.7-miles to the northeast at the upper end of Sweetwater Reservoir (CDFW, 2018a). NOTE: *Bufo miocroscaphus californicus* and *Bufo californicus* are synonyms.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Spea hammondii Western Spadefoot Toad	Group 2, —/SSC/BLM Sensitive	A cryptic species, this toad probably occurs throughout the coastal plain and foothills, anywhere ephemeral water sources develop.	N	L	Although some water collects within the 5,300 square feet of Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh habitat in the northern portion of the site, the closest CNDDB record is 2.4-miles to the east/southeast along an unnamed intermittent stream (CDFW, 2018a). This record is of 1 toad captured in a pit-fall trap during a four year trapping period with 230 sample days. NOTE: *Spea scaphiopus hammondii* is a synonym.
Reptiles					
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California Legless Lizard	Group 2, —/SSC/FS Sensitive	Occurs throughout the County (except for the low desert) where it is fossorial in soft soils and deep leaf litters. Some soil moisture is preferred.	N	U	The soil mapped on-site is Salinas clay loam, not a soft soil (Bowman, 1973). NOTE: This species was previously recognized as the Silvery Legless Lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*).
Arizona elegans ssp. *occidentalis* California Glossy Snake	—, —/SSC/—	Found in Scrub and Grassland habitats, often on loose or sandy soils.	N	L	There is Disturbed Habitat on the property, but the soil mapped on-site is Salinas clay loam, not a loose or sandy soil (Bowman, 1973).

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Aspidoscelis hyperythra Orange-throated Whiptail	Group 2, —/SSC/—	Occupies scrub habitats on the coastal plain and lower foothills where Subterranean Termites (*Reticulitermes* sp.), the principal prey species, is found. Shrub cover with openings are required for thermoregulation.	N	U	No Subterranean Termites were noted on-site and there are no scrub habitats, only a small marsh and Disturbed Habitat. NOTE: Synonyms are *Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi* and *Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri Coastal Western Whiptail	Group 2, —/SSC/—	Occupies scrub habitats on the coastal plain and lower foothills where shrub cover with openings is required for thermoregulation.	N	U	There are no scrub habitats, only a small marsh and Disturbed Habitat. NOTE: A synonym is *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*.
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle	—, FT/—/—	Found in marine waters where sea grasses and algae are abundant.	N	U	There are no marine waters at this inland property in Bonita located approximately 7.8-miles from the coast. Locally, this turtle is found in South San Diego Bay.
Coleonyx variegatus abbottii San Diego Banded Gecko	Group 1, —/—/—	The Gecko prefers rocky Sage Scrub and Chaparral habitats on the coastal side of the mountains.	N	U	There are no Scrub or Chaparral habitats on-site.
Coluber fuliginosus Baja California Coachwhip	—, —/—/SSC	This species is found in open areas within grassland and Coastal Sage Scrub habitats.	N	L	The property is surrounded by development and the Disturbed Habitat on-site is mowed. The closest CNDDB record is 1.4-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2018a).

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Crotalus ruber Red Diamond Rattlesnake	Group 2, —/SSC/FS Sensitive	In a variety of habitats, although most frequently found in Sage Scrub and Chaparral. It is found throughout the County except for the low desert.	N	L	The property is surrounded by development and the Disturbed Habitat on-site is mowed. The closest CNDDB record is 3.1-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2018a).
Diadophis punctatus similis San Diego Ringneck Snake	Group 2, —/—/FS Sensitive	In San Diego, this snake is found in a variety of habitats from the coast to the mountains. It is typically found under rotting logs, bark, rocks and damp leaves.	N	L	The property is surrounded by development and the Disturbed Habitat on-site is mowed. The closest CNDDB record is 2.2-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2018a).
Phrynosoma blainvillii San Diego Horned Lizard	Group 2, —/SSC/FS Sensitive	Found throughout the County (except the low deserts) anywhere the primary prey species, harvester ants (*Pogonomyrmex* sp. and *Messor* sp.) are found. It requires some openings in vegetation for thermoregulation.	N	U	No shrub habitats or harvester ants were noted on the property, and the closest CNDDB record is 2.4-acres to the northeast (CDFW, 2018a). NOTE: *Phrynosoma coronatum* is a synonym.
Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis Coronado Island Skink	Group 2, —/SSC/BLM Sensitive	In a variety of habitats ranging from coastal scrub, to Chaparral and forested slopes, into the denser desert scrub and Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands.	N	U	The property is surrounded by development and the only native habitat on the property is a small marsh. The Disturbed Habitat on-site is mowed. The closest CNDDB record is 6.9-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2018a).

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea Coast Patch-nosed Snake	Group 2, —/SSC/—	Found in arid Sage Scrub and Chaparral habitats.	N	U	There are no Sage Scrub or Chaparral habitats on the property.
Thamnophis hammondii Two-striped Garter Snake	Group 1, —/SSC/FS and BLM Sensitive	An aquatic snake found in association with fluvial and lacustrine environments, even cattle tanks. Aestivating individuals may be found some distance from water sources.	N	M	There is a drainage along the northern edge of the property. The closest CNDDB record is approximately 5.2-miles to the southeast (CDFW, 2018a).
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus Pallid Bat	Group 2, —/SSC/FS and BLM Sensitive; WBWG High Priority	A bat that feeds on the ground (Jerusalem Crickets and scorpions are typical fare). This species will roost in any cavity (natural or man-made) that affords a considerable modicum of darkness.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis Dulzura California Pocket Mouse	Group 2, —/SSC/—	Frequent in arid Chaparral-Grassland edges in the foothills and lower mountain slopes of the County.	N	U	There are no Chaparral-Grassland edges on this 4.1-acre in-fill parcel occupied by Disturbed Habitat and Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse	Group 2, —/SSC/—	Found in Coastal Sage Scrub, Sage Scrub/grassland ecotones and Chaparral communities. Found in open, sandy areas.	N	U	The underlying soil mapped on the property is Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973). Also, there are no Chaparral or Coastal Sage Scrub habitats on this 4.1-acre in-fill property.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Choeronycteris mexicana Mexican Long-tongued Bat	Group 2, — /SSC/WBWG High Priority	This bat feeds on the nectar of night-blooming succulents. Occurs occasionally in extreme southern California at the northern edge of its range. Roosts in caves and buildings.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Group 2, —/SSC/BLM Sensitive; FS Sensitive; WBWG High Priority	Associated with Desert Scrub and Pinyon and Juniper Woodlands. It roosts in caves or man-made structures.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' Kangaroo Rat	Group 1, FE/CT/—	Prefers areas with sparse vegetation in Scrub and grassland habitats.	N	U	This 4.1-acre in-fill property is 26-miles from the nearest population of SKR in Ramona (CDFW, 2018a). Also, no "runways" associated with this species were noted on-site.
Euderma maculatum Spotted Bat	Group 2, —/SSC/BLM Sensitive; WBWG High Priority	Found in both montane open coniferous forests and low deserts. This species dwells primarily in caves.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.
Eumops perotis californicus Greater Western Mastiff Bat	Group 2, —/SSC/BLM Sensitive; WBWG High Priority	Frequently associated with cliffs or abandoned buildings that afford a considerable vertical drop from the roost to become airborne.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired Bat	—, —/—/WBWG Medium Priority	This species is found in forested areas. It roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, in abandoned bird holes and rarely in rock crevices. Often found in proximity to water where it primarily feeds.	N	U	There are no forests on the property. Also, the only two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the property are of a single male specimen collected in Point Loma in 1978 and another single male specimen collected in Ocean Beach in 1985 (CDFW, 2018a).
Lasiurus blossevillii Western Red Bat	Group 2, —/SSC/FS Sensitive; WBWG High Priority	Found in Cismontane Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Riparian Forest, and Riparian Woodland habitats. Roosts primarily in trees.	N	L	There are a couple of Palm trees and half a dozen Myoporum trees on the property for roosting. The closest CNDDB record is 5.5-miles to the northeast (CDFW, 2018a).
Lasiurus cinereus Hoary Bat	—, —/—/WBWG Medium Priority	Seasonally found in forested areas in proximity to water.	N	U	There are no forested areas on the property.
Lasiurus xanthinus Western Yellow Bat	—, —/SSC/WBWG High Priority	Found in Valley Foothill Riparian, Desert Riparian, Desert Wash, and Palm Oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palm trees.	N	L	There are a couple of Palm trees and half a dozen Myoporum trees on the property for roosting. The closest CNDDB record is 5.2-miles to the north (CDFW, 2018a).
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit	Group 2, —/SSC/—	Found in a variety of habitats throughout the County, but requires open or semi-open vegetation.	N	U	Although the Disturbed Habitat on-site is open, this large lagomorph would not be anticipated within this 4.1-acre in-fill parcel.
Myotis ciliolabrum Small-footed Myotis	Group2, —/—/BLM Sensitive; WBWG Medium Priority	Roosts alone or in small groups in rock crevices, mines, caves, or buildings.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Myotis evotis Long-eared Myotis	Group 2, —/—/BLM Sensitive; WBWG Medium Priority	Found in montane forests.	N	U	There are no montane forests on the property.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma Myotis	Group 2, —/—/BLM Sensitive; WBWG Low to Medium Priority	This species roosts in caves and man-made structures, and is closely associated with water sources.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego Desert Woodrat	Group 2, —/SSC/—	An inhabitant of Sage Scrubs and Chaparral, especially with yuccas and cacti. Typical nests are embedded in rock crevices and partially underground.	N	U	There are no Sage Scrub or Chaparral habitats on the property, nor were any yucca or cacti found on-site. In addition, there are no rock outcrops/crevices on the property.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	Group 2, —/SSC/—;WBWG Medium Priority	Roosting in a variety of situations, this species is associated with Desert Scrub and Pinyon and Juniper Woodlands.	N	U	There are no Desert Scrub or Pinyon and Juniper Woodland habitats on-site.
Nyctinomops macrotis Big Free-tailed Bat	Group 2, —/SSC/WBWG Medium to High Priority	Associated with desert scrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests, where there are high cliffs and rocky outcrops for roosting.	N	U	There are no suitable roost sites on the property.
Odocoileus hemionus Southern Mule Deer	Group 2, —/—/—	Found in habitats with sufficient vegetative cover.	N	U	This large mammal would not be anticipated on this 4.1-acre in-fill parcel dominated by Disturbed Habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Onychomys torridus ramona Southern Grasshopper Mouse	Group 2, —/SSC/—	Found within Chenopod Scrub in the desert areas on friable soils.	N	U	There is no Chenopod Scrub on this 4.1-acre, in-fill parcel located in Bonita.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles Little Pocket Mouse	Group 2, —/SSC/FS Sensitive	Associated with fine, sandy soils.	N	U	The underlying soil mapped on the property is Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973).
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific Pocket Mouse	Group 1, FE/SSC/—	Lives on fine, sandy soils near the ocean.	N	U	The underlying soil mapped on the property is Salinas clay loam, not sandy soils (Bowman, 1973). Also, the site is located in Bonita approximately 7.8-miles from the coast.
Taxidea taxus American Badger	Group 2, —/SSC/—	A fossorial species of open deserts and grassland habitats.	N	U	The underlying soil mapped on the property is Salinas clay loam (Bowman, 1973), not conducive to fossorial species. Also, this 4.1-acre in-fill parcel is too urban to anticipate this species.
Birds					
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's Hawk (nesting)	Group 1, —/WL/—	Nesting Cooper's generally use taller trees, including a number of horticultural species and native Oaks.	N	U	There are no tree species suitable for nesting on the property.
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored Blackbird (nesting colonies only)	Group 1, BCC/SSC/BLM Sensitive	Breeding colonies are limited to ponds with adjacent, undisturbed foraging habitat.	N	U	Although there is marsh habitat on-site, this habitat is an isolated native habitat approximately 5,300 square feet in size.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Aimophila ruficeps ssp. *canescens* Rufous-crowned Sparrow	Group 1, —/WL/—	This species nests in Sage Scrub, open or burned Chaparral, and in Non-Native Grasslands with scattered shrubs.	N	U	There are no Sage Scrub, Chaparral habitats on the property. The property is an in-fill lot, the majority of which is mowed for fuel modification purposes. NOTE: Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow is a synonym.
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper Sparrow (nesting)	Group 1, —/SSC/—	Found in Native, and to a lesser extent, Non-Native Grasslands.	N	U	The site contains Disturbed Habitat, not Native or Non-Native Grasslands. Also, this site is a 4.1-acre in-fill parcel in Bonita, the majority of which is mowed for fuel modification purposes.
Aquila chrysaetos Golden Eagle (nesting and wintering)	Group 1, —/WL; Fully Protected/BLM Sensitive	The Golden Eagle nests on cliff ledges and forages in nearby grassland, Sage Scrub or Chaparral.	N	U	There are no suitable nesting or foraging sites on the 4.1-acre in-fill parcel.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's Sage Sparrow	Group 1, —/WL/—	This species prefers Sage Scrub and Chaparral habitats with an open canopy and areas of bare soil.	N	U	There are no Sage Scrub or Chaparral habitats on the property. NOTE: *Amphispiza belli belli* is a synonym.
Athene cunicularia Burrowing Owl (burrow sites)	Group 1, BCC/SSC/BLM Sensitive	This owl requires relatively flat terrain to enable the bird to survey its territory from the burrow hole. It occurs in open grasslands, and open Sage Scrub habitats.	N	U	Although the site contains flat terrain, there were no burrows on the property. Also, the majority of this 4.1-acre in-fill parcel is mowed for fuel modification purposes.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's Hawk	Group 1,—/CT/ FS Sensitive	Found on grasslands and farmlands. Nests in isolated trees. Usually solitary, but migrates in large flocks and large numbers concentrate at migration points. The Borrego Valley is on a migration corridor, the birds stopping to roost in strips of tamarisk trees and at nurseries.	N	U	There are no tree species suitable for nesting on the property.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillum sandiegensis Coastal Cactus Wren	Group 1, BCC/SSC/FS Sensitive	Found in association with stands of *Opuntia* sp. and/or *Cylindropuntia* sp. along the coastal strip and lower foothills.	N	U	There are no cacti on the property.
Cathartes aura Turkey Vulture	Group 1, —/—/—	This species nests in rock crevices mainly in the mountains of San Diego County. However, non-breeders assemble in communal roosts elsewhere in the County.	N	U	There are no rock crevices on this 4.1-acre in-fill parcel.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus Western Snowy Plover (nesting)	Group 1, FT; BCC/SSC/—	Found on beaches, dunes, salt flats, and at some shallow inland lakes. Most populations concentrated in Camp Pendleton and the Silver Strand.	N	U	There are no beaches, dunes, salt flats or inland lakes on this property in Bonita.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Circus cyaneus Northern Harrier (nesting)	Group 1, —/SSC/—	A species of grasslands and marshes, nesting in the County is primarily near the coast, especially in the Tijuana River Valley and on Otay Mesa.	N	U	The marsh on-site is 5,300 square feet and it is within a 4.1-acre in-fill parcel. NOTE: The SD County List names the subspecies as *hudsonius.*
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Yellow-billed Cuckoo (nesting)	Group 1, BCC; FT/CE/FS Sensitive	Found in extensive stands of mature riparian woodlands.	N	U	There are no riparian woodlands on the property, only a 5,300 square foot patch of Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh habitat. NOTE: Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo is a synonym.
Coturnicops noveboracensis Yellow Rail	—, —/—/—	This species lives in dense, freshwater marshes.	N	U	There are only two CNDDB records of this species (CDFW, 2018a). One is from 1905 near the vicinity of San Diego Bay. The other CNDDB record is of a single, exhausted or sick bird found in Santee in 1998. Although there is a small patch of marsh habitat on-site, this species is an uncommon visitor to California and there is only the one recent record of this species in San Diego County (Unitt, 2004).
Elanus leucurus White-tailed Kite (nesting)	Group 1, —/Fully Protected/—	This species nests in tall trees adjacent to foraging habitat that contains its primary prey, the California Vole (*Microtus californicus*).	N	U	There are no suitable nest sites on the property as there are no tall trees.NOTE: *Elanus caeruleus* is a synonym.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (nesting)	Group 1, FE/CE/—	This species is restricted to wide riparian habitats, generally with flowing water.	N	U	There are no wide riparian habitats on the property.
Eremophila alpestris actia California Horned Lark	Group 2, —/WL/—	A species of open (often disturbed), arid habitats, such as grasslands, coastal strand, and sandy deserts.	N	M	The majority of the 4.1-acre site is occupied by Disturbed Habitat, and this species is known to breed just to the north around Sweetwater Reservoir (Unitt, 2004).
Falco mexicanus Prairie Falcon (nesting)	Group1, —/WL/—	This falcon nests on cliff ledges, and forages in open desert or grassland.	N	U	The site does not contain appropriate nesting habitat. Also, according to Unitt (2004), . . . "all known or likely current nest sites are at least 23 miles from the coast." This property in Bonita is located 7.8-miles from the coast.
Falco peregrinus anatum Peregrine Falcon (nesting)	Group 1, D; BCC/CE; Fully Protected/FS Sensitive	This falcon historically nested on cliff ledges, but has recently adapted to urbanization with nest sites on manmade structures.	N	U	There are no cliff ledges or manmade structures suitable for nesting. Also, the nesting Peregrines in San Diego County are all found along the immediate coast (Unitt, 2004).
Icteria virens Yellow-breasted Chat (nesting)	Group 1, —/SSC/—	In San Diego County, this bird is typically found in the coastal lowland where riparian woodlands occur.	N	U	There are no riparian woodlands on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Ixobrychus exilis Least Bittern (nesting)	Group 2, —/SSC/—	The Least Bittern nests in marshes with Cattails.	N	M	There is a 5,300 square foot patch of Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh habitat dominated by Cattails in the northern portion of the site. This species is documented in Bonita (Unitt, 2004). NOTE: The SD County List includes the subspecies name of *hesperis.*
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead Shrike	Group 1, BCC/SSC/—	In San Diego County, the Loggerhead Shrike is most numerous in the desert, but it is also known from Sage Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland habitats.	N	U	The property is a 4.1-acre in-fill parcel located in Bonita. There are no Sage Scrub, Chaparral, or Grassland habitats on the site.
Larus californicus California Gull (non-breeding)	Group 2, —/WL/—	The California Gull is found along the coast during the winter. However, a few non-breeding individuals remain in the County during the summer.	N	U	The 4.1-acre in-fill parcel is located 7.8-miles inland from the coast.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California Black Rail	Group 2, BCC/CT; Fully Protected/—	Found in coastal and freshwater wetlands.	N	U	This species was extirpated in San Diego County. The last vagrant was seen in 1983 (Unitt, 2004).
Pandion haliaetus Osprey	Group 1, —/WL/—	A regular year-round inhabitant in small numbers both along the coast and on inland lakes. The most frequent nest site is racks of floodlights for ball fields.	N	U	The parcel is located 7.8-miles inland from the coast and there are no inland lakes on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's Savannah Sparrow	Group 1, —/CE/—	A non-migratory subspecies endemic to the coast of southern California and northern Baja California, is narrowly restricted to coastal marshes dominated by Pickleweed.	N	U	The parcel is located 7.8-miles inland from the coast and there is no Pickleweed on the property.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California's Brown Pelican	Group 2, FE/CE/—	In winter the Brown Pelican is common all along San Diego County's coast.	N	U	The 4.1-acre in-fill parcel is located 7.8-miles inland from the coast.
Phalacrocorax auritus Double-crested Cormorant	Group 2, —/WL/—	A non-breeding visitor on both fresh and salt water.	N	U	There is only a small drainage in the northern portion of the site.
Polioptila californica Coastal California Gnatcatcher	Group 1, FT/SSC/—	An obligate inhabitant of Sage Scrub or sometimes Chaparral where the two habitats intermix.	N	U	There are no Sage Scrub or Chaparral habitats on the property.
Rallus longirostris levipes Light-footed Clapper Rail	Group1, FE/CE; Fully Protected/—	Habitat preferred is coastal salt marshes. The Tijuana River estuary is an especially critical site. A few individuals have colonized some new brackish or freshwater sites.	N	M	There is a 5,300 square foot patch of Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh habitat dominated by Cattails in the northern portion of the site. This species is documented in Bonita (Unitt, 2004).
Setophaga petechia Yellow Warbler (nesting)	Group 2, BCC/SSC/—	Breeding occurs in mature riparian habitats, primarily along the coastal slope.	N	U	There are no riparian woodlands on the property.

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Code and Status[2]	Habitat Preference	Found On-site (Y or N)	Potential On-site[3]	Factual Basis for Potential
Sternula antillarum browni California Least Tern	Group1, FE/CE; Fully Protected/—	Found on sand dunes and sandbars close to water among scattered debris and grass.	N	U	There are no sand dunes or sandbars on this inland property in Bonita located 7.8-miles from the coast.
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's Vireo	Group 1, FE/CE/—	An obligate inhabitant of dense, fairly broad, riparian woodlands with adjacent uplands that provide foraging habitat.	N	U	There are no riparian woodlands on the property.

[1] This sensitive wildlife list is based on a nine-quad search of the CNDDB and a list provided to the Applicant by the County of San Diego Diego in a letter dated May 12, 2016.

[2] The status codes are given in the sequence "County Group, federal/state/other." A "—" indicates no status at that level. The codes used are defined as follows:

FE — Federal Endangered
pFE — A petition for Federal Endangerment status has been submitted
FT — Federal Threatened
D — Delisted from the Endangered Species Act
BCC — Birds of Conservation Concern on the BCC 2008 list within BCR 32
CE — State Endangered
CT — State Threatened
SSC — Species of Special Concern
WL — California Department of Fish and Game Watch List
AFS EN — defined as an endangered species by the American Fisheries Society
Fully Protected — A species for which special state legislation exists protecting the species
FS Sensitive — defined as a sensitive species by the USDA Forest Service
BLM Sensitive — defined as a sensitive species by the Bureau of Land Management
WBWG — priority status as defined by the multi-agency Western Bat Working Group
X-CI — defined as critically imperiled by the Xerces Society

[3] The "Potential On-site" column assesses the potential for the particular species to occur on the subject property given the known habitat preferences and distribution of that species. The codes used in this column are defined as follows:

Observed — Individuals of this species were found within the bounds of the site.

H — The potential for occurrence is "high". Habitats on-site are considered suitable for the species, and the species is known from the immediate vicinity.

M — The potential for occurrence is "medium". Habitats and conditions on-site are considered possible for the species.

L — The potential for occurrence is "low". The habitats present on-site are marginal for the species and/or extremely limited in extent. In other words, the species is not anticipated, but it's occurrence can not be precluded.

U — The potential for occurrence is "unlikely". The habitat and/or food requirements of the species are not present on the subject property.

Appendix A

Notice to Abate Hazard Letter
From Bonita - Sunnyside Fire Protection District
Dated January 31, 2017

Bonita - Sunnyside
Fire Protection District

FIRE CHIEF
Tim Isbell

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Tom Pocklington
Mark Scott

DISTRICT SECRETARY
Annette Craven

NOTICE TO ABATE HAZARD

January 31, 2017

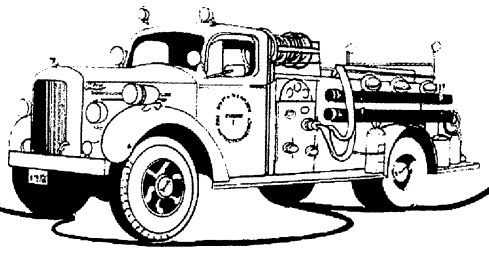
Mr. Brad Bailey
10035 Prospect Ave.
Santee, CA 92071
Regarding APN# 593-050-57-00
Weed Abatement Notice: #2017-1-a

Notice is hereby given that the Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District has declared that noxious and/or dangerous weeds growing, and or rubbish has accumulated on this said parcel, and the same constitutes a fire hazard and/or public nuisance which must be abated by the removal of such weeds, rubbish and/or other dangerous materials. **In particular, dead & dry tumbleweeds and seasonal grasses/weeds.** Per *Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District Ordinance 2013-04, Sec. 1-A*, clearing of the entire parcel of above mentioned hazards is required prior to moving forward with parcel development. Failure to comply will force the Bonita-Sunnyside FPD to have this property cleared and all rubbish removed at the owner's expense. The billing for the abatement will then be attached to your property tax bill in the form of a lien.

In an effort to mitigate fire hazards throughout this district, this department is requesting that property owners be held accountable for the condition of their parcels.
Any questions should be directed to Capt. Carl McAllister during regular business hours Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 4:30 PM, or by calling (619) 479-2346.

Thank you for your cooperation and desire to keep the Bonita Valley a fire-safe community.

Captain Carl McAllister
Fire Marshal BSFPD



Fire Prevention Is Everyone's Business

4900 Bonita Rd., Bonita, CA 91902 Phone: (619) 479-2346 FAX (619) 479-2393

Appendix B

Limited Building Zone Easement Reduction Approval
From Bonita - Sunnyside Fire Protection District
Dated August 6, 2018

Bonita - Sunnyside Fire Protection District

August 6, 2018

County of San Diego Planning & Development Services

RE: Proposed Ace Self Storage

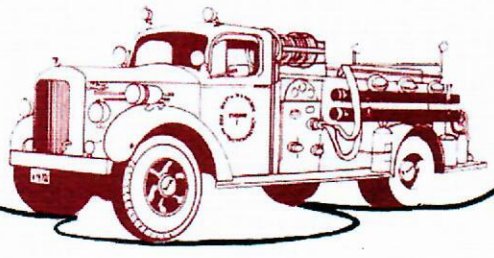
APN: 593-050-57-00

To whom it may concern,

The Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District has reviewed the proposed construction setbacks in relation to the limited building zone at the north end of the parcel. The reduction of this zone to 75.5' on the NW corner, 70.1' at the west jog, 71.1' at the middle jog and 85.5' at the NE corner meet with approval from the Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Marshal.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this decision, please contact the Fire Marshal at 619-479-2346 during normal business hours M-F.

Captain Carl McAllister
Fire Marshal, Bonita-Sunnyside BSFPD



Fire Prevention Is Everyone's Business

4900 Bonita Rd., Bonita, CA 91902 Phone: (619) 479-2346 FAX (619) 479-2393