

T:\Project\_Data\Skyline\_Church\Final\_Maps\BioLetterReport\_060914\Sc\_Fig-02\_VicinityMap\_080114.mxd









T:\Project\_Data\Skyline\_Church\Final\_Maps\BioLetterReport\_060914\SC\_Fig-03\_BioResources\_062714.mxd





## **APPENDIX B**

### **Plants Observed on the Skyline Retirement Center Site**



APPENDIX B PLANTS OBSERVED ON THE SKYLINE RETIREMENT CENTER SITE			
Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deerweed	Fabaceae	CSS
<i>Acmispon strigosus</i>	bishop's/strigose lotus	Fabaceae	CSS
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	white tumbleweed	Amaranthaceae	DIS
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	coastal sagebrush	Asteraceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *	Australian saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	CSS
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> subsp.	chaparral broom, coyote brush	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule-fat, seep-willow	Asteraceae	DIS
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom baccharis	Asteraceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i> !	San Diego sunflower	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Bowlesia incana</i>	American bowlesia	Apiaceae	CSS
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> subsp. <i>rubens</i> *	red brome, foxtail chess	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Calandrinia menziesii</i>	red maids	Montiaceae	CSS
<i>Camissoniopsis</i> sp.	sun cup	Onagraceae	CSS
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i> *	woodland bittercress	Brassicaceae	CSS
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	tocalote	Asteraceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Chaenactis</i> sp.	pincushion	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> *	nettle-leaf goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	DIS
<i>Chlorogalum</i> sp.	soap plant, amole	Hyacinthaceae	CSS
<i>Cistus</i> sp.*	rockrose (ornamental)	Cistaceae	DIS
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	sand-aster	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> *	Selloa pampas grass	Poaceae	DIS
<i>Crassula connata</i>	pygmyweed	Crassulaceae	CSS
<i>Croton setiger</i>	doveweed	Euphorbiaceae	CSS, DIS
<i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i>	coast cholla	Cactaceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.(*)	sedge	Cyperaceae	CSS
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	panic veldt grass	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Emex spinosa</i> *	devil's thorn, spiny Emex	Polygonaceae	DIS
<i>Eriastrum</i> sp.	woolly-star	Polemoniaceae	DIS
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> !	Palmer's goldenbush	Asteraceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	inland California buckwheat	Polygonaceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stem filaree/storksbill	Geraniaceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> *	petty spurge	Euphorbiaceae	CSS
<i>Euphorbia polycarpa</i>	small-seed sandmat	Euphorbiaceae	CSS
<i>Festuca myuros</i> *	rat-tail fescue	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	sweet fennel	Apiaceae	CSS, NNG
<i>Galium aparine</i>	common bedstraw, goose grass	Rubiaceae	CSS
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> *	garland/crown daisy	Asteraceae	DIS
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	broom matchweed/snakeweed	Asteraceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Hesperocnide tenella</i>	western nettle	Urticaceae	CSS
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	Asteraceae	DIS
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard	Brassicaceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	spreading goldenbush	Asteraceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	Jacaranda	Bignoniaceae	DIS
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly lettuce	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel	Primulaceae	CSS
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	Anacardiaceae	CSS
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	wild-cucumber, manroot	Cucurbitaceae	CSS
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound	Lamiaceae	DIS, NNG
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	coast range melic	Poaceae	CSS

Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>	coastal wishbone plant	Nyctaginaceae	CSS
<i>Navarretia hamata</i>	navarretia	Polemoniaceae	CSS
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	Solanaceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coast prickly-pear	Cactaceae	CSS
<i>Parietaria hespera</i> var. <i>hespera</i>	western pellitory	Urticaceae	CSS
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	African fountain grass	Poaceae	DIS
<i>Phacelia</i> sp.	phacelia	Boraginaceae	CSS
<i>Plagiobothrys canescens</i>	valley popcornflower	Boraginaceae	CSS
Poaceae*	dead annual non-native grasses, distintegrated, not identifiable	Poaceae	CSS, DIS, NNG
<i>Populus fremontii</i> subsp. <i>fremontii</i>	western cottonwood	Salicaceae	DIS
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Rhus lancea</i> *	African sumac	Anacardiaceae	DIS
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	Salicaceae	CSS, DIS
<i>Salsola</i> sp.*	Russian-thistle	Chenopodiaceae	DIS
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	Lamiaceae	CSS
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	Adoxaceae	CSS
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree	Anacardiaceae	DIS
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean schismus	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Silene gallica</i> *	common catchfly	Caryophyllaceae	CSS
<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>asper</i> *	prickly sow-thistle	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle	Asteraceae	DIS
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	tamarisk/salt-cedar	Tamaricaceae	CSS
<i>Urtica urens</i> *	dwarf nettle	Urticaceae	CSS
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	Arecaceae	DIS

\* non-native

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

CSS = Coastal Sage Scrub

DIS = Disturbed Land

NNG = Non-Native Grassland



## **APPENDIX C**

### **Animals Observed on the Skyline Retirement Center Site**





APPENDIX C ANIMALS OBSERVED ON THE SKYLINE RETIREMENT CENTER SITE			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Observed	No. Observed (estimate)
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<i>Anthocharis sara sara</i>	Pacific Sara orangetip	CSS	1
<i>Apis mellifera</i> *	honey bee	CSS/DIS	many
<i>Apodemia mormo virgulti</i>	Behr's metalmark	CSS	1
<i>Brephidium exilis</i>	western pygmy-blue	CSS	1
<i>Cotinis mutabilis</i>	green fruit beetle	CSS	1
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch	FO	1
Family Acrididae	grasshopper	CSS	1
Family Agelenidae	funnel weaver spider	CSS	~ 6
Family Cercopidae	spittlebug	CSS, DIS	common
Family Formicidae	harvester ant	CSS	uncommon
Family Pentatomidae	stink bug	DIS	1
Family Syrphidae	hover fly	CSS	1
Family Theridiidae	tangleweb/cobweb spider	CSS	1
Family Vespidae	yellow jackets and paper nest wasps	CSS	1
<i>Gnathamitermes perplexus</i>	crust-building subterranean desert termite	CSS	(encrusted twigs)
<i>Helix aspersa</i> *	brown garden snail	CSS	(shells)
<i>Icaricia acmon acmon</i>	Acmon blue	CSS	1
Order Diptera	fly	DIS	many
Subfamily Coliadinae	sulphur butterfly (unidentified)	FO	1
Subfamily Pierinae	white butterfly (unidentified)	FO	2
Suborder Anisoptera	dragonfly	FO	1
Superfamily Apoidea	bee	CSS	1
<b>Reptiles</b>			
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra!</i> ( <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> )	orange-throated whiptail	CSS, DIS	3
<i>Crotalus</i> sp.	rattlesnake (unidentified)	CSS	(shed skin)
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard	CSS, DIS	3
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay	CSS	-
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	FO	2
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail	CSS	-
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	CSS	2
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit	CSS	1
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	CSS	-
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	FO	1
Family Accipitridae	hawk (unidentified)	FO	1
Family Trochilidae	hummingbird (unidentified)	CSS	2
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	greater roadrunner	CSS	1
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	CSS, DIS, FO	several
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole	CSS	-
<i>Icterus</i> sp.	oriole (unidentified)	CSS	1
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	CSS	1+
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	CSS	3
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	CSS	2+

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Observed	No. Observed (estimate)
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow	FO	2
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee	CSS	
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	CSS	2 (pair)
<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	bushtit	CSS	2
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	CSS	-
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	CSS	~5
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	CSS	small flock
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren	CSS	-
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher	CSS	2
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren	CSS	1
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird	CSS	3
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	CSS, DIS	5+
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	CSS	1
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote	CSS	(scat)
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> *	San Diego desert woodrat	CSS	(2 old middens)
Order Rodentia	rodent, unidentified	CSS, DIS	(scat)
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail	CSS	5 and scat

\* Non-native species

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

CSS = Coastal Sage Scrub

DIS = Disturbed Land

FO = Flyover

NNG = Non-Native Grassland



## **APPENDIX D**

### **Special-status Plants with the Potential to Occur on the Skyline Retirement Center Site**





**APPENDIX D**  
**SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE SKYLINE RETIREMENT CENTER SITE**  
**(USGS JAMUL MOUNTAINS QUAD, 148 - 171 METERS [485 - 560 FT])**

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	thornmint, San Diego thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	A	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Clay soil, openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools; 10-960 m	Low; no suitable soils found onsite.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	spineshrub, California adolphia	Rhamnaceae	2B.1	-/-		B	Shrub (deciduous), Dec-May	Clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 45-740 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soils found onsite.
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i> (Hymenoclea m.)	desert fragrance	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-		-	Shrub, Aug-Nov	Sandy or rocky soils in sage scrub, chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub; 10-500 m	Low; not observed, suitable soils found onsite.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/FE	X	A	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Apr-Oct	Sandy loam or clay, often disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline areas, in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 20-415 m	Low; onsite land did not appear suitable; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	Palmer's sagewort, San Diego sagewort	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-		D	Biennial to perennial herb to subshrub, Feb-Sep	Sandy, mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland; 15-915 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Feb-Jun	Under overhanging rocks in rocky chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; 180-1000 m	Low; suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Astragalus deanei</i>	Deane's locoweed/milkvetch	Fabaceae	1B.1	-/-		A	Perennial herb, Feb-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian forest; 75-695 m	Low; no <i>Astragalus</i> observed.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	south coast saltbush, south coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	1B.2	-/-		A	Annual herb, Mar-Oct	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas; 0-140 m	Low; not observed, no suitable coastal habitat found onsite.
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i> (Viguiera l.)	San Diego sunflower, San Diego County sunflower	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-		D	Shrub, Feb-Aug	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 60-750 m	<b>Onsite; common in some areas of coastal sage scrub.</b>
<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i> (Muilla c.)	San Diego goldenstar	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/-		A	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Apr-May	Clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 50-465 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soils found onsite.
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	Themidaceae	1B.1	-/-		A	Perennial herb (deciduous, bulbiferous), May-Jul	Mesic, clay, serpentinite soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland, and near vernal pools; 30-1692 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soil or habitat occurs onsite.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Sandy or loamy disturbed or burned areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; 10-1220 m	Low; would have been detectable during spring survey and was not observed, onsite <i>Calandrinia</i> keyed to <i>C. ciliata</i>
<i>California macrophylla</i> ( <i>Erodium macrophyllum</i> )	California large-leaf filaree/storksbill, round- leaved filaree	Geraniaceae	1B.1	-/-		B	Annual herb, Mar-May	Clay soil, cismontane woodland, valley & foothill grassland; 15-1200 m	Low; suitable soil and habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> ( <i>Camissonia l.</i> )	Lewis's evening- primrose	Onagraceae	3	-		C	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/ sandy or clay; 0-300 m	Low; suitable habitat occurs onsite and unidentified <i>Camissoniopsis</i> were observed, but site likely too far inland.
<i>Caulanthus heterophyllus</i> (var. <i>heterophyllus</i> ) ( <i>C. stenocarpus</i> )	(San Diego) jewelflower (variety no longer recognized in TJM2)	Brassicaceae	-	-/-		X	Annual herb, Mar- May	Dry, open scrub, chaparral, generally after fire, disturbance; 0-1300 m	Moderate; not observed but suitable habitat occurs onsite and rosette can be difficult to detect.
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	Lakeside-lilac, Lakeside ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	1B.2	-/-	X	A	Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral; 235-755 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed, no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	wart-stem-lilac, wart- stemmed ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	2B.2	-/-		B	Shrub (evergreen), Dec-May	Chaparral; 1-380 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed, no suitable coastal habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Chamaebatia australis</i>	southern mountain misery	Rosaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Shrub (evergreen), Nov-May	Gabbroic or metavolcanic chaparral; 300- 1020 m	Low; suitable soils and habitat do not occur onsite, would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	knotweed spineflower, long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	1B.2	-/-		A	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Often clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 30-1530 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soils found onsite.
<i>Chorizanthe procumbens</i>	prostrate spineflower	Polygonaceae	-	-/-			Annual herb, Apr- Jun	Common on sandy or gravelly soils in central and southern South Coast, southern Transverse Ranges, western Peninsular Ranges and northern Baja California (TJM2)	Moderate; suitable soils occur onsite and may not have been detectable during surveys.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Clarkia delicata</i>	delicate clarkia, Campo clarkia	Onagraceae	1B.2	-/-		A	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Often gabbroic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland; 235-1000 m	Low; no <i>Clarkia</i> observed, no suitable habitat or gabbro soil occurs onsite.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> subsp. <i>diversifolia</i>	summer-holly	Ericaceae	1B.2	-/-		A	Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; 30-790 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soil or habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flower bindweed, small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Clay soils and serpentinite seeps in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 30-700 m	Low; suitable soil does not occur onsite.
<i>Deinandra conjugens</i> ( <i>Hemizonia c.</i> )	Otay tarplant	Asteraceae	1B.1	SE/FT	X	A	Annual herb, May-Jun	Clay soils in coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 25-300 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soils found onsite.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> ( <i>Hemizonia p.</i> )	San Diego tarplant, paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-		D	Annual herb, Apr-Nov	Vernal pools and vernal mesic areas in coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 25-940 m	Low; suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western dichondra, western ponyfoot	Convolvulaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Jan-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 50-500 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Dicranostegia orcuttiana</i> ( <i>Cordylanthus orcuttianus</i> )	Orcutt's bird's beak	Orobanchaceae	2B.1	-		B	Annual herb (hemiparasitic), Mar-Sep	Coastal scrub, 10-350 m	Low; suitable habitat occurs onsite but not observed, usually occurs closer to coast.
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	variegated dudleya	Crassulaceae	1B.2	-/-	X	A	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Clay soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 3-580 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soils found onsite.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE		A	Biennial to perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Mesic coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools; 20-620 m	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	cliff spurge	Euphorbiaceae	2B.2	-/-		B	Shrub, Dec-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub/ rocky; 10-500 m	Low; not observed, no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	coast barrel cactus, San Diego barrel cactus	Cactaceae	2B.1	-/-		B	Perennial (stem succulent), May-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, near vernal pools; 3-450 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Fraxinus parryi</i>	chaparral ash	Oleaceae	2B.2	-/-		-	Shrub, Mar-May	Chaparral, 213-620 m	Low; not observed, no suitable habitat occurs onsite.



Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Galium proliferum</i>	limestone bedstraw, desert bedstraw	Rubiaceae	2B.2	-/-		-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Rocky, carbonate (limestone) areas in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon & juniper woodland; 1190-1630 m	Low; no suitable soil or habitat occurs onsite, prefers higher elevation.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grappling-hook	Boraginaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Annual herb, Mar-May	Clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 20-955 m	Low; not observed, no suitable soil occurs onsite.
<i>Hesperexax caulescens</i>	hogwallow starfish	Asteraceae	4.2	-			Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic, clay); 0-505 m	Low; suitable soils and habitat do not occur onsite.
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>	graceful tarplant	Asteraceae	4.2	-/-		D	Annual herb, May-Nov	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 60-1100 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	little barley, vernal barley	Poaceae	3.2	-		C	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), vernal pools; 5-1000 m	Low; no <i>Hordeum</i> observed onsite.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	1B.2	-/-		A	Shrub, Apr-Nov	Sandy, often disturbed areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; 10-135 m	Low; <i>I. menziesii</i> collected onsite keyed to var. <i>menziesii</i> .
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh-elder	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-		B	Perennial herb to subshrub, Apr-Oct	Drainages, marshes & swamps, playas; 10-500 m	Low, would have been detectable, not observed.
<i>Juglans californica</i> ( <i>J. c.</i> var. <i>californica</i> )	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	4.2	-		D	Tree (deciduous), Mar-Aug	Alluvial soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; 50-900 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> subsp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's salt-marsh daisy, Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	1B.1	-/-		A	Annual herb, Feb-Jun	Coastal salt marshes & swamps, playas, vernal pools; 1-1220 m	Low; not observed, no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> (not recognized in TJM2)	Robinson's peppergrass	Brassicaceae	4.3	-/-		A	Annual herb, Jan-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 1-885 m	Low; suitable habitat occurs onsite but <i>Lepidium</i> not observed.
<i>Monardella stoneana</i>	Jennifer's monardella	Lamiaceae	1B.2	-/-		A	Perennial herb to subshrub, Jun-Sep	Usually in rocky intermittent streambeds, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub; 10-790 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Monardella viminea</i> ( <i>M. linoides</i> ssp. v.)	willowy monardella	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE	X	A	Perennial herb to subshrub, Jun-Aug	Alluvial ephemeral washes, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland; 50-225 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	3.1	-/-		C	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools (alkaline); 20-640 m	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	1B.1	-/FT		A	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Chenopod scrub, marshes & swamps (shallow freshwater), playas, vernal pools; 30-655 m	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Ophioglossum californicum</i>	California adder's tongue	Ophioglossaceae	4.2	-		D	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Dec-Jun	Mesic chaparral and valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools margins); 60-525 m	Low; suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt's grass	Poaceae	1B.1	SE/FE		A	Annual herb, Apr-Aug	Vernal pools; 15-660 m	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Piperia cooperi</i>	Cooper's rein orchid, chaparral rein orchid	Orchidaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Perennial herb, Mar-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley & foothill grassland; 15-1585 m	Low; not observed, habitat onsite only marginally suitable, too disturbed.
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> subsp. <i>aurea</i>	golden-ray pentachaeta	Asteraceae	4.2	-		D	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland; 80-1850 m	Moderate; suitable habitat occurs onsite and may have been missed due to survey timing.
<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>	San Diego mesa mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE		A	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Vernal pools; 90-200 m	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i>	Otay mesa mint	Lamiaceae	1B.1	SE/FE		A	Annual herb, May-Jul	Vernal pools; 90-250 m	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Quercus cedrosensis</i>	Cedros Island oak	Fagaceae	2B.2	-/-		B	Tree (evergreen), Apr-May	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub; 255-960 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	1B.1	-/-		A	Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Aug	Sandy, clay loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub; 15-400 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann/mesa blue oak	Fagaceae	4.2	-	X	D	Tree (deciduous), Mar-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland; 120- 1300 m	Low; suitable habitat does not occur onsite, would have been detectable and was not observed.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's Matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	4.2	-/-		D	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Mar-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, often in burns; 20-1200 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Rosa minutifolia</i>	small-leaf rose, desert rose	Rosaceae	2B.1	SE/-		B	Shrub (deciduous), Jan-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 150-160 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed, not known to occur in project area.
<i>Salvia munzii</i>	Munz's sage	Lamiaceae	2B.2	-/-		B	Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Apr	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 120-1065 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	mesa spike-moss, ashy spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	4.1	-/-		D	Perennial rhizomatous herb	Chaparral and coastal scrub on undisturbed soil.	Low; suitable habitat occurs onsite but would have been detectable and was not observed, site too disturbed.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	California groundsel, chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	2B.2	-/-		B	Annual herb, Jan-Apr	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, sometimes alkaline; 15-800 m	Low; not observed, site likely too disturbed.
<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i>	blue streamwort, purple stemodia	Plantaginaceae	2B.1	-/-		B	Perennial herb, Jan-Dec	Riparian habitats, on wet sand or rocks, drying streambeds; <400 m (TJM2)	Low; not observed.
<i>Stipa diegoensis</i> ( <i>Achnatherum diegoense</i> )	San Diego needlegrass, San Diego County needle grass	Poaceae	4.2	-/-		D	Perennial herb, Feb-Jun	Rocky, often mesic areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; 10-800 m	Low; suitable habitat occurs onsite but would have been detectable and was not observed.
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	Laguna Mountain jewelflower	Brassicaceae	4.3	-/-		D	Perennial herb, May-Aug	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; 670-2500 m	Low; not observed, suitable habitat does not occur onsite.
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus	Picrodendraceae	1B.2	-/-		A	Shrub, Apr-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 165-1000 m	Low; would have been detectable and was not observed.

### Listing Designations

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1A - Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere  | .1 - Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)                       |
| 1B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California AND elsewhere              | .2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)                       |
| 2A - Presumed extirpated or extinct in California, but more common elsewhere        | .3 - Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known) |
| 2B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere |  |
| 3 - Plants about which more information is needed - a review list                   |  |
| 4 - Plants of limited distribution - a watch list                                   |  |

State of California species designations (CDFW April 2013)

SE - State-listed Endangered  
ST - State-listed Threatened  
SR - State-listed Rare

Federal species designations (CDFW April 2013, USFWS 2013)

FE - Federally listed Endangered  
FT - Federally-listed Threatened  
FC - Federal candidate for listing

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CRPR	State/ Federal	Cnty NE	Cnty List	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
--------------	-------------	--------	------	-------------------	------------	--------------	----------------------------	---------	---------------------------

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

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

- A - County List A: plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere
- B - County List B: plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
- C - County List C: plants which may be rare, but need more information to determine their true rarity status
- D - County List D: plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered

Other abbreviations:

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

(Common names are primarily from *The Checklist of Vascular Plants of San Diego County* [Rebman and Simpson 2014], and secondarily from CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants [CNPS 2010, 2013])





## **APPENDIX E**

### **Special-status Animals with the Potential to Occur on the Skyline Retirement Center Site**



<p align="center"><b>APPENDIX E</b>  <b>SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMALS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE SKYLINE RETIREMENT CENTER SITE</b>  <b>(USGS JAMUL MOUNTAINS QUAD, 148 - 171 METERS [485 - 560 FT])</b></p>						
Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>						
<i>Callophrys thornei</i> , <i>C. gryneus t.</i>	Thorne's hairstreak	-/BLM-S	X	1	Otay Mountain; host plant is <i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> .	Low; host plant does not occur onsite.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Quino checkerspot butterfly	-/FE	X	1	Open grassy areas, interior foothills, host plants <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>Plantago ovata</i> , <i>Castilleja exserta</i> ( <i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> , <i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i> ); 0-1000 ft	Low; host plants not observed onsite, not documented on nearby sheriff station site.
<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	Hermes copper	-/-		1	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral; from Mexican border to Fallbrook and inland to Pine Valley in SD County; host plant is spiny redberry ( <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> ).	Low; host plant does not occur onsite.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>						
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> ( <i>Bufo c.</i> )	arroyo toad	SSC/FE, USFWS-S	X	1	Washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas; needs exposed sandy streambanks with stable terraces for burrowing with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding; 0-3,000 ft (900 m).	Low; no suitable habitat occurs in drainage onsite or adjacent to site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC/BLM-S		2	Open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains; rainpools free of bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish needed for breeding. Activity limited to wet season, summer storms or during evenings with elevated substrate moisture levels. Nocturnal. 0-4,500 ft	Low; no breeding areas occur onsite or adjacent to site.
<b>REPTILES</b>						
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> (formerly <i>A. pulchra pulchra</i> )	Southern California legless lizard (formerly silver legless lizard)	SSC/-		2	Loose soil and leaf litter with plant cover in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks; often under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs; sometimes found in suburban gardens in southern California; lives mostly underground.	Low; habitat onsite is only marginally suitable; was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site, which formerly contained similar habitat.



Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ( <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> )	orange-throated whiptail	SSC/-		2	Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral, west of Peninsular Ranges; 0-2,000 ft (610 m).	<b>Observed onsite.</b> 1 in disturbed, 1 in coastal sage scrub.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> ( <i>Cnemidophorus t. s.</i> )	coastal whiptail	-/-		2	Found in hot, dry open areas with sparse foliage such as chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Moderate; suitable habitat occurs onsite but not observed.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	-/-		1	Interior coastal region, west of Peninsular ranges, prefers rocky areas in coastal sage and chaparral, nocturnal, hibernates in winter	Low; habitat is not suitable and lacks rock outcrops.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamond rattlesnake	SSC/-		2	Arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, cultivated areas, and, on desert slopes of mountains, also rocky desert flats.	Moderate; suitable habitat occurs onsite, was documented on Skyline Church site prior to development, shed <i>Crotalus</i> sp. skin found in coastal sage scrub, but site is now isolated from larger areas of habitat, not observed.
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake	-/USFS-S		2	Moist habitats including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands, along coast into Peninsular Ranges; may not be distinct from San Bernardino subspecies ( <i>D. p. modestus</i> ), which is also special-status.	Low; onsite drainage is only marginally suitable, site is likely too disturbed and now isolated from larger areas of habitat, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site.
<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ( <i>Charina t.</i> )	rosy boa (coastal rosy boa)	-/USFS-S		2	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Often found in association with rock outcrops; 0-3000ft.	Low; coastal sage scrub and some rock outcrops found onsite but not observed, site is likely too disturbed and now isolated from larger areas of habitat, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site, which contained similar habitat prior to development.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> ( <i>Anota coronatum</i> , <i>P. c.</i> )	Blainville's horned lizard, coast horned lizard	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		2	Coastal sage scrub with harvester ants ( <i>Pogonomyrmex</i> spp.) and other native ants.	Low to Moderate; suitable habitat occurs onsite and harvester ants were observed in disturbed area; however due to the infill nature of the property and level of disturbance occurrence is not likely, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or nearby sheriff station site which contained similar habitat prior to their development.
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i> ( <i>Eumeces s. i.</i> )	Coronado skink	SSC/BLM-S		2	Grassland, woodlands, pine forests, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, especially in open sunny areas such as clearings and the edges of creeks and rivers; prefers rocky areas near streams with lots of vegetation, also found in areas away from water; diurnal but secretive; southwestern CA.	Low; not observed, site is likely too disturbed and now isolated from larger areas of habitat, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site, which contained similar habitat prior to development.

Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC/-		2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and other brushy vegetation west of desert, found near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainages.	Low; suitable habitat found onsite but site is likely too disturbed and now isolated from larger areas of habitat, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or nearby sheriff station site prior to their development.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		1	Around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, often in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest; 0-6,988 ft (2,130 m).	Low; onsite drainage is unlikely to be suitable, site is likely too disturbed and now isolated from larger areas of habitat, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site prior to their development.
<b>BIRDS</b>						
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL/-		1	Riparian and oak woodlands, eucalyptus groves and other forested areas; 500-3000ft.	Low; previously documented in riparian woodland to south of SR 94 as reported in Skyline Church EIR, but not observed on or over site, no suitable nesting habitat found onsite.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	WL/-		1	Widespread but uncommon winter visitor in SD County, especially coastal slope; variety of habitats, preferably with trees or tall shrubs; attracted to any place that concentrates small prey birds.	Low; not observed, no suitable habitat found onsite, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site prior to their development.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL/-		1	Coastal lowlands and foothills in sage scrub, broken or burned chaparral, and grassland with scattered shrubs; nests primarily on the ground and rarely in low shrubs; rare above 4,000 ft.	Moderate; marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite, and this taxon was previously documented on adjacent Skyline Church site, but was not observed onsite, is sensitive to habitat fragmentation, and site is now isolated from larger habitat areas.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	SSC/-		1	Short- to middle-height, moderately open grasslands with scattered shrubs, native bunchgrasses preferred; hard to identify except when singing (Mar-Jul).	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite, not observed, site is likely too disturbed, was not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site, which contained similar habitat prior to their development.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> ( <i>Amphispiza b. b.</i> )	Bell's sage sparrow	WL/BCC		1	Year-round resident in open chaparral and sage scrub, especially recently where burned areas or on gabbro substrate; most common in central southern SD County; very sensitive to habitat fragmentation.	Low; not observed; although CNDDDB records occur in project quad, only marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite, site is likely too disturbed and isolated from nearby habitat, not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site, which contained similar habitat prior to their development.

Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	FP, WL, CDF-S/ BLM-S, BCC	X	1	Mountains, foothills, and adjacent grassland, open areas and canyons; 0-3000ft. (nesting/wintering)	Low; not observed; no suitable habitat occurs onsite, site is too isolated within development, not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site prior to their development.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	SSC/BCC, BLM-S	X	1	Open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, shrub and desert habitats of low-growing open vegetation (associated with burrowing animals).	Low; no burrows observed onsite, not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff station site, which contained similar habitat prior to their development.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren, San Diego cactus wren	SSC/BCC, USFS-S	X	1	Open coastal sage scrub with thickets of chollas ( <i>Cylindropuntia</i> sp.), south- and west-facing slopes below 1,500 ft, usually within quarter mile of river valleys.	Moderate; suitable cholla thickets observed onsite among coastal sage scrub on south facing slope, site would be excellent habitat except for the small size and developed surroundings; however, no cactus wrens or old nests observed onsite, was not documented in EIR for adjacent Skyline Church or at nearby sheriff's station site.
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	-/-		1	Dry open country or along roadsides; coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral, grassland, riparian, mixed conifer and closed cone forest; 0 to over 3000ft.	Moderate; not observed on or over site, but was documented over nearby sheriff's station site, could scavenge carrion along road.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	SSC/-		1	Year-round resident but more common in winter; nests on ground in marsh or other dense vegetation, forages over grasslands.	Low; was documented flying over adjacent Skyline Church site to prior to its development, but was not observed, no suitable grassland habitat on site.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	WL/-		2	Open patches of bare land alternating with low vegetation in grasslands, montane meadows, and sagebrush plains.	Low; marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite but not observed during surveys, not documented in adjacent Skyline Church EIR, not documented at sheriff station site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	SSC/BCC		1	Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub, agricultural land, desert wash, desert-edge scrub, beach areas, broken chaparral.	Low; was documented on adjacent Skyline Church site prior to its development, but not observed, is sensitive to disturbance and site is likely too disturbed and isolated from larger habitat patches.
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	SSC/FT		1	Resident in southern California coastal sage scrub, especially where dominated by coastal sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ) and CA buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ); may also use open chaparral next to sage scrub; usually in coastal lowland below 1,000 ft.	<b>Documented onsite</b> ; not detected during 2014 breeding season protocol surveys or general surveys, but pair observed during 2017 protocol surveys.

Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	SE/FE	X	1	Riparian woodland with dense canopy for foraging and dense understory for nesting; also forages in upland scrub, and sometimes even nests in non-riparian habitat; more common in coastal lowlands; migratory, usually arrives in SD County third week in March and leaves between mid-August and mid-September.	Low; no suitable riparian habitat occurs onsite.
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		2	Once common in SD County west of the mountains in riparian, chaparral, oak savannah, and cultivated areas but now known at only a few inland valley sites in southern San Diego County; intolerant of human development; roosts in crevices.	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite, site is surrounded by development.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura California pocket mouse	SSC/-		2	Variety of habitat including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland, attracted to grass-chaparral edges.	Low; suitable habitat occurs onsite, but site is likely too isolated within development, not documented in EIR for adjacent Skyline Church or for sheriff station site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC/-		2	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel, in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush in western San Diego County; nocturnal.	Low; suitable habitat occurs onsite, but species is sensitive to habitat fragmentation and site is likely too isolated within development, not documented in EIR for adjacent Skyline Church or for sheriff station site.
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	SSC/-		2	In CA, found in residential areas, roosts in garages, sheds, porches, and under houses on stilts; feeds on pollen and nectar, especially of agaves and columnar cacti, and will visit hummingbird feeders and possibly avocado flowers; seen in fall and winter, presumed to not breed in CA.	Low; preferred food sources not found onsite, residential roosting locations not present onsite.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii (Plecotus t. pallascens)</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC/BLM-S, USFS-S		2	Pine forest, desert scrub, and a variety of habitats; requires caves, mines, or tunnels for roosts; highly sensitive to human disturbance.	Low; no suitable roosting areas onsite, site is surrounded by development and too disturbed for this species.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC/BLM-S		2	Open semi-arid to arid habitats; crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting; typically forages for insects over wide-open spaces in various habitats.	Low; no suitable roosting areas, site is too small and surrounded by development.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	western red bat	SSC/-		2	Prefers riparian areas, where they roost in broad-leaf trees; migratory, most likely to be in western SD in winter.	Low; suitable riparian habitat does not occur onsite.



Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	-/-			Roosts in trees and fencerows, migrates to southern California for winter, seldom found in urban settings.	Low; site is not suitable because surrounded by development.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC/-			Desert areas with palms and, increasingly, year-round in urban areas in planted palms; roosts in hanging palm fronds; eats insects.	Moderate; Mexican fan palm observed onsite, forages in suburban areas.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC/-		2	Grasslands, agricultural fields, sparse shrublands, edges of citrus groves on coastal side of mountains, sea level to over 6,000 ft, mostly west of National Forest lands in SD County.	Moderate; marginally suitable habitat occurs onsite and was documented on adjacent Skyline Church prior to its development, but site is likely now too small and isolated within development.
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	western small-footed myotis	-/BLM-S		2	Primarily found in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water; roosts in caves, buildings, mines, crevices, and occasionally under bridges and under bark.	Low; no suitable roosting areas observed onsite, site is likely too small and isolated within development.
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	-/BLM-S		2	Most common in forests, roosts in tree cavities, or under tree bark, or in rock crevices, caves, mines, abandoned buildings.	Low; preferred habitat and roosts not observed onsite, uncommon within its range.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	-/BLM-S		2	Forages primarily over open water; optimal habitat is open forest or woodland near open water; roosts in caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and tree cavities; relatively urban-adapted and relatively common in southwestern CA.	Low; no suitable foraging or roosting habitat occurs onsite
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC/-		2	Coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands and chaparral with rock outcroppings, boulders, and cacti; middens are typically smaller than those of <i>N. fuscipes</i> and built in rock and rock crevices rather than in shrubs; nocturnal.	High; suitable habitat occurs onsite, and distintegrated woodrat midden(s) observed within cholla patch, indicating this taxon has occurred onsite; however, no intact middens were observed and it does not appear to currently use the site. Not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or sheriff's station site prior to their development.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC/-		2	Creosote bush and chaparral habitats in lower and upper Sonoran life zones, associated with prominent rock features, prefers rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites; eats insects; nocturnal.	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	SSC/-		2	Rocky arid habitat, roosts in crevices in rock faces, although two early 20th century San Diego specimens were found in buildings; migrates to Mexico for winter.	Low; no suitable habitat occurs onsite.

Common Name	Species Name	State/Federal Status	Cnty NE	Cnty Group	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Odocoileus hemionus (fuliginata)</i>	mule deer, southern mule deer	-/-		2	Woodlands, riparian areas, margins of meadows and grasslands, and open shrublands.	Low; no tracks or droppings observed onsite, site likely too isolated to support this species.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	SSC/-		2	Semi-arid to arid scrub with friable soils and low to moderate shrub cover. Carnivorous, preferred food of preference is grasshoppers but will consume seeds, other insects and lizards.	Low; preferred soils not found onsite, not documented on adjacent Skyline Church site or on sheriff station site prior to their development, site likely too small and isolated within development.
<i>Puma concolor (Felis c.)</i>	mountain lion	-/-		2	Needs large areas of habitat in forested or brushy regions, or rugged terrain with woods or rocks; avoids open areas.	Low; no scat or tracks observed onsite, site likely too isolated to support this species.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC/-		2	Most common in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	Low; no badger burrows observed, no friable soil onsite, site is too small and isolated within development.

#### Listing Designations

##### Federal Listing (USFWS 2013, CDFW 2011)

FE - Federal-listed Endangered

FT - Federal-listed Threatened

FC - Federal Candidate for listing

BCC - US Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern

BLM-S - Bureau of Land Management Sensitive

USFS-S - US Forest Service Sensitive

##### State Listing (CDFW 2011, 2013)

SE - State-listed Endangered

ST - State-listed Threatened

SEC - State Endangered Candidate

FP - CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Fully Protected

SSC - State Species of Special Concern

WL - CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Watch List

CDF-S - CA Dept. of Forestry Sensitive

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

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

1 - County of SD Sensitive Animal List Group 1

2 - County of SD Sensitive Animal List Group 2



## **APPENDIX F**

### **2017 California Gnatcatcher Survey Report for the Skyline Retirement Center**





May 8, 2017

Stacey Love  
Recovery Permit Coordinator  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office  
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250  
Carlsbad, CA 92008

**Subject: 2017 California Gnatcatcher Survey Report for the Skyline Retirement Center, San Diego County, California; APNs 506-140-06, -07; USFWS Permit TE786714-1**

Ms. Love:

This report provides the results of a protocol survey series for the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) performed by REC biologists Elyssa Robertson and Catherine MacGregor on the Skyline Retirement Center site, located in unincorporated San Diego County. This site has been the subject of general biological surveys and a prior focused protocol California gnatcatcher survey as part of the development permit application process through the County of San Diego.

The California gnatcatcher (CAGN) is a small gray songbird that resides year-round in scrub-dominated plant communities from southern Ventura County southward through Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, California into Baja California, Mexico. It is strongly associated with sage scrub in its various forms. The range is almost entirely limited to coastal lowlands below 1,000 feet in elevation (Unitt 2004). The Skyline Retirement Center site supports coastal sage scrub and CAGN are known to occur in the general area.

### **Geographical Limits of the Survey Area**

The 8.9-acre Skyline Retirement Center site, on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 506-140-06, and -07, is located near the community of Rancho San Diego, on the northern side of Campo Road (State Route 94), between Retirement Center and Skyline Church. Residential development is located to the north of the site. A map of the regional location is provided in **Figure 1**, and the site location and vicinity are shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Jamul Mountains 7.5' topographic quadrangle map in **Figure 2**. A 2016 Google Earth Pro aerial photograph of the site is provided in **Figure 3**.

The site includes gently sloping terrain, with a high point of approximately 550 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) near the northern and northwest boundaries, sloping down toward the south/southeast to a low of approximately 480 feet AMSL along the southern and southeastern sides.

## Habitats

During REC's general site surveys, two vegetation communities/habitats and one other land cover category were observed: coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland, and disturbed land. These habitats are shown in **Figure 4** and are described below. Habitat mapping is based on earlier site conditions and the acreage of coastal sage scrub is currently less while disturbed land is slightly greater.

### Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (Habitat Code 32500), 7.0 Acres

Coastal sage scrub in southern California is a shrub community characterized by low-growing, flexible shrubs that are often fragrant and drought-deciduous. Species composition varies significantly between south-facing and north-facing slopes, with greater concentration of smaller, drought-deciduous, and succulent species on the hotter and drier southern slopes, and more larger and evergreen shrubs on cooler, moister northern slopes. Characteristic shrub species of coastal sage scrub include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), true sages (*Salvia* spp.), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Numerous annuals, bulbiferous perennials, and native grasses flower among the shrubs in spring and early summer. Coastal sage scrub cover has significantly declined as a result of grazing, urbanization, and other disturbance, and is now considered a threatened community. Many plant and animals of coastal sage scrub have also become endangered, threatened, or rare, including the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) and the coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*).

Onsite coastal sage scrub habitat is extensively bisected by numerous dirt roads and easements and is dominated by coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and inland California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum*). Other native members of the sage scrub community onsite include San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*), coast cholla (*Cylindropuntia prolifera*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), wild-cucumber (*Marah macrocarpa*), coastal wishbone plant (*Mirabilis laevis* subsp. *crassifolia*), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). Habitat quality varies from moderate in less disturbed areas, to low where it occurs in a disturbed condition in small patches surrounded by heavily compacted dirt roadways/trails. This habitat mapping is based on 1996 site conditions and the acreage of coastal sage scrub is currently less.

### Non-Native Grassland (Habitat Code 42200), 0.5 Acre

As described in Oberbauer et al. (2008), non-native grassland is characterized by “a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses with flowering culms 0.2-0.5 (1.0) m high. In San Diego County, characteristic indicator genera include *Avena*, *Bromus*, *Erodium*, and *Brassica*...Remnant native species are variable, even in areas that have been grazed and dryfarmed.”

Onsite non-native grassland occurs in several isolated patches and is dominated by red brome (*Bromus madritensis* subsp. *rubens*) and filaree (*Erodium* sp.), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*) and native shrubs such as coastal sagebrush. Grass and forb cover is fairly dense.

Disturbed Land (Habitat Code 11300), 1.4 Acres

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

Onsite disturbed land consists of unpaved roads, trails, and easements, the fuel management area, a bare area including a large dirt pile, and a fenced gravel pen in the southeast corner of the property. These areas of disturbed land have been repeatedly used to the point that the soil has become compacted and vegetation is limited. The large disturbed area and some of the dirt trails resulted from unpermitted clearing of coastal sage scrub habitat and have been mapped as coastal sage scrub based on a Google Earth aerial image dated May 30, 1994, the oldest aerial that could be found with sufficient resolution for vegetation mapping. Species observed growing in disturbed land onsite include native species such as coastal sagebrush, broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), doveweed (*Croton setiger*) and Palmer’s goldenbush. Non-native species observed include white tumbleweed (*Amaranthus albus*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), devil’s thorn (*Emex spinosa*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*) and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

### CAGN Survey Methods

To determine the presence or absence of CAGN on the site, a protocol series of focused presence/absence surveys was conducted by USFWS permitted biologist Elyssa Robertson (Permit TE786714-1) and Catherine MacGregor (currently completing the training hours permit requirement under Ms. Robertson’s permit). The methodology used during the surveys followed the 1997 USFWS presence/absence survey protocol, as updated in July 1997 (USFWS 1997). Table 1 below summarizes all CAGN survey dates and conditions.

**Table 1. California Gnatcatcher Surveys Conducted on the Skyline Retirement Center**

Date	Time	Temp (°F)	Sky	Wind (MPH)	Survey Type	Personnel
2/21/2017	Begin: 0800 End: 1100	Begin: 59 End: 74	Sunny, Sunny	Begin: 0 End: 1.4-3.9	CAGN	E. Robertson, C. MacGregor
3/20/2017	Begin: 0820 End: 0950	Begin: 59 End: 60	Overcast, Overcast	Begin: 0-0.5 End: 0-1.0	CAGN	E. Robertson, C. MacGregor
4/5/2017	Begin: 0955 End: 1045	Begin: 75 End: 79	Clear, Clear	Begin: 0-1.2 End: 0.8-2.9	CAGN	E. Robertson, C. MacGregor

USFWS protocol requires a minimum of three surveys, at least one week apart, to determine presence/absence of this species. For the Skyline Retirement Center protocol survey, three

presence/absence surveys for the California gnatcatcher were completed by USFWS permitted biologist Elyssa Robertson (Permit TE786714-1) and Catherine MacGregor. All habitat on the site was surveyed on foot with an irregularly meandering route; the average route is shown in **Figure 4**. Sufficient time was spent in all appropriate habitat to determine the presence/absence of CAGN. The entire 8.9-acre site was covered during each survey, at rates of 3.0, 5.9, and 10.7 acres per hour during the three surveys. Field notes were maintained throughout the surveys and species of interest were mapped. Recorded vocalizations of CAGN were played only in an attempt to elicit an initial response, as frequently as every 100 feet along the route when no responses were detected, but were not repeated after gnatcatcher(s) were detected in a location. Bird species were identified directly by sight or by vocalizations. The surveys were conducted at least one week apart, and all surveys were conducted during favorable weather conditions. No territory mapping, nest surveys, handling, or banding was conducted.

## 2017 Survey Results

CAGN were detected onsite during each of the protocol surveys. During the first survey, a male and female were easily seen and heard as they foraged in the northeastern section of the site. No evidence of nest-building was observed at this time. During the second survey, only a male was detected, and he was quieter and less visibly active than during the first survey. During the third visit, only a male was detected, and this time he was very reclusive and quiet, only heard once and glimpsed very briefly. The consistent observation locations and the changes in behavior over the course of the three visits suggest that the observed birds were an adult pair and were breeding onsite. The area of activity in which the pair was observed is shown in **Figure 4**. No bands were observed on the birds.

All bird species observed during the surveys are listed in Table 2, below. No other sensitive bird species were detected onsite, including coastal cactus wren, despite the presence of substantial cholla thickets and historical occurrence in the area.

**Table 2. Bird Species Observed on the Skyline Retirement Center Site during CAGN Surveys**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>
California gnatcatcher (pair)	<i>Poliophtila c. californica</i>
California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>
California towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>
Cassin's kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>
Common raven (flyover)	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Greater roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Spinus palmarum</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Red-tailed hawk (flyover)	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>

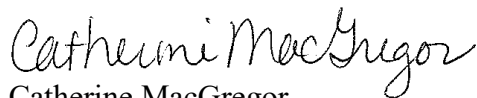
Common Name	Scientific Name
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Western Scrub-Jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
White-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>

## Conclusion

Although no CAGN were detected onsite during REC's 2014 focused protocol survey, the 2017 survey detected one pair onsite. At this time, the Skyline Retirement Center site is considered occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher.



Elyssa K. Robertson (USFWS TE786714-1)  
Principal Biologist



Catherine MacGregor  
Senior Biologist

## Figures

1. Regional Location Map
2. Vicinity Map on USGS Topo
3. Aerial Photograph
4. Biological Resources Map

## References

- Baldwin, B. G., D. H. Goldman, D. J. Keil, R. Patterson, T. J. Rosatti, and D. H. Wilken, editors. 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Holland, R. F. 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. Non-game Heritage Program, State of California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.
- Oberbauer, T., M. Kelly, and J. Buegge. 2008. Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County. Based on "Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California", Robert F. Holland, Ph.D., October 1986.
- USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 1997. Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*) Presence/Absence Survey Protocol. USFWS Carlsbad Field Office. July 18, 1997. 5 pp.

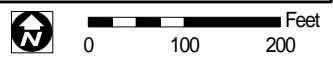
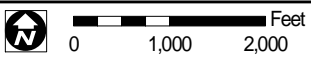
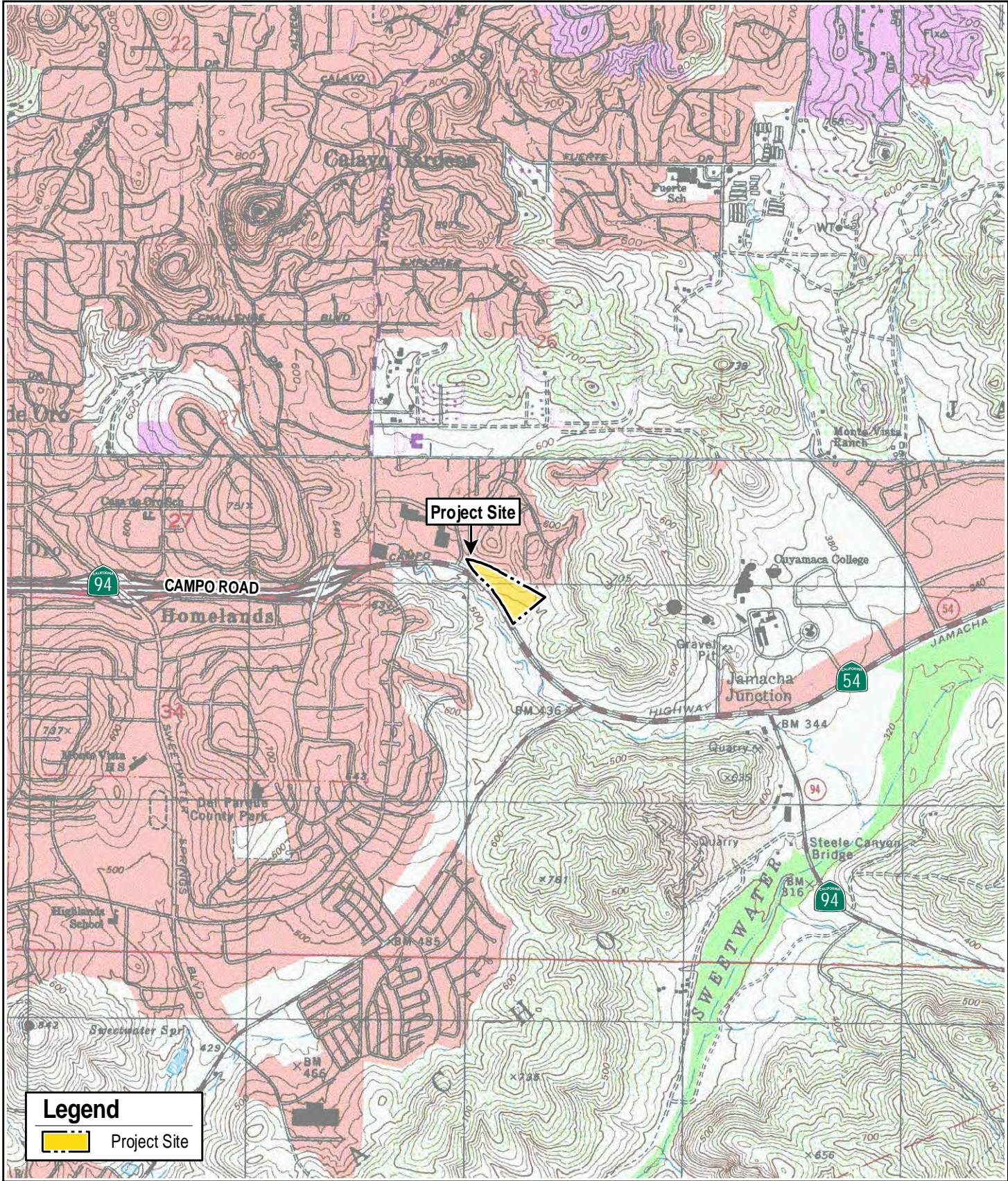




















T:\Project\_Data\Skyline\_Retirement\_Center\Final\_Maps\CAGN\_Report\_050817\SC\_Fig-03\_AerialMap\_050817.mxd



