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November 13, 2013

DOU-01

Mr. Doug McCormac  
16533 2500 Road  
Cedaredge, CO 81413

**Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the Green Canyon North Subdivision;  
3100 (TM) 5553; 3910 (ER) 08-02-007**

Dear Mr. McCormac:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has completed a biological analysis of the approximately 34.04-acre Green Canyon North property located in northern San Diego County. This report provides the project applicant, County of San Diego (County), resource agencies, and public with current biological data to satisfy review of the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other federal, state, and County regulations.

## **SUMMARY**

The proposed project is a 22-lot residential subdivision on a 34.04-acre parcel located north of Winterhaven Road, east of Sunnycrest Lane, and west of Green Canyon Road in the unincorporated community of Fallbrook, San Diego County, California.

The project site supports 4 vegetation communities: non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, disturbed habitat, and developed land. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) jurisdictional areas occur on site. No County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) wetlands occur on site and no sensitive plant species were observed on site. Two sensitive animal species, however, were observed/detected flying overhead: turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*).

Implementation of the proposed project would result in direct impacts to the 30.31-acres (32.6 acres if no open space is dedicated on site), including: 21.02 acres of non-native grassland (23.3 acres if no open space is dedicated on site), 7.98 acres of non-native vegetation, 0.76 acre of disturbed habitat, and 0.55 acre of developed land. Impacts to non-native grassland would be considered significant. These impacts would be reduced below a level of significance following

on-site preservation and off-site acquisition of 8.22 acres based on a 0.5:1 mitigation ratio. If no open space is preserved on-site, a total of 11.65 acres of off-site mitigation is required.

The on-site preservation will consist of portions of lots 12 and 22 along the eastern boundary that will be placed within a biological open space easement. The open space will total 2.62 acres; consisting of 2.29 acres of non-native grassland and 0.33 acres of disturbed habitat. The parcel directly to the east adjacent to the proposed open space is currently undeveloped. Therefore, the open space will be part of a larger contiguous block of undeveloped lands that buffer Green Canyon Creek to the east.

A total of 8.22 or 11.65 acres of non-native grassland or agriculture that actively serves as raptor foraging habitat will be purchased off-site within the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) program or other location approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. The County of San Diego is initiating an agricultural conservation pilot program known as the PACE program. The PACE program is intended to promote the long-term preservation of agriculture in the County.

The remaining portion of the site located within the western jurisdictional drainage channel is proposed within a protective drainage easement and is considered impact neutral. This area totals 1.10 acres and consists of 1.0 acre of non native grassland, 0.05 acres disturbed habitat, and 0.05 acres of non native vegetation.

No impacts to sensitive plant species would be expected to occur. Impacts to the turkey vulture and white-tailed kite would be reduced to below a level of significance following mitigation of upland habitat. Impacts to USACE and CDFW jurisdictional areas would be mitigated through a combination of on- or off-site creation, restoration, or enhancement of wetland or streambed habitat.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND SETTING**

The project site (Assessor's Parcel Number 106-300-41) is located immediately north of Winterhaven Road, east of Sunnycrest Lane, and west of Green Canyon Road in the unincorporated community of Fallbrook (Figures 1 and 2). The site is located within unsectioned lands of Township 9 South, Range 3 West as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Bonsall quadrangle map (Figure 2).

The site supports an abandoned orchard operation, part of which is now dominated by non-native grasses. An erosional channel feature exists from north to south in the west-central portion of the site. Surrounding land uses consist primarily of single-family homes on large lots and orchards, with a church located immediately southeast of the site (Figure 3). The site drains into Green Canyon Creek, which ultimately drains into the San Luis Rey River.

The project applicant proposes development of 22 residential lots, associated infrastructure, and a water quality detention facility on site with access from Winterhaven Road. An eroded, unvegetated channel would be stabilized and project runoff would be treated in an on-site

detention basin south of the channel prior to leaving the site. Twenty-five-foot buffers adjacent to the channel are proposed to be placed within a protective drainage easement restricting grading and impacts; therefore, this area is proposed as impact neutral. No off-site improvements are proposed.

Elevations on site range from approximately 580 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl) in the southern portion of the site to 680 ft amsl in the northern portion of the site. The study area supports 3 soil types: Fallbrook sandy loam (5 to 9 percent slopes), Placentia sandy loam (2 to 9 percent slopes), and Bonsall sandy loam (2 to 9 percent slopes; Bowman 1973).

## **METHODS**

Prior to performing fieldwork within the study area, a review of existing information (including previous reports and soils surveys) and a search of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFG 2007) were performed. These data provided surveyors with background information and previously reported conditions for the project site and vicinity.

### **Vegetation Mapping and General Biological Survey**

On December 11, 2007, HELIX biologists Stacy Nigro and Kathy Pettigrew mapped vegetation and conducted a general botanical and zoological survey on site. Surveys were updated by Ms. Nigro on April 16, 2012. The site was walked, and all biological resources were recorded and mapped according to the County's Biological Resource Mapping Requirements (County 2007a). Vegetation communities on site and 100 feet off site were mapped on an aerial photograph (1" = 200' scale) of the site. Complete lists of all plant and animal species detected during the surveys were prepared (Attachments A and B, respectively). Plant identifications were made in the field or later in the HELIX laboratory through comparison with photographs or voucher specimens. All animal identifications were made by direct visual observation or indirectly by detection of calls or scat.

### **Jurisdictional Delineation**

Prior to beginning jurisdictional delineation fieldwork, aerial photographs (1" = 200' scale), USGS topographic maps, and soil survey maps were reviewed to determine the location of potential jurisdictional areas that may be affected by the project. Data were collected in areas that were suspected to be jurisdictional habitats (and where necessary, their upland counterparts) on April 3, 2007, by HELIX biologists Derek Langsford and Ms. Nigro.

### **USACE Jurisdictional Areas**

USACE wetland boundaries were determined using three criteria (vegetation, hydrology, and soils) established for wetland delineations, as described within the Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and Arid West Regional Supplement (USACE 2006). Other references included memoranda (USACE 2007; Grumbles and Woodley 2007) that help clarify the wetland manual and recent court decisions.

All potential wetlands areas were surveyed. If an area was suspected of being a wetland, vegetation and hydrology indicators were noted and the soil sampled and described. The area was then determined to be a federal (USACE) wetland if it satisfied all 3 wetland criteria.

Areas were determined to be non-wetland Waters of the U.S. (WUS) if there was evidence of regular surface flow (e.g., bed and bank) but neither vegetation nor soils criterion was met. Jurisdictional limits for these areas were defined by the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), which is defined in 33 CFR Section 329.11 as “that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank; shelving; changes in the character of the soil; destruction of terrestrial vegetation; the presence of litter or debris; or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.”

### **CDFW Jurisdictional Areas**

CDFW jurisdictional boundaries were determined based on the presence of riparian vegetation or regular surface flow. Streambeds within CDFW jurisdiction were delineated based on the definition of streambed as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supporting fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports riparian vegetation” (Title 14, Section 1.72). This definition for CDFW jurisdictional habitat allows for a wide variety of habitat types to be jurisdictional, including some that do not include wetland species (e.g., oak woodland and alluvial fan sage scrub). The CDFW jurisdictional habitat includes all riparian shrub or tree canopy that may extend beyond the banks of a stream.

### **County RPO Wetlands**

Areas were considered County RPO wetlands if they met one of the three following attributes pursuant to the RPO: (1) at least periodically, the land supports a predominance of hydrophytes (plants for which the habitat is water or very wet places); (2) the substratum is predominantly undrained hydric soil; or (3) an ephemeral or perennial stream is present, for which substratum is predominately non-soil and such lands contribute substantially to the biological functions or values of wetlands in the drainage system.

### **Rare Plant Survey**

On May 15, 2008, HELIX biologists Kimberly Davis and Ms. Nigro conducted a rare plant survey. The survey was updated by Ms. Nigro on April 16, 2012. Particular attention was paid to federally or state listed plants, those on the County Sensitive Plant List (County 2007b), and narrow endemic species potentially occurring on site. During this survey, the entire site was traversed by foot and all habitat areas were inspected for the presence of rare plant species.

Nomenclature used in this report follows Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (2005) for vegetation community categories, Hickman, ed. (1993) or Rebman and Simpson (2006) for plants, Emmel and Emmel (1973) for butterflies, Crother (2001) for amphibians and reptiles, American

Ornithologists' Union (2007) for birds, and Baker et al. (2003) for mammals. Plant species status is taken from the California Native Plant Society (CNPS; 2008) and animal species status is from the CDFG (2008).

## REGIONAL CONTEXT

The project site is located in an area of San Diego County that has been mostly in agriculture or rural residential development. These uses surround the parcel (Figure 3). As previously stated, the site drains into Green Canyon Creek, which ultimately drains into the San Luis Rey River.

The project site lies outside the boundaries of the County's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), but is within the boundary of the proposed North County MSCP. In the North County MSCP Draft Subarea Plan map, the site has not been designated as a Pre-approved Mitigation Area (PAMA; County 2007), nor is it on National Forest or Bureau of Land Management lands, or other preserve lands, and is therefore not considered important in future preserve design efforts. If the project is not approved prior to the North County MSCP plan's adoption, the project will be required to make findings of conformance to that plan.

### Vegetation Communities/Habitats

The project site is undeveloped and primarily supports non-native grasslands and non-native vegetation communities. Four vegetation communities were mapped on site: non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, disturbed habitat, and developed land (Figure 5; Table 1).

<b>VEGETATION COMMUNITY*</b>	<b>ACREAGE†</b>
<b>Low Sensitivity</b>	
Non-native grassland (42200)	24.31
<b>Other</b>	
Non-native vegetation (11000)	8.04
Disturbed habitat (11300)	1.14
Developed (12000)	0.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.04</b>

\*Vegetation community names and codes follow Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (2005)

†Upland habitats are rounded to the nearest 0.1 acre; thus, totals reflect rounding

## **Non-native Grassland**

Non-native grassland is a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses, often associated with native annual forbs. This association occurs on gradual slopes with deep, fine-textured, usually clay soils. Most of the annual introduced species that comprise non-native grassland originated from the Mediterranean region of Europe, an area with a climate similar to that in California and a long history of agriculture. These two factors have contributed to the successful invasion and establishment of these species and the replacement of native grasslands with annual-dominated non-native grassland (Jackson 1985).

Non-native grassland covers the eastern two-thirds of the site and is found in areas of abandoned avocado (*Persea americana*) orchards, where the trees have either been cut down or have died and left large, open canopy areas with a grass-dominated herbaceous stratum. Typical invasive species such as red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and wild oat (*Avena* sp.) are common within the non-native grassland on site. This habitat supports burrowing rodents such as California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beechyi*) and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Habitat quality is average, with many of the typical annual grasses present, but very few native species were observed. This vegetation community covers approximately 24.31 acres of the site.

## **Non-native Vegetation**

Non-native vegetation is typically comprised of non-native shrub and tree species not immediately associated with developed areas. On site, non-native vegetation covers 8.04 acres of the project site and consists primarily of an abandoned citrus (*Citrus* sp.) orchard. Because this area is no longer tended as an orchard, it was mapped as non-native vegetation. It differs from abandoned avocado orchard (mapped as non-native grassland) by having a much more intact tree canopy. A small patch of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) was mapped at the southern end of the on-site drainage channel, and comprises approximately 0.1 acre of the 8.04 acres of non-native vegetation mapped on site. The herbaceous stratum within non-native vegetation provides some habitat for California ground squirrels and Botta's pocket gopher, but is not likely to support raptor foraging due to the more closed canopy.

## **Disturbed Habitat**

Disturbed habitat includes unvegetated or sparsely vegetated areas particularly where the soil has been heavily compacted by prior development or where agricultural lands have been abandoned. This vegetation community is generally dominated by non-native weedy species that adapt to frequent disturbance or consists of dirt trails and roads. On site, disturbed habitat covers approximately 1.14 acre and consists of dirt roads.

## **Developed Land**

Developed land occurs where permanent structures or pavement have been placed, or where landscaping is clearly tended and maintained, preventing the growth of native vegetation. Approximately 0.55 acre of developed land occurs on site and consists of Winterhaven Road.

## **Special Status Species**

Special status species are those that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local government agencies and organizations due to limited, declining, or threatened populations.

## **Plant Species**

A total of 62 plant species were observed during biological surveys of the site (Attachment A); however, none of them were sensitive species.

## **Animal Species**

A total of 30 animal species were observed/detected during biological surveys on site, including 8 invertebrate species (of which 6 were butterfly), and 1 reptile, 17 bird, and 4 mammal species (Attachment B).

No federal or state listed animal species were observed or detected on site. Two sensitive animal species were observed or detected on site during surveys, including the turkey vulture and white-tailed kite (Figure 5).

A brief description of each animal species is provided below (listed in alphabetical order by scientific name). A completed CNDDDB form for the white-tailed kite, which is a sensitive animal species tracked by the CNDDDB, is included in Attachment C. Sensitive plant and animal species that have potential to occur within the project site, along with status and sensitivity codes for plants and animals, can be found in Attachment D.

### **Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*)**

**Status:** --/--; County Group 1

**Distribution:** Observed throughout San Diego County with the exception of extreme coastal San Diego, where development is heaviest

**Habitat(s):** Foraging habitat includes most open habitats with breeding occurring in crevices among boulders

**Status on site:** Observed flying overhead (Figure 5)

### **White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)**

**Status:** --/Fully Protected, County Group 1

**Distribution:** Primarily occurs throughout coastal slopes of San Diego County

**Habitat(s):** Riparian woodlands and oak or sycamore groves adjacent to grassland

**Status on site:** Observed flying overhead (Figure 5)

The site supports foraging habitat for raptors. The only large mammals detected or expected to occur on site are coyote (*Canis latrans*) and bobcat (*Felis rufus*), as the site supports prey species such as brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*) and California ground squirrel. Migratory birds may pass through the site but are more likely to use the off-site riparian corridor along Green Canyon for food and cover.

### **Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways**

USACE and CDFW jurisdictional areas consist of a small, eroded drainage channel in the western third of the site. No County RPO wetlands occur on site. The channel originates from flow released from an off-site brow ditch that collects runoff from the residential subdivision located on the north side of the proposed project. A combination of overland flow and seepage likely resulted in the subsidence of land and creation of an eroded channel, helped along by past irrigation runoff from the surrounding orchards. The channel is highly incised and does not support wetland vegetation. It disappears into a patch of Himalayan blackberry at its southern end, after which it sheet flows overland to a culvert at the southern property boundary. A few, scattered mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) have emerged in the sheet flow area but are not prevalent enough to be considered mule fat scrub. Additionally, there is no defined channel in these areas. The culvert crosses under Winterhaven Road and connects to the Green Canyon Creek riparian corridor. Plants observed in the channel include western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), brome grasses (*Bromus* spp.), and mustard (*Brassica* sp.). No animals were observed within the channel.

USACE jurisdictional areas within the project site consist of 0.08 acre of non-wetland WUS (Figure 6; Table 2).

CDFW jurisdictional areas within the project site consist of 0.12 acre of streambed (Figure 7; Table 2).

<b>HABITAT</b>	<b>USACE</b>	<b>CDFW</b>
<b>Non Wetlands</b>		
Drainage/Streambed	0.08	0.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.12</b>

The channel was not considered County RPO wetland because (1) it does not support a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation, (2) it does not have a non-soil substrate, and (3) the soil substrate (sandy loam) within the channel is not hydric. Pursuant to RPO Section 86.602(q), at least one of the above attributes would need to be present for the channel to be considered RPO wetland.

### **Other Unique Features/Resources**

No other unique features or natural resources occur on site. No critical habitat is mapped on or near the site. The site does not support wildlife corridors or linkages. The nearest wildlife corridor is Green Canyon Creek located off site to the south. No rock outcrops or areas for hill-topping occur on site. No sensitive soils occur on site. As previously stated, the site provides habitat for raptor foraging.

### **REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

Biological resources are subject to regulatory review by the federal government, State of California, and County. The federal government administers non-marine plant- and wildlife-related issues through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), while wetlands and WUS issues are administered by the USACE. California law relating to wetland, water-related, and wildlife issues is administered by the CDFW.

#### **Federal Government**

Administered by the USFWS, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides the legal framework for the listing and protection of species (and their habitats) that are identified as being endangered or threatened with extinction. Actions that jeopardize endangered or threatened species and the habitats upon which they rely are considered a “take” under the ESA. Section 9(a) of the ESA defines take as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” “Harm” and “harass” are further defined in federal regulations and case law to include actions that adversely impair or disrupt a listed species’ behavioral patterns.

All migratory bird species native to the United States or its territories are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), as amended under the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act (MBTRA) of 2004 (FR Doc. 05-5127). The MBTA is generally protective of migratory birds but does not actually stipulate the type of protection required. In common practice, the MBTA is used to place restrictions on disturbance of active bird nests during the nesting season (generally February 1 to July 30). In addition, the USFWS commonly places restrictions on disturbances allowed near active raptor nests.

#### **State of California**

The California ESA is similar to the federal ESA in that it contains a process for listing of species and regulating potential impacts to listed species. Section 2081 of the California ESA authorizes the CDFW to enter into a memorandum of agreement for take of listed species for scientific, educational, or management purposes.

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) enacted a process by which plants are listed as rare or endangered. The NPPA regulates collection, transport, and commerce in plants that are listed. The California ESA follows the NPPA and covers both plants and animals that are determined to

be endangered or threatened with extinction. Plants listed as rare under the NPPA are also designated as rare under the California ESA.

The California Fish and Game Code (Sections 1600 et seq.) requires an agreement with the CDFW for projects affecting riparian and wetland habitats through issuance of a Streambed Alteration Agreement.

CEQA and its implementing guidelines (CEQA Guidelines) require discretionary projects with potentially significant effects (or impacts) on the environment to be submitted for environmental review. Mitigation for significant impacts to the environment is determined through the environmental review process in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

### **County of San Diego**

The County regulates natural resources (among other resources) via the RPO (County 2007c), the regulations that cover wetlands, sensitive plants and animals, sensitive habitats, and habitats containing sensitive animals or plants as sensitive biological resources. Sensitive habitat lands are identified by the RPO as lands that “support unique vegetation communities, or habitats of rare or endangered species or sub-species of animals or plants as defined by Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines.”

### **Natural Communities Conservation Plan**

California’s Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP) program focuses largely on conserving large areas of coastal sage scrub habitat and the habitats that link them. The County is preparing a regional conservation plan for northern San Diego County (i.e., the North County MSCP Subarea Plan), but it has not been completed or adopted.

As the North County MSCP has not been adopted, any take of coastal sage scrub would be granted under the federal ESA Section 4(d) process with the requirement of conformance with the NCCP Guidelines (CDFG 1993, 1995, and 1997). The proposed project does not support coastal sage scrub habitat and therefore is not subject to the NCCP.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION**

Direct impacts are immediate impacts resulting from permanent habitat removal. Direct impacts were quantified by overlaying the limits of all project grading, blasting, and extraction on the biological resources map of the site. Indirect impacts are all actions that are not direct removal of habitat, but that affect the surrounding biological resources either as a secondary effect of the direct impacts or as the cause of degradation of a biological resource over time. Projects can have a wide variety of indirect impacts depending on the nature of the project, such as edge effects, animal behavioral changes, and errant construction. Cumulative impacts are those caused by numerous projects in the region and their additive effect of multiple direct and indirect impacts to biological resources over time.

Sensitive habitat is defined as land that supports unique vegetation communities, or the habitats of rare or endangered species or subspecies of animals or plants as defined by Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines. The sensitive vegetation community on site is non-native grassland.

**Vegetation Communities**

*Impact 1* Direct impacts to 21.02 acres of non-native grassland would occur upon implementation of the proposed project (Figure 8; Table 3a). If no open space is proposed on-site direct impacts to 23.3 acres of non-native grassland would occur upon implementation of the proposed project (Table 3b). Direct impacts to this vegetation community would be considered significant.

<b>Table 3a</b> <b>VEGETATION COMMUNITY/HABITAT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION SUMMARY<sup>1</sup></b> <b>(ACRE[S])<sup>2</sup> OPTION A</b>							
<b>Vegetation Community/ Habitat</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Mitigation Ratio</b>	<b>Mitigation Required</b>	<b>Avoided/ Preserved on Site</b>	<b>Impact Neutral</b>	<b>Mitigation<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Low Sensitivity</b>							
Non-native grassland (42200)	24.31	21.02	0.5:1	10.51	2.29	1.0	8.22
<b>Other</b>							
Non-native vegetation (11000)	8.04	7.98	--	0	0	0.05	0
Disturbed habitat (11300)	1.14	0.76	--	0	0.33	0.05	0
Developed (12000)	0.55	0.55	--	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.04</b>	<b>30.31</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10.51</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>8.22</b>

<sup>1</sup>Vegetation community names and codes follow Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (2005)

<sup>2</sup>Upland habitats are rounded to the nearest 0.1 acre; thus, totals reflect rounding

<sup>3</sup>Mitigation would occur off site

<b>Table 3b VEGETATION COMMUNITY/HABITAT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION SUMMARY<sup>1</sup> (ACRE[S])<sup>2</sup> OPTION B</b>							
<b>Vegetation Community/ Habitat</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Mitigation Ratio</b>	<b>Mitigation Required</b>	<b>Avoided/ Preserved on Site</b>	<b>Impact Neutral</b>	<b>Mitigation<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Low Sensitivity</b>							
Non-native grassland (42200)	24.31	23.3	0.5:1	11.65	0	1.0	11.65
<b>Other</b>							
Non-native vegetation (11000)	8.04	7.98	--	0	0	0.05	0
Disturbed habitat (11300)	1.14	0.76	--	0	0	0.05	0
Developed (12000)	0.55	0.55	--	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.04</b>	<b>32.59</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11.65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>11.65</b>

<sup>1</sup>Vegetation community names and codes follow Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (2005)

<sup>2</sup>Upland habitats are rounded to the nearest 0.1 acre; thus, totals reflect rounding

<sup>3</sup>Mitigation would occur off site

*MM 1a* Direct impacts to 21.02 (Option A) or 23.3 (Option B) acres of non-native grassland shall be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio through off-site acquisition of 8.22 or 11.65 acres of non-native grassland or agriculture that actively serves as raptor foraging habitat within the PACE program or through purchase of grassland at another location approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services.

*MM 1b* If the applicant chooses to mitigate with Option A, then direct impacts to 21.02 acres of non-native grassland shall be mitigated through the addition of on site preservation and dedication of 2.62 acres of biological open space easement on lots 12 and 22, as shown in Figure 11.

*MM 1c* In order to protect the proposed open space easement from entry, informational signs shall be installed and placed along the biological open space boundary of lots 12 and 22 as indicated on Figure 11. If all biological mitigation is completed off-site, no signs will be required.

### **Plant Species**

No sensitive plant species were observed on site, and no impacts to sensitive plant species are anticipated.

**Animal Species**

*Impact 2* Implementation of the proposed project could potentially result in a direct impact to turkey vulture and white-tailed kite foraging habitat. Direct or indirect impacts to these species would be considered significant.

*MM 2a* The potential direct loss of turkey vulture and white-tailed kite habitat shall be mitigated through implementation of MM 1a and MM 1b.

*MM 2b* In order to ensure compliance with the MBTA, native vegetation clearing shall occur outside of the breeding season of most avian species (February 1 to July 30). Grubbing, clearing, or grading during the breeding season of MBTA covered species could occur if it is determined that no nesting birds (or birds displaying breeding or nesting behavior) are present immediately prior to clearing, and approval is given by the County Director of Planning and Development Services (through written concurrence from the USFWS and CDFW that no breeding or nesting avian species are present in the vicinity of the grubbing, clearing, or grading).

**Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways**

Any impacts to USACE jurisdictional WUS that would result from the development of the proposed project would require authorization by the USACE under a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Any impacts to CDFW jurisdictional habitat would require a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

*Impact 3* Impacts to USACE jurisdictional areas resulting from proposed project implementation include 0.08 acre of non-wetland WUS (Figure 9; Table 4). Impacts to CDFW jurisdictional areas resulting from proposed project implementation include 0.12 acre of streambed (Figure 10; Table 4). No impacts to RPO wetlands would occur as no RPO wetlands exist on site.

<b>Table 4 JURISDICTIONAL AREA IMPACTS AND MITIGATION SUMMARY (acre)</b>					
<b>HABITAT</b>	<b>IMPACT</b>		<b>Ratio</b>	<b>MITIGATION</b>	
	<b>USACE</b>	<b>CDFW</b>		<b>Required</b>	
			<b>USACE</b>	<b>CDFW</b>	
<b>Non Wetlands</b>					
Drainage/Streambed	0.08	0.12	1:1	0.08	0.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.12</b>

*MM 3a* Direct impacts to 0.08 acre of USACE jurisdiction drainage shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio through either on-site creation and restoration of the drainage habitat within the channel, restoration or enhancement at an off-site location approved by the USACE, or through purchase of credits at an approved mitigation bank.

*MM 3b* Direct impacts to 0.12 acre of CDFW jurisdictional streambed shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio through either on-site creation and restoration of the drainage habitat within the channel, restoration or enhancement at an off-site location approved by the CDFW, or through purchase of credits at an approved mitigation bank.

## **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

Although individual environmental effects of a development project may be less than significant when analyzed alone, additive project effects may cause the significant loss or degradation of a resource in connection with impacts from past, present, and future development. To determine cumulative effects of development projects in the vicinity, a 36 square mile cumulative study area was established, which includes the project area west to Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, south to the San Luis Rey River, east to Interstate 15, and north to Mission Road, and analyzes 29 projects, including the proposed project.

Information for many of the projects was not available and thus the cumulative impact analysis is limited by the availability of data. Per the results of the project file search, a total of 1.04 acres of jurisdictional habitat and 16.2 acres of non-native grassland would be impacted and mitigated by these projects within the cumulative study area (Figure 12; Attachment E). Given the relatively small cumulative impact to jurisdictional habitat and non-native grassland when compared to the expected amount of these habitats remaining in the total cumulative study area (e.g., several riparian corridors and large expanses of non-native grassland can be seen on Figure 12) combined with the mitigation for the proposed project, cumulative impacts are expected to be less than significant.

## **CONCLUSION**

Direct impacts to 21.02 or 23.3 acres of non-native grassland would occur (see Table 3a and Table 3b). These impacts would be reduced to below a level of significance following on-site preservation of grassland, and off-site acquisition of non-native grassland or other like functioning habitat either through the PACE program or at a mitigation site approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. No impacts to sensitive plant species would be expected to occur. Direct impacts to turkey vulture and white-tailed kite foraging habitat would be reduced to below a level of significance through implementation of mitigation for non-native grassland. Indirect impacts to these species and other species protected under the MBTA would be reduced to below a level of significance through either (1) grubbing and clearing outside of the breeding season, or (2) ensuring that no nesting birds are present on or adjacent to the site prior to clearing. Direct impacts to 0.08 acre of USACE non-wetland WUS and 0.12 acre of CDFW habitat would occur. These impacts would be reduced to below a level of significance

through a combination of on- or off-site creation, restoration, or enhancement of streambed habitat.

Please contact me or Monica Bilodeau if you have any questions at 619-462-1515.

Sincerely,

*Monica Bilodeau*

*for*

Barry L. Jones  
Approved Biological Consultant

Enclosures:

- Figure 1 Regional Location Map
- Figure 2 Project Location Map
- Figure 3 Aerial Photograph of Project Vicinity
- Figure 4 Aerial Photograph
- Figure 5 Vegetation and Sensitive Resources
- Figure 6 Corps Jurisdictional Areas
- Figure 7 CDFW Jurisdictional Areas
- Figure 8 Vegetation and Sensitive Resources – Impacts
- Figure 9 Corps Jurisdictional Areas – Impacts
- Figure 10 CDFW Jurisdictional Areas – Impacts
- Figure 11 Open Space
- Figure 12 Cumulative Projects
- Attachment A Plant Species Observed
- Attachment B Animal Species Observed or Detected
- Attachment C California Natural Diversity Database Form
- Attachment D Sensitive Flora and Fauna Potential Species List
- Attachment E Cumulative Biological Resources Impacts

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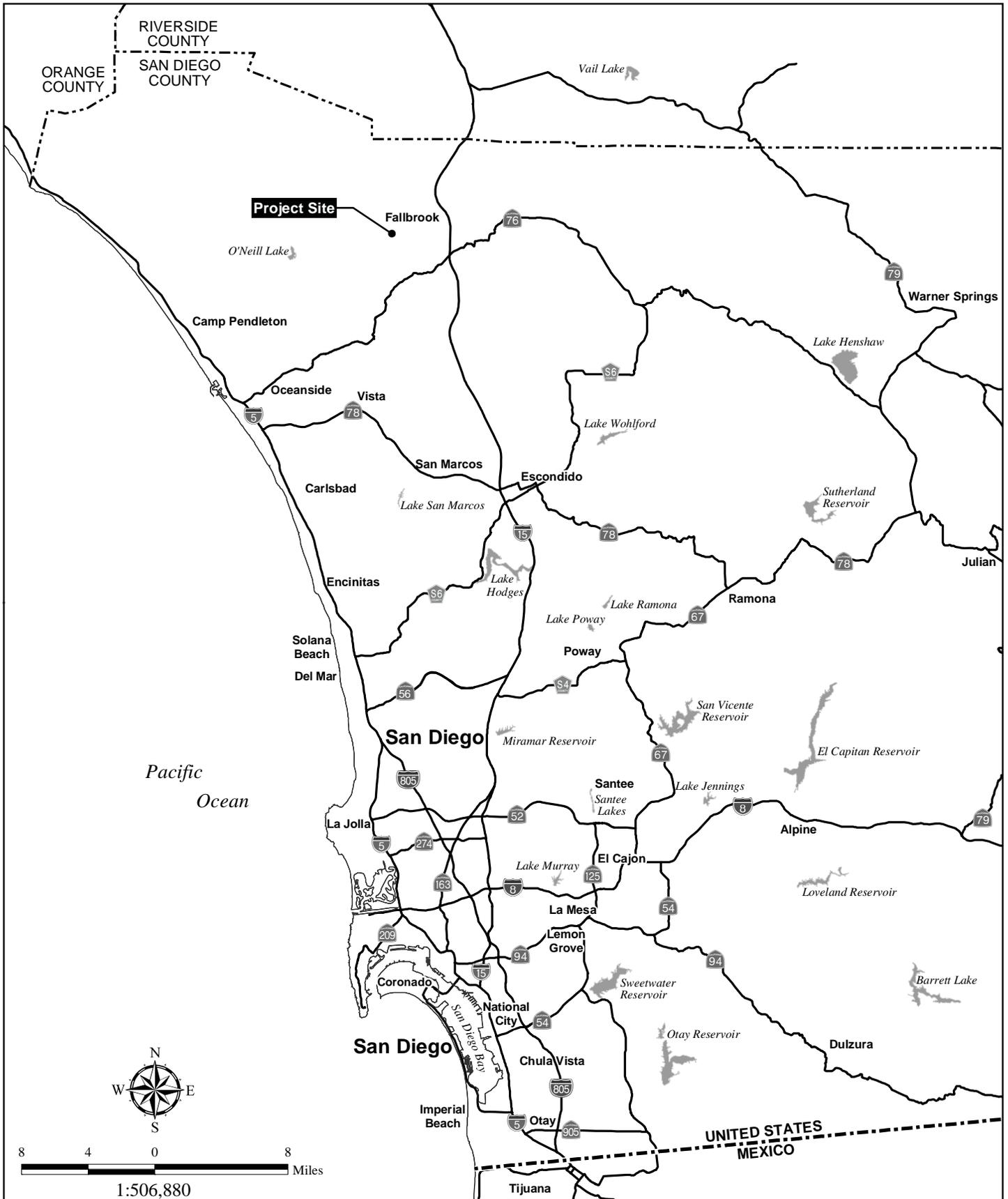
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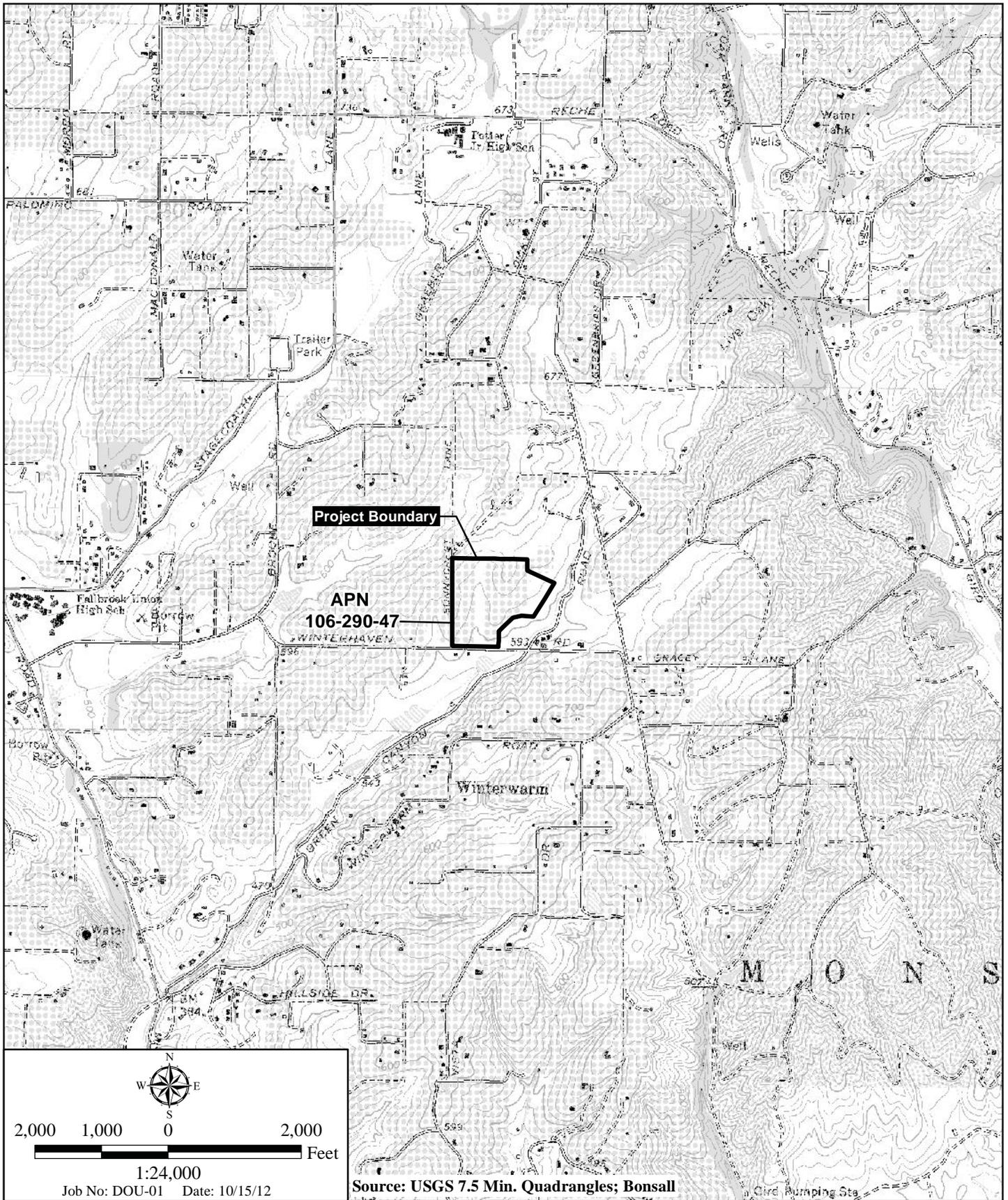


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# Regional Location Map

GREEN CANYON NORTH

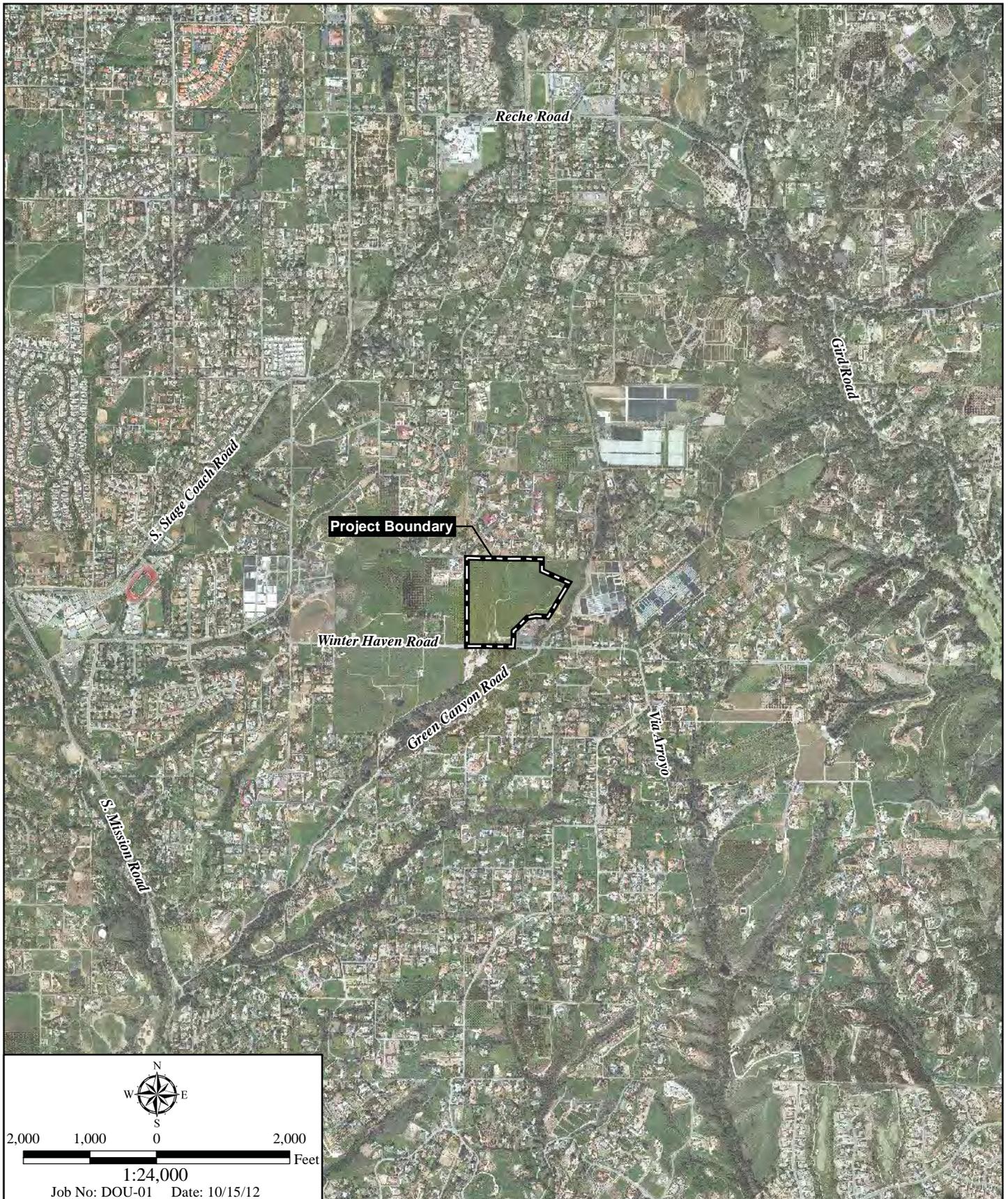
Figure 1



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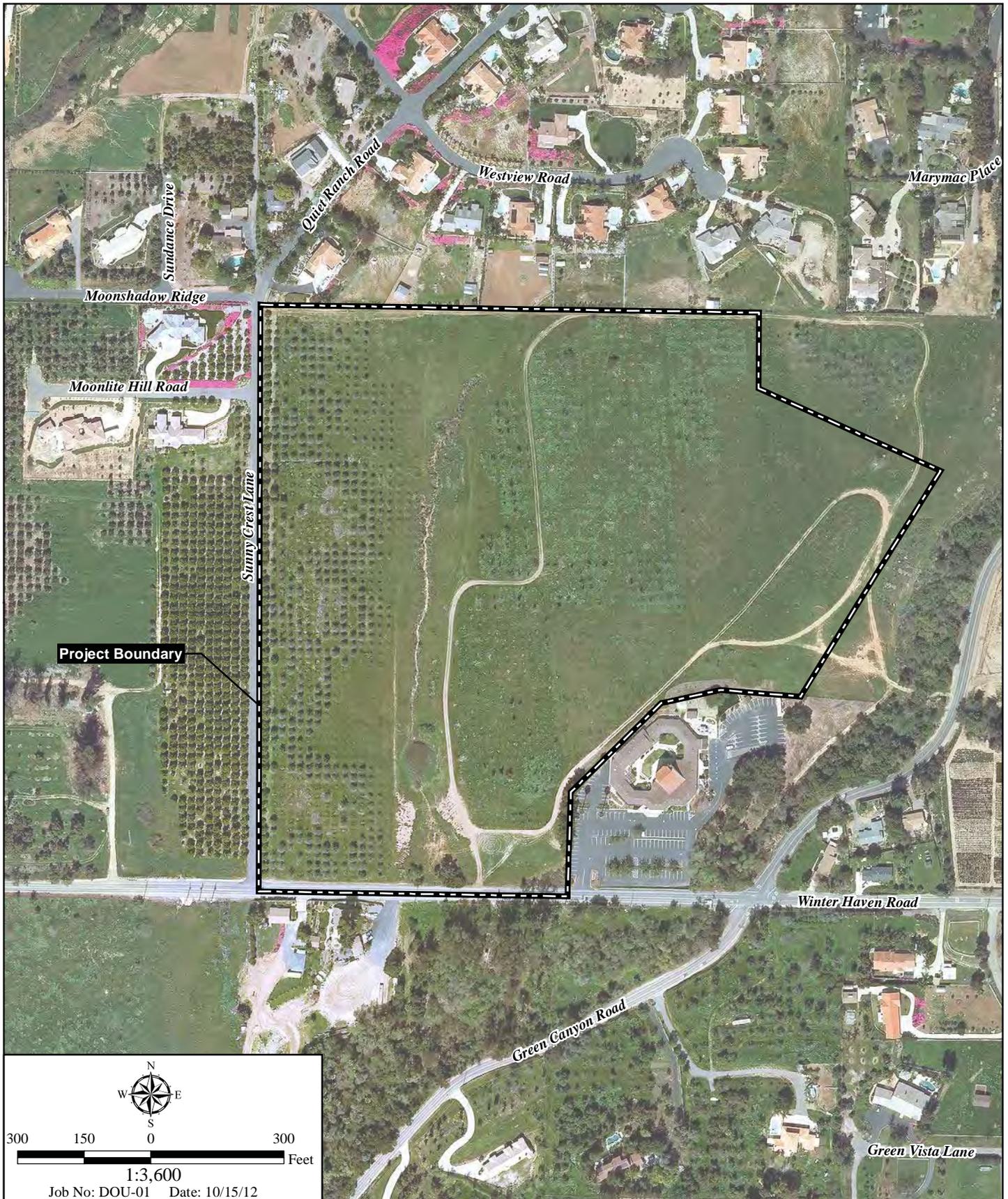
## Project Location Map

GREEN CANYON NORTH



**Aerial Photograph of Project Vicinity**

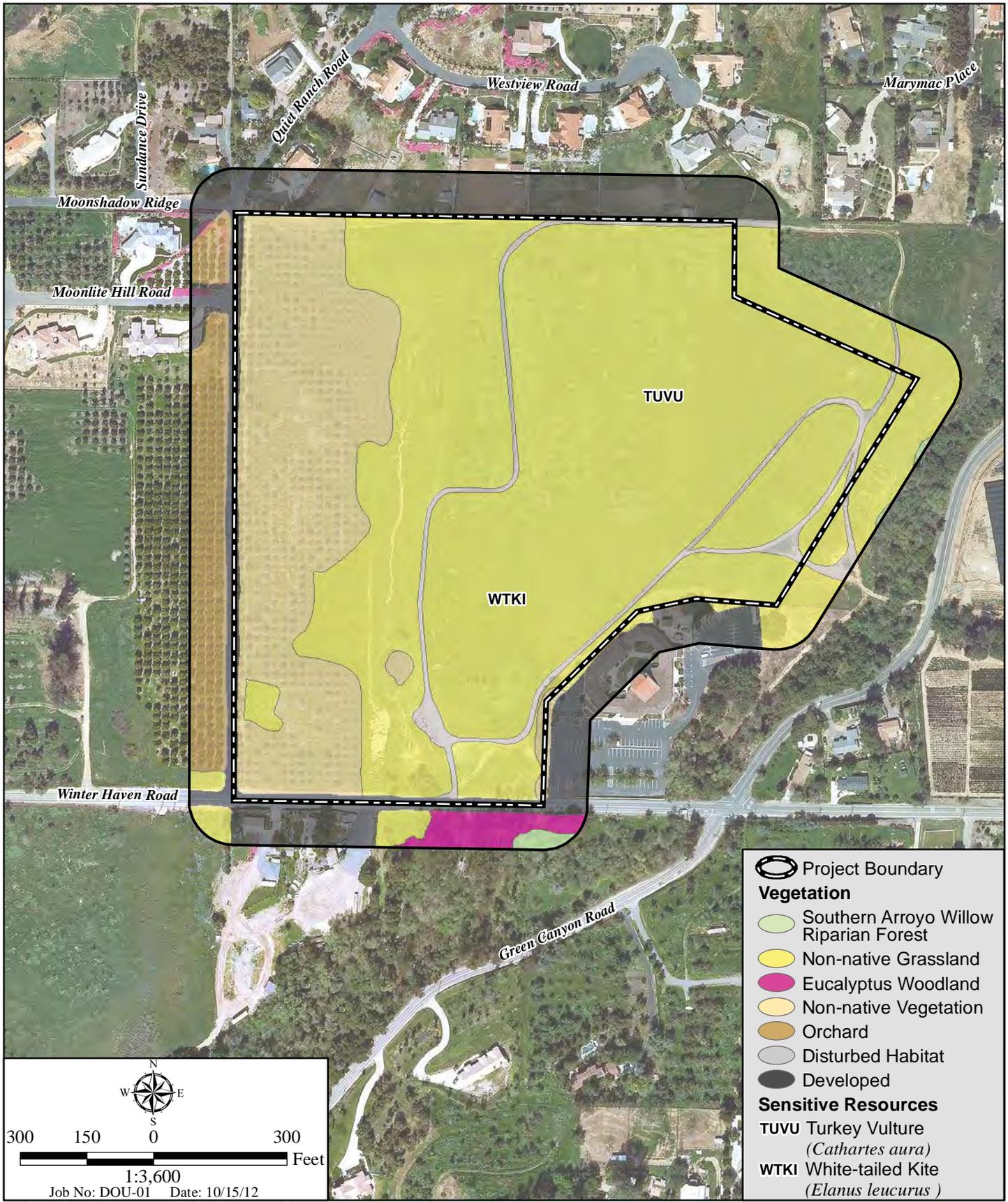
GREEN CANYON NORTH



# Aerial Photograph

GREEN CANYON NORTH

Figure 4



**Vegetation and Sensitive Resources**

GREEN CANYON NORTH

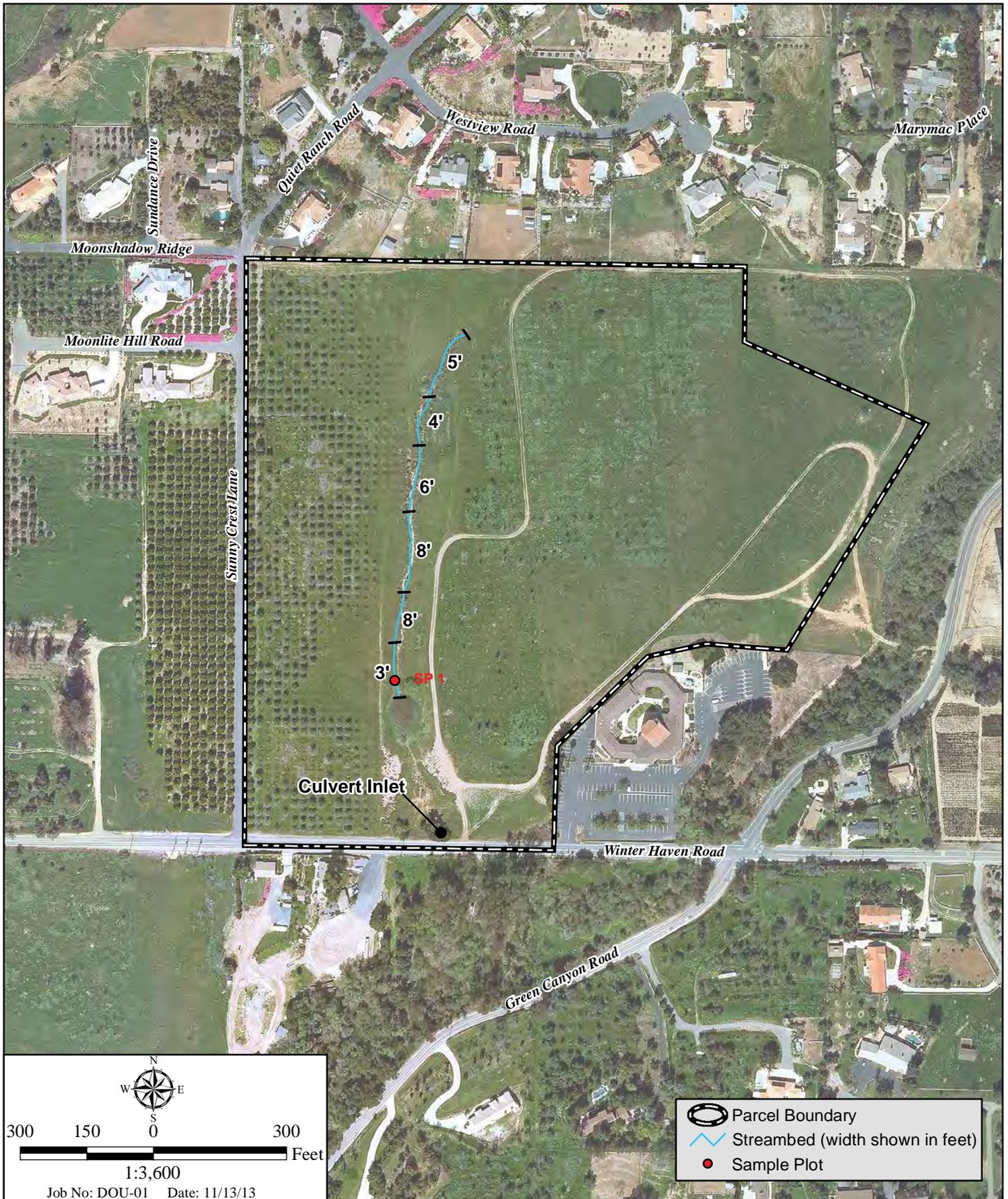
Figure 5



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## Corps Jurisdictional Areas

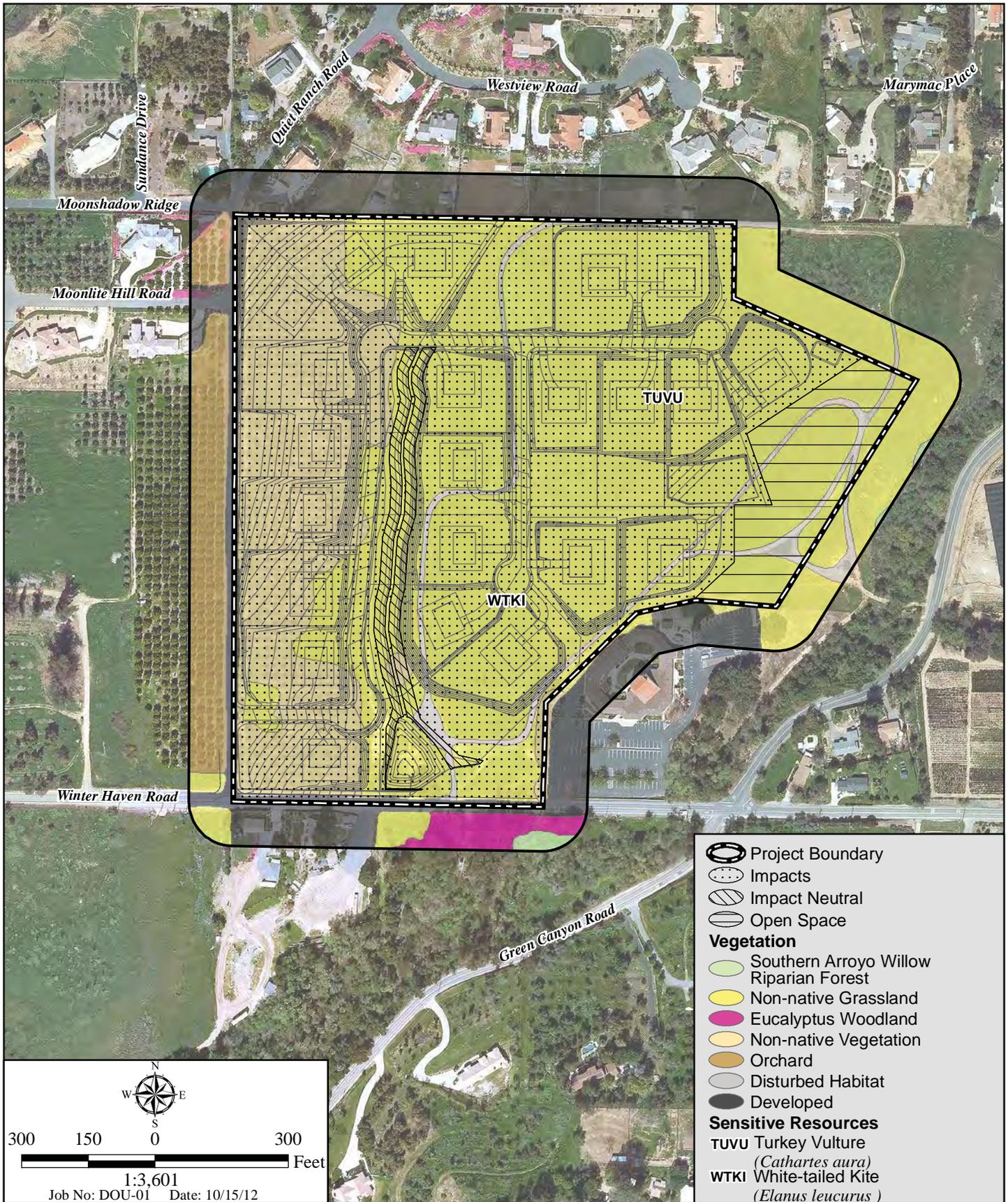
GREEN CANYON NORTH



## CDFW Jurisdictional Areas

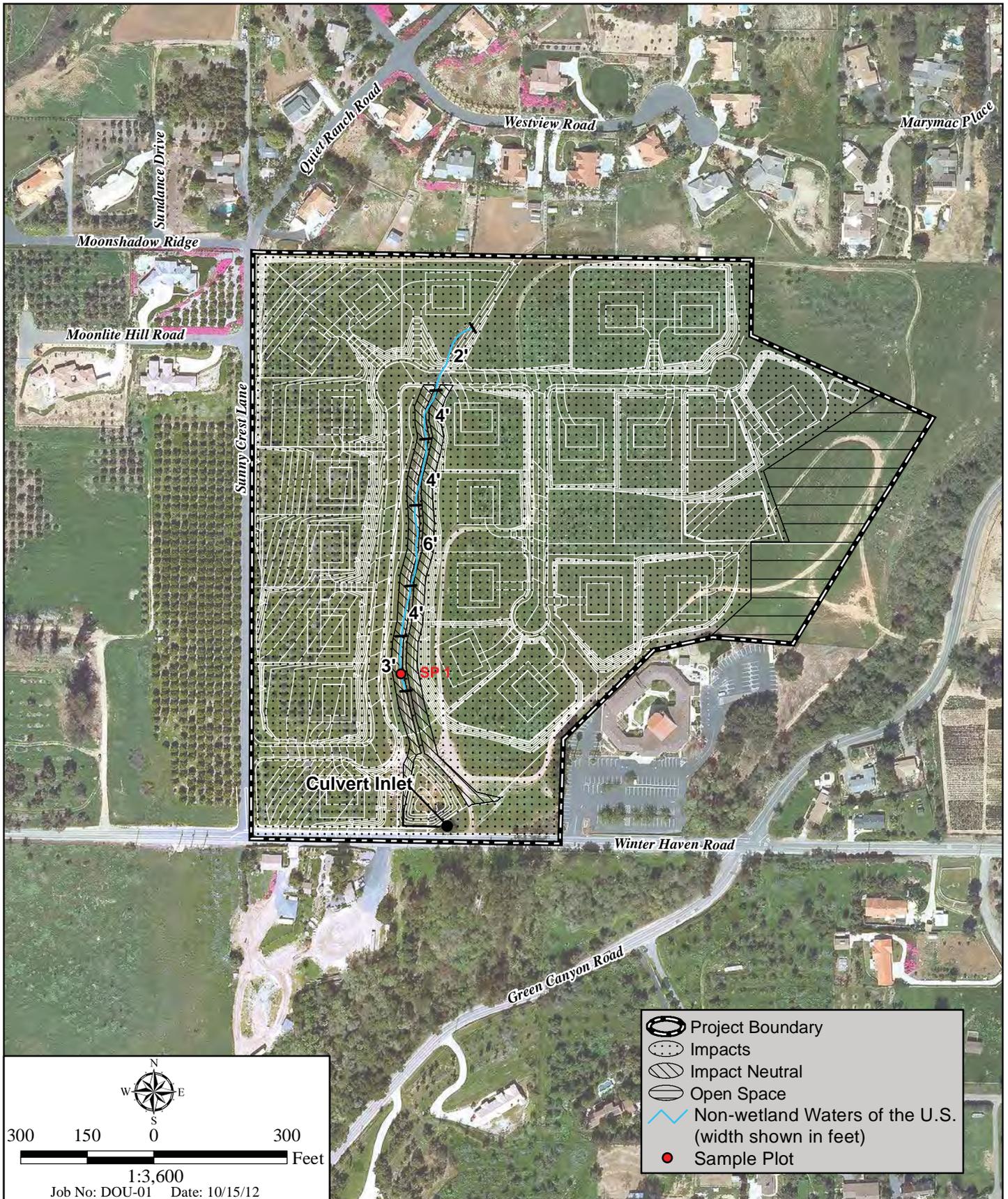
GREEN CANYON NORTH

Figure 7



**Vegetation and Sensitive Resources - Impacts**

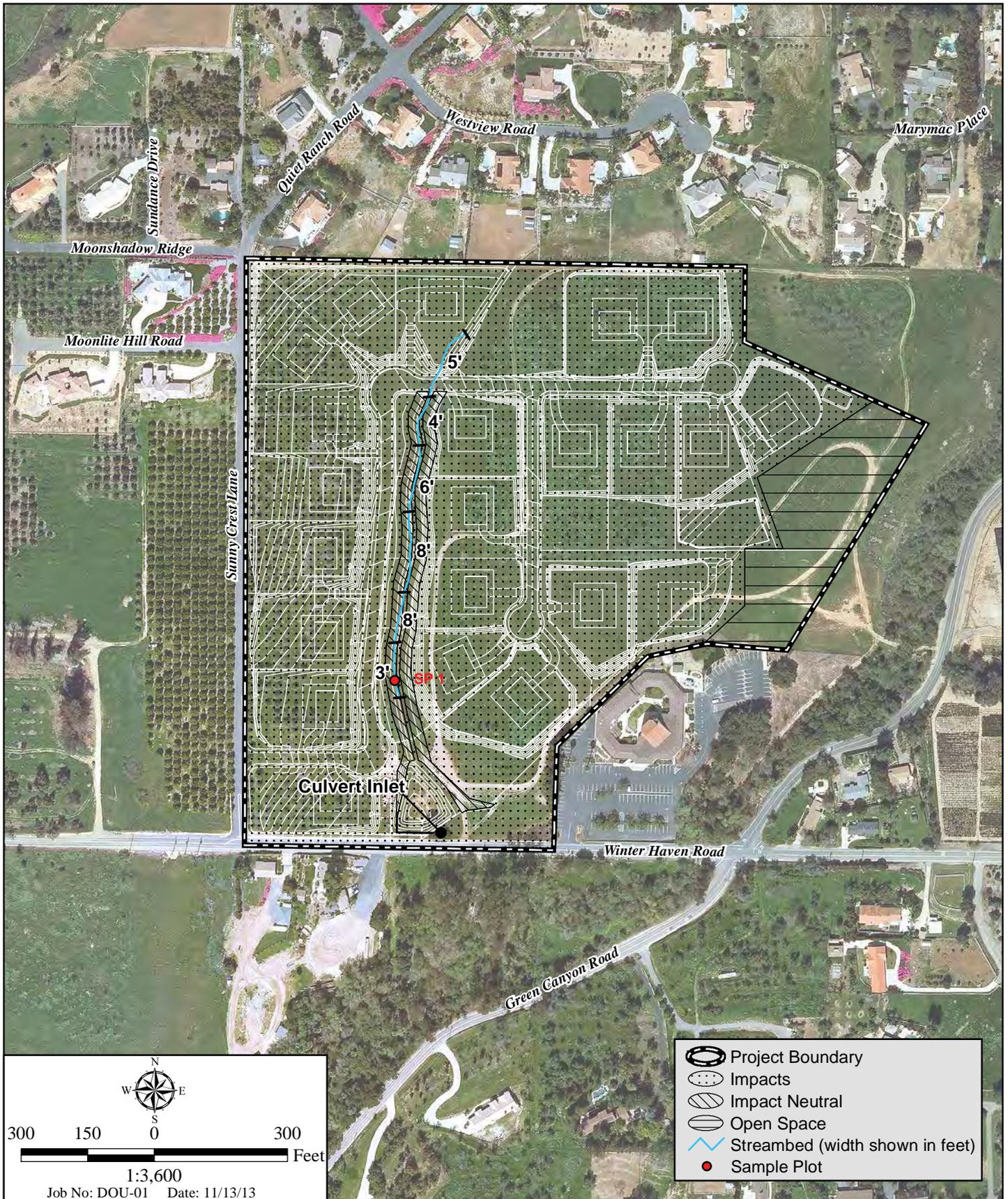
GREEN CANYON NORTH



# Corps Jurisdictional Areas - Impacts

GREEN CANYON NORTH

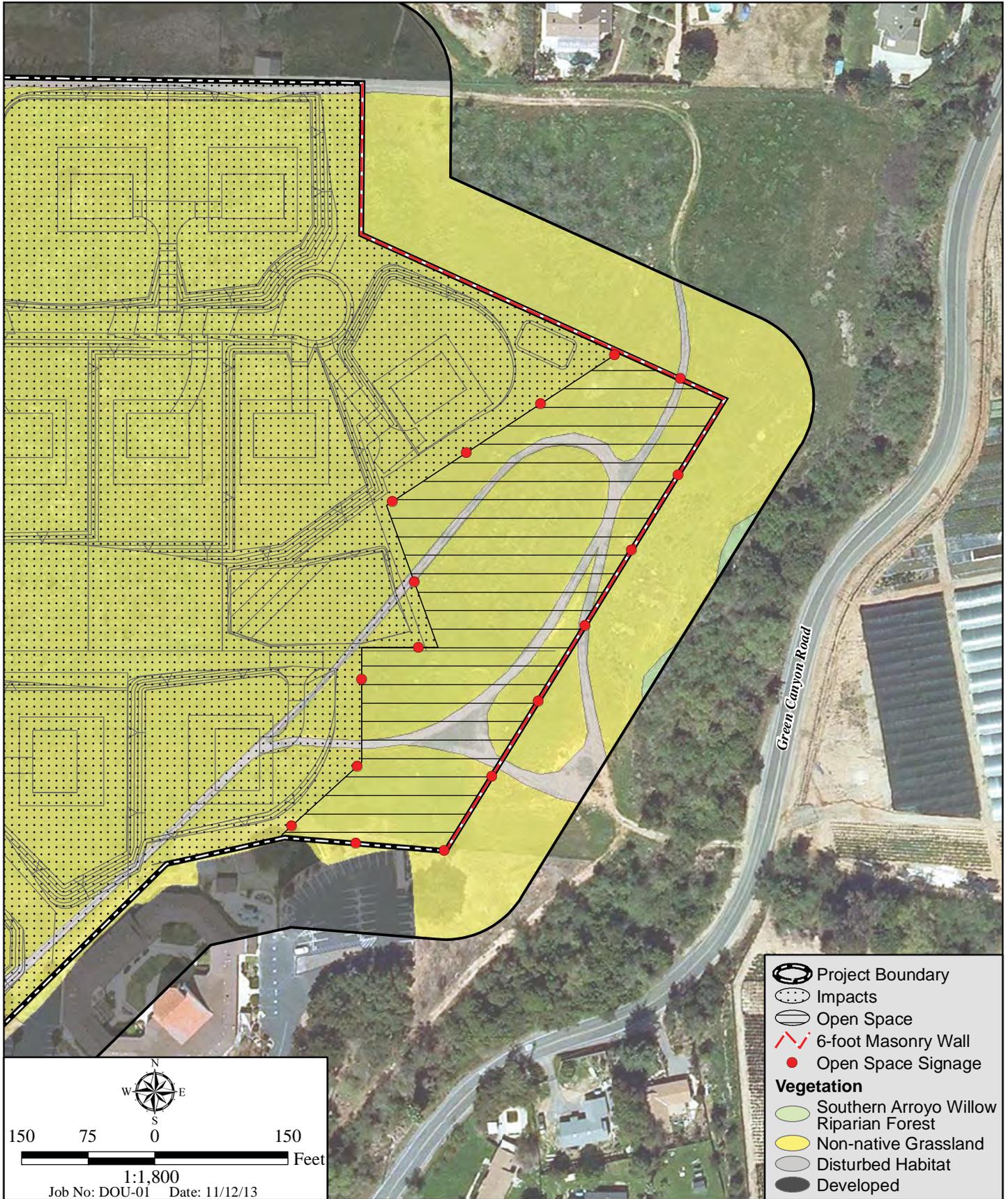
Figure 9



## CDFW Jurisdictional Areas - Impacts

GREEN CANYON NORTH

Figure 10



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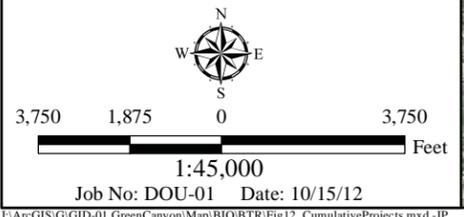
## Open Space

GREEN CANYON NORTH

Figure 11

- Cumulative Project Location
- Green Canyon North Project Boundary
- Cumulative Impacts Study Area Boundary




  
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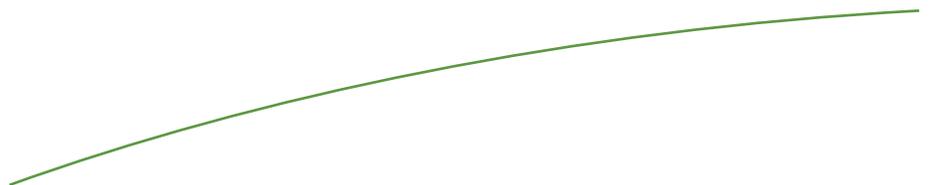
## Cumulative Projects

GREEN CANYON NORTH



Appendix A

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED



**Attachment A**  
**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT</u> ‡
<b>DICOTYLEDONS</b>			
Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	blue elderberry	NNG
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	prostrate amaranth	NNG
	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush*	NNG
	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle*	DH, NNG
Anacardiaceae	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	NNG
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper*	NNG
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel*	NNG
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed	NNG
	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	NNG
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	NNG
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat	NNG
	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom baccharis	NNG
	<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i>	pineapple weed*	DH
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle*	DH
	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	flax-leaf fleabane*	NNG
	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>californica</i>	common sand-aster	NNG
	<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	fascicled tarweed	NNG
	<i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Crete hedypnois*	NNG
	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	DH, NNG
	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	goldenbush	NNG
	<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue*	NNG
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle*	NNG
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard*	NNG, NNV
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse*	DH, NNG
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	shortpod mustard*	NNG
	<i>Raphanus sativa</i>	wild radish*	NNG
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	prickly pear*	NNG
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed*	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	calabazilla*	NNG
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge*	NNG
	<i>Euphorbia setigerus</i>	doveweed	DH, NNG
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i>	coastal deerweed	NNG
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	NNG
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	green-stem filaree*	DH, NNG
	<i>Erodium</i> sp.	filaree*	NNG
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound*	NNG
	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	vinegar weed	NNG
Lauraceae	<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado*	NNG, NNV

**Attachment A (cont.)**  
**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT</u> ‡
<b>DICOTYLEDONS (cont.)</b>			
Moraceae	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	fig*	NNG
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash*	DH
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive*	NNG
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup*	NNG
Papaveraceae	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	NNG
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca sp.</i>	pokeweed*	DH, NNG
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain*	NNG
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	NNG
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	dock*	NNG
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel*	NNG
Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat*	NNV
	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry*	NNV
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus sp.</i>	citrus*	NNV
Viscaceae	<i>Phoradendron sp.</i>	mistletoe	NNG
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>			
Poaceae	<i>Avena sp.</i>	oats*	NNG, NNV
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	common ripgut grass*	NNG, NNV
	<i>Bromus hordaceus</i>	soft chess*	NNG
	<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i>	foxtail chess*	NNG, NNV
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass*	NNG
	<i>Hordeum sp.</i>	barley*	NNG
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass*	NNG
	<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	melic	NNG
	<i>Paspalum sp.</i>	grass*	NNG
	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	smilo grass*	NNG
	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	fescue*	NNG, NNV

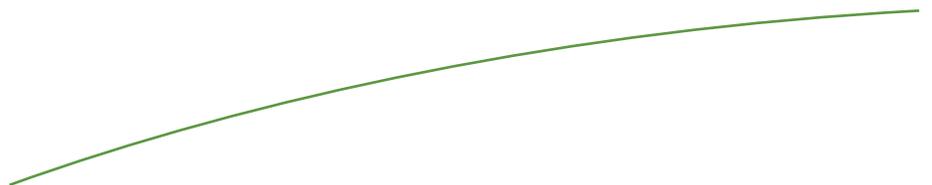
\*Non-native species

‡Habitat acronyms: DH=disturbed habitat, NNG=non-native grassland, NNV=non-native vegetation



Appendix B

ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED



**Attachment B**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED –**  
**GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>	
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	western honey bee
<i>Coccinella</i> sp.	ladybird beetle
<b><u>Butterflies</u></b>	
<i>Apodemia mormo virgulti</i>	Behr’s metalmark
<i>Brephidium exile</i>	western pygmy-blue
<i>Erynnis funeralis</i>	funereal duskywing
<i>Hylephila phyleus</i>	fiery skipper
<i>Junonia coenia</i>	common buckeye
<i>Pontia</i> sp.	unidentified white
<b>VERTEBRATES</b>	
<b><u>Reptile</u></b>	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard
<b><u>Birds</u></b>	
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub jay
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna’s hummingbird
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Cathartes aura</i> †	turkey vulture
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	lark sparrow
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> †	white-tailed kite
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	bushtit
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin’s kingbird
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow

**Attachment B (cont.)**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED –**  
**GREEN CANYON NORTH**

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

**COMMON NAME**

**VERTEBRATES (cont.)**

**Mammals**

*Canis latrans*

coyote

*Spermophilus beechyi*

California ground squirrel

*Sylvilagus bachmani*

brush rabbit

*Thomomys bottae*

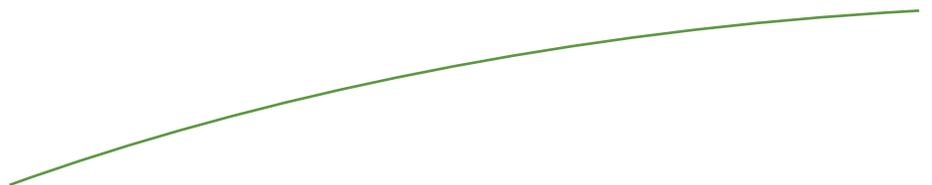
Botta's pocket gopher

†Sensitive species



Appendix C

CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY  
DATABASE FORM



Mail to:  
California Natural Diversity Database  
Department of Fish and Game  
1807 13<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 202  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: WHDAB@dfg.ca.gov

*For Office Use Only*

Source Code \_\_\_\_\_ Quad Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Elm Code \_\_\_\_\_ Occ. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
EO Index No. \_\_\_\_\_ Map Index No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Field Work: 4 - 3 - 2007

Reset

## California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Elanus leucurus*

Common Name: White-tailed Kite

Species Found?  Yes  No \_\_\_\_\_ If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_

Total No. Individuals 1 Subsequent Visit?  yes  no  
Is this an existing NDDB occurrence?  no  unk.  
Yes, Occ. # \_\_\_\_\_

Collection? If yes: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number \_\_\_\_\_ Museum / Herbarium \_\_\_\_\_

Reporter: HELIX Environmental Planning/Stacy Nigro

Address: 7578 El Cajon Boulevard #200  
La Mesa, CA 91941

E-mail Address: stacyn@helixepi.com

Phone: (619) 462-1515

### Plant Information

Phenology: \_\_\_\_\_% vegetative \_\_\_\_\_% flowering \_\_\_\_\_% fruiting

### Animal Information

1  
# adults # juveniles # larvae # egg masses # unknown  
 breeding  wintering  burrow site  rookery  nesting  other

### Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

County: San Diego County Landowner / Mgr.: private  
Quad Name: Bonsall Elevation: 620  
T 9S R 3W Sec NA, \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4, Meridian: H  M  S  Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): USGS map  
T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4, Meridian: H  M  S  GPS Make & Model \_\_\_\_\_  
Datum: NAD27  NAD83  WGS84  Horizontal Accuracy \_\_\_\_\_ meters/feet  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10  UTM Zone 11  OR Geographic (Latitude & Longitude)   
Coordinates: Easting/Longitude 117 13' 10" W Northing/Latitude 33 20' 57" N

### Habitat Description (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope):

One individual observed flying over non-native grassland (brome-dominated). An oak and willow-dominated riparian corridor is located to the south and southwest.

Other rare species? Turkey vulture also observed as a fly-over.

Site Information Overall site quality:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor

Current / surrounding land use: orchards and rural residential

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

Comments:

### Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- Keyed (cite reference): \_\_\_\_\_
- Compared with specimen housed at: \_\_\_\_\_
- Compared with photo / drawing in: \_\_\_\_\_
- By another person (name): \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Photographs: (check one or more) Slide Print Digital  
Plant / animal     
Habitat     
Diagnostic feature

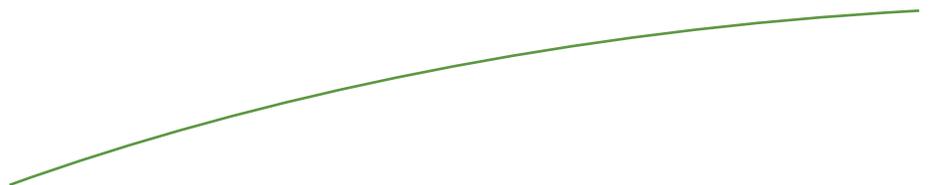
May we obtain duplicates at our expense?  yes  no





Appendix D

SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL  
SPECIES LIST



**Attachment D**  
**SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>PLANT SPECIES</b>					
Chaparral sand-verbena ( <i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 1B.1 County Group A	Sandy floodplains or flats generally in inland, arid areas of sage scrub and open chaparral	No	None	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
San Diego ambrosia ( <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> )	FE/-- CNPS List 1B.1 County Group A	Found in a variety of habitats, including sage scrub, grasslands, wetlands, disturbed habitat, and sloped areas	No	Low	Rare plant surveys did not detect this species. Known in California from fewer than 20 occurrences.
Rainbow manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 1B.1 CA Endemic County Group A	Southern mixed chaparral is preferred habitat with a relatively dense canopy from 6 to 8 feet	No	None	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
Orcutt's brodiaea ( <i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 1B.1 County Group A	Found in vernal moist grasslands and along vernal pool periphery. Occasionally will grow on streamside embankments in clay soils.	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.
Payson's jewel-flower ( <i>Caulanthus simulans</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 4.2 CA Endemic County Group A	Generally associated with chaparral or pinyon-juniper woodland	No	None	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
Orcutt's pincushion ( <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 1B.1 County Group A	Open Diegan coastal sage scrub, typically in proximity to moist ocean breezes	No	None	Suitable habitat does not occur on site. Site too far inland to receive ocean breezes. Known from one occurrence in central San Diego County.
Southwestern spiny rush ( <i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 4.2 County Group D	Moist, saline, or alkaline soils in coastal salt marshes and riparian marshes	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site. Would have been observed if present.
Chaparral nolina ( <i>Nolina cismontana</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 1B.2 CA Endemic County Group A	Xeric chaparral and coastal scrub with sandstone or gabbro soils	No	None	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.

**Attachment D (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>PLANT SPECIES (cont.)</b>					
California adder's-tongue ( <i>Ophioglossum californicum</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 4.2 County Group D	Grassy, open areas where it is generally associated with short grasses and other herbs. Although often found near vernal pools, can also occur in relatively dry, stony areas.	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.
San Miguel savory ( <i>Satureja chandleri</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 1B.2 County Group A	Gabbro and metavolcanic soils in interior foothills, chaparral, and oak woodland	No	None	No suitable habitat/soils occur on site. Would have been observed if present.
Parry's tetraococcus ( <i>Tetradococcus dioicus</i> )	--/-- CNPS List 1B.2 County Group A	Gabbro soils in low growing chamise chaparral and sage scrub. Usually, conditions are quite xeric with only limited annual growth.	No	None	No suitable habitat/soils occur on site. Would have been observed if present.
<b>ANIMAL SPECIES</b>					
<b>Fish</b>					
Arroyo chub ( <i>Gila orcutti</i> )	--/SSC County Group 1	A native to the San Luis Rey River, but species now absent from much of its native range and is abundant only in the upper Santa Margarita River and tributaries	No	None	Streambed on site is not a tributary to the upper Santa Margarita River and carries only ephemeral flows.

**Attachment D (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – Green CANYON North**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>ANIMAL SPECIES (cont.)</b>					
<b>Amphibians</b>					
Arroyo toad ( <i>Bufo californicus</i> )	FE/SSC County Group 1	Found on streambanks under open-canopy riparian forest characterized by willows, cottonwoods, or sycamores. Breeds in areas with shallow, slow-moving streams, but burrows in adjacent uplands during dry months.	No	None	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
California red-legged frog ( <i>Rana aurora draytoni</i> )	FT/SSC County Group 1	Appropriate habitat is characterized by dense, shrubby riparian vegetation with deep, slow-moving water	No	None	Believed extirpated from San Diego County.
<b>Reptiles</b>					
Silvery legless lizard ( <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Occurs in areas with loose soil, particularly sand dunes or otherwise sandy soil. Generally found in leaf litter, under rocks, logs, or driftwood in oak woodland, chaparral, and desert scrub	No	None	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
Coastal rosy boa ( <i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i> )	--/-- County Group 2	Mostly nocturnal, occurring among rocky outcrops in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and desert scrub	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.
San Diego banded gecko ( <i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> )	--/-- County Group 1	Chaparral and coastal sage scrub in areas with rock outcrops	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.
Red-diamond rattlesnake ( <i>Crotalus ruber</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, along creek banks, and in rock outcrops/piles of debris with supply of burrowing rodents for prey	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.

**Attachment D (cont.)  
SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>ANIMAL SPECIES (cont.)</b>					
<b>Reptiles (cont.)</b>					
Orange-throated whiptail ( <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, edges of riparian woodlands, and washes. Also found in weedy, disturbed areas adjacent to these habitats.	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.
Coastal whiptail ( <i>Cnemidophorus tigris stejnegeri</i> )	--/-- County Group 2	Open coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodlands. Frequently found along the edges of dirt roads traversing its habitats	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.
Coronado skink ( <i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Occurs in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, oak woodland, and coniferous forests, usually under rocks, leaf litter, logs, debris, or in the shallow burrows it digs	No	Low	Suitable habitat for burrowing does not occur on site as there are no rocks, logs, or abundance of leaf litter or debris.
San Diego horned lizard ( <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Coastal sage scrub and open areas in chaparral, oak woodlands, and coniferous forests with sufficient basking sites, adequate scrub cover, and areas of loose soil; requires native ants, especially harvester ants ( <i>Pogonomyrmex</i> sp.), and is generally excluded from areas invaded by Argentine ants ( <i>Linepithema humile</i> )	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site – site and surrounding area have been almost entirely cultivated, typically leaving no native ant populations behind.

**Attachment D (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>ANIMAL SPECIES (cont.)</b>					
<b>Reptiles (cont.)</b>					
Two-striped garter snake ( <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> )	--/SSC County Group 1	Occurs along permanent and intermittent streams bordered by dense riparian vegetation, but occasionally associated with vernal pools or stock ponds	No	None	No suitable habitat occurs on site.
South coast gartersnake ( <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> ssp. <i>novum</i> )	--/-- County Group 2	Occurs in aquatic habitats, preferably rocky streams with protected pools, cattle ponds, marshes, vernal pools, and other shallow bodies of water lacking large, aquatic predators	No	None	No suitable habitat occurs on site.
<b>Birds</b>					
Cooper's hawk ( <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> )	--/SSC County Group 1	Occurs in oak groves, mature riparian woodlands, and eucalyptus stands or other mature forests	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.
Tricolored blackbird ( <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> )	BCC/SSC County Group 1	Forages in pastures, croplands, lakeshores, and irrigated grassy areas. Breeds in freshwater marsh and emergent wetlands	No	Low	Foraging habitat occurs on site. Breeding habitat does not occur on site.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow ( <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> )	--/SSC County Group 1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and open chaparral as well as shrubby grasslands	No	Low	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
Red-shouldered hawk ( <i>Buteo lineatus</i> )	--/-- County Group 1	Riparian woodland, oak woodland, orchards, eucalyptus groves, or other areas with tall trees	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs on site.
Coastal cactus wren ( <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> )	--/SSC County Group 1	Observed in coastal lowlands in cactus thickets.	No	None	Cactus thickets do not occur on site.

**Attachment D (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>ANIMAL SPECIES (cont.)</b>					
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>					
Turkey vulture ( <i>Cathartes aura</i> )	--/-- County Group 1	Foraging habitat includes most open habitats with breeding occurring in crevices among boulders	Yes	Observed	Observed flying overhead
Yellow warbler ( <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Riparian woodland	No	Low	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
White-tailed kite ( <i>Elanus leucurus</i> )	--/Fully Protected, County Group 1	Riparian woodlands and oak or sycamore groves adjacent to grassland	Yes	Observed	Observed flying overhead
Southwestern willow flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> )	FE/-- County Group 1	Occurs in San Diego County during the breeding season but is rare. Most breeding pairs occur in mature riparian woodland along the upper San Luis Rey River or along the Santa Margarita River in Camp Pendleton, but scattered pairs or unpaired individuals have been observed elsewhere.	No	Low	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
California horned lark ( <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Species prefers sandy beaches, agricultural fields, grasslands, and open areas	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat (grasslands and open areas) occurs on site.
Yellow-breasted chat ( <i>Icteria virens</i> )	--/SSC County Group 1	Mature riparian woodland	No	Low	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
Loggerhead shrike ( <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> )	BCC/SSC County Group 1	Grassland, open sage scrub, chaparral, and desert scrub	No	Moderate	Appropriate habitat occurs on site.
Coastal California gnatcatcher ( <i>Poliptila californica californica</i> )	FT/SSC County Group 1	Coastal sage scrub	No	Low	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.

**Attachment D (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>ANIMAL SPECIES (cont.)</b>					
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>					
Barn owl ( <i>Tyto alba</i> )	--/-- County Group 2	Occurs in woodland habitats and open areas with trees or other structures that can offer shelter	No	Low	Suitable nesting habitat does not occur on site.
Least Bell's vireo ( <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> )	FE, BCC/SE County Rare, Narrow Endemic species County Group 1	Mature riparian woodland	No	Low	Suitable habitat does not occur on site.
<b>Mammals</b>					
Pallid bat ( <i>Antrozous pallidus pacificus</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Roosts in caves, mines, bridges, crevices, abandoned buildings, and trees	No	Low	Little roosting habitat occurs on site.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse ( <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> )	--/-- County Group 2	Found in chaparral understory, typically beneath mature stands of chamise in xeric situations	No	None	Appropriate habitat does not occur on site.
Stephens' kangaroo rat ( <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> )	FE/ST County Group 1	Found in sparsely vegetated habitats of sagebrush or annual grasses	No	Low	Some suitable habitat occurs on site but species is not known outside of the Weapons Station Fallbrook in the vicinity.
Greater western mastiff bat ( <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Chaparral and oak woodland with coast live oaks and in arid, rocky areas. Roosts on or in buildings, trees, tunnels, and crevices in cliffs	No	None	Appropriate habitat does not occur on site.
San Diego black-tailed jack rabbit ( <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> )	--/-- County Group 2	Primarily in open habitats, including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grass-lands, croplands, and open disturbed areas if at least some shrub cover is present	No	Low	Little suitable habitat occurs on site.

**Attachment D (cont.)  
SENSITIVE FLORA AND FAUNA POTENTIAL SPECIES LIST – GREEN CANYON NORTH**

<b>Common and Scientific Names</b>	<b>Sensitivity Code and Status</b> (Federal, State, County, other)	<b>Habitat Preference/ Requirements</b>	<b>Verified on Site</b> (direct/indirect evidence)	<b>Potential to Occur on Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Potential Occurrence</b>
<b>ANIMAL SPECIES (cont.)</b>					
<b>Mammals (cont.)</b>					
Yuma myotis ( <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> )	--/-- County Group 2	Occurs near ponds, streams, or lakes. Found by day in caves, mines, buildings, or under sidings, shingles, or bridges.	No	None	Appropriate habitat does not occur on site.
San Diego desert woodrat ( <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Found in open chaparral and coastal sage scrub, often building large, stick nests in rock outcrops or around clumps of cactus or yucca	No	None	Appropriate habitat does not occur on site. Nests would have been observed if present.
Pocketed free-tailed bat ( <i>Nyctubinos femorosacca</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Desert; roosts in rock outcrops	No	Low	Appropriate roosting habitat does not occur on site.
Big free-tailed bat ( <i>Nyctubinos macrotis</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Rocky areas; by day, roosts in rocky cliffs, sometimes caves, buildings, or tree holes	No	None	Appropriate habitat does not occur on site.
American badger ( <i>Taxidea taxus</i> )	--/SSC County Group 2	Open plains, grasslands, fields, and pastures, occasionally on edges of woods	No	Low	Some suitable habitat occurs on site. Burrow/holes would have been observed if present.

**Attachment D (cont.)**  
**EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES**

**FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES**

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**

FE Federally listed endangered  
FT Federally listed threatened  
BCC Birds of Conservation Concern (see more information below)

**USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)**

The primary legal authority for Birds of Conservation Concern (2002) is the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (FWCA), as amended. Other authorities include the Endangered Species Act, Fish and Wildlife Act (1956) and 16 USC §701. A FWCA 1988 amendment (Public Law 100-653, Title VIII) requires the Secretary of the Interior through the USFWS to “identify species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory non-game birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.” The BCC report is the most recent effort by the USFWS to carry out this proactive conservation mandate.

The BCC report aims to identify accurately the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent the USFWS’ highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action. The USFWS hopes that by focusing attention on these highest priority species, the report will promote greater study and protection of the habitats and ecological communities upon which these species depend, thereby ensuring the future of healthy avian populations and communities. The report is available online at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/reports/BCC2002.pdf>.

**California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)**

SE State listed endangered  
ST State listed threatened  
SSC State species of special concern  
Fully Protected Fully Protected species refers to all vertebrate and invertebrate taxa of concern to the Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of legal or protection status. These species may not be taken or possessed without a permit from the Fish and Game Commission and/or the CDFG.

**Attachment D (cont.)**  
**EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES**

**County of San Diego**

**Plant Sensitivity**

- Group A Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere
- Group B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
- Group C Plants that may be quite rare, but more information is needed to determine rarity status
- Group D Plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered

**Animal Sensitivity**

- Group 1 Animals that have a very high level of sensitivity either because they are listed as threatened or endangered or because they have very specific natural history requirements.
- Group 2 Animal species that are becoming less common, but are not yet so rare that extirpation or extinction is imminent without immediate action. These species tend to be prolific within their suitable habitat types.

**MSCP Narrow Endemic**

Narrow endemic species are native species that have “restricted geographic distributions, soil affinities, and/or habitats.” The MSCP participants’ subarea plans have specific conservation measures to ensure impacts to narrow endemics are avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Codes**

**Lists**

- 1A = Presumed extinct.
- 1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. Eligible for state listing.
- 2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. Eligible for state listing.
- 3 = Distribution, endangerment, ecology, and/or taxonomic information needed. Some eligible for state listing.
- 4 = A watch list for species of limited distribution. Needs monitoring for changes in population status. Few (if any) eligible for state listing.

**List/Threat Code Extensions**

- .1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened)
- .3 = Not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened, or no current threats known)

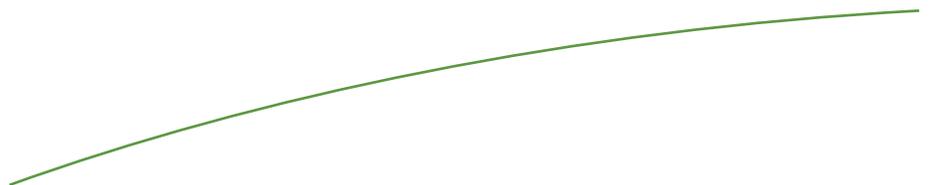
A CA Endemic entry corresponds to those taxa that only occur in California.

All List 1A (presumed extinct in California) and some List 3 (need more information; a review list) plants lacking threat information receive no threat code extension. Threat Code guidelines represent only a starting point in threat level assessment. Other factors, such as habitat vulnerability and specificity, distribution, and condition of occurrences, are considered in setting the Threat Code.



Appendix E

CUMULATIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES  
IMPACTS



**Attachment E**  
**CUMULATIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IMPACTS (acre[s])**

MAP REFERENCE NUMBER	PROJECT		HABITAT						
	Name	Number	Riparian/Wetlands		Non-native Grassland				
			Present*	Impacts	Mitigation	Present	Impacts	Mitigation	
1	Pala Mesa Resort	MUP 04-005	Y	N/A†	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Country Gardens II	MUP 04-058	UNK	None‡	None	UNK	None	None	None
3	CA 7499 Gird	MUP 05-053	UNK	None	None	UNK	None	None	None
4	Margate Group Care	MUP 07-001	UNK	None	None	UNK	None	None	None
5	Cortez	Site Plan 04-060	UNK	None	None	UNK	None	None	None
6	1043 Old Stage Apts	Site Plan 04-075	N	None	None	N	None	None	None
7	Sycamore Downs Office Park	Site Plan 06-006	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Crossroads Investors	Site Plan 06-013	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Rabuchin Calle Caonero	Site Plan 06-018	Y	0.96	Y	UNK	None	None	None
10	Alvarado Medical Center	Site Plan 06-033	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Clemmens Apartments	Site Plan 06-035	N	None	None	N	None	None	None
12	Mission Morro Road, LLC Apts	Site Plan 06-051	UNK	None	None	UNK	None	None	None
13	Fallbrook Oaks	Site Plan 07-009	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Fallbrook Self Storage	Site Plan 07-016	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Pala Mesa	TM 5231	Y	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Steven V andevegte	TM 5243	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	Garrett Holding, LLC	TM 5268	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Daniels	TM 5364	UNK	None	None	UNK	None	None	None
19	Fallbrook Oaks	TM 5449	N	None	None	Y	8.25	3.7	None
20	Monserate	TM 5489	Y	None	None	N	None	None	None
21	Bonsall Town Center	TM 5490	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Elder Subdivision	TM 5493	N	None	None	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Baldwin TM	TM 5502	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	Lee Alvarado #2	TM 5503	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	Pacifican Estates	TM 5510	Y	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	Pala Mesa Resort	TM 5534	Y	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	Catalpa Lane	TM 5544	UNK	None	None	UNK	None	None	None
28	Reche Road	TM 5547	UNK	N/A	N/A	UNK	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>PROPOSED PROJECT</b>		<b>Subtotal</b>	--	<b>0.96</b>	<b>UNK</b>	--	<b>8.25</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
		<b>Green Canyon North</b>	Y	0.08	0.24	Y	25.0	12.5	12.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	--	<b>1.04</b>	<b>&gt;0.24</b>	--	<b>33.25</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>

\*Y=yes; N=no; UNK=unknown  
 †Data not available. May or may not have impacts.  
 ‡No impacts.