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12 March 2015

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES LETTER REPORT

Project Name: McCune Tentative Parcel Map

PDS2014-TPM-21213
~~PDS2014-ER-14-02-010~~

Dear Mr. Sukup,

I have prepared the following letter report at your request in response to the correspondence from County staff dated August 13, 2014.

The McCune project (see Figures and accompanying Biological Resources Map) encompasses five gross acres in the Fallbrook Community Planning Area (APN 106-171-10), and is proposed for subdivision into four parcels ranging in size from 1.0 to 1.3 net acres.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The project site is located on the east side of Greenacres Road, northeast of the intersection of Winterhaven Road and Brooke Road (Figures 1 and 2) in the community of Fallbrook in northwest San Diego County. The approximate USGS coordinates of the site are 33°21'N, 117°14'W as determined on-site by Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver. The elevation of the site is between 600 and 680 feet (Bonsall 7.5 minute series quadrangle, see Figure 3). The site is bounded on the west and north by existing single family dwellings, and on all other sides by similar undeveloped properties. Parcels to the south and east are currently in planning for development review.

The site was cleared for agriculture sometime in the 1960s or 70s and planted with avocados and some citrus. In the mid 1980s agriculture was abandoned and the site became fallow.

METHODS

To conduct an assessment of biological resources I visited the project site on 8 May 2014. The conditions for observation during the visit were excellent, with no cloud cover, no impediments to visibility, temperatures in the low 70s, and no wind. The visit lasted from

approximately 1300 to 1630. During my visit, I was able to examine the entire project site and adjacent areas. My observations on-site were recorded as they were made, and form the basis of this report and the site Biological Resources Map. Animals were identified using scat, tracks, burrows, vocalizations, or by direct observation with the aid of 10X42 Leica binoculars. Vegetation mapping was conducted in accordance with vegetation community definitions as described in the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (2008) which is based on Holland (1986). In addition, vegetation mapping on-site was aided by the use of a digital color satellite photograph.

Sensitive Species and Habitats

Prior to the site visit, a variety of sources were reviewed to ascertain the possible occurrence of sensitive species at the project site. First, soil types (Bowman 1973) were checked to determine if the site contains soils known to support sensitive plant species. Records searches for the USGS quadrangle and surrounding quads were done of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) On-Line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Any sensitive species known to occur in the vicinity were given special attention, and available natural history information was reviewed. Seasonal occurrence patterns (e.g., annual plants, migratory birds) were factored into survey plans in the event that the site visit was made during time periods when certain species are not present or conspicuous. Information sources include the Jepson Manual (2012), Rare Plants of San Diego (Reiser 1994), A Flora of San Diego County, California (Beauchamp 1986), San Diego Native Plants (Lightner 2011), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plans for Threatened/Endangered Species, the San Diego County Bird Atlas (Unitt 2004), and numerous other references, publications, and on-line resources.

A list of sensitive species with potential to occur at the site was also reviewed prior to field work (See Appendix D). All species on the list were reviewed, and those species requiring directed surveys were noted and given appropriate attention. During site visit, all habitats were assessed for their suitability for occupation by any sensitive species with potential to occur.

RESULTS¹

Soils

Based on soil conservation service maps (Bowman 1973), the soil types for the project site include Fallbrook sandy loam, 5-9% slopes (FaC), and Placentia loam, 2-9% slopes (PeC). Although a detailed soil analysis is beyond the scope of this report, on-site examination appeared to verify these principal soil type.

¹ Scientific and common names for plant species are derived from The Jepson Manual, 2012; scientific and common names for birds from the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, 1998.

Habitats / Vegetation Communities

Non-Native Grassland - Holland Code 42200 (4.41 acres)

As mentioned above, most of the property was intensively farmed, with abandonment of portions of the agricultural operations occurring at least 10 years ago. Subsequent to the abandonment of agriculture, much of this area has reverted to Non-Native Grassland, with weed species from the genera *Avena*, *Brassica*, *Bromus*, and *Hordeum* predominating (See Photographs, Appendix C). These areas have apparently been disked numerous times since abandonment of agriculture, likely for fuel suppression purposes.

Disturbed Habitat - Holland Code 13000 (0.59 acres)

Surrounding the project site is an existing dirt road averaging 13 feet in width. The road contains no vegetation, hence its inclusion in this category. It is also entirely within existing utility easements.

Wildlife

During the site survey a very small variety of common resident and migratory bird species were observed. These included Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*, Anna's Hummingbird *Calypte anna*, Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, House Finch *Carpodacus mexicanus*, and American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*.

Mammals recorded from the site include California Ground Squirrel *Spermophilus beecheyi* and Botta's Pocket Gopher *Thomomys bottae*. The only reptile or amphibian recorded was Western Fence Lizard *Sceloporus occidentalis*.

Other common animal species likely occur on-site. A complete list of species observed on the site is provided in Appendix B.

Special Status Species

Directed surveys and habitat assessments for species with potential to occur were conducted. The site lacks appropriate habitat for most sensitive species. No sensitive species were detected, but several have moderate potential to occur. These are:

Red-shouldered Hawks *Buteo lineatus* are common and widespread residents and migrants in San Diego County, occurring in a wide variety of habitats including developed orchards and residential areas. Their population has increased dramatically in the last 100 years, and they are now extremely common in urban settings. It can be stated with a high degree of certainty that urbanization and agriculture have been beneficial for this species. The species was not recorded during site surveys, but the project site is likely used as foraging habitat. Project development is unlikely to have any adverse impacts because this species has a high degree of adaptability to human-altered habitats and human disturbance, especially in Southern California (Bloom, *et. al.* 1993). This species is not included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's

comprehensive list of Birds of Conservation Concern for the Southern California Bird Conservation Region (USFWS 2002). The San Diego County Biological Consultant's Forum recommended in 2013 that this species be removed from the County list of sensitive species.

Cooper's Hawks *Accipiter cooperi*, a state species of special concern, often forage in search of small birds over a variety of habitats. This urban-adapted species also occurs in oak woodlands and developed/residential areas. They are a common resident and migrant species in San Diego County. Although this species has apparently declined throughout parts of California, there is no evidence for a breeding population decline in San Diego County. This species is not included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's comprehensive list of Birds of Conservation Concern for the Southern California Bird Conservation Region (USFWS 2002). No Cooper's Hawks were seen during the site surveys, but their occurrence would not be surprising. The project would not adversely affect the species, thus no impacts are expected. The San Diego County Biological Consultant's Forum recommended in 2013 that this species be removed from the County list of sensitive species.

Turkey Vultures *Cathartes aura* forage for carrion over a wide variety of habitats. They are common migrants and winter residents in San Diego County, and were formerly a more common breeding species. The site is likely occasionally used as foraging habitat for this species. This species is not included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's comprehensive list of Birds of Conservation Concern for the Southern California Bird Conservation Region (USFWS 2002). Turkey vultures are highly sensitive to disturbance at their nests. No suitable nesting habitat occurs on, near, or in the general vicinity of the project site. No impacts to this species are anticipated.

In addition to these, these sensitive species are discussed below:

Thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*, a Federally Threatened and State Endangered species, is known to occur near to the property. During the biological reconnaissance I conducted a focused survey of the entire site for this species. The time of year was appropriate, and a nearby known occupied sites was visited the same day for comparative purposes, with this species in flower. No thread-leaved brodiaea were detected. The property is unlikely to contain *B. filifolia* because of the high incidence of burrowing rodents on the site, and because soils are not suitable for the species.

The County has requested special consideration for the potential occurrence on-site of **Stephens' Kangaroo Rat** *Dipodomys stephensi* (SKR). This species is on the federal endangered and state threatened species lists. The reason for the county request for special consideration in this case is apparently the known occurrence of this species at the Fallbrook Air Park, approximately 1.5 miles to the west.

Until the last few decades, Stephens' Kangaroo Rats were known to occur only in suitable relatively open habitat in northern San Diego and in Riverside Counties. Until relatively recently, the southernmost of the known occupied sites were in the San Luis Rey USGS quadrangle, west of Guajome Lake, south of the San Luis Rey River, and north of Miracosta College (O'Farrell and Uptain 1989). At the time of the O'Farrell and Uptain studies, there were

132 known sites in the two counties. Since then, more sites have been discovered, but most of these have been in Riverside County. Of note have been two disparate and unexpected populations, the first located near the Ramona airport, and another in flatlands of the upper reaches of the Guejito river valley (Art Davenport, pers. comm.). The discovery of this species near the Fallbrook Air Park is a more recent discovery. The Air Park population most likely derived from the contiguous widespread Camp Pendleton population to the west.

Even if there are unknown populations closer to the site than the Air Park, dispersing SKRs would have had to traverse through agricultural, residential, and commercial land, which is highly unlikely. The site does not contain soils suitable for SKR, and a close examination of the site for signs of SKR inhabitation and habitat (characteristic burrow entrances, runways, and scats) was made, and no such signs were detected.

In the estimation of Everett and Associates, further field effort to search for or live trap SKRs on the project site would be unwarranted. Considering all of the above, impacts to this species from this project are not anticipated.

Large mammals, such as mule deer *Odocoileus hemionus* and mountain lion *Felis concolor* prefer large unfragmented natural areas that offer extensive adequate forage or hunting opportunities as well as the opportunity for movement across long distances. Because the project site is situated within a highly developed, essentially urbanized area, these opportunities are very limited. Urban Fallbrook is bounded on the west (Camp Pendleton) and north (Cleveland National Forest and Santa Rosa Plateau) by large areas of open space that provide the extensive habitat known to be occupied by these large mammal species. The project site is unsuitable for use by large mammal species because of its small size and isolation from larger natural habitat areas.

Wildlife Movement Corridors and Nursery Sites

A wildlife corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature allowing animal movement between two larger patches of habitat. Connections between extensive areas of open space are integral to maintain regional biodiversity and population viability. In the absence of corridors, habitats become isolated islands surrounded by development. Fragmented habitats support significantly lower numbers of species and increase the likelihood of local extirpation for some select species when they are restricted to small isolated areas of habitat. Areas that serve as wildlife movement corridors are considered biologically sensitive.

Wildlife corridors can be defined in two categories: regional wildlife corridors and local corridors. Regional corridors link large sections of undeveloped land and serve to maintain genetic diversity among wide-ranging populations. Local corridors permit movement between smaller patches of habitat. These linkages effectively allow a series of small, connected patches to function as a larger block of habitat and perhaps result in the occurrence of higher species diversity or numbers of individuals than would otherwise occur in isolation. Target species for wildlife corridor assessment typically include species such as bobcat, mountain lion, and mule deer.

To assess the function and value of a particular site as a wildlife corridor, it is necessary to determine what areas of larger habitats it connects, and to examine the quality of the corridor as it passes through a variety of settings. High quality corridors connect extensive areas of native habitat, and are not degraded to the point where free movement of wildlife is significantly constrained. Typically, high quality corridors consist of an unbroken stretch of undisturbed native habitat. The main wildlife movement corridor in the immediate vicinity is the unnamed intermittent blue line stream that follows Green Canyon Road, located south and east of the project site (Figure 3).

Because the site as a whole is isolated from other areas of native vegetation, it likely will not serve as a movement corridor of any kind. As such, no significant impacts to wildlife movement corridors are anticipated.

Native Wildlife Nursery Sites, which are considered sensitive resources that require protection, are defined in the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance - Biological Resources as “sites where wildlife concentrate for hatching and/or raising young, such as rookeries, spawning areas, and bat colonies”. Features such as individual raptor or woodrat nests do constitute places where wildlife *concentrate*, thus they do not meet this definition and are therefore not considered Native Wildlife Nursery Sites. No Native Wildlife Nursery Sites will be impacted by project implementation.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

No wetlands or jurisdictional Waters of the United States occur on the project site.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that projects avoid or adequately mitigate for the loss of sensitive species and habitats. Such avoidance or mitigation enables County staff to make a finding that all project impacts are below or will be reduced to a level below significant and to issue a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed project.

Direct impacts occur when biological resources are altered or destroyed during the course of, or as a result of, project implementation. Examples of such impacts include removal or grading of vegetation, filling wetland habitats, or severing or physically restricting the width of wildlife corridors. Other direct impacts may include loss of foraging or nesting habitat and loss of individual species as a result of habitat clearing. Indirect impacts may include elevated levels of noise or lighting, change in surface water hydrology within a floodplain, and increased erosion or sedimentation. These types of indirect impacts can affect vegetation communities or their potential use by sensitive species. Permanent impacts may result in irreversible damage to biological resources. Temporary impacts are interim changes in the local environment due to construction and would not extend beyond project-associated construction.

There is the potential for indirect impacts to occur as a result of implementation of the proposed project. The areas where indirect impacts have the potential to occur could extend from

the development areas into sensitive habitat due to such activities as excessive landscape irrigation, vegetation trampling outside developed areas, and introduction of non-native species (e.g., argentine ants, cats, non-native invasive plant species). These indirect impacts are referred to as “edge effects.” There is the potential for indirect impacts on animals as a result of an increase in noise, dust, and light during permitted activities and from vehicle use. These indirect impacts are considered unavoidable due to the nature of the project, existing uses on-site, and existing surrounding land uses.

Indirect impacts from edge effects are considered adverse, but not significant, because existing edge effects and disturbance are already impacting the site. Additional effects, if any, would be incremental and less than significant. Any unavoidable indirect impacts will also be adequately mitigated by the preservation off-site of habitat similar to that being impacted.

The CEQA Guidelines define “significant effect on the environment” as a “substantial, or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment.” The CEQA Guidelines further indicate that there may be a significant effect on biological resources if the project will:

- A. Substantially affect an endangered, rare or threatened species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species.
- B. Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species to the extent that it adversely affects the population dynamics of the species.
- C. Substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife, or plants.

The project as proposed will impact sensitive vegetation communities. A tabulation of project impacts is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Existing, impacted, and preserved habitat on the project site.

PLANT COMMUNITY	ACREAGE ON-SITE	IMPACTED ACREAGE ON-SITE	IMPACTED OFF-SITE	IMPACT NEUTRAL	ACREAGE PRESERVED ON-SITE	TOTAL MITIGATION REQUIRED (Ratio)	ON-SITE MITIGATION	OFF-SITE MITIGATION
NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND	4.41	4.41	0	0	0	2.20 (0.5:1)	0	2.20
DISTURBED HABITAT	0.59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thanks								
TOTAL	5.0	4.41	0	0	0	2.20	0	2.20

No off-site impacts will result from implementation of the current project as proposed.

Mitigation and Recommendations

The project as proposed will result in significant impacts to 4.41 acres of Non-Native Grassland, a sensitive and protected habitat. These impacts will require mitigation to reduce

impacts to a level below significant and to be in compliance with CEQA. The following mitigation measures are recommended to offset the loss of sensitive habitats:

1. Mitigation of impacts to Non-Native Grassland will be accomplished by the purchase off-site of equivalent habitat credits within a County-approved mitigation bank or through the County's PACE Program.. The County requires this habitat type to be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio. Thus, a total of at least 2.20 acres of mitigation credit will be purchased.
2. Limitations on construction activities during the bird nesting season (for raptors, February 1 to June 1; for migratory birds, January 15th to August 31st) are recommended to reduce impacts to avian resources. If it is determined by a qualified biologist that no nesting is occurring within 300 feet (for passerine birds) or 500 feet (for raptors) of construction activity, such activities may proceed with concurrence from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
3. Implementation of Best Management Practices during construction, such as erosion and sediment control and the diversion of runoff water to detention basins, will reduce impacts from temporary construction activities to a level less than significant.

The mitigation as proposed is deemed to be adequate to reduce the overall impacts of the proposed project to a level below significant, and to provide conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to conduct this work and prepare this report. Please contact me if I can provide any additional information or clarification.

Sincerely,



William T. Everett, MS, FN, FRGS
San Diego County Approved Biological Consultant

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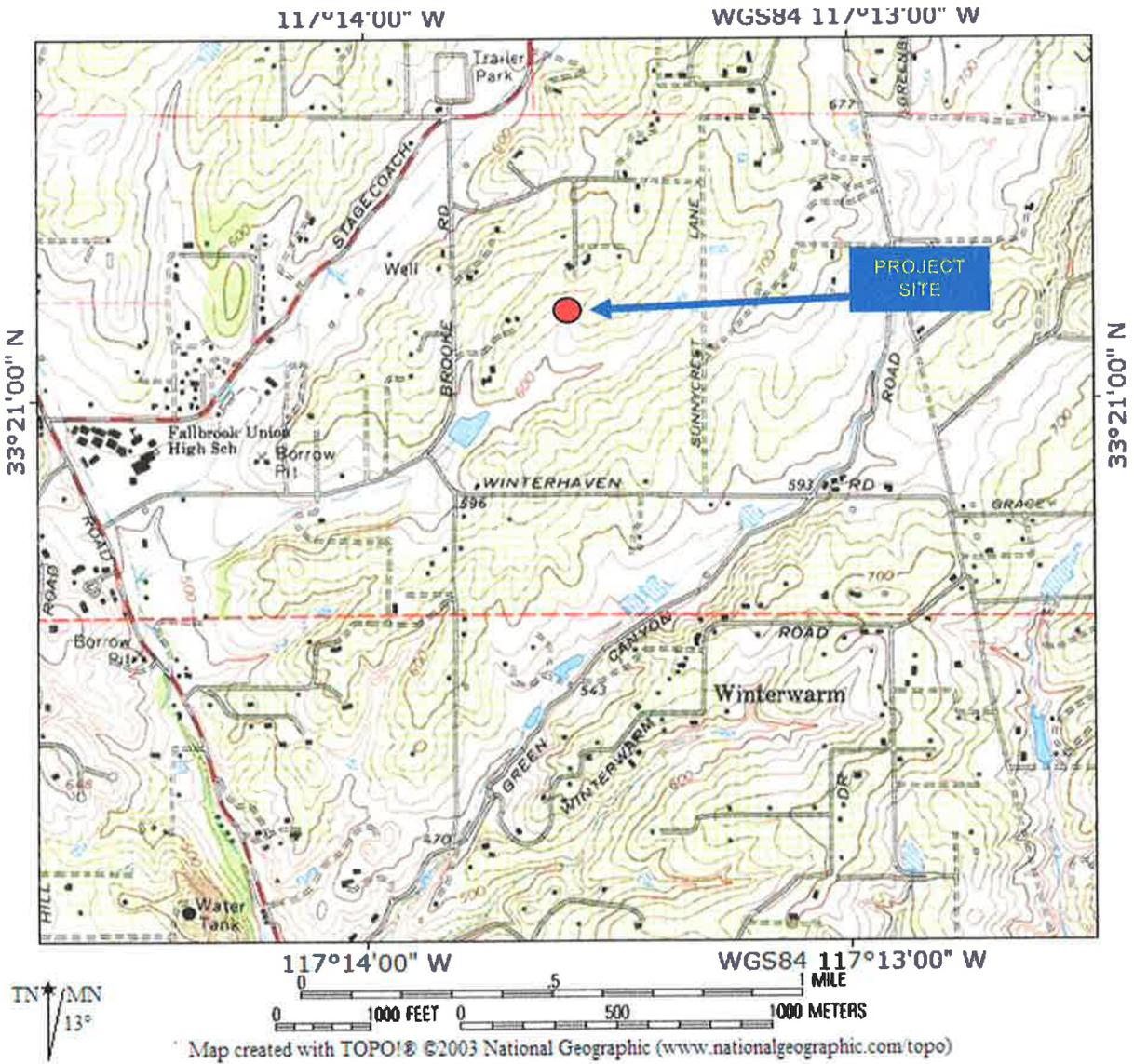


Figure 3. Topographical map showing project site location. Taken from USGS Bonsall 7.5 Minute series quadrangle.



Figure 4. Satellite image of project site and surrounding properties.

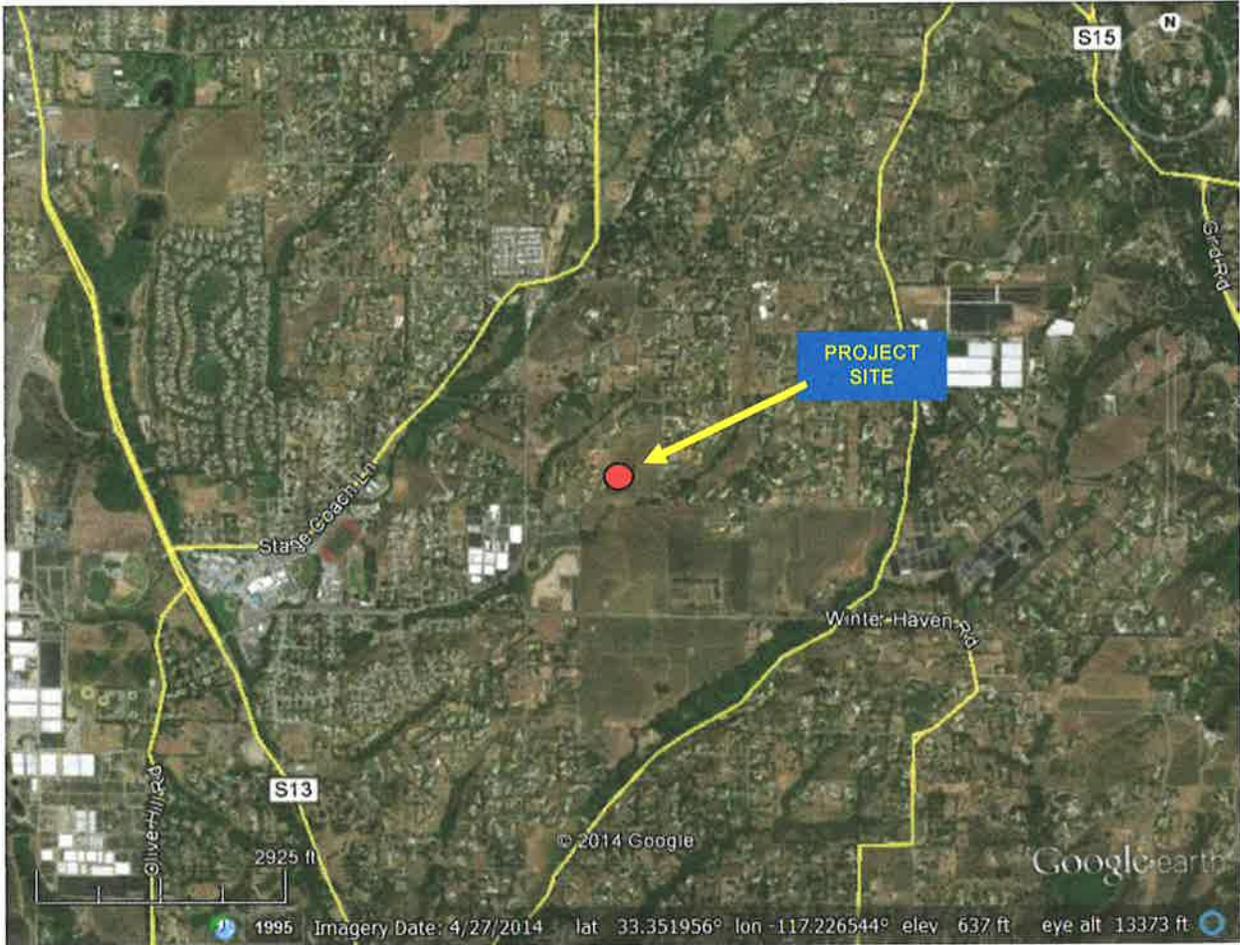


Figure 5. Project site in regional context.

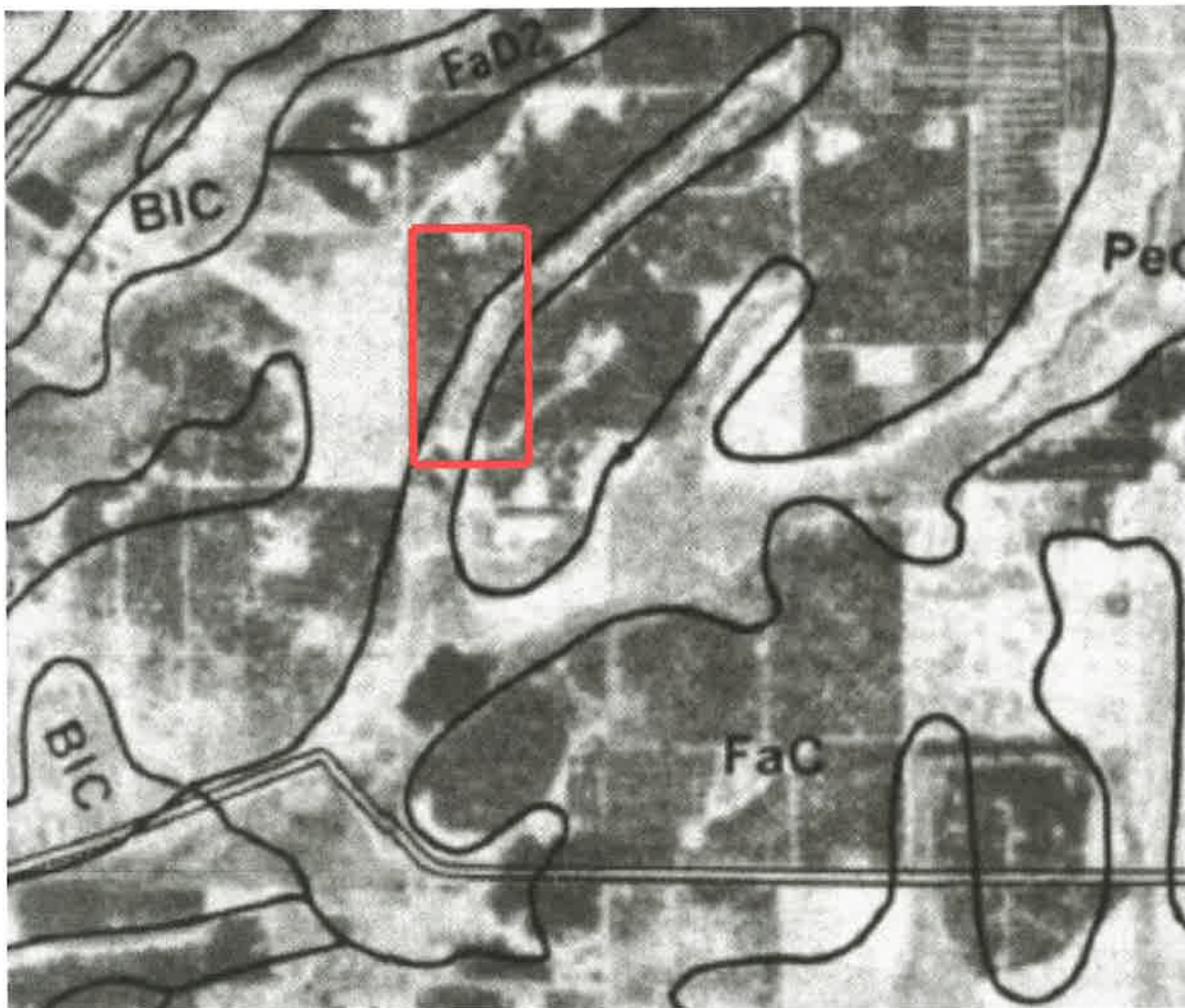


Figure 6. Soils map of the project site.

APPENDIX A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE SITE

EUDICOTS

Adoxaceae - Moschatel Family

Sambucus mexicana
Mexican Elderberry

Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) - Carrot Family

* Foeniculum vulgare
Sweet Fennel

Apocynaceae - Dogbane Family

* Vinca major
Periwinkle

Asteraceae (Compositae) - Sunflower Family

Artemisia californica
California Sagebrush

Baccharis pilularis
Coyote Brush

* Cirsium sp.
Thistle

* Conyza bonariensis
Conyza

Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) - Mustard Family

* Hirschfeldia incana
Short-Pod Mustard

* Raphanus sativus
Wild Radish

Cactaceae - Cactus Family

* Opuntia ficus-indica

Indian Fig

Convolvulaceae - Morning Glory Family

Calystegia sp.

Morning Glory

Fabaceae - Pea Family

Acmispon glaber

Deerweed

Fagaceae - Oak Family

Quercus agrifolia

Coast Live Oak

Geraniaceae - Geranium Family

* Erodium sp.

Filaree

Lamiaceae (Labiatae) - Mint Family

Salvia apiana

White Sage

Papaveraceae - Poppy Family

Eschscholzia californica

California Poppy

Polygonaceae - Buckwheat Family

Eriogonum fasciculatum ssp. fasciculatum

California Buckwheat

Rumex sp.

Dock

MONOCOTS

Poaceae (Gramineae) - Grass Family

* Avena barbata

Wild Oats

- Bromus carinatus var. carinatus
California brome
- * Bromus diandrus
Ripgut Grass
- * Bromus hordeaceus
Soft Chess
- * Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens
Red Brome

* = Non-Native Species

Agricultural Species

English Walnut
Avocado
Orange

APPENDIX B**WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED
ON THE PROJECT SITE****BIRDS**

Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>

MAMMALS

California Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	Observed
Botta's Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Burrows

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Western Fence Lizard <i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Observed
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APPENDIX D

COUNTY LIST OF SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE PROJECT SITE

Legend

Status

- 1 = Fe
- 2 = Federally Threatened
- 3 = State Endangered
- 4 = State Threatened
- 5 = State Rare
- 6 = MSCP Narrow Endemic
- 7 = County Sensitive Plant List Designation (A-D), County Sensitive Animal List Group (1 or 2)
- Ext = Extirpated

Potential to Occur On-site

- L = Low
- M = Moderate
- H = High

Note: Species shown in **bold** are those for which
Directed Surveys were conducted

U = Unknown (Sufficient data are not available on the status, distribution, abundance, or natural history of the species to make a reliable determination of the probability of occurring on-site)

Rationale

- 1 = Would likely have been detected during directed surveys if present
- 2 = Appropriate suitable habitat not present on-site. Habitat type may be present on-site, but is likely disturbed, fragmented, isolated, small in extent, dominated by edge effects, may not have appropriate soil type, micro habitat conditions, or is otherwise not suitable for use by the sensitive species.
- 3 = Insufficient natural history information is available to determine is presence is likely.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Observed On-Site (Y or N)	Potential to Occur On-site	Habitat Preferences
<i>Brodiaea orcutti</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	7A	N	L - 1	Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Vernal Pools

<i>Harpagonella palmei</i>	Palmer's grappling hook	7D	N	L - 1	Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Chamise Chaparral
<i>Ophioglossum californicum</i>	California adder's tongue fern	7D	N	L - 1	Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Vernal Pools
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	7(2)	N	L - 2	Grassland, Oak Woodland, Montane Meadow
<i>Scaphiopus hammondii</i>	Western spadefoot toad	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Freshwater Marsh, Vernal Pools
<i>Coleonyx variegates blainvillei</i>	San Diego banded gecko	7(1)	N	L - 2	Riparian, Freshwater Marsh, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego horned lizard	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	Orange-throated whiptail	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Chamise Chaparral
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Silvery legless lizard	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Riparian, Coastal or Desert Dune

<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	7(2)	N	U - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	7(2)	N	L - 2	Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	7(2)	N	U - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow

<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed free-tailed bat	7(2)	N	U - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big free-tailed bat	7(2)	N	U - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays

<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater western mastiff bat	7(2)	N	L - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays
<i>Lepus Californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura California pocket mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	7(2)	N	L - 1	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Chamise Chaparral, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles little pocket mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Coastal or Desert Dune

<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Chamise Chaparral, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash
<i>Onychomys torridus Ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Chamise
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephen's kangaroo rat	1, 4, 7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Southern mule deer	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	7(1)	N	M	Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered kite	7(1)	N	L - 2	Grassland, Riparian
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	7(1)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper

<i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i>	Northern harrier	7(1)	N	L - 2	Grassland, Freshwater Marsh, Salt or Alkali Marsh
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon	7(1)	N	L - 2	Desert Scrub, Desert Wash
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture	7(1)	N	M	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest
<i>Larus californicus bennettii</i>	California gull (Non-breeding)	7(2)	N	L - 2	Not Specified
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead shrike	7(1)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash
<i>Eremophila alpestris actis</i>	Horned Lark	7(2)	N	L - 1	Grassland, Montane Meadow
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	7(1)	N	L - 2	Grassland

APPENDIX E

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

William T. Everett is a research, consulting, and conservation biologist with more than 39 years experience in the San Diego environment and around the world. He has logged more than 14,000 hours of field work, all detailed with field notes. In the 1970's Bill apprenticed in the study of chaparral ecology under Frank Gander, the retired but renown premier California botanist of the 1930s and 40s. Although his specialty is ornithology, Bill has a long-standing interest in all endangered species management and conservation issues. As President then Conservation Chairman of the San Diego Chapter of the Audubon Society in the late 1970s, he gained a keen understanding of the conservation challenges facing a growing Southern California. He subsequently became one of the first Biological Consultants certified by the County of San Diego in the 1980s. Bill is a Fellow of the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) and subscribes to the NAEP Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice for Environmental Professionals.

Bill Everett has published numerous scientific articles and conducted research in Southern California, Alaska, Antarctica, Baja California, South America, and throughout the tropical Pacific Ocean. In 1977, in recognition of his accomplishments, he was appointed as a Research Associate of the Department of Birds and Mammals of the San Diego Natural History Museum, a position he holds to this day. In 1990 he was elected as a Research Fellow of the Zoological Society of San Diego, and in 1988 was appointed as the Senior Conservation Biologist of the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology. The Royal Geographic Society of London elected Bill as a Fellow in 1996, following his election as a Fellow of the Explorers Club in 1990.

Hired as a biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1977, Bill conducted research on endangered Peregrine Falcons in Northern California at a time when their continued existence was questionable. His interest in threatened species led to publication by the Audubon Society in 1979 of his paper entitled "Threatened, Declining and Sensitive Bird Species in San Diego County" (Sketches 36:1-2). This paper contained the first published account of the decline of the California Gnatcatcher.

Beyond the Southern California area, Bill has prepared the seabird impacts sections for the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements for Hawaii-based Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Tropical Pacific Ocean (2001), received a National Science Foundation major grant to lead an International Biocomplexity Survey and Expedition to Isla Guadalupe, Baja California, Mexico (2000), led the effort to save North America's most endangered bird species, the San Clemente Loggerhead Shrike (1991-1997), and currently heads up efforts to restore bird populations on Wake Atoll and Christmas Island in the central Pacific.

Bill holds a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Master Bird Banding Permit (#22378) with Endangered Species Authorization, and California Gnatcatcher Survey Authorization Permit # TE-788036. He received his Masters Degree from the University of San Diego in 1991, and completed a Post-Graduate Program at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government in 1997.

Bill served as a member of the Conservation and Research Committee of the Zoological Society of San Diego since the committee was first established. In 1990, he founded the Endangered Species Recovery Council (www.esrc.org), an international organization of scientists and conservationists dedicated to finding solutions to the problem of species extinctions. He continues as President of the organization.

In May 2002 Bill was honored in New York as a first recipient of the Explorers Club "Champions of Wildlife" award.