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April 11, 2008  
M&A #08-036-01

Ms. Karen Adler/Ms. Misako Hill  
PlanCom, Inc.  
302 State Place  
Escondido, CA 92029

**Biological Resource Letter Report  
AT&T® Wireless Facility, SD0477 Valley Center/Brecht Residence Project  
(County of San Diego Case/Environmental Log Numbers P07-014/07-08-014)**

Dear Ms. Adler/Ms. Hill:

Merkel & Associates, Inc. biologist, Diana M. Jensen (County Approved Biological Consultant) has prepared the following biological resource letter report for the County of San Diego, written in accordance with the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements [for] Biological Resources, First Revision (County 2007d).

If you have any questions concerning this biological letter report, please do not hesitate to contact me on my direct line at (619) 884-5524 or [djensen@merkelinc.com](mailto:djensen@merkelinc.com).

Sincerely,

Diana M. Jensen  
Project Manager/County Approved Biological Consultant

Keith W. Merkel  
Principal Consultant/County Approved Biological Consultant

## SUMMARY

Merkel & Associates, Inc. (M&A) has prepared this biological resource letter report for the proposed AT&T® Wireless Facility, SD0477 Valley Center/Brecht Residence Project, located within an unincorporated area of northern San Diego County in the Valley Center Community Planning Group. The proposed project is a Major Use Permit application for an AT&T® Wireless telecommunications facility on the Brecht Residence private property. The property consists of an existing single-family residence and surrounding native, southern mixed chaparral habitat with an extensive cover of exposed bedrock. One special status faunal species, the turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), was identified flying over the project site during the biological survey, and is designated as a County of San Diego Group 1 sensitive species. The property is located in a rural developed area, but is generally part of an east-west regional, habitat linkage. The chaparral present on the project site is of high conservation value, consisting of good quality habitat with moderate floral and faunal species diversity that connects towards the southeast to larger areas of open space.

Project development would result in direct impacts to southern mixed chaparral, which would require habitat-based mitigation under current County of San Diego regulations. Since AT&T® Wireless would be leasing a portion of the private property for the construction and maintenance of the proposed wireless facility, an on-site biological open space/conservation easement would not be feasible as mitigation credit for impacts to southern mixed chaparral; therefore, these impacts shall be mitigated through the off-site purchase of in-kind habitat from a land mitigation bank. Mitigation credits area currently available in the County approved Pala Mesa Conservation Bank located in the northern foothills region of San Diego County. County approved mitigation banks have signed implementing agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game to ensure preservation of the biological resources in perpetuity.

## INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, SETTING

Merkel & Associates, Inc. (M&A) has prepared this biological resource letter report for the proposed AT&T® Wireless Facility, SD0477 Valley Center/Brecht Residence Project. The purpose of this report is to document the existing biological conditions within the project study area; identify potential impacts to biological resources that could result from implementation of the proposed project; and recommend measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate significant impacts consistent with federal, state, and local rules and regulations under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including the County of San Diego (County) Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and Guidelines for Determining Significance [for] Biological Resources, First Revision (County 2007b).

The project site is located on the Brecht Residence private property (Assessors Parcel Number 189-012-65) within an unincorporated area of northern San Diego County, at 14105 Calla de Vista in the Valley Center Community Planning Group. The property is located within Section 18, Township 11

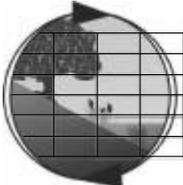
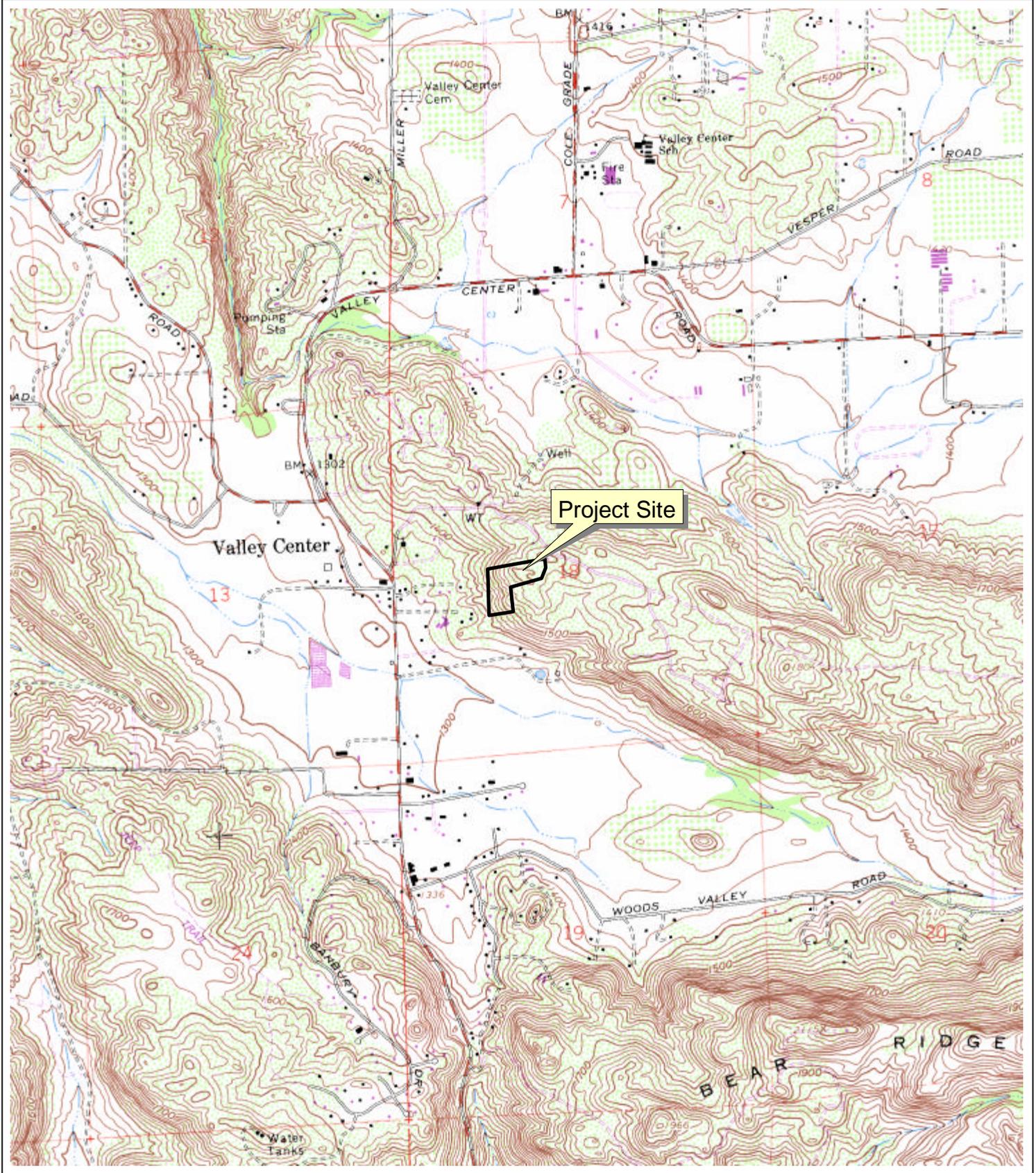
South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian; U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' Valley Center, California Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The property consists of an existing single-family residence and surrounding native chaparral habitat.

The proposed project is a Major Use Permit application for an AT&T® Wireless telecommunications facility (County 2007c). AT&T® Wireless proposes to lease a 240 square foot (sq. ft.) area of the 9.2-acre private property for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the facility (TDI 2008). Four existing AT&T® whip antennas and a cable tray located on the roof of the residence, as well as an existing equipment shelter located to the north of the residence would first be removed [previously approved under Minor Use Permit 94-009 (County 2007c)]. The new facility proposed under the Major Use Permit application would include installation of: 2 new antennas on 3 antenna arrays (6 antennas total) mounted onto the roof of the residence, located behind radio frequency transparent material that would be formed, textured, and painted to match the appearance of the chimney; 4 ground-mounted conduits, covered with shotcrete and painted to match the surrounding earth, connecting the antennas to an equipment building located southwest of the residence; one ground-mounted, 12-foot by 20-foot equipment building with a caisson foundation, sloped tile roof, and metal stud walls textured and painted to match the residence; one gps antenna mounted onto the northwest corner of the equipment building; 2 air conditioning units mounted onto a concrete pad outside and adjacent to the southwest side of the equipment building; an underground power and telco run connecting the equipment building to existing electrical meter/telco pedestals and power/telco sources located at the corner of the residence driveway and Calle de Vista; and one pipe-mounted emergency generator receptacle and manual transfer switch located adjacent to the existing power source (TDI 2008).

An existing landscape and brush management plan extends 100 feet from the residence, encompassing the proposed location of the equipment building (TDI 2008). An additional 100-foot fuel modification zone would be required around the proposed equipment building, which would overlap with the fuel modification zone for the residence to the east, but extend beyond the fuel modification zone boundary to the west. All dead plant and flammable material would be removed, while trees and native plants would be manicured and trimmed backed.

A supplemental irrigation and landscape-screening plan is also proposed to shield the equipment building from view (TDI 2008). Five-gallon California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica* ssp. *californica*) and chaparral candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*) containers and mixed native seed would be planted in available space around the equipment building, within the 240 sq. ft. lease area. A temporary drip pipe would run from an existing valve box near the residence, along the same route as the proposed conduits, to the plants around the equipment building.



1:24000

**Project Vicinity Map**  
AT&T Brecht Residence  
Source: USGS 7.5' Valley Center, CA Quadrangle

**Figure 1**

A 3-foot wide tech access path along an existing chain link fence, and a 3-foot wide gate are proposed to provide access to the project site from the residence driveway. Long-term maintenance of the facility would occur primarily by remote computer, with as-needed site visits.

M&A conducted a general biological and directed sensitive species survey of the project site, which included a 4.3-acre study area of at least 100 feet beyond all proposed project elements (Table 1).

**Table 1. Survey Dates and Time**

Survey	Date	Time	Conditions (start to end)	Biologist(s)
General Biology	2008 Apr 8	0942 - 1130	Weather: 100%-90% cc Wind: 1-1 BS Temperature: 62°-64° F	Amanda K. Gonzales

cc = cloud cover; BS = Beaufort scale; F = Fahrenheit

## REGIONAL CONTEXT

The property is located in the northern foothills ecoregion of San Diego County, north of Lake Wohlford and Moose Canyon. The project site is situated on the property at the top of a south-facing slope, at an approximate elevation of 1600 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Underlying geology is mapped as tonalite and quartz diorite (USGS 2005), and soils are mapped as Acid igneous rock land (USDA NRCS 2007). Surrounding land uses include rural developed, private land with native habitat extending primarily to the southeast.

## HABITATS/VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Two vegetation types were identified on the project site during the biological survey (Table 2; Figure 2). A complete list of the floral species observed and the faunal species observed or detected on the project site during the biological survey has been included with this report in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

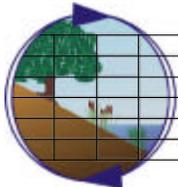
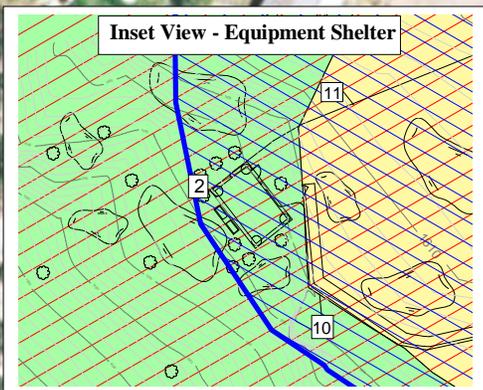
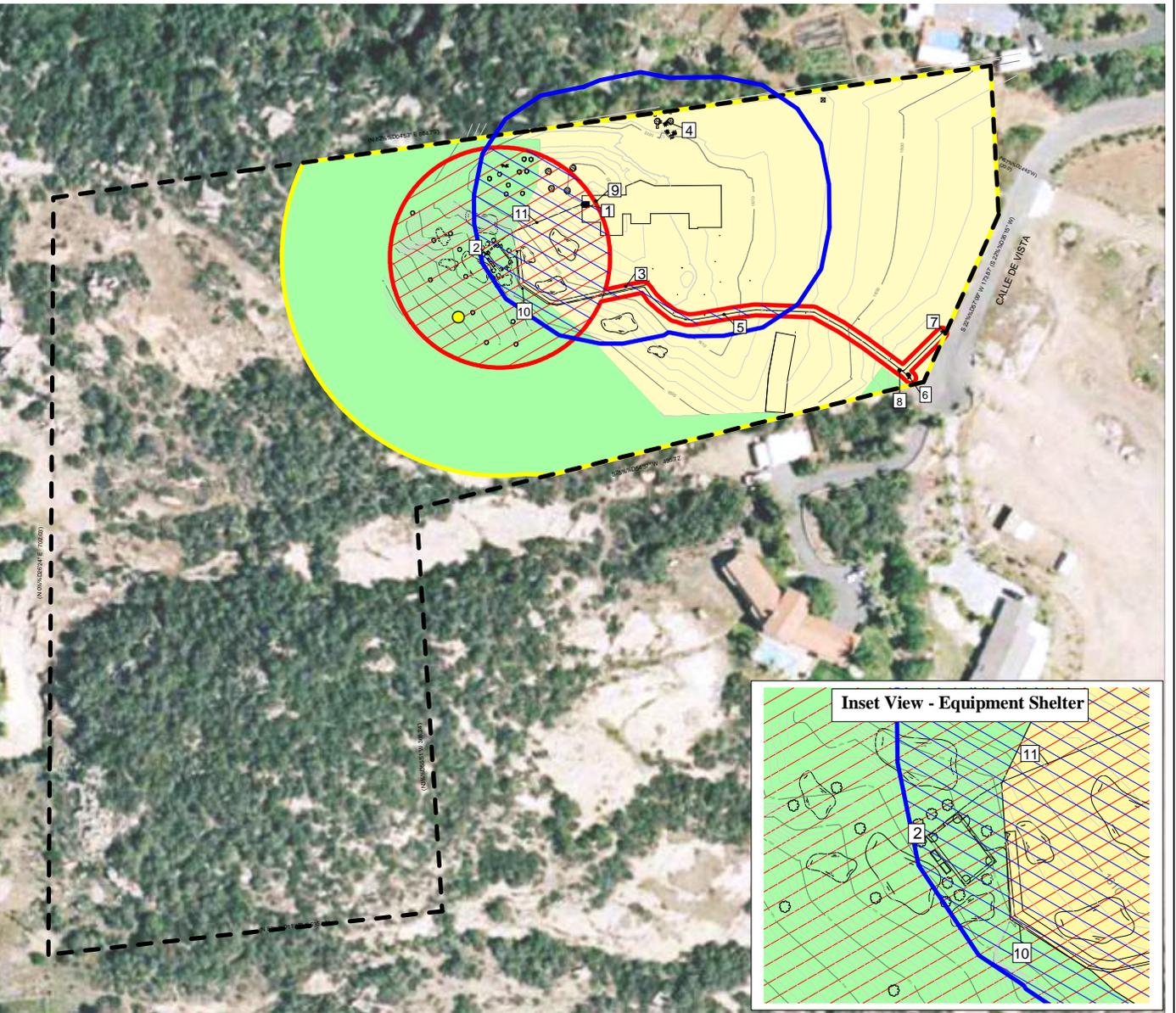
**Table 2. Habitats/Vegetation Communities**

Vegetation Type	Holland/Oberbauer Code	Existing (acres)
Southern mixed chaparral	37120	1.8
Urban/developed	12000	2.5
<b>Total:</b>		<b>4.3</b>

- 1 - proposed antennas
- 2 - proposed equipment building
- 3 - proposed 3' wide tech access path
- 4 - existing equipment cabinets to be removed
- 5 - proposed underground power and telco run
- 6 - existing electrical meter pedestal and proposed power source
- 7 - existing telco pedestal and proposed telco source
- 8 - proposed emergency generator receptacle and transfer switch
- 9 - existing whip antennas and cable tray to be removed
- 10 - proposed (2) ground-mounted conduits to be painted black
- 11 - proposed (4) ground-mounted conduits to be covered with shotcrete

- Vegetation Communities (Holland/Oberbauer Code)
- southern mixed chaparral (37120)
  - urban/developed (12000)
- Special Status Species
- woodrat nest (*Neotoma sp.*)
  - flyover - turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*)
- Other
- Impact Area
  - Proposed Facility 100' Fuel Modification Zone
  - Residence 100' Fuel Modification Zone
  - Impact Neutral Area
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area

50 0 50 100 150 200 Feet



**Biological Resources Map**  
AT&T Brecht Residence

**Figure 2**

The property consists of the single-family residence and surrounding native, southern mixed chaparral habitat with an extensive cover of exposed bedrock. The single-family residence and surrounding manicured landscape within the chain link fence were mapped as urban/developed land. The southern mixed chaparral was dominated by chaparral whitethorn (*Ceanothus leucodermis*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and coast California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Benth. var. *fasciculatum*), intermixed with mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), holly-leaved cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia* ssp. *ilicifolia*), and chaparral candle. Dominant understory species included caterpillar phacelia (*Phacelia cicutaria* var. *hispida*), long-stem golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum*), and *Cryptantha* species. The chaparral habitat consisted of semi-closed canopy vegetation with moderate floral diversity among large areas of exposed bedrock.

Wildlife species observed included west coast lady (*Vanessa annabella*) butterflies, and avian species such as bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), wrenit (*Chamaea fasciata*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), Pacific-slope flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*), and blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*). One red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) were also noted flying over the property.

Chaparral is a vegetation community of lower sensitivity in the region but does provide habitat for a number of native, and some sensitive species of plants and animals. Chaparral tends to replace sage scrub in areas located more inland and at higher elevations. Locally, the chaparral present on the project site is of high conservation value, consisting of good quality habitat with moderate floral and faunal species diversity that connects towards the southeast to larger areas of open space.

## **SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES**

State CEQA Guidelines §15380 (Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 20) define “endangered, rare or threatened species” as “species or subspecies of animal or plant or variety of plant” listed under the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Part 17.11 or 17.12 (Volume 1, Chapter I) or California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 670.2 or 670.5 (Division 1, Subdivision 3, Chapter 3), or a species not included in the above listings but that can be shown to be “endangered” meaning “when its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors” or “rare” meaning “although not presently threatened with extinction, the species is existing in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens or the species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered ‘threatened’ as that term is used in the Federal Endangered Species Act”. State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Section IV generally refers to species that fall under the above criteria as “special status species”.

The County Report Guidelines for Determining Significance [for] Biological Resources define “sensitive species” as “those species that are included on generally accepted and documented lists of

plants and animals of endangered, threatened, candidate or of special concern by the Federal Government or State of California; MSCP Rare, Narrow Endemic Animal Species, Narrow Endemic Plant Species, and County Sensitive Plant and Animal Species; and those species that meet the definition of 'Rare or Endangered Species' under §15380 of the State CEQA Guidelines.”

One special status faunal species was identified on the project site during the biological survey: turkey vulture (Figure 2).

One turkey vulture was observed flying over the property. The turkey vulture is a yearlong resident in San Diego County, which feeds primarily on carrion and uses extensive open areas with protective roost sites (CDFG 2005). Nesting locations of turkey vultures are difficult to detect because they typically lay eggs on the bare ground, with little or no construction of an actual nest. The project area provides potential foraging habitat for this species; however, the exposed bedrock consists of rock slabs with limited crevices for roosting opportunities. The turkey vulture is designated as a County Group 1 sensitive species (County 2007a).

One woodrat nest was also observed on the project site, which could be utilized by the San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*). The nest was constructed of the typical constituents utilized by the San Diego desert woodrat, such as succulent plant parts for water balance. This species is designated as a Species of Special Concern by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), a Special Animal by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and County Group 2 sensitive species (County 2007a).

Additional special status species with a moderate to high potential to occur on the project site include orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*), coastal western whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), San Diego ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus similes*), rosy boa (*Lichanura trivirgata*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*), Bell's sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*), and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*).

The project site has a low potential to be utilized by large mammals, such as southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata*) and mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), based on the lack of evidence detected during the biological survey and the lack of preferred habitat in the project area. Mule deer occur in intermediate successional stages of most forest, woodland, and brush habitats, but prefer vegetation that provides woody cover, meadow and shrubby openings, and perennial water sources (CDFG 2005). Mountain lion movement closely follows its primary prey, mule deer, although the project site may be located within a portion of a much larger territory range for this species. Both the southern mule deer and mountain lion are designated as County Group 2 sensitive species (County 2007a).

The project area has a potential to be utilized as foraging habitat by migratory birds and raptors; however, the project site does not provide substantial foraging habitat for these species, and does not consist of suitable nesting habitat for such species as turkey vulture.

A summary of the special status species detected on the project site, and an evaluation of the occurrence potential for additional special status species on the project site, based on the list provided in the County initial project application review/scoping letter, dated December 14, 2007, has been included with this report in Appendix 3.

## JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS

No jurisdictional wetlands and/or waterways were identified on the project site during the biological survey.

## OTHER UNIQUE FEATURES/RESOURCES

The property is located in a rural developed area, but is generally part of an east-west regional, habitat linkage. The on-site chaparral habitat connects to larger areas of open space primarily to the southeast, and is more isolated to the north and west by single-family residences and Valley Center Road.

There is an extensive amount of exposed bedrock on the property, which could provide for higher floral and faunal species diversity; however, the rock primarily consists of large slabs rather than numerous rock crevices and outcroppings.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

Project construction and long-term maintenance of the facility would result in direct impacts to southern mixed chaparral, which would require habitat-based mitigation under the County Guidelines for Determining Significance [for] Biological Resources (County 2007b) (Table 3; see Figure 2). A portion of the impacts from the required 100-foot fuel modification zone for the proposed facility overlaps with the existing, approved fuel modification zone for the residence; these areas are considered impact neutral (i.e., an area not considered impacted but that cannot be credited toward any potentially required mitigation credits).

**Table 3. Habitats/Vegetation Communities, Impacts, and Mitigation**

Vegetation Type	Existing (acres)	On-Site Impacts (acres)	Off-Site Impacts (acres)	Mitigation Ratio <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Required (acres)	Preserved On-Site (acres)	Impact Neutral (acres)	Off-Site Mitigation (acres)
Southern mixed chaparral	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.5:1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Urban/developed	2.5	0.0	0.0	None	N/A	N/A	0.3	N/A
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> County Guidelines for Determining Significance [for] Biological Resources, First Revision (County 2007b)

Since AT&T® Wireless would be leasing a portion of the private property for the construction and maintenance of the proposed wireless facility, an on-site biological open space/conservation easement would not be feasible as mitigation credit for impacts to southern mixed chaparral; therefore, these impacts shall be mitigated through the off-site purchase of in-kind habitat from a land mitigation bank. Mitigation credits area currently available in the County approved Pala Mesa Conservation Bank located in the northern foothills ecoregion of San Diego County. County approved mitigation banks have signed implementing agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFG to ensure preservation of the biological resources in perpetuity.

To avoid potential incidental, direct impacts to southern mixed chaparral, temporary construction fencing shall be placed along the limits of impacts and construction staging areas shall be located within the driveway of the residence.

Maintenance of the 100-foot fuel modification zone has the potential to result in direct impacts to the identified woodrat nest on the project site. Although it has not been verified what species of woodrat utilizes this nest, it is recommended that the nest be avoided during the thinning of the vegetation within the fuel modification zone.

The proposed project could result in potential direct and/or indirect impacts to foraging habitat for the turkey vulture, as well as direct and/or indirect impacts to the additional special status species potentially present on the project site, including orange-throated whiptail, coastal western whiptail, red-diamond rattlesnake, San Diego ringneck snake, rosy boa, coast patch-nosed snake, Bell's sage sparrow, and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit. These potential impacts would not have a substantial adverse effect on the regional long-term survival of these species; therefore, impacts would not be significant under CEQA.

The proposed landscape-screening plan includes native chaparral species (e.g., California coffeberry chaparral candle, and mixed native seed) that would be temporarily irrigated for establishment. The use of these species would avoid potential indirect impacts to the surrounding native chaparral habitat from adverse edge effects such as invasive, exotic plant intrusion.

The proposed project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Implementation of the aforementioned project mitigation measures would reduce potential impacts resulting from the proposed project to a level below significance under CEQA, and ensure compliance with the County Guidelines for Determining Significance [for] Biological Resources (County 2007b) and RPO.

## **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

There are 3 locations of telecommunication cell sites within a 1-mile radius of the property (SanGIS 2007).

The proposed design measure of placing the antennas on roof of the residence to match the chimney is consistent with the current recommended USFWS interim guidelines for siting telecommunication towers (USFWS 2000); therefore, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution of potential impacts to sensitive migratory birds and raptors from collisions with telecommunication facilities under CEQA.

The proposed project would result in additional, cumulative impacts to southern mixed chaparral in the region through construction of the equipment building and maintenance of the fuel modification zone; however, implementation of the project mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a level below significant under CEQA through compliance with the County Guidelines for Determining Significance [for] Biological Resources (County 2007b) and RPO.

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**APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX 1. FLORA SPECIES OBSERVED ON-SITE

### *Habitat Types:*

- C = Southern Mixed Chaparral
- U = Urban/Developed

\* = Denotes non-native flora species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat
<b>DICOTYLEDONS</b>		
<b>Anacardiaceae - Sumac Family</b>		
<i>Malosma laurina</i> (Nutt.) Abrams	laurel sumac	C
<b>Asteraceae - Sunflower Family</b>		
<i>Brickellia californica</i> (Torrey & Gray) A. Gray	California brickellbush	C
* <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> L.	purple star-thistle	C
* <i>Cotula</i> sp.	brass-buttons	C
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> (DC.) A. Gray var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	long-stem golden-yarrow	C,U
<i>Filago californica</i> Nutt.	California filago	C
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> (Hook & Arn.) E. Greene var. <i>grindelioides</i> (DC.) W. Clark	saw-toothed goldenbush	C
* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> L.	smooth cat's-ear	C
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i> Anderb.	bicolor cudweed	C,U
* <i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill ssp. <i>asper</i>	prickly sow thistle	C,U
* <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	common sow thistle	C
<i>Stylocline gnaphalioides</i> Nutt.	everlasting nest straw	C
<b>Boraginaceae - Borage Family</b>		
<i>Cryptantha angustifolia</i> (Torrey) E. Greene	narrowleaf cryptantha	C
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene	nievitas cryptantha	C,U
<b>Brassicaceae - Mustard Family</b>		
* <i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) Koch	black mustard	C,U
* <i>Lepidium</i> sp.	peppergrass	C
<b>Cactaceae - Cactus Family</b>		
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i> (Engelm.) Cockerell	coast prickly-pear	C
<b>Convolvulaceae - Morning-Glory Family</b>		
<i>Cuscuta californica</i> Hook & Arn. var. <i>breviflora</i> Engelm.	short-flower dodder, witch's hair	C, U
<b>Crassulaceae - Stonecrop Family</b>		
<i>Dudleya edulis</i> (Nutt.) Moran	ladies-fingers	C
<b>Cucurbitaceae - Gourd Family</b>		
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i> (E. Greene) E. Greene var. <i>macrocarpus</i>	manroot, wild-cucumber	C
<b>Ericaceae - Heath Family</b>		
<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i> Nutt.	mission manzanita	C
<b>Euphorbiaceae - Spurge Family</b>		
<i>Croton setigerus</i> Hook.	doveweed	C

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat
<b>Fabaceae - Pea Family</b>		
<i>Lotus argophyllus</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene var. <i>argophyllus</i>	silver-leaf lotus	C
<i>Lotus scoparius</i> (Nutt.) Ottley var. <i>scoparius</i>	coastal deerweed	C
<b>Geraniaceae - Geranium Family</b>		
* <i>Erodium botrys</i> (Cav.) Bertol.	long-beak filaree	C,U
<b>Hydrophyllaceae - Waterleaf Family</b>		
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> E. Greene var. <i>hispida</i> (A. Gray) J. Howell	caterpillar phacelia	C
<b>Lamiaceae - Mint Family</b>		
* <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	horehound	C,U
<i>Salvia columbariae</i> Benth.	chia	C
<b>Myrtaceae - Myrtle Family</b>		
* <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	eucalyptus	U
<b>Nyctaginaceae - Four-O'Clock Family</b>		
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> (Benth.) Curran var. <i>crassifolia</i> (Choisy) Spellenb.	coastal wishbone plant	C
<b>Onagraceae - Evening-Primrose Family</b>		
<i>Camissonia bistorta</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Raven	California sun cup	C
<i>Camissonia intermedia</i> Raven	intermediate sun cup	C,U
<b>Phrymaceae – Hopseed Family</b>		
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> Curtis var. <i>puniceus</i> (Nutt.) D. Thompson	coast monkey flower	C
<b>Plantaginaceae - Plantain Family</b>		
<i>Antirrhinum nuttallianum</i> Benth. ssp. <i>nuttallianum</i>	Nuttall's snapdragon	C
<i>Keckiella antirrhinoides</i> (Benth.) Straw var. <i>antirrhinoides</i>	yellow bush penstemon	C
<i>Linaria canadensis</i> (L.) Dum.-Cours.	large blue toadflax	C
<b>Polemoniaceae - Phlox Family</b>		
<i>Navarretia hamata</i> E. Greene ssp. <i>hamata</i>	hooked skunkweed	C
<b>Polygonaceae - Buckwheat Family</b>		
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> Benth. var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	coast California buckwheat	C,U
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i> Fischer & C. Meyer	granny's hairnet	C
<b>Portulacaceae - Purslane Family</b>		
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> Willd. ssp. <i>perfoliata</i>	common miner's-lettuce	C

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat
<b>Primulaceae</b> - Primrose Family * <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	scarlet pimpernel	C,U
<b>Rhamnaceae</b> - Buckthorn Family <i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i> E. Greene	chaparral whitethorn	C
<b>Rosaceae</b> - Rose Family <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> (Nutt.) Walp. ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	holly-leafed cherry	C
<b>Rubiaceae</b> - Madder Family <i>Galium angustifolium</i> Nutt. ssp. <i>angustifolium</i>	narrow-leaf bedstraw	C
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> - Figwort Family <i>Scrophularia californica</i> Cham. & Schldl. ssp. <i>floribunda</i> (E. Greene) Shaw	California figwort	C
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>		
<b>Agavaceae</b> – Agave Family <i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> (Torrey) Trel.	chaparral candle	C
<b>Orchidaceae</b> - Orchid Family * <i>Avena barbata</i> Link	slender wild oat	C
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i> Roth	ripgut grass	C
* <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L.	soft chess	C
* <i>Bromus madritensis</i> L. ssp. <i>rubens</i> (L.) Husnot	red brome, foxtail chess	C
* <i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) C. Gmelin var. <i>hirsuta</i> (Hackel) Asch. & Graebner	hairy rat-tail fescue	C
<b>Themidaceae</b> – Brodiaea Family <i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> Alph.Wood ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	blue dicks	C

## APPENDIX 2. FAUNA SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED ON-SITE

### *Habitat Types:*

- C = Southern Mixed Chaparral
- U = Urban/Developed
- FO = fly over

\* = denotes introduced species

### *Abundance Codes (birds only):*

- A = Abundant: Almost always encountered in moderate to large numbers in suitable habitat and the indicated season.
- C = Common: Usually encountered in proper habitat at the given season.
- U = Uncommon: Infrequently detected in suitable habitat. May occur in small numbers or only locally in the given season.
- R = Rare: Applies to species that are found in very low numbers.

“Numbers” indicate the number of individuals observed during the field survey work.

### *Status Codes (birds only):*

- M = Migrant: Uses the site for brief periods of time, primarily during the spring and fall months.
- R = Year-round resident: Probable breeder on-site or in the vicinity.
- S = Spring/summer resident: Probable breeder on-site or in the vicinity unless combined with transient status.
- T = Transient: Uses site irregularly in summer but unlikely to breed. Not a true migrant and actual status often poorly known.
- W = Winter visitor: Does not breed locally.
- V = Casual vagrant: Not expected; out of normal geographic or seasonal range and by definition rare.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Abundance	Status
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>				
<b>Nymphalidae (Brushfoots)</b>				
west coast lady	<i>Vanessa annabella</i>	C		
<b>BIRDS</b>				
<b>Phasianidae (Quails, Pheasants, and Relatives)</b>				
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	C	C	R
<b>Accipitridae (Hawks and Harriers)</b>				
red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	FO	C	R, M, W
<b>Cathartidae (American Vultures)</b>				
turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	FO	C	T, R
<b>Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>				
mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	C	C	R
<b>Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)</b>				
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	C	C	R
<b>Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)</b>				
Pacific-slope flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	C	C	M, S
<b>Corvidae (Jays, Magpies, and Crows)</b>				
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	C	A	R
common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	C	C	R
<b>Aegithalidae (Bushtit)</b>				
bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	C	C	R
<b>Sylviidae (Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers)</b>				
blue-gray gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	C	C	M, W, S
<b>Timaliidae (Wrentit)</b>				
wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	C	C	R
<b>Emberizidae (Sparrows, Blackbirds and Relatives)</b>				
spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	C	C	R
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
<b>Leporidae (Hares and Rabbits)</b>				
desert cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii sanctidiegi</i>	C		

**APPENDIX 3. OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES ON THE PROJECT SITE**

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity Codes and Status <sup>2</sup>	Habitat Preferences/ Requirements <sup>3</sup>	Verified On-Site	Potential To Occur On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
<b>PLANTS</b>					
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i> rainbow manzanita	CNPS List: 1B County List: A	Native, evergreen shrub that prefers southern mixed chaparral with a relatively dense canopy from 6 to 8 feet in height on rocky Cieneba and Las Posas soils; blooming period Dec-Mar.	No	Low	Not detected during biological survey.
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i> Ramona (= peninsular) spineflower	CNPS List: 4 CNDDDB: SP Cnty of SD List: D	Native, tiny, annual herb typically found in xeric openings in chamise chaparral, as well as sage scrub and lower montane coniferous forest on alluvial fan/granitic substrate; blooming period May-Aug.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable substrate.
<i>Horkelia truncata</i> Ramona horkelia	CNPS List: 1B CNDDDB: SP Cnty of SD List: A	Native, perennial herb that occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland on gabbro and metavolcanic foothill slopes and peaks; blooming period May-Jun.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable substrate.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i> felt-leaved monardella (= rock mint)	CNPS List: 1B CNDDDB: SP MSCP: NE, CS Cnty of SD List: A	Native, rhizomatous herb that typically occurs in chaparral understory, beneath mature stands of chamise in xeric situations; also occurs in cismontane woodland; blooming period Jun-Aug.	No	Low	Lack of typical habitat.
<i>Nolina cismontana</i> cismontane nolina/ chaparral nolina	CNPS List: 1B County List: A	CA endemic, distinctive, evergreen shrub that generally grows in xeric Diegan coastal sage scrub and open chaparral; blooming period May-Jul.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat.
<i>Packera</i> (= <i>Senecio</i> ) <i>ganderi</i> Gander's/ San Diego butterweed	CESA: SR CNPS List: 1B CNDDDB: SP MSCP: CS Cnty of SD List: A	Native, perennial herb that prefers the microhabitat in chaparral understory, often beneath chamise, on gabbroic outcrops and following burns; blooming period Apr-Jun.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable substrate and preferred habitat.
<i>Piperia cooperi</i> Cooper's rein orchid	CNPS List: 4 CNDDDB: SP Cnty of SD List: D	Native, perennial herb that may utilize shallow soils on small rockfalls adjacent to watercourses may be utilized; blooming period Mar-Jun.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable substrate and preferred habitat.

<b>Scientific Name Common Name<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sensitivity Codes and Status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Habitat Preferences/ Requirements<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Verified On-Site</b>	<b>Potential To Occur On-Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential</b>
<i>Polygala cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i> Fish's milkwort	CNPS List: 4 CNDDDB: SP Cnty of SD List: D	Native, inconspicuous, deciduous shrub that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland with coast live oaks; blooming period May-Aug.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat.
<i>Satureja chandleri</i> San Miguel savory	CNPS List: 1B CNDDDB: SP MSCP: CS Cnty of SD List: A	Native, small, herbaceous shrub that is found in chaparral and cismontane woodland, and may be restricted to gabbroic and metavolcanic derived soils; may also occur in sage scrub, riparian woodland, and grassland; blooming period Mar-Jul.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable substrate.
<i>Tetradlophus dioicus</i> Parry's tetradlophus	CNPS List: 1B CNDDDB: SP MSCP: CS MHCP: CS Cnty of SD List: A	Native, deciduous shrub that typically occurs in low-growing, chamise chaparral, with moderately dense canopy cover; may also occur in sage scrub; blooming period Apr-May.	No	Low	Lack of typical habitat.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>					
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> monarch butterfly	CNDDDB <sup>4</sup> : SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Utilizes open habitats including fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides; caterpillar host plants include milkweeds ( <i>Asclepius</i> sp.); adults nectar from a variety of flowers and migrate to wintering sites in central Mexico and along the California coast from Aug-Oct.	No	Low	Lack of typical habitat.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>					
<i>Spea</i> (= <i>Scaphiopus</i> ) <i>hammondi</i> western spadefoot toad	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA MHCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 2	Breeding and egg laying occur almost exclusively in shallow, temporary pools formed by heavy winter rains, typically within grassland habitat.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat.
<b>REPTILES</b>					
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i> orange-throated whiptail	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA MSCP: CS MHCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 2	Diurnal reptile from early spring to late summer that prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks in coastal scrub and chaparral.	No	Moderate	Potentially suitable habitat present.

<b>Scientific Name Common Name<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sensitivity Codes and Status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Habitat Preferences/ Requirements<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Verified On-Site</b>	<b>Potential To Occur On-Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential</b>
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal western whiptail	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Primarily diurnal reptile that is most common in and around dense vegetation in a variety of habitats including chaparral, desert scrub, desert wash, alkali scrub, and grasslands.	No	High	Potentially suitable habitat present.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Occurs in chaparral, woodland, and arid desert habitats in rocky areas and dense vegetation; active from mid-spring to mid-fall.	No	High	Potentially suitable habitat present.
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i> San Diego ringneck snake	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Often encountered during the day under boards and flat rocks in open, moist, relatively rocky areas within chaparral and grassland habitats.	No	Moderate	Potentially suitable habitat present.
<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> (= <i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i> ) (= coastal) rosy boa	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Mostly nocturnal, but sometimes crepuscular and occasionally diurnal snake that prefers habitats with a mixture of a brushy cover and rocky soil with moderate to dense vegetation in chaparral-covered hillsides and canyons, as well as desert scrub flats with good cover and in the mountains; greatest activity occurs from late spring to mid-summer.	No	Moderate	Potentially suitable habitat present.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii</i> San Diego horned lizard	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA MSCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 2	Diurnal lizard that occurs in a variety of open habitats, including riparian areas, sage scrub and grasslands, especially in sandy areas, washes, and flood plains that provide camouflage and areas of loose soils to burrow for protection from predators.	No	Low	Lack of preferred substrate.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> coast patch-nosed snake	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Diurnal snake that occurs in a variety of habitats including chaparral, desert scrub, washes, sandy flats, and rocky areas.	No	Moderate	Potentially suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name Common Name <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity Codes and Status <sup>2</sup>	Habitat Preferences/ Requirements <sup>3</sup>	Verified On-Site	Potential To Occur On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
<b>BIRDS</b>					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	DFG <sup>4</sup> : SSC CNDDDB: SA MSCP: CS MHCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 1	A breeding, year-long resident of San Diego County that frequently builds nests consisting of a stick platform lined with bark typically 20 to 50 feet above the ground, in dense stands of live oak, riparian deciduous or other forest habitats located near water and along broken woodland habitat and edges, where it can perch under cover and hunt prey, including amphibians, reptiles, and small birds and mammals.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat on or near the project site.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	DFG <sup>4</sup> : SSC CNDDDB <sup>4</sup> : SA Cnty of SD Group: 1	Winter resident only in southern California that prefers riparian habitats and forages in openings at habitat edges.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat on or near the project site.
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	CNDDDB <sup>4</sup> : SA MHCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 1	Yearlong resident in western San Diego County that breeds in fairly dense chaparral and desert scrub habitats; nests are cups of dry twigs and herb stems located on the ground beneath a shrub.	No	Moderate	Potentially suitable habitat present.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	DFG <sup>4</sup> : SSC, FP CNDDDB: SA MSCP: NE (County of SD only), CS Cnty of SD Group: 1	Yearlong resident throughout California (except the Central Valley) that uses rolling foothills and mountain terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, and cliffs and rock outcrops; seeks cover and nests in cliffs and large trees; hunts primarily by soaring above ground in open terrain and feeds on mostly lagomorphs and rodents, but also takes other mammals, birds, reptiles, and some carrion; breeds from late Jan-Aug, with peak activity from Mar-Jul.	No	Low	No nesting locations on-site; may forage in region.

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity Codes and Status <sup>2</sup>	Habitat Preferences/ Requirements <sup>3</sup>	Verified On-Site	Potential To Occur On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
<i>Cathartes aura</i> turkey vulture	Cnty of SD Group: 1	Yearlong resident throughout most of California, west of the Sierra Nevadas, that uses extensive open areas with protective roost sites provided by large trees, snags, thickets, shrubs, and nest sites in the crevices of rock outcrops; nesting locations are difficult to detect because they typically lay their eggs on bare ground, with little or no construction of an actual nest; hunts from the air or by perch, aided by the sense of smell, and feeds primarily on carrion.	Yes	Observed flying over site but low potential to nest on-site	Exposed bedrock consists of rock slabs with limited crevices for roosting opportunities, but may forage on-site.
<b>MAMMALS</b>					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal bat species that is a yearlong resident throughout California and occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests, but prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging, may forage up to 2.5 km (3 mi) from day roost.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i> ringtail	Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal mammal of the raccoon family that is a yearlong resident throughout most of California and utilizes a mixture of forest and shrubland in close association with rocky areas or riparian habitats; usually not found more than 1 km (0.6 mi) from permanent water; forages on ground, among rocks, and in trees, usually near water, and is primarily carnivorous, eating mainly rodents (woodrats and mice) and rabbits, but also takes substantial amounts of birds and eggs, reptiles, invertebrates, fruits, nuts, and some carrion; nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrows, or woodrat nests, with young reportedly born in May-Jun.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat.

<b>Scientific Name Common Name<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sensitivity Codes and Status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Habitat Preferences/ Requirements<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Verified On-Site</b>	<b>Potential To Occur On-Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential</b>
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> Dulzura (California) pocket mouse	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal species that occurs in a variety of habitats, including coastal scrub, chaparral and grasslands, typically in brushy areas along grass-chaparral edge.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat and substrate.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal species that occurs in a variety of habitats, including coastal scrub, chaparral and grasslands, typically in brushy areas along grass-chaparral edge.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat and substrate.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's western big-eared bat	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal species that is a yearlong resident throughout California and prefers mesic habitats; roosts in caves, mines, and human-made structures; feeds primarily on moths along habitat edges near water.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Eumops perotis</i> western mastiff bat	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal bat species that occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban areas; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Puma (=Felis) concolor</i> mountain lion	MSCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 2	Mostly nocturnal and crepuscular large mammal that occurs throughout California and typically requires extensive areas of riparian vegetation and brushy stages of various habitats, with interspersions of irregular terrain, rocky outcrops, and tree/brush edges, where prey, predominantly consisting of mule deer, are present; active yearlong, but has season movement during the fall within a fixed range in response to migrating deer herds (generally Aug to Oct).	No	Low	Lack of preferred habitat and no evidence of primary prey (e.g. mule deer) detected on-site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Diurnal and crepuscular herbivore that occurs in herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open, early stages of forest and chaparral habitats.	No	Moderate	Potentially suitable habitat present.

<b>Scientific Name Common Name<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sensitivity Codes and Status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Habitat Preferences/ Requirements<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Verified On-Site</b>	<b>Potential To Occur On-Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential</b>
<i>Myotis leibii melanorhinus</i> (= <i>ciliolabrum</i> ) small-footed myotis	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Little is known about the habitat preferences of this nocturnal bat species, but they are known to inhabit rocky areas, and seem to prefer open stands in forests, woodlands, and brushy habitats; feed on a variety of small flying insects while flying over water and among trees; requires more water than most other bats; roosts in caves, buildings, crevices and sometimes under bark and bridges, preferring more humid areas; hibernates from Nov-Mar.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Myotis evotis evotis</i> long-eared myotis	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal bat species that is found in nearly all brush, woodland, and forest habitats, from sea level to at least 2700 m (9000 ft), but prefers coniferous woodlands and forests; roosts in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags, and uses caves primarily as night roosts; feeds along habitat edges, in open habitats, and over water, and takes a variety of arthropods, particularly beetles; hibernates.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Myotis thysanodes thysanodes</i> fringed myotis	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal bat species that is found in a variety of habitats, but seems to prefer pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood and hardwood-conifer, generally at 1300-2200 m (4000-7000 ft); roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices, and may use separate day and night roosts; forages over water, in open habitats and early successional stages, streams, lakes, and ponds, by gleaning from foliage, and takes mostly beetles, as well as moths, arachnids, and orthopterans; active from shortly after sunset to 4-5 hr after sunset, with peak activity 1-2 hr after sunset; hibernates from Oct-Mar.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.

<b>Scientific Name Common Name<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sensitivity Codes and Status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Habitat Preferences/ Requirements<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Verified On-Site</b>	<b>Potential To Occur On-Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential</b>
<i>Myotis volans interior</i> long-legged myotis	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal bat species that is typically found in woodland and forest habitats above 1200 m (4000 ft), and also forages in chaparral, coastal scrub, Great Basin shrub habitats, and in early successional stages of woodlands and forests; not typically found in desert and arid grassland habitats; roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under tree bark, in snags, mines, and caves, and may use separate day and night roosts.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Myotis yumanensis saturatus</i> Yuma myotis	CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal bat species that is found in a wide variety of habitats ranging from sea level to 3300 m (11,000 ft), and prefers open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed; roosts in buildings, mines, caves, or crevices, as well as abandoned swallow nests and under bridges, and uses separate day and night roosts; feeds over water sources on a wide variety of small flying insects found by echolocation; hibernates.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Mainly nocturnal, but also crepuscular and occasionally diurnal small mammal that is active year-long and prefers coastal scrub or juniper/sagebrush habitat, with moderate to dense canopies, particularly in areas of rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes; nests are constructed of twigs, sticks, cactus parts, and rocks, dependent on the availability of surrounding building materials, and are usually built against a rock crevice or in the lower branches of trees; prefers to eat the buds, fruits, seeds, bark, leaves, and young shoots of live oak, chamise, and buckwheat, and is dependent on prickly pear for water balance in desert habitats.	No	High	Woodrat nest observed on-site consisting of the typical constituents utilized by <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> (i.e., succulent plant parts for water balance).

<b>Scientific Name Common Name<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sensitivity Codes and Status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Habitat Preferences/ Requirements<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Verified On-Site</b>	<b>Potential To Occur On-Site</b>	<b>Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential</b>
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal species that occurs in woodlands, and desert scrub, riparian, wash, alkali scrub habitats, and prefers rock crevices in cliffs for roosting.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal species that prefers rugged, rocky canyons but has been found in urban areas; roosts in buildings, caves, and occasionally holes in trees, and feeds primarily on large moths.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable roosting and foraging habitat in project area.
<i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i> southern mule deer	MSCP: CS MHCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 2	Typically crepuscular species, but may be active during the day or night, that occurs in early to intermediate successional stages of most forest, woodland, and brush habitats, but prefers a mosaic of various-aged vegetation that provides woody cover, meadow and shrubby openings, and free water.	No	Low	Lack of preferred habitat and no evidence found on-site.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA County Group: 2	Nocturnal, yearlong resident of the central valley and southern California that frequents desert areas, especially shrub habitats with friable soils for digging.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat and substrate.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles little pocket mouse	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA County Group: 2	Typically prefers open ground with fine, sandy soils and may be restricted to lower elevation grassland and sage scrub.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat and substrate.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	DFG: SSC CNDDDB: SA MSCP: CS Cnty of SD Group: 2	Nocturnal and diurnal carnivore that is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils for digging burrows for cover.	No	Low	Lack of potentially suitable habitat and substrate.

Note: The species addressed in this table are from the list provided in the County of San Diego initial project scoping/review letter, dated December 14, 2007.

<sup>1</sup>*Scientific Nomenclature*: flora, Rebman and Simpson (2006); butterflies, Klein and San Diego Natural History Museum (2002); amphibians and reptiles, Crother et al. (2001 and 2003); birds, American Ornithologists’ Union (1998 and 2007); and mammals, San Diego Natural History Museum/(species level) Wilson and Reeder (2005) and (sub-species level) Hall (1981).

<sup>2</sup>*Sensitivity Codes and Status* (AMEC 2003, CDFG 2008a-d, County 1997 and 2007a, Ogden et al. 1998)

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes: FE = Federally-listed as Endangered; FT = Federally-listed as Threatened; FPE = Federally proposed for listing as Endangered; FPT = Federally proposed for listing as Threatened; FPD = Federally proposed for delisting; FC = Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates); SC = Species of concern (list established by the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] effective April 15, 2004); Delisted species are monitored for 5 years.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes: SE = State-listed as Endangered; ST = State-listed as Threatened; SCE = State candidate for listing as Endangered; SCT = State candidate for listing as Threatened; SCD = State candidate for de-listing; SR = California Rare Species.

California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Sensitivity Codes: SSC = Species of Special Concern;; FP = California fully protected species; SR = State-listed rare

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Sensitivity Codes: List of Species Designation: 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California; 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; 3 = Plants about which more information is needed (a review list); 4 = Plants of limited distribution (a watch list).

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) Sensitivity Codes: Special Plants (SP)/Special Animals (SA) = A general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status; these taxa fall into one of the above categories and/or one or more of the following categories: 1) Taxa which meet the criteria for listing, even if not currently included on any list, as described in Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines; 2) A Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Sensitive Species; 3) Taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, declining throughout their range, or have a critical, vulnerable stage in their life cycle that warrants monitoring, but not currently threatened with extirpation; 4) Populations in California that may be on the periphery of a taxon's range, but are threatened with extirpation in California; 5) Taxa closely associated with a habitat that is declining in California at an alarming rate (*e.g.*, wetlands, riparian, old growth forests, desert aquatic systems, native grasslands, valley shrubland habitats, vernal pools, etc.); and 6) Taxa designated as a special status, sensitive, or declining species by other state or federal agencies, or non-governmental organization (NGO) (*e.g.*, The World Conservation Union [IUCN], American Fisheries Society [AFS], Audubon Watch List; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF], U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] Forest Service [FS], Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern [FWS BCC], The American Bird Conservancy Green List [ABC Green List], The U.S. Bird Conservation [USBC] Watch List, The Western Bat Working Group [WBWG], and The Xerces Society).

County of San Diego Sensitivity Codes: Plants; List A = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere; List B = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; List C = Plants which may be quite rare, but need more information to determine their true rarity status; List D = Plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered. Animals; Group 1 = Animals rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere; Group 2 = Animals rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.

Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Status: Narrow Endemic = NE; Covered Species = CS.

Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP) Status: Narrow Endemic = NE; Covered Species = CS.

<sup>3</sup>*References for Habitat Preferences/Requirements:* (plants) Reiser 2001 and CNPS 2007; (butterflies) Faulkner and Klein 2004, Opler 2006; (amphibians and reptiles) Stebbins 2003, CDFG 2005; (birds) AOU Birds of North America On-line and CDFG 2005; (mammals) CDFG 2005.

<sup>4</sup>Sensitivity codes and status apply to nesting sites only

<sup>5</sup>Sensitivity codes and status apply to wintering sites only