

**BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT  
FOR  
PRESKI-GONYA MINOR SUBDIVISION  
TPM 20720  
ER 03-19-002**

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## 1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of 38.9 gross acres into two parcels. The two parcels have gross sizes ranging from 19.45 to 19.46 acres. The proposed project also includes biological open space easements totaling 23.6 acres. The project is located east of the community of North Jamul in East San Diego County. The proposed project is located within the USGS 7.5' Jamul N.E. quadrangle, in Section 4, Township 17 South, Range 2 East. The proposed project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP).

The site was previously surveyed by Vincent Scheidt and Associates in the summer of 2001 and spring of 2003. Although the report referenced by Scheidt and Associates has not been accepted by the County of San Diego, the field observation information in the report is referenced since it contains current biological information pertinent to the site include the observation of Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*). This report represents the incorporation of the existing information, which has been amended as appropriate based on the findings of RC Biological Consulting, Inc. and the current project design. This report provides information regarding existing conditions, compliances with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO), Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and performs an impact analysis based on the current site design. This report also identifies mitigation measures that conform with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and Resource Protection Ordinance therefore reducing any impacts to below a level of significance.

General biological surveys, sensitive plant surveys and two focused surveys for the Hermes copper were performed onsite. The biological resources onsite include three habitat types as defined by the County: southern mixed chaparral (granitic), orchard, and developed habitat. Biological resources that are afforded some level of protection under the Biological Mitigation Ordinance would include southern mixed chaparral. The site qualifies as a Biological Core Resource Area (BRCA) in accordance with the BMO.

No state or federally listed plant or animal species were observed on-site. Three sensitive plant species were observed onsite: felt-leaved monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*), Palmer's sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*) and Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*). Felt-leaved monardella is a County List A species, while Palmer's sagewort and Brewer's calandrinia are County list D species. Three sensitive wildlife species, San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) were observed onsite.

Impacts to approximately 13.55 acres of southern mixed chaparral, 1.05 acres of developed habitat and 0.7 acres of orchard will occur as a result of the proposed project. All impacts would be fully mitigated in accordance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. Mitigation for impacts to 13.55 acres of southern mixed chaparral will be achieved through the onsite conservation of 13.55 acres of southern mixed chaparral. An additional 9.5 acres of southern mixed chaparral is included in the open space. Potential impacts to sensitive plant and animal species observed and with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite will be mitigated by the habitat based mitigation in accordance with the BMO. Additionally the project has been redesigned from a 3 lot subdivision to a 2 lot subdivision to provide a large block of onsite open space that is contiguous will

undeveloped lands off-site. Implementation of these mitigation measures will reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of 38.9 gross acres into two parcels. The two parcels have gross sizes of 19.45 and 19.46 acres. The proposed project also includes biological open space easements. The proposed project is for residential land use. As part of the project, residential development including building pads, road, and utilities will be graded.

The 38.9-acre project area is located in the eastern portion San Diego County east of the Community of North Jamul in the County of San Diego (Figure 1). It is accessed by Skyline Truck Trail. The project is limited to the 38.9-acre proposed project area. The proposed project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP).

The site was previously surveyed by Vincent Scheidt and Associates in the summer of 2001 and spring of 2003. Although the report referenced by Scheidt and Associates has not been accepted by the County of San Diego, the field observation information in the report is referenced since it contains current biological information pertinent to the site include the observation of Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*) in 2004. This report represents the incorporation of the existing information which has been amended as appropriate based on the findings of RC Biological Consulting, Inc. and the current project design.

### Topography, Soils, Land Use

The project area is located in the eastern portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The project area is located in the northwest quarter of Section 4 in Township 17 South, Range 2 East on the Jamul N.E. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area is located just to the northwest of Lyons Valley. Elevations range from 2350 feet to 2750 feet above mean sea level.

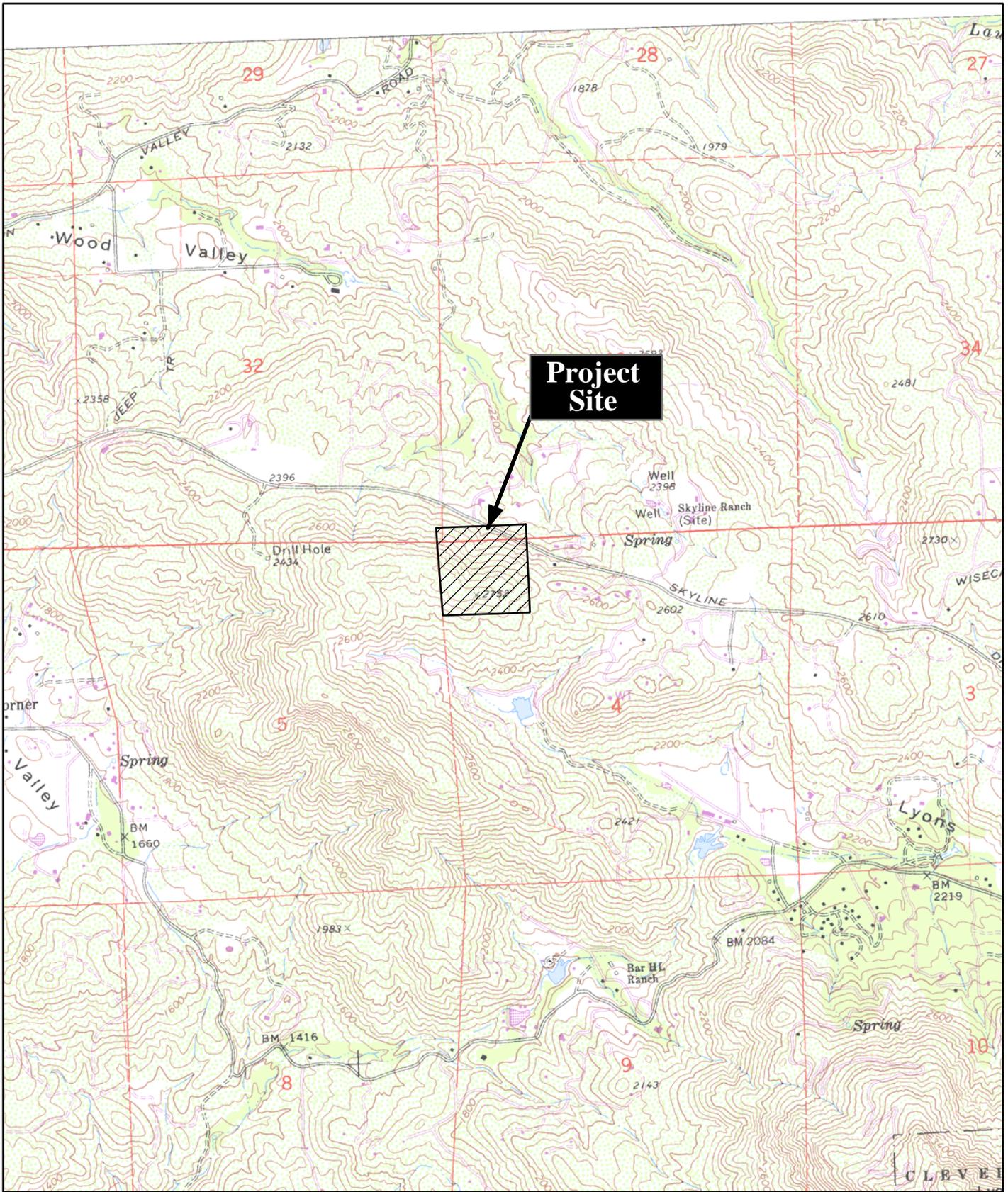
The soils on the property include Cienega very rocky course sandy loam soils, 30 to 75 percent slopes (CmrG), and acid igneous rock land soils (AcG) (Bowman 1973). CmrG soils occur on steep to very steep slopes and have rock outcrops on about 20 percent of the surface and very large granodioritic boulders on about 30 percent. The soils are about five to fifteen inches deep over hard granodiorite. AcG soils occur in rough, broken terrain. Large boulders and rock outcrops of granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz diorite, gabbro, basalt, or gabbro diorite cover 50 to 90 percent of the total area. Soil material between these rocks is loam to loamy course sand in texture and is very shallow over decomposed granite (Bowman 1973).

The property is undeveloped for the most part, but includes artifacts of current and former use, such as a trailer (occupied), shed, radio antennae, dirt road, old plantings, and accumulated materials. Skyline Truck Trail, an improved public road, cuts across the northeastern corner of the property.



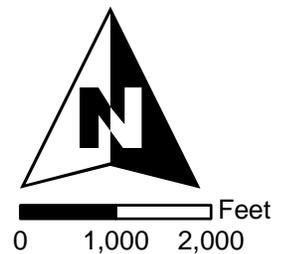
Figure 1  
Regional Location Map





Source: USGS 7.5' Jamul Quadrangle

**Figure 2**  
**Project Location**  
**Preski-Gonya Property**



## Regional Setting

The proposed project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). The site is located in area of rural residential interspersed with undeveloped lands. The site is mapped as having medium habitat value. A small portion on the northeast corner of the property is located within a pre-approved mitigation area. As a result, a portion of the site qualifies as a Biological Resource Core Area (BRCA) as defined within Article VI.A.1.a of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance.

### **3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The site was surveyed on foot and habitat mapped (Figure 3). Mapping was performed following the Biological Resources Mapping Requirements (County 2002). Wildlife species were identified directly by sight or by vocalizations, and indirectly by scat, tracks, or burrows. Field notes were maintained throughout the surveys and species of interest were mapped. Surveys focused on sensitive plant and wildlife species and all species observed were noted. The presence or absence of suitable habitat for sensitive species was also identified. The primary focus of the survey was to document and map the size, location, and general quality of all habitat types and the presence or potential presence of any sensitive resources (plant or wildlife) on-site. A sensitive plant survey and two focused surveys for the Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*) was performed. Scheidt and Associates (2004) performed a focused survey for the quino checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha quino*). The results of that survey are incorporated by reference. In addition, a sensitive plant survey was also performed by Scheidt and Associates (2004) and the results are also incorporated by reference.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Survey</b>	<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	<b>Sky</b>	<b>Wind (mph)</b>	<b>Observers</b>
6/19/04	UNK	Sensitive Plants Hermes Copper	UNK	UNK	UNK	AP
6/25/04	1:30 –3:30 PM	Sensitive Plants Hermes Copper	92°	Clear	0-4	AP
7/04/04	UNK	Sensitive Plants Hermes Copper	UNK	UNK	UNK	AP
7/29/04	6:40-10:40 AM	General wildlife	70°-85°	Clear	0-3	JH
5/24/05	10:30 AM -12:30 PM	Hermes Copper Butterfly Survey	77°-79°	Clear	0-2	AP
6/8/05	10:30 AM -12:30 PM	Hermes Copper Butterfly Survey	70°-72°	Clear	0-2	AP

AP = Andrew Pignoli    JH=Jane Higginson    UNK= Unknown

Nomenclature for this report conforms to Hickman (1993), for plants, Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (1996) for plant communities and habitat types, American Ornithological Union (AOU 1998 and 2000) for birds, Jennings (1983) and Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, Jones (1992) for mammals, and Powell (1979) for insects.

## 4.0 RESULTS

The following discussion summarizes the existing biological resources on-site including habitats, vegetation and wildlife. Habitats are depicted on Figure 3.

### 4.1 Vegetation

Habitat descriptions are based on the County of San Diego's Biological Mapping Requirements (County 2002) and Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County based in Holland's Descriptions (Oberbauer 1996), however, it has been shown that habitats on the project sites in San Diego County are often not pristine and rarely fit into one description. Therefore the best-fit definition based on the County's current descriptions and dominant plant species has been applied. Three habitat types occur within the project site: southern mixed chaparral, orchards, and developed habitat. The vegetation habitats are depicted in Figure 3. A complete list of plant species observed on-site is included in Appendix A.

#### Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Habitat Code 37121) – 36.6 acres

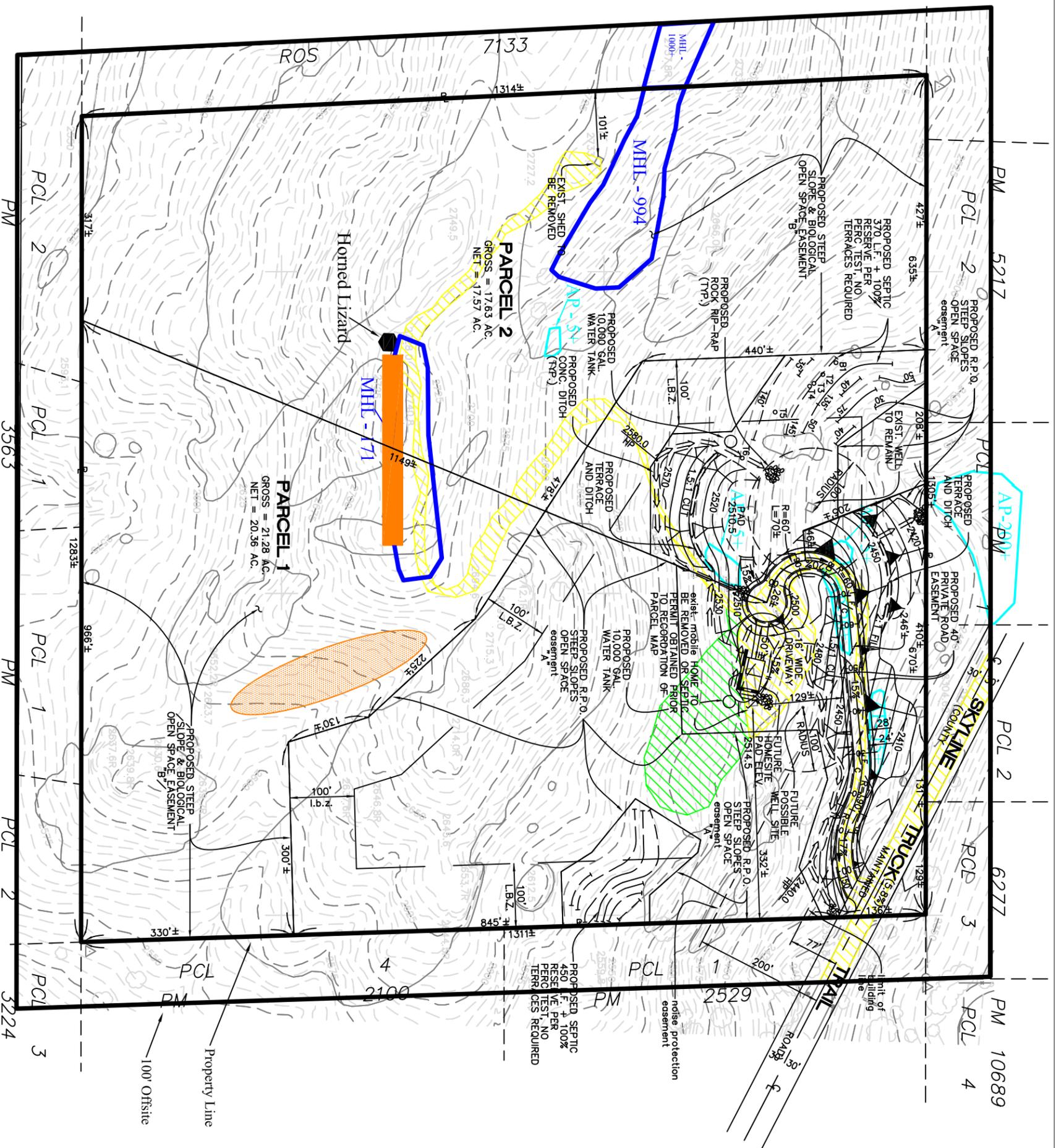
Southern mixed chaparral is the predominant habitat on the project site. It is a fire and drought adapted community characterized by a dense growth of evergreen shrubs. Many species of this community are crown or stump-sprouters that regenerate promptly following burns or other types of disturbances. Typical southern mixed chaparral species found onsite include *Adenostoma fasciculatum* (chamise), *Ceanothus tomentosus* (Ramona lilac), *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum* (California buckwheat), *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (toyon), *Malosma laurina* (laurel sumac), *Quercus berberidifolia* (scrub oak), *Xylococcus bicolor* (mission manzanita), and *Yucca whipplei* (our Lord's candle), and *Rhamnus ilicifolia* (hollyleaf redberry). *Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata* (felt-leaf monardella) also occurs in this habitat onsite. On the Preski-Gonya property, many coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) are also interspersed with the chaparral, mostly on the north facing slopes. Southern mixed chaparral occupies approximately 36.6 acres of the Preski-Gonya property.

#### Orchards (Habitat Code 18100) – 0.7 acres

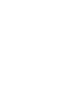
A small orchard composed of fruit trees from about six to twelve feet tall occurs south and east of the trailer onsite. Approximately 0.7 acres of orchard occurs onsite.

#### Developed (Habitat Code 12000) 1.6 acres

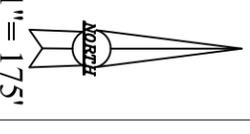
Developed habitat onsite is represented by the trailer and its pad, a weather-station shed and its pad, as well as asphalt-surfaced and a maintained dirt road which accesses the trailer and shed. In addition, a portion of Skyline Truck Trail traverses the Preski-Gonya property. Approximately 1.6 acres of developed habitat exists onsite.



**Legend:**

-  Southern Mixed Chaparral - 36.6 acres  
(Habitat Code: 37121)
-  Orchard - 0.7 acres  
(Habitat Code: 18100)
-  Developed - 1.6 acres  
(Habitat Code: 12000)
-  Felt-leaved Monardella  
*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*
-  Palmer's Sagewort  
*Artemisia palmeri*
-  San Diego Horned Lizard  
*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilliei*
-  Rock Outcrop
-  2 Hermes Copper (*Lycaena hermes*)  
observed in this flight area  
by Andrew Pignolo in 2005
-  5 Hermes Copper (*Lycaena hermes*)  
Observed by Vincent Scheidt in 2003

**Figure 3 - Biological Resources of the Preski-Gonya Property (TPM 20720)**



## Rock Outcrops (No Habitat Code)

In addition to the habitats discussed above, numerous large granite rock outcrops occur onsite. Rock outcrops are considered a unique microhabitat by the County. Numerous rock outcrops occur onsite, many of them very large, particularly in the steeper northern portions of the project. Rock outcrops add diversity to the vegetation communities by providing a discrete ecological niche for species not found elsewhere in the surrounding habitat. This niche includes shallow-soil spike-moss (*Selaginella* sp.) and lichen microhabitats. Rock outcrops also provide cover and potential nesting cavities for several wildlife species. Some reptile species are attracted to the sun-warmed surfaces of the rocks, and birds use boulders as perches and vantage points.

## **4.2 Wildlife**

A total of 60 wildlife species were identified onsite. These included 28 invertebrate species, 1 amphibian species, 4 reptile species, 19 bird species, and 8 mammal species. A complete list of wildlife species observed on-site is included as Appendix B.

### Invertebrates

Invertebrates onsite included many butterflies, such as Acmon blue (*Acaricia acmon*), brown elfin (*Incisalia augustinus*), California sister (*Adelphia bredowii californica*), funereal duskywing skipper (*Erynnis funeralis*), pale swallowtail (*Papilio eurymedon*), perplexing hairstreak (*Callophrys perplexa*), and other butterfly species typical of the habitats onsite. Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*) was reported by Vince Scheidt and Associates in 2003. In a 2004 survey by RC Biological Consulting, no Hermes were detected. Two individuals were observed in a 2005 survey by RC Biological Consulting.

### Amphibians and Reptiles

One amphibian species, Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*) was detected on site by Vince Scheidt and Associates in 2003. Vince Scheidt stated that additional amphibians probably also occur, however based on the habitat on-site, RC Biological Consulting, Inc considers the possibility of other amphibians to be low.

Reptile species onsite included San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), granite night lizard (*Xantusia henshawii henshawii*), and granite spiny lizard (*Sceloporus orcuttii*). Additional reptile species that may be present on-site include snakes such as gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*) or western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*).

### Birds

Bird species detected included Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), white-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*), and other species.

typical of the habitats onsite. A complete list of birds observed on-site is listed in Appendix B.

### Mammals

Mammals detected onsite included bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi nudipes*), chipmunk (*Eutamias* sp.), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and woodrat (*Neotoma* sp.). A complete list of mammals observed on-site is listed in Appendix B. Other mammal species that most likely occur on-site may include Striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis holzneri*).

### **4.3 Sensitive Resources**

Sensitive or special interest plant and wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive habitats, as identified by these same groups, are those which generally support plant or wildlife species considered sensitive by these resource protection agencies or groups. Sensitive species and habitats are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, particular susceptibility to human disturbance, degradation due to development or invasion by non-native species, or a combination of all of these factors.

In addition to RPO and the MSCP the following were used in the determination of sensitive biological resources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2001); California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (CDFG 1999, 2000 and 2001); and California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2003). An explanation of the sensitivity codes used in this report are included in Appendix E.

### **Applicable Resource Conservation Plans and Ordinances**

In San Diego County, regulations have been adopted which define and provide protection to certain types of sensitive biological resources as follows:

#### Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The purpose of the RPO is to protect sensitive resources and prevent their degradation and loss. The sensitive resources protected by the RPO include wetlands, wetland buffer areas, and sensitive habitat lands, which are defined as follows:

"Wetland" areas include lands which are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or where the land is covered by water. All lands having one or more of the following attributes are "wetlands":

- a) At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (plants whose habitat is water or very wet places);
- b) The substratum is predominantly undrained hydric soil; or

- c) The substratum is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by water at some time during the growing season of each year.

"Wetland buffer" areas include lands which provide a buffer area of an appropriate size to protect the environmental and functional habitat values of the wetland, or which are integrally important in supporting the full range of the wetland and adjacent upland biological community.

"Sensitive habitat lands" include those which support unique vegetation communities, or the habitats of rare or endangered species or sub-species of animals or plants, including the area which is necessary to support a viable population of any of these species in perpetuity, or which is critical to the proper functioning of a balanced natural ecosystem or which serves as a functioning corridor.

### Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) and Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO)

In response to the continued loss of sensitive biological resources, especially coastal sage scrub, the County adopted the MSCP in 1997. The proposed project must conform to the MSCP Subarea Plan, and the project must demonstrate that it has incorporated avoidance measures to meet the preserve design requirements of the Plan. To implement the MSCP Subarea Plan, the County enacted the BMO. Habitats are classified in different "Tier" levels that require different levels of mitigation. Application of the BMO to individual projects is the method by which the County will achieve the conservation goals set forth in the MSCP. Mitigation requirements for different habitat types are based on the location of both the impact and the proposed mitigation. Impacts within core habitat areas or pre-approved mitigation areas require higher mitigation ratios. Conversely, more credit is allowed for preservation or mitigation within core habitat areas or pre-approved mitigation areas.

#### **4.3.1 Sensitive Habitats**

##### Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)

Although still a relatively plentiful habitat, granitic southern mixed chaparral is considered a sensitive habitat within the BMO. It is classified as Tier III.

#### **4.3.2 Sensitive Plants**

Sensitive or special interest plant species are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive plant species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive plant species include: County list of Sensitive Plant Species (2004), CDFG (1999) and the California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2003).

Sensitive plant surveys were performed by Andrew Pigniolo during the monardella count, and during the focused survey for Hermes copper butterfly. Since both require walking intensive transects; all plants observed during the surveys were noted. Sensitive plant surveys were also performed by Vincent Scheidt and Associates for a prior study. No threatened or endangered plant species were observed on-site. Three sensitive plant species were observed onsite, Palmer's sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*), felt-leaved monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*), and Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*). These species are discussed below. Twenty-seven additional sensitive plant species are known from the area. All of the species would have been observable during the surveys performed onsite. Sensitive plant species with the potential to occur onsite are discussed in Appendix C.

#### Palmer's sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*)

*Artemisia palmeri* is a drought deciduous shrub on County list D, and CNPS List 4 species (limited distribution) with a R-E-D ranking of 1-2-1. It can occur in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland usually preferring mesic sandy habitats within each of these communities. *Artemisia palmeri* occurs in San Diego County and northern Baja California. This species is sensitive to development and flood control projects. On the project site, approximately 50 plants were found in southern mixed chaparral primarily along roads. An additional 200+ were observed just off-site to the north, located in a drainage near Skyline Truck Trail (Figure 3).

#### Felt-leaved monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*)

Felt-leaved monardella is a perennial rhizomatous herb. It is a County list A species on the CNPS List 1B with a R-E-D ranking of 2-2-2. It occurs in chaparral from 300 to 1000 meters in Orange and San Diego Counties and possibly in Baja California. Approximately 1165 felt-leaved monardella plants occur onsite in southern mixed chaparral, along roads (approximately 171 plants) and on a northeast facing hillside (approximately 994 plants) (Figure 3).

#### Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*)

Brewer's calandrinia is a low annual plant that occurs in disturbed places, open slopes and burns. It is a County list D and CNPS List 4 species (limited distribution) with a R-E-D ranking of 1-2-2. Approximately six individual plants were found by Vincent Scheidt and Associates on a roadbed in a recently graded area at the periphery of chaparral.

#### Narrow Endemic Plant Species

No narrow endemic plant species were observed onsite. All narrow endemics within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the MSCP, were determined to have a low potential to occur onsite since they would have been observable during the surveys and were not detected onsite (Appendix C).

### 4.3.3 Sensitive Wildlife

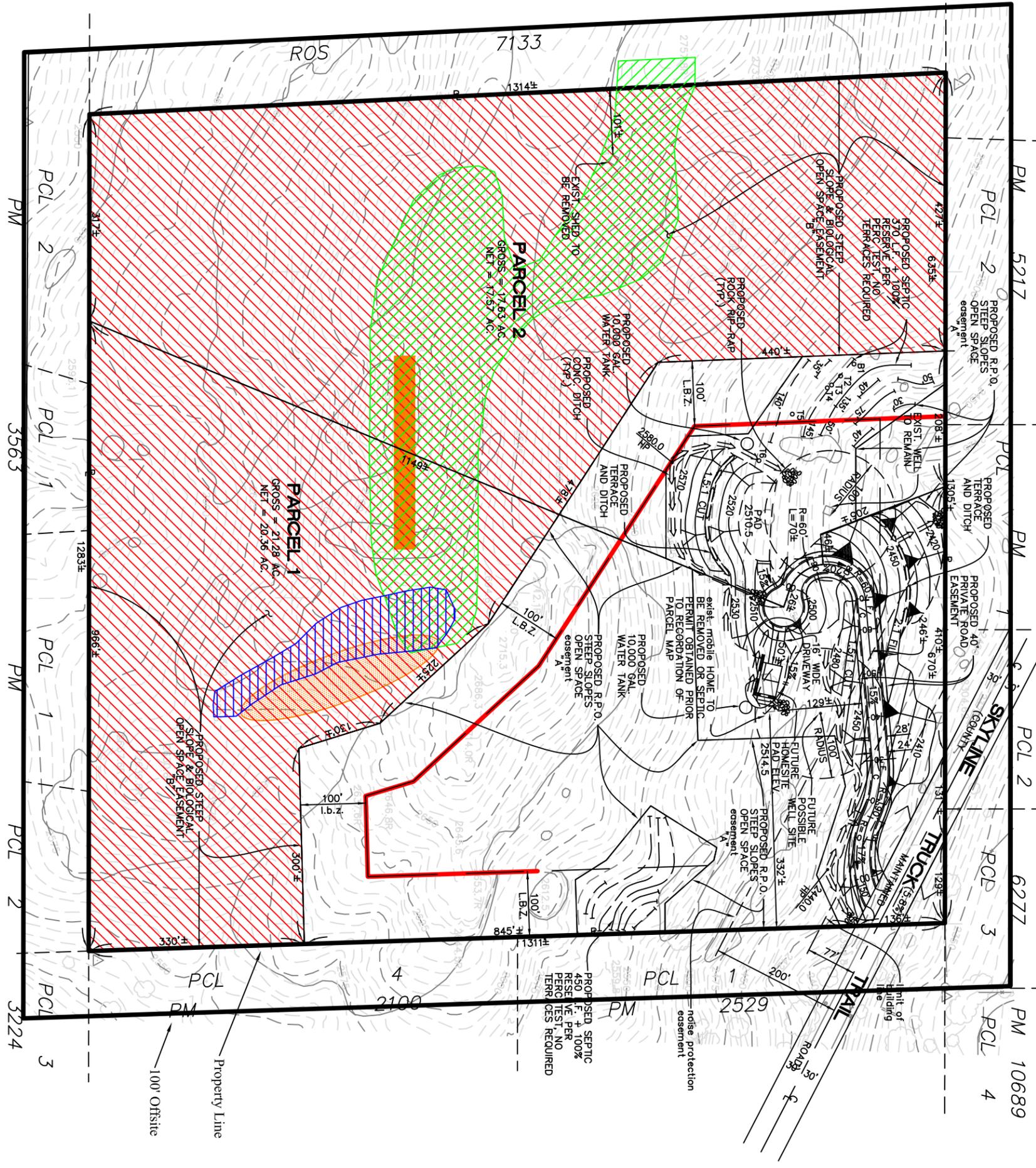
Sensitive or special interest wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include: USFWS (USFWS 2001), CDFG (CDFG 2000 and 2001). Additional species receive federal protection under the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Animals.

The CDFG also lists species as threatened or endangered, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered. Lower sensitivity animals may be listed as “species of special concern” (CDFG 2000). The CDFG further classifies some species under the following categories: “fully protected”, “protected furbearer”, “harvest species”, “protected amphibian”, and “protected reptile.” The designation “protected” indicates that a species may not be taken or possessed except under special permit from the CDFG; “fully protected” indicates that a species can be taken only for scientific purposes. The designation “harvest species” indicates that take of the species is controlled by the state government.

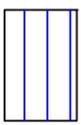
No threatened or endangered animal species were observed on-site. Three sensitive animal species, the Hermes copper butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*), the San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), and the turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) were observed onsite. These species are discussed below.

#### Hermes copper butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*)

The Hermes copper butterfly is a narrow endemic species to the San Diego bioregion. Except for a few records in northern Baja California, it has never been recorded anywhere else in North America. It is classified as a federal and California state species of concern. It occurs primarily in coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral communities. Its larval host plant is spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*). Adults feed on nectar primarily of flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), but they have also been observed using slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*) and other plants in the asteraceae family (Faulkner and Klein 2003). Vince Scheidt and Associates reported observing five Hermes coppers foraging on flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) along the ridgeline in 2003 (Scheidt and Associates 2004). However three surveys were performed by RC Biological Consulting during the primary flight season for this species in 2004 and no Hermes copper were observed onsite. During the 2005 flight season, two Hermes copper were observed on-site by RC Biological Consulting. These sightings along with the 2003 sightings by Vince Scheidt are shown on Figures 3 and 4.



**Legend:**

-  Spiny Redberry  
(*Rhamnus crocea*)
-  California Buckwheat  
(*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)
-  2 Hermes Copper (*Lycæna hermes*)  
observed in this flight area  
by Andrew Pignolo in 2005
-  5 Hermes Copper (*Lycæna hermes*)  
Observed by Vincent Scheidt in 2003
-  Proposed Open Space - 23.6 acres
-  100' Limited Building Zone

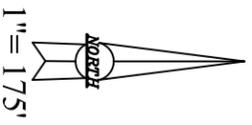


Figure 4 - Hermes Copper and Host Plant Observations of the Preski-Gonya Property (TPM 20720)

### San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*)

The San Diego horned lizard is a regional subspecies of the widespread coast horned lizard, and is classified as a federal Species of Concern. This spiny, wide-bodied lizard occurs primarily in coastal sage scrub communities. It was a common species in San Diego County until about 10 years ago (Hix 1990). Factors that have contributed to its decline include loss of habitat, over collecting, and the introduction of exotic ants. In some places, especially adjacent to urban areas, introduced ants have displaced native harvester ants (*Pogonomyrmex* spp.) upon which the lizard feeds exclusively. One individual was seen onsite in southern mixed chaparral alongside a dirt road (Figure 3).

### Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

The turkey vulture is a County sensitive species. According to Unitt (1984), this species is a fairly common to common spring and fall migrant, uncommon to locally common winter visitor and rare to uncommon summer resident of San Diego County. One turkey vulture was seen soaring over the Preski-Gonya property.

### Sensitive Species with the Potential to Occur

Thirty-two sensitive species with the potential to occur onsite are discussed in Appendix D. Of the thirty-two sensitive species with the potential to occur onsite, twelve have a high potential to occur onsite, and thirteen have a moderate potential to occur. The species with a high potential to occur onsite include coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*), coastal rosy boa (*Charina trivirgata roseofusca*), coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*), San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbottii*), northern red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber ruber*), Bell's sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*), greater western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), pocketed free-tail bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), and Townsend's western big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*).

The species with a moderate potential to occur include orange-throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*), San Diego ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), long-legged myotis (*Myotis evotis*), long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallida*), San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*), Dulzura pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*), small-footed myotis (*Myotis leibii*), southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus Ramona*), and southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*).

All of these species with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite except the San Diego ringneck snake, ringtail, mountain lion and southern mule deer are federal and/or state species of concern. The mountain lion, southern mule deer, ringtail, and San Diego ringneck snake are County sensitive species. In addition to the twenty-five sensitive species with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite, two federally listed species, the Quino checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha quino*) and arroyo southwestern toad (*Bufo*

*micrposcaphus californicus*), have a low potential to occur onsite. Each of these species is discussed below.

Arroyo southwestern toad (*Bufo micrposcaphus californicus*)

Status: Federally listed as Endangered, State Species of Special Concern

The arroyo southwestern toad was listed as federally endangered in December 1994. This species is a small toad (2 to 3 inches), light greenish gray or tan with warty skin and dark spots. This species is restricted to rivers that have shallow, gravelly pools adjacent to sandy terraces. Breeding occurs on large streams with persistent water from March to mid-June. Eggs are deposited and larvae develop in shallow pools with minimal current and little or no emergent vegetation and with sand or pea gravel substrate overlain with flocculent silt. After metamorphosis (June or July), the juvenile toads remain on the bordering gravel bars until the pool no longer persists. Juvenile and adults forage for insects on sandy stream terraces that have nearly complete closure of cottonwoods, oaks, or willows and almost no grass and herbaceous cover at ground level. Adult toads excavate shallow burrows on the terraces where they shelter during the day when the surface is damp or during longer intervals during the dry season. (Federal Register 1994). The drainages onsite are small and ephemeral, lack appropriate vegetative composition, lack gravel bars and sandy terraces, and as a result they do not provide suitable habitat for any of the life stages of the arroyo southwestern toad. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to occur onsite.

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)

Status: Federally listed as Endangered.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) officially listed the Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) as “endangered” on January 16, 1997 (USFWS 1997). For this reason the Quino checkerspot is protected under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. As such, “take” of this species, either directly or indirectly, is prohibited by law. In order to help land owners in preventing an unknowing “take” of this species, the USFWS has required that land owners have a protocol survey conducted on their land prior to project implementation in order to determine the presence or absence of this species.

The Quino checkerspot butterfly is one of several subspecies of *Euphydryas editha*. It is a member of the brush-footed butterfly family (Nymphalidae). The Quino checkerspot is associated with a variety of habitats which include clay soil meadows, grassland, coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, red shank chaparral, juniper woodland and semi-desert (Ballmer, *et al.*, 2000). Despite association with a wide range of habitat, distribution of this species is restricted to areas which support the larval host plants. The Quino’s primary host plant is *Plantago erecta*. Other possible larval host plant species include *Plantago patagonica*, *Antirrhinum coulterianum*, *Castilleja exserta* and/or *Cordylanthus rigidus* (USFWS 2002) as well as *Collinsia* and possibly other Scrophulariaceae (Ballmer *et al.* 2000). Generally the flight season for the Quino checkerspot occurs from late February through April, peaking in March or April. A focused survey for the Quino

checkerspot was conducted onsite by federally permitted biologists Vince Scheidt and Shannon Allen in 2002 (Scheidt and Associates 2004). No Quino or *Plantago erecta* were found; therefore the species has a low potential to occur onsite.

## **5.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO WETLANDS**

There are no Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) or County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) wetlands on-site.

## **6.0 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS**

Impacts on biological resources can be categorized as either direct, indirect, or cumulative. Direct impacts are a result of project implementation, and generally include: the loss of vegetation and sensitive habitats and populations; the introduction of non-native species which may out-compete and displace native vegetation; activity-related to mortalities of wildlife; loss of foraging, nesting or burrowing habitat; destruction of breeding habitats; and fragmentation of wildlife corridors. Indirect impacts occur as a result of the increase in human encroachment in the natural environment and include: off-road vehicle use which impacts sensitive plant or animal species; harassment and or collection of wildlife species; intrusion and wildlife mortality by domestic pets in open space areas following residential development; increased noise and lighting; and inadvertent increased wildlife mortalities along roads. Cumulative impacts occur as a result of on-going direct and indirect impacts for unrelated or fragmented projects overall. Cumulative impacts are assessed on a regional basis and determined the overall effect of numerous activities on a sensitive resource over a larger area.

Generally, there are three levels of adverse impacts associated with biological resources: significant, locally important, and not significant. The County of San Diego adopted the regional Multiple Species Conservation Program and Subarea Plan in 1997. To implement the Subarea Plan the County enacted the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. These documents identify biological resources and, indirectly, thresholds for significance. Habitats are classified in different tier levels which require different levels of mitigation. Habitats within Tiers I to III, require mitigation under the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and therefore are considered significant. These levels of impacts were applied to the project site and are used below in the discussion of specific potential impacts. Figure 3 details the proposed impact areas. Figure 5 details the proposed open space.

### **6.1 Proposed Project and Potential Direct Impacts**

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of 38.9 gross acres into two parcels. The two parcels have gross sizes ranging from 19.45 to 19.46 acres. The proposed project also includes biological open space easements totaling 23.6 acres. The proposed project is for residential land use. As part of the project, residential development including building pads, road, and utilities would be graded. The project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the MSCP and is qualifies as a

BRCA in accordance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. For the purposes of this report, all of the area outside of proposed biological open space was assumed to be impacted. Table 2 identifies the potential impacts as a result of the proposed project. The mitigation ratios are based on the premise that both the impact and mitigation sites are BRCA's. Different ratios would apply if the mitigation land is not located within a BRCA.

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Direct Impacts (Grading and Fire Clearing)</b>	<b>Mitigation Ratio</b>	<b>Conservation (acres) Mitigation Required</b>	<b>Open Space (acres)</b>
Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)	36.6	13.55	1:1	13.55	23.05
Orchards (Tier IV)	0.7	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Developed Habitat (Tier IV)	1.6	1.05	N/A	N/A	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>23.6</b>

## **6.2 Significance of Direct Impacts**

The following section discusses the significance of potential impacts to the resources onsite. As currently designed direct impacts will occur to granitic southern mixed chaparral, orchard and developed habitats.

### Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)

As a result of the proposed project direct impacts will occur to approximately 13.55 acres of southern mixed chaparral. This impact would be considered significant.

### Orchards (Tier IV)

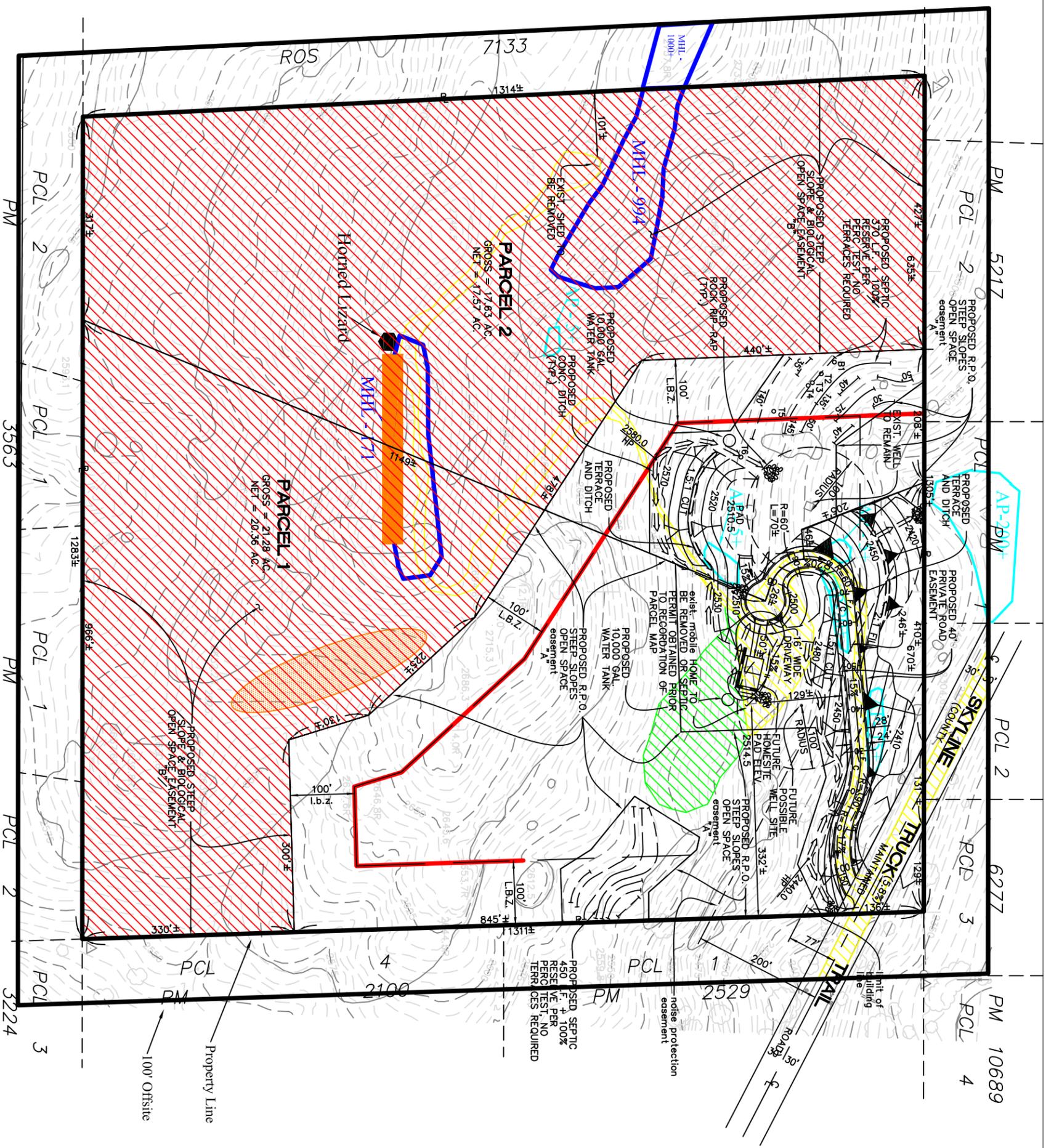
As a result of the proposed project direct impacts may occur to approximately 0.7 acres of orchard. This impact would not be considered significant.

### Developed Habitat (Tier IV)

Impacts to approximately 1.05 acres of this habitat will occur as result of continued use. This impact would not be considered significant.

### Sensitive Plant Species

Three sensitive plant species were observed onsite: Palmer's sagewort, felt-leaved monardella and Brewer's calandrinia, Palmer's sagewort and Brewer's calandrinia are County List D Species, while felt-leaved monardella is a County List A species. Potential impact per species are discussed below. Potential impacts to sensitive plants with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite would be considered significant.



### Legend:

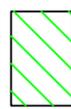
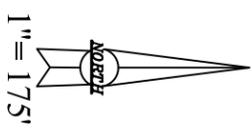
-  Southern Mixed Chaparral - 36.6 acres  
(Habitat Code: 37121)
-  Orchard - 0.7 acres  
(Habitat Code: 18100)
-  Developed - 1.6 acres  
(Habitat Code: 12000)
-  MHL  
Felt-leaved Monardella  
(*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*)
-  AP  
Palmer's Sagewort  
(*Artemisia palmeri*)
-  San Diego Horned Lizard  
(*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilliei*)
-  2 Hermes Copper (*Lycaena hermes*)  
observed in this flight area by  
Andrew Pignolo in 2005
-  5 Hermes Copper (*Lycaena hermes*)  
observed by Vincent Scheidt in 2003
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Proposed Open Space - 23.6 acres
-  100' Limited Building Zone

Figure 5 - Proposed Open Space for the Preski-Gonya Property (TPM 20720)



### Felt-leaved Monardella

As currently designed, no impacts will occur to approximately 1165 individuals onsite. At least 1000 individuals also occur off-site to the west. This is a County List A species.

### Palmer's Sagewort

As currently designed, impacts may occur to 45 of the 50 Palmer's sagewort onsite. An additional 200 occur just off-site to the north. This is a County List D species. Impacts to this species would be considered significant.

### Brewer's Calandrinia

Six individual Brewer's calandrinia were observed onsite by Scheidt and Associates (2003). They did not map the location of the observation therefore it is unknown. For the purposes of the report it is assumed that all six individuals will be impacted. This is a County List D species. Impacts to this species would be considered significant.

### Sensitive Wildlife Species

Three sensitive wildlife species, San Diego horned lizard, turkey vulture, and Hermes copper were observed onsite. Potential impacts to sensitive wildlife species observed and with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite would be considered significant.

## **6.3 Potential Indirect Impacts**

The proposed project is located within a large area of undeveloped lands and a small portion (approximately 400 feet) straddling Skyline Truck Trail is mapped as a pre-approved mitigation area. As a result the proposed project area qualifies as a Biological Resource Core Area. The PAMA extends further east (off-site) for approximately 2000 feet and runs generally in a northwesterly/southeasterly direction as shown on Figure 6 and 6a. Potential indirect impacts to the PAMA as a result of the proposed project could occur as a result of noise, light, human and pet intrusion. The project has been designed to minimize direct impacts to the PAMA mapped onsite. The only direct impacts will be grading for the access road and fire clearing. The majority of the PAMA extends north of Skyline Truck Trail and so by default Skyline Truck Trail serves as a buffer between onsite development and the PAMA. In addition, the proposed house pad on parcel 2 is a minimum of approximately 200 feet from the onsite PAMA. Additionally as can be seen in the aerial photograph included in Figure 6 and 6a, although the PAMA is mapped to the east of the site that area actually contains a significant amount of development. The project was designed adjacent to the existing development in the north and in the east, creating a cluster affect to keep undeveloped lands continuous and minimize impacts to the PAMA. Lastly, the project has been redesigned from the proposed four lot subdivision to a two lot subdivision in order to provide a large block of open space onsite that is also contiguous with undeveloped lands off-site. As a result no significant indirect impacts will occur to the off-site PAMA or BRCA as a result of the proposed project.

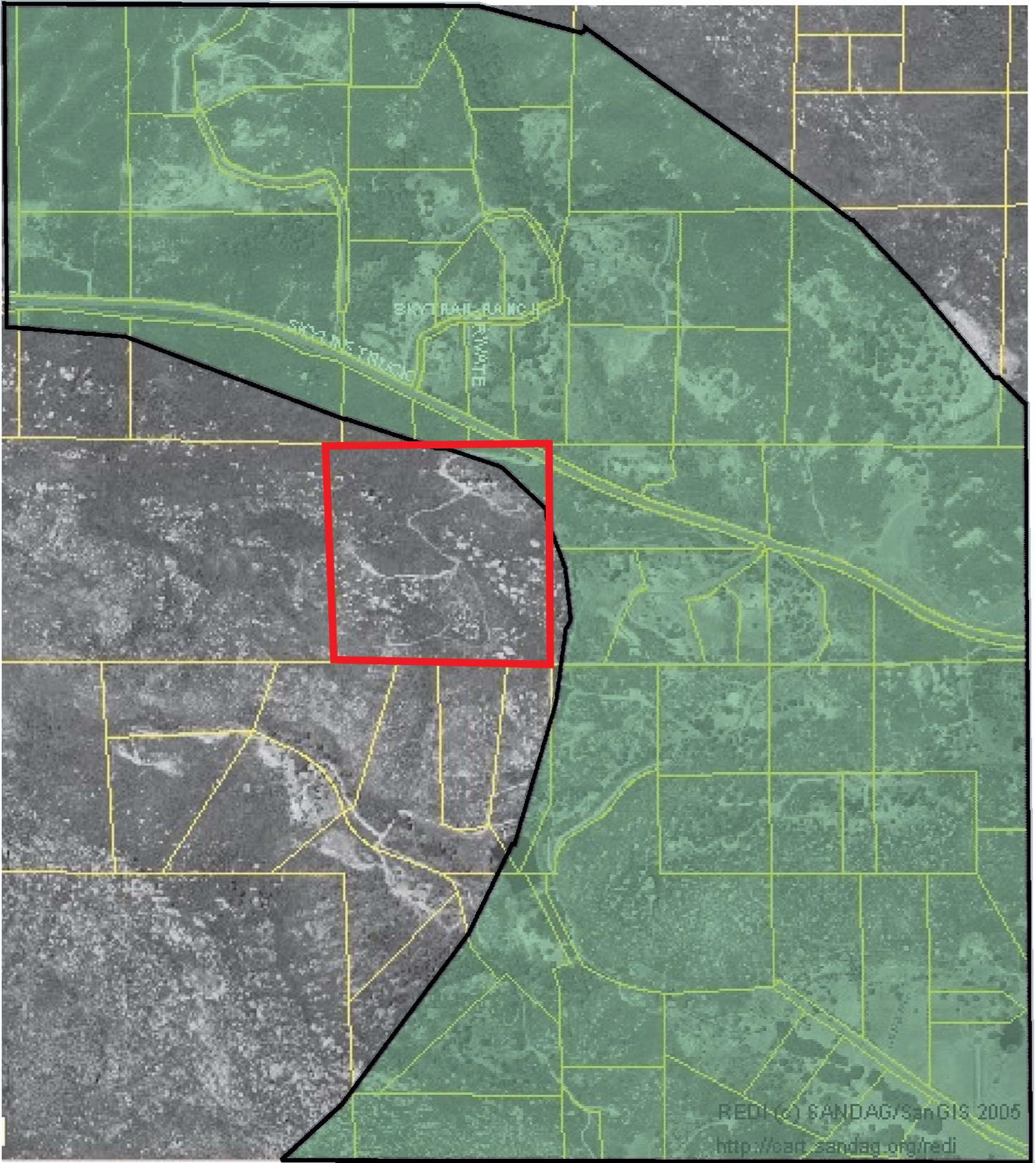
The proposed open space is designed with many constraints in mind so that it would best meet the requirements for the County MSCP's "Preserve Design Criteria and Design Criteria for Linkages and Corridors". The proposed open space was designed to meet the topographical requirements of the site so as not to impact steep slopes. The parcel is part of an area greater than 500 acres of habitat and undeveloped lands, contains sensitive species, will help preserve local wildlife corridors and qualifies as a BRCA. The proposed open space is located in the northwestern portion of the property and continues to the south, and to the southeast (Figure 5). Sensitive species observed in the proposed open space include felt-leaved monardella, Palmer's sagewart, San Diego horned lizard and the Hermes copper butterfly. This design will allow for the sensitive species to continue utilizing it. This design will also retain the continuity with undeveloped lands offsite, by keeping the proposed development clustered with Skyline Truck Trail to the north and existing residential development to the east. Local wildlife corridors occur north and east of the project site in the PAMA (Figure 6 and 6a). By keeping the proposed development adjacent to existing development, the northwest-southeast direction of wildlife travel is not compromised. Further, a network of unnamed blue line streams and reservoirs occur south of the property. As designed, the open space onsite will maintain a west-east and north-south linkage to undeveloped lands and the drainage network. The indirect edge effects to the proposed open space are limited since access to the open space and adjacent undeveloped lands will be prohibited by a four foot high three strand wire fence. This will limit human and pet harassment of native plants and animals as well as protect native wildlife from the private access roads and homes. Indirect effects such as noise and light will be limited since the extent of the property is only 2 homes with residential lighting.

#### **6.4 Cumulative Impacts to Hermes Copper**

The Hermes copper butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*) is the subject of a recent listing petition submitted to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) by the Center for Biological Diversity. The current listing petition includes the following "The San Diego Biodiversity Project submitted a petition to list Hermes copper as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act in May 1991 (Hogan 1991). The Service rejected the petition on a cynical technicality in 1993, alleging that the petition lacked necessary substantial information while simultaneously acknowledging the agency actually already possessed the missing information (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1993)".

This species is not a covered species within the County of San Diego's MSCP. The following cumulative impact analysis is based on the information in the listing package and information regarding projects within the County that may impact Hermes copper provided by Maggie Loy, County Staff Biologist for the project.

The Hermes copper butterfly is a narrow endemic species to the San Diego bioregion. Except for a few records in northern Baja California, it has never been recorded anywhere else in North America. It is classified as a federal and species of concern and a County sensitive species. It occurs primarily in coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral communities. Its larval host plant is spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*). Adults feed on nectar primarily of flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), but they have also been observed using slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*) and other



SOURCE: HTTP://www.sandag.org

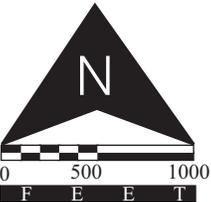
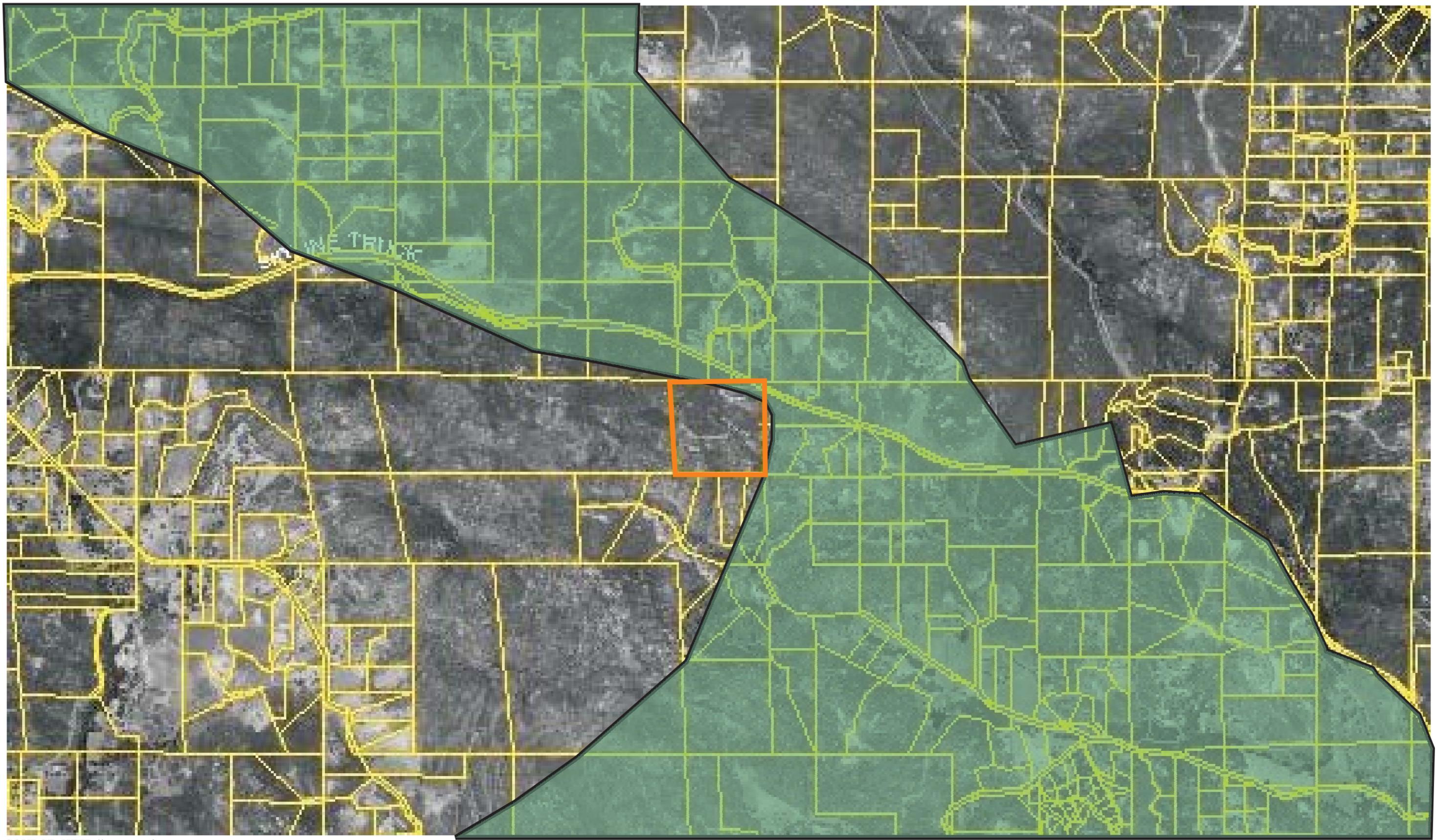


Figure 6  
 Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA)  
 For TPM 20720

- PAMA
- Project Site



SOURCE: [HTTP://www.sandag.org](http://www.sandag.org)



Figure 6a  
Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA)  
For TPM 20720

-  PAMA
-  Project Boundary

plants in the asteraceae family (Faulkner and Klein 2003). They are sedentary and rarely move more than 100 yards from their host plant (Faulkner, pers. comm.). As a result they don't make long distance dispersals and their populations are usually at low enough levels that it does not force dispersal.

Five Hermes copper were identified on-site in 2003 by Vince Scheidt (Scheidt and Associates 2004). Three surveys were performed in 2004 by RC Biological Consulting, Inc. and no Hermes copper were documented. Two surveys have been performed by RC Biological Consulting, Inc. in 2005. The first survey on May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2005 did not identify any Hermes copper on-site although they had been observed the previous day on another site by the same surveyor. The second visit was performed on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2005. Two Hermes copper were identified on-site on this visit.

Table 1 from the Listing Petition performed an analysis of the Hermes copper populations and status subsequent to the Cedar Fire of 2003. The table is reproduced below:

**Table 1**  
**Hermes Copper Populations and Status**

**Red entries** – Presumed lost to fire

**Orange entries** – Presumed lost to urban development

**Blue entries** – Unknown specific locations and unknown status

**Yellow entries** – Identified during environmental review of development projects

<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Current Land Manager</u>	<u>Years Observed</u>
1 mile west of Lake Hodges <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	River Park JPA	1982
1 mile east of Lyons Peak <sup>3</sup>	10	Private	1960, 1963, 1966 – 1967
3 miles south of El Cajon <sup>4</sup>	3	Private	1958
8.2 miles east of Dulzura	1	Private	1980
12 miles north of Ensenada <sup>5</sup>	1	Private	1936
18 miles south of Santo Tomas, Baja	Unknown	Private	Unknown

<sup>1</sup> Bernardo Mountain (Klein, pers. comm.).

<sup>2</sup> Estimated population numbers reflect highest number of specimens observed or collected in one year. Total population numbers may have exceeded small numbers reflected in museum collections at the San Diego Natural History Museum and Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

<sup>3</sup> Four museum specimens.

<sup>4</sup> Near intersection of Highway 94 and Jamacha Boulevard (Klein, pers. comm.).

<sup>5</sup> Brown *et al.* 1992 mapped 3 Baja California populations, but specific locations are unknown.

<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Current Land Manager</u>	<u>Years Observed</u>
CA <sup>6</sup>			
Anderson Road, Alpine	50+	U.S. Forest Service	1998 – 2003
Bajamar, Baja CA	Unknown	Private	Unknown
Black Mountain	1	City of San Diego <sup>7</sup>	2004
Boulder Creek Road	5	U.S. Forest Service	1981
Crestridge Ecological Reserve <sup>8</sup>	1,000+	CA Fish & Game	1941, 1958, 1960, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1996, 1999 – 2003
Deerhorn Valley <sup>9</sup>	9	Private	1967, 1970
Descanso (Wildwood Glen Lane)	10+	U.S. Forest Service	1980 – 2003
El Cajon <sup>10</sup>	4	Private	1959 – 1960
El Monte	1	County of San Diego	1960
Fairmont Canyon	1	Private	1952
Flinn Springs	1	County of San Diego	1981
Gooden Ranch	12+	County of San Diego	1998, 2003
Guatay <sup>11</sup>	8	U.S. Forest Service	1979 – 1980, 1982, 1983, 1990 – 2002, 2004
Harbison Canyon	5+	Private	2003
Harmony Grove	1	Private	2000
Jamul Highlands Road	28	Private	2003 – 2004
Kearny Mesa <sup>12</sup>	1	Private	1938 – 1939
Lawson Valley	2	Private	2003
Little Cedar Creek	1	U.S. BLM	1978 – 1979
Lyons Valley	5	Private	2003
McGinty Mountain	5+	County of San Diego CA Fish & Game Nature Conservancy Private <sup>13</sup>	1995 – 1996
Miramar <sup>14</sup>	1	U.S. Navy	1960, 1971, 1996, 2003

<sup>6</sup> Cited in Thorne (1963), and Emmel and Emmel (1973).

<sup>7</sup> Black Mountain Open Space Park.

<sup>8</sup> 13 museum specimens labeled “Suncrest” and “El Cajon/Suncrest.” 35 colonies with more than 1,000 individuals observed in 2000 and 2001 (Klein pers. com.).

<sup>9</sup> 4 museum specimens labeled “Deerhorn Valley” and “Deerhorn, 9 miles northwest of Tecate.”

<sup>10</sup> Six museum specimens.

<sup>11</sup> Eight museum specimens labeled “Guatay” and “1.3 miles west of Guatay.”

<sup>12</sup> Three museum specimens.

<sup>13</sup> County of San Diego McGinty Mountain Park, McGinty Mountain Ecological Reserve and other protected lands.

<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Current Land Manager</u>	<u>Years Observed</u>
Mission Dam <sup>15</sup>	1	City of San Diego	1971, 1977, 1979
Mission Gorge <sup>16</sup>	29	City of San Diego	1958 – 1962, 1965 – 1967, 1971, 1977 – 1978
Mission Valley	1	Unknown	1953
Mt. Miguel <sup>17</sup>	4	U.S. Fish & Wildlife	1958
Oak Creek <sup>18</sup>	12	City of San Diego	1959
Old Viejas Grade Road <sup>19</sup>	4	U.S. Forest Service	1981 – 2003
Otay-Foothill area <sup>20</sup>	1	Unknown	1938 – 1939
Pine Valley	1	U.S. Forest Service	Unknown
Poway Road and 395, San Diego	7	Private	1965
Poway	10	CA Fish & Game	2003
Rancho Jamul Ecological Reserve <sup>21</sup>	50+	CA Fish & Game	2003 – 2004
Roberts Ranch	7	U.S. Forest Service	2003 – 2004
Salsi Puedes, Baja CA	1	Private	1983
San Diego <sup>22</sup>	3	Private	1907 – 1908, 1929, 1933, 1935 – 1938, 1948 – 1949, 1952, 1958, 1962
San Diego NWR	15	U.S. Fish & Wildlife	2004
San Marcos Creek	3	Private	1979
Santee (Fanita Ranch area) <sup>23</sup>	3	Private	1966 – 1967, 1969, 1971, 1997

<sup>14</sup> Three museum specimens, U.S. Department of the Navy 1999, and U.S. Department of the Navy 2004.

<sup>15</sup> Mission Trails Regional Park. Four museum specimens labeled “Mission Dam” and “Old Mission Dam.”

<sup>16</sup> Mission Trails Regional Park. 38 museum specimens labeled “Mission Gorge” and “Mission Gorge, San Diego County.”

<sup>17</sup> Two museum specimens.

<sup>18</sup> Mission Trails Regional Park. Two museum specimens.

<sup>19</sup> Three museum specimens.

<sup>20</sup> Three museum specimens labeled “Otay-Foothill area,” “Foothill area,” and “Foothill area, San Diego, Otay.”

<sup>21</sup> Three populations (Marschalek 2003)

<sup>22</sup> 46 museum specimens, collected from unknown locations. Sites are presumed lost to urban development due to likelihood of early collection location proximity to City of San Diego urban core.

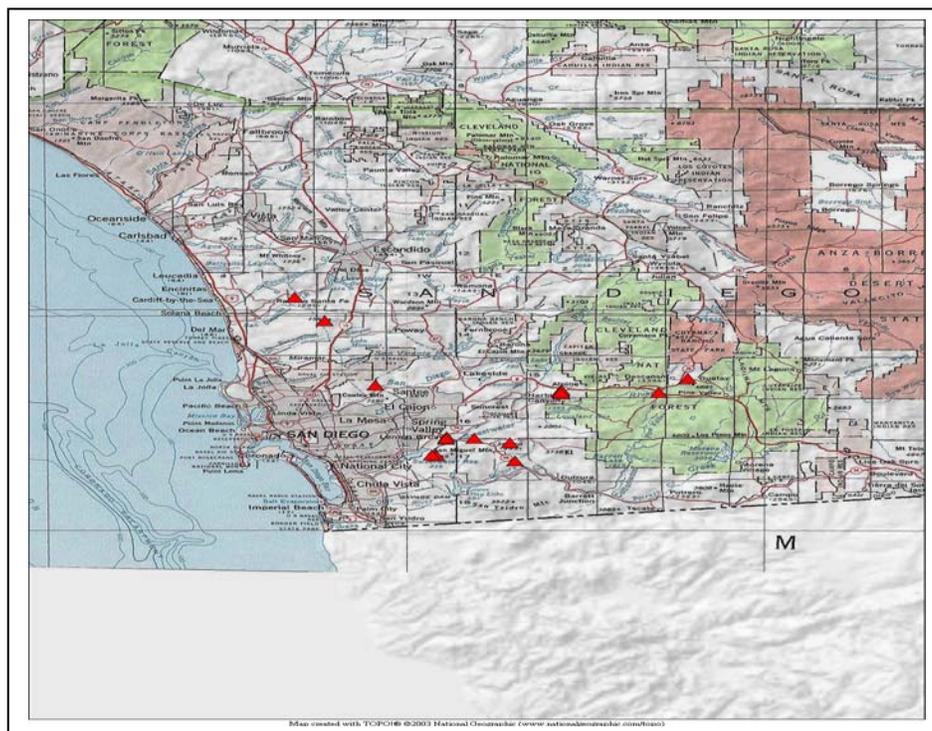
<sup>23</sup> Eight museum specimens labeled “Santee,” “Santee, San Diego County,” “NR Santee,” “4 miles northwest of Santee,” “Mast C, NW Santee,” “Carlton Hills/ Santee,” “Mast C. 4 miles northwest of Santee” and “Fanita Ranch, Santee.”

<sup>24</sup> Three museum specimens labeled “Big Rock Road Canyon, Santee,” “Big Rock Road, Fletcher Hills,” and “Big Rock Road, Santee.”

<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Current Land Manager</u>	<u>Years Observed</u>
Santee (Big Rock Road area) <sup>24</sup>	200+	City of San Diego	1971, 1973
Scripps Gateway <sup>25</sup>	Unknown	Private	1996
Sequan Peak	5+	Private	1995 – 1996
Skyline Truck Trail	3+	Private	2003
Spring Canyon <sup>26</sup>	200+	City of San Diego	1971
Spring Valley (Dictionary Hill) <sup>27</sup>	17	Private	1960, 1962
Spring Valley	2	Private	2001
Steel Canyon	3	Private	2003 – 2004
Sycamore Canyon <sup>28</sup>	1	County of San Diego	2003
The Crosby	2	Private	2004
Wright's Field	12+	Back Country Land Trust	1997 – 2004

Additionally the listing package included the following map which identifies known locations subsequent to the Cedar fire.

#### Post-fire Hermes Copper Locations – Map By Mike Klein



<sup>25</sup> Cited by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1996).

<sup>26</sup> Mission Trails Regional Park. Two museum specimens labeled “Spring Canyon Area, Mission Valley, San Diego CA, resting on *Rhamnus crocea*” and “Spring Canyon/Mission Valley.”

<sup>27</sup> Dictionary Hill (Klein pers. comm.). Three museum specimens.

<sup>28</sup> (Marschalek 2003)

The listing petition states that only 15 populations are known to remain in existence in the United States following the large San Diego County fires of 2003. The listing petition further states “At least 15 other Hermes copper populations were lost to the 2003 Cedar and Mine fires, including the second largest concentration of the species when the Cedar Fire burned through four populations in Mission Trails Regional Park in the City of San Diego. At least three Hermes copper populations were likely lost to past fires on Bernardo Mountain near Escondido, Dictionary Hill in Spring Valley, and San Marcos Creek”. The listing package further states “Hermes copper populations were devastated by fire in October 2003. The 2003 Paradise, Cedar, and Mine fires burned an estimated 39% of Hermes copper habitat (Betzler et al. 2003). By far the largest concentration of the species ever documented was lost when the Cedar Fire burned nearly all of the Crestridge Ecological Reserve in the unincorporated San Diego County community of Crest. 2001 surveys at the reserve found approximately 52 Hermes copper colonies with a total estimated population of 1,000 butterflies (California Department of Fish and Game 2002). The October 2003 Cedar Fire appears to have destroyed every colony within the reserve (M. Klein, pers. comm.)”.

Subsequent to the compilation of the listing petition, Hermes copper has been observed at Crestridge Preserve (Allison Anderson, pers. comm.). This observation brings up the possibility that all of the populations believed to have been lost to the 2003 fires may not have been.

The project site contains spiny redberry within approximately 3.94 acres of the southern mixed chaparral. The site contains dense flat-top buckwheat in approximately 0.61 acres of the southern mixed chaparral. Only a limited amount of overlap occurs (0.23 acres) between the redberry distribution in the flat-top buckwheat distribution creating 4.32 acres of suitable habitat. Scheidt observed his 5 individuals along a ridgeline with a dirt road that goes through the redberry. RC Biological Consulting, Inc. observed the two individuals within the flat-top buckwheat along a dirt road. Based on a conversation with Mike Klein, his opinion is that these two males were sharing a territory. In his experience a territory ranges from 1 1/2 to 2 acres. At most the site seems to support two territories.

Additional information from Mike Klein was the observation of 30 individuals at Mission Dam this season. This population is identified as being lost to the fire in Table 1 above, or adds a previously unknown population to the extant populations. Mike Klein also indicated that they had been observed this season on Rancho Jamul and Wright’s Field. David Faulkner has also identified a previously unknown population of 100+ individuals on Barber Mountain (pers. comm.). He feels that there is much more suitable habitat in the general area including Elena Mountain.

In summary, no impacts will occur to the colony on the Preski property and this development does not represent a significant impact in relation to the known extant population.

## **6.5 Cumulative Impacts**

The following analysis was performed to determine if the proposed project, a minor subdivision of 38.9 gross acres would result in cumulatively considerable impacts when

viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects and probable future projects in conformance with Section 15130(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

For the purposes of this analysis the geographic limits of the study area were limited to projects within the Southern Foothill ecoregion as mapped on the “San Diego County Ecoregion Map for Species Distribution Model” available from DPLU. The ecoregion was then further redefined to limit it to projects occurring in the Jamul area due to the large geographic area encompassed.

A project list was obtained using KIVA and reviewing discretionary projects. After identify discretion projects, the files were reviewed to determine if they would also have impacts on southern mixed chaparral, the sensitive biological resources that the proposed project will impact. A list of projects that may impact southern mixed chaparral is included as Table 1 of Appendix F. For the purposes of this analysis, since all of the projects are located within the Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP), it is assumed that the projects will mitigate in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO), as required for approval. In evaluating cumulative biological impacts the following questions were addressed for the project along with other existing and proposed projects.

In summary, the project will not contribute to significant cumulative biological impacts as a result of the proposed mitigation for the project and the assumed mitigation (through conformance with the BMO) for the other projects considered. The goal of the MSCP is to prevent significant cumulative biological impacts and to provide for a viable preserve system that will contribute to the long term survival of the covered species. In addition, the preservation of the large block of habitat will also prevent cumulative impacts to additional sensitive species with the potential to occur onsite.

## **6.6 Significance of Potential Cumulative Impacts**

As part of the adoption of the MSCP, an EIR was prepared which analyzed cumulative impacts as a result of the implementation of the MSCP. The last annual report on the implementation of the MSCP indicates that County is in rough-step compliance with objectives and requirements of the MSCP. The proposed project is mitigating in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. Additionally, current projects and projects within the foreseeable future located within the MSCP will be required to mitigate in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. As result by complying with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance the project will not contribute to significantly cumulative impacts.

## **7.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION**

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for all significant biological impacts (i.e. impacts within highly constrained areas). In addition, the CDFG 1600 and the ACOE 404 permit process generally require mitigation for the loss of wetland resources. The following mitigation measures are recommendations to offset significant impacts. Recommendations are also given to offset locally important biological impacts.

Although mitigation measures are not often required for locally important impacts, local jurisdictions often implement these measures to minimize cumulative impacts within the region.

According to Appendix G of the State CEQA guidelines, the proposed project would have a potentially significant impact to onsite biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse affect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

### **Resource Protection Ordinance**

Under the RPO (discussed above), development of wetlands, wetland buffer areas, and sensitive habitat lands is restricted, as follows:

Within *wetlands*, the RPO restricts uses to aquaculture, scientific research, educational or recreational uses, or wetland restoration, and imposes further limitations which include, in particular, that grading, filling and construction is not permitted.

Within *wetland buffer areas*, the RPO allows uses permitted in wetland areas, plus access paths and other improvements necessary to protect adjacent wetlands.

### **Biological Mitigation Ordinance**

The BMO requires that mitigation be provided, in accordance with ratios which take into account factors such as: (1) What "Tier" the impacted habitat falls into; (2) whether the

impacted resources are located within a Biological Resources Core Area (BRCA) and (3) whether the mitigation land would be located onsite or offsite. As discussed in Section 2.0, Regional Setting, the project site qualifies as a BRCA.

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for all significant biological impacts. Mitigation, per resource, is discussed below with corresponding level of significance after mitigation.

### Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)

Approximately 13.55 acres of this habitat will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Mitigation for this impact will be the onsite conservation of 13.55 acres of southern mixed chaparral and an additional 9.5 acres are also being preserved. The implementation of this mitigation will reduce the impacts to below a level of significance.

### Sensitive Plant Species

The Biological Mitigation Ordinance requires that impacts to County List A and B species be limited to no more than 20% of the population. The proposed project has been designed to avoid impacts to the felt-leaved monardella onsite population. Thereby conforming with the BMO and reducing the level of impacts to below a level of significance. Impacts to approximately 18% of the known population of Palmer's sagewort, a County list D species will occur. This impact will be mitigated through habitat based mitigation in conformance with the BMO. Impacts to all six individual Brewer's calandrinia are assumed. This is a species that responds to disturbance such as fire and it can be assumed that there is a seed bank within the southern mixed chaparral within the proposed open space that would germinate during the appropriate conditions. Therefore, impacts to Brewer's calandrinia will be mitigated to below a level of significance through habitat based mitigation in conformance with the BMO. Potential impacts to sensitive plant species with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite will be mitigated by habitat based mitigation in conformance with the BMO.

### Sensitive Wildlife Species

Potential impacts to sensitive animal species observed and with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite will be mitigated by the habitat based mitigation in accordance with the BMO where they are also a covered species. Potential impacts to the remainder of the species are discussed below.

**Table 3  
Potential Sensitive Species and Habitat Base Mitigation**

Species	Observed or Potential to occur	Covered in Table 3-5 of BMO	Habitat Mitigation Accepted
San Diego Horned Lizard ( <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i> )	Observed	Yes	Yes
Coast Patch Nosed Lizard ( <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> )	High Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Coastal Rosy Boa ( <i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i> )	High Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Coastal Western Whiptail ( <i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i> )	High Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Northern Red Diamond Rattlesnake ( <i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i> )	High Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
San Diego Banded Gecko ( <i>Coleonyx variegates abbotti</i> )	High Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Bell's Sage Sparrow ( <i>Amphispiza belli belli</i> )	High Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Big Free-tailed Bat ( <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> )	High Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Greater Western Mastiff Bat ( <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> )	High Potential to Occur	Yes	No- "Unknow/Insufficeint data on distribution and life history" However, the high potential to occur is based on the potential ability to roost on or off-site.
Mountain Lion ( <i>Felis concolor</i> )	High Potential to Occur	Yes	Yes
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat ( <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> )	High Potential to Occur		Yes*
Ringtail ( <i>Bassariscus astutus</i> )	High Potential to Occur		Yes*
Orange-throated Whiptail ( <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingii</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	Yes	Yes
San Diego Ringneck Snake ( <i>Diadophus punctatus similes</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Golden Eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Dulzura (California) Pocket Mouse ( <i>Chaetodipus (=Perognathus) californicus californicus</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Fringed Myotis ( <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Long Eared Myotis ( <i>Myotis evotis</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Long Legged Myotis ( <i>Myotis volans</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Pallid Bat ( <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
San Diego Desert Woodrat ( <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> )	Moderate Potential to Occur	No	Yes*
Southern Grasshopper Mouse	Moderate Potential	No	Yes*

**Table 3  
Potential Sensitive Species and Habitat Base Mitigation**

Species	Observed Potential occur	or to	Covered in Table 3-5 of BMO	Habitat Mitigation Accepted
<i>(Onychomys torridus ramona)</i>	Moderate Potential to Occur			
Small-footed Myotis <i>(Myotis ciliolabrum)</i>	Moderate Potential to Occur		No	Yes*
Southern Mule Deer <i>(Odocoileus hemionus)</i>	Moderate Potential to Occur		Yes	Yes
Yuma Myotis <i>(Myotis yumanensis)</i>	Moderate Potential to Occur		No	Yes*

\* If a species has a high or moderate potential to occur in the southern mixed chaparral that will be impacted then it also has a high or moderate potential to occur in the adjacent southern mixed chaparral in the proposed open space. Therefore, habitat mitigation is an acceptable form of mitigation.

With implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, impacts to biological resources will be mitigated to below a level of significance. The project will not contribute to significant cumulative impacts.

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## **9.0 CERTIFICATION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

This report has been prepared by Robin Church, County Certified Biologist.

Andy Pignuolo, Owner and Principal Archeologist for Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. is qualified to conduct Hermes butterfly surveys because he is permitted for the Quino checkerspot butterfly surveys by the US Fish and Wildlife (Permit # TE 053020-0). He also works closely with the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), has led botany tours for the Natural History Museum, is a participant in the Plant Atlas program through the Natural History Museum, and is involved in many other aspects of the ecology of San Diego County. He has worked as an Archeologist and Naturalist in San Diego County for over 20 years.

**APPENDIX A**  
**PLANTS OBSERVED**

**APPENDIX A  
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE PRESKI-GONYA PARCEL (TPM 20720)**

Family Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat
<b>LYCOPODS</b>			
Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's Spike-moss	SMC
<b>FERNS</b>			
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Coastal Wood Fern	SMC
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pityrogramma triangularis</i> var. <i>triangularis</i> **	Goldenback Fern	UNK
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pityrogramma triangularis</i> var. <i>viscose</i> **	Silverback Fern	UNK
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes covillei</i>	Coville's Lip Fern	SMC
Pteridaceae	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	Bird's Foot Cliff-brake	SMC
Pteridaceae	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>viscosa</i>	Silverback Fern	SMC
<b>ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTS</b>			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	Prostrate Amaranth	SMC
Anacardiaceae	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel Sumac	SMC
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar Bush	SMC
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western Poison-Oak	SMC
Apiaceae	<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i>	Mock-parsley	SMC
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	Rattlesnake Weed	SMC
Apiaceae	<i>Lomatium lucidum</i> **	Shining Lomatium	UNK
Apiaceae	<i>Tauschia arguta</i>	Southern Tauschia	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Achyrachaena mollis</i>	Blow-wives	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	Sacapellote	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	Coastal Sagebrush	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia palmeri</i> 4 1-2-1	Palmer's Sagewort	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule-fat, Seep-willow	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Broom Baccharis	SMC, UD
Asteraceae	* <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian Thistle	UD
Asteraceae	* <i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote	SMC, UD
Asteraceae	<i>Chaenactis artemisiifolia</i>	Artemisia Pincushion	SMC, UD
Asteraceae	<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>glabriuscula</i>	Yellow Pincushion	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>californicum</i>	California Thistle	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	Fascicled Tarweed	SMC, UD
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron foliosus</i> **	Fleabane	UNK

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Asteraceae	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	Long-stem Golden-yarrow	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Filago californica</i> **	California Filago	UNK
Asteraceae	* <i>Filago gallica</i>	Narrow-leaf Filago	SMC, UD
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>	Bicolor Cudweed	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California Everlasting	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium stramineum</i>	Cotton-batting Plant	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Gutierrezia californica</i> **	California matchweed	UNK
Asteraceae	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	Broom Matchweed/snakeweed	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i>	Sawtooth Goldenbush	SMC, UD
Asteraceae	* <i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Crete Hedypnois	UD
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	Slender Sunflower	SMC
Asteraceae	* <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> **	Telegraph Weed	UNK
Asteraceae	* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear	SMC, UD
Asteraceae	* <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	UD
Asteraceae	<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filaginifolia</i>	California-aster	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Madia</i> sp.**	Madia	UNK
Asteraceae	<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	California Chicory	SMC
Asteraceae	* <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> **	Common Groundsel	UNK
Asteraceae	* <i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	UD
Asteraceae	* <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	UD
Asteraceae	<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> **	Stephanomeria, Wreath-plant	UNK
Asteraceae	<i>Stephanomeria</i> sp.	Wreath-plant	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Stylocline gnaphaloides</i>	Everlasting Nest-straw	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i> **	Silver Puffs	UNK
Boraginaceae	<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	Cryptantha	SMC
Boraginaceae	<i>Plagiobothrys</i> sp.	Popcornflower	SMC
Brassicaceae	* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard	SMC, UD
Brassicaceae	<i>Caulanthus heterophyllus</i> **	San Diego Jewelflower	UNK
Brassicaceae	* <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> **	Tumble Mustard	UNK
Brassicaceae	* <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Hare's-ear Cabbage	UD
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	Southern Honeysuckle	SMC
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue Elderberry	SMC

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Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene laciniata</i> ssp. <i>major</i>	Southern Pink	SMC
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene laciniata</i> **	Indian Pink	UNK
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene multinervia</i> **	Many-nerve Catchfly	UNK
Chenopodiaceae	* <i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot	UD
Chenopodiaceae	* <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian-thistle, Tumbleweed	UD
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum scoparium</i>	Peak Rush-rose	SMC
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula connata</i>	Pygmy Weed	SMC
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Marah macrocarpus</i> var. <i>macrocarpus</i>	Manroot, Wild-cucumber	SMC
Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Dodder	SMC
Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>adamsii</i>	Manzanita	SMC
Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	Manzanita	SMC
Ericaceae	<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i>	Mission Manzanita	SMC
Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus laetiflorus</i> **	Chaparral Pea	UNK
Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	Sweet Pea	SMC
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus hamatus</i> **	Grab Lotus	
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var.	Deerweed	SMC
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus</i> sp. **	Lupine	UNK
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium</i> sp. **	Clover	UNK
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak, Encina	SMC
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Scrub Oak	SMC
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium venustum</i>	Canchalagua	SMC
Geraniaceae	* <i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beak Filaree/storksbill	UD
Geraniaceae	* <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red-stem Filaree/storksbill	UD
Geraniaceae	* <i>Erodium moschatum</i> **	White-stem Filaree/storksbill	UNK
Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes indecorum</i>	White Flower Currant	SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> var. <i>crassifolium</i>	Yerba Santa	SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Eriodictyon trichocalyx</i> var. <i>lanatum</i>	Yerba Santa	SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> var. <i>chrysanthemifolia</i>		SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Phacelia parryi</i> **	Parry's Phacelia	UNK
Lamiaceae	* <i>Mentha x piperita</i>	Peppermint	UD
Lamiaceae	<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i> <b>1B 2-2-2</b>	Felt-leaved Monardella	SMC
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White Sage	SMC

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<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia	SMC
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i> **	Danny's Skullcap	UNK
<b>Linaceae</b>	<i>Hesperolinon micranthum</i>	Thread-stem Dwarf-flax	SMC
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral Bushmallow	SMC
<b>Myoporaceae</b>	* <i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio	UD
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	* <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Gum	UD
<b>Onagraceae</b>	<i>Camissonia hirtella</i>	Field Sun Cup	SMC, UD
<b>Paeoniaceae</b>	<i>Paeonia californica</i> **	California Peony	UNK
<b>Papavaceae</b>	<i>Papaver californica</i> **	Fire Poppy	UNK
<b>Polemoniaceae</b>	<i>Navarretia hamata</i> ssp. <i>hamata</i>	Hooked Skunkweed	SMC, UD
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat	SMC
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i> **	Granny's Hairnet, Threadstem	UNK
<b>Portulacaceae</b>	<i>Calandrinia breweri</i> 4 1-2-2 **	Brewer's calandrinia	UNK
<b>Portulacaceae</b>	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> **	Common Purslane	UNK
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<i>Clematis</i> sp.	Virgin's Bower	SMC
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	Cardinal/scarlet Larkspur	SMC
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	Thick-leaf/hoary-leaf-lilac	SMC
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	Chaparral Whitethorn	SMC
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Ceanothus tomentosus</i>	Ramona-lilac	SMC
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Spiny Redberry	SMC
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Redberry	SMC
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	SMC
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<i>Cercocarpus minutiflorus</i>	San Diego Mountain-mahogany	SMC
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon, Christmas Berry	SMC
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	Islay, Holly-leaf Cherry	SMC
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf Bedstraw	SMC
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	* <i>Galium aparine</i>	Common Bedstraw, Goose Grass	SMC
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>porrigens</i>	Climbing/oval-leaf Bedstraw	SMC
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Antirrhinum kelloggii</i>	Climbing Snapdragon	SMC
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Antirrhinum nuttallianum</i> ssp. <i>nuttallianum</i>	Nuttall's Snapdragon	SMC
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>setigerus</i>	Dark-tip Bird's Beak	SMC

**APPENDIX A**  
**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE PRESKI-GONYA PARCEL (TPM 20720)**

<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Climbing Bush Penstemon	SMC
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Coast Monkey Flower	SMC
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i> **	Indian Warrior	UNK
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Scrophularia californica</i> ssp. <i>floribunda</i>	California Bee Plant/figwort	SMC
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<i>Solanum parishii</i>	Parish's Nightshade	SMC
<b>ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS</b>			
<b>Agavaceae</b>	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle	SMC
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<i>Carex triquetra</i>	Triangular-fruit Sedge	SMC
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<i>Juncus bufonis</i> **	Western Toad Rush	UNK
<b>Liliaceae</b>	<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>weedii</i>	Weed's Mariposa Lily	SMC
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Achnatherum coronatum</i>	Giant Stipa	SMC
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	UD
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender Wild Oat	SMC
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut Grass	SMC, UD
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Chess	UD
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Foxtail Chess	SMC, UD
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Festuca megalura</i> **	Foxtail Fescue	UNK
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp.	Barley	UD
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Golden-top	SMC
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Coast Range Melic	SMC
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Nassella cernua</i> **	Nodding Needlegrass, Giant Stipa	UNK
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Nassella lepida</i>	Foothill Needlegrass	SMC
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Nassella pulchra</i> **	Purple Neddlegrass, Purple Stipa	UNK
<b>Poaceae</b>	* <i>Schismus barabatus</i> **	Mediterranean schismus	UNK
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Vulpia</i> sp.	Fescue	SMC

Key: \*=Non-native species

\*\* = Incorporated by reference from Vince Scheidt and Associates

SMC=Southern Mixed Chaparral UD=Urban/Developed

UNK= Habitat of Occurrence

Unknown

## **APPENDIX B**

### **WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED**

**APPENDIX B**

**WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE PRESKI-GONYA PROPERTY**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Habitat Observed</b>	<b># Observed (estimate)</b>
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
Acmon blue	<i>Icaricia acmon</i>	SMC	many
Alfalfa butterfly	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	UNK	4
Bramble hairstreak*	<i>Callophrys dumetorum</i>	UNK	UNK
Brown elfin	<i>Incisalia augustinus</i>	SMC	1
Cabbage white*	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	UNK	UNK
California sister	<i>Adelpha bredowii californica</i>	SMC,DE	5
Checkered Skipper	<i>Pyrgus albescens</i>	UNK	1
Common white	<i>Pontia protodice</i>	SMC	many
Dainty Sulpher	<i>Nathalis iole</i>	UNK	many
Duskywing*	<i>Erynnis sp.</i>	UNK	UNK
Echo blue	<i>Celastrina ladon echo</i>	UNK	many
Felder's orangetip*	<i>Antochris cethura</i>	UNK	UNK
Funereal duskywing skipper	<i>Erynnis funeralis</i>	SMC	5
Hedgerow hairstreak	<i>Satyrium saepium</i>	SMC	many
Hermes copper*	<i>Hermelycaena hermes**</i>	SMC	5
Hermes copper- observed by Andrew Pigniole			2
Marine blue	<i>Leptotes marina</i>	UNK	6
Melissa blue*	<i>Lycaeides melissa</i>	UNK	UNK
Painted lady*	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	UNK	UNK
Pale swallowtail	<i>Papilio eurymedon</i>	SMC,DE	8
Perplexing haristreak	<i>Callophrys perplexa</i>	SMC	3
Red admiral*	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	UNK	UNK
Sara orangetip	<i>Anthocharis sara</i>	UNK	2
Southern blue*	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>	UNK	UNK
Unidentified Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys sp.</i>	UNK	1
Unidentified skippers	<i>sp.</i>	UNK	many
West coast lady	<i>Vanessa annabella</i>	UNK	4
Western tailed blue*	<i>Everes amyntula</i>	UNK	UNK
<b>Amphibians</b>			
Pacific tree frog*	<i>Hyla regilla</i>	UNK	UNK
<b>Reptiles</b>			
Granite night lizard*	<i>Xantusia henshawii henshawii</i>	UNK	UNK
Granite spiny lizard*	<i>Sceloporus orcuttii</i>	UNK	UNK
San Diego horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei**</i>	SMC	1
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	SMC	1
<b>Birds</b>			
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	SMC, DE	5
Ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	SMC	1
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	SMC	4
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	SMC	13
California towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	SMC	5
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	SMC	3
Costa's hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>	SMC	1

**APPENDIX B**

**WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE PRESKI-GONYA PROPERTY**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Habitat Observed</b>	<b># Observed (estimate)</b>
Cliff swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	SMC,DE	4
House finch*	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	UNK	UNK
Hummingbird*	<i>Archilochus sp.</i>	UNK	UNK
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	NNG/OH	3
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	SMC	2
Northern Rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	SMC,DE	3
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	OH	1
Scrub jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	SMC	6
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	SMC	1
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura**</i>	OH	1
White-throated swift*	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	UNK	UNK
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	SMC	11
<b>Mammals</b>			
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	SMC,DE	Scat
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi nudipes</i>	SMC	2
Chipmunk	<i>Eutamias sp.</i>	SMC	1
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans clepticus</i>	SMC,DE	Scat
Gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	SMC,DE	Tracks and scat
Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus sp. or Lepus sp.</i>	SMC,DE	Droppings
Pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	SMC	Mounds
Woodrat	<i>Neotoma sp.</i>	SMC	Nest of sticks

**Key:**

\*\*= Sensitive species

\*= Species incorporated by reference from survey results reported by Vincent N. Scheidt (Scheidt 2004)

SMC=Southern mixed chaparral

DE= Developed

OH= Overhead

UNK=Unknown (incorporated by reference from Scheidt 2004)

**APPENDIX C**

**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES  
WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**

**APPENDIX C**  
**SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE**  
**PRESKI-GONYA SUBDIVISION (TPM 20720)**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Growth form/Bloom Period</b>	<b>CNPS</b>	<b>R-E-D</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>Potential to Occur Onsite</b>
<i>ACANTHOMINTHA ILICIFOLIA</i> "San Diego thorn-mint"	Annual herb April - June	1B	2-3-2	CE	FT	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>ARCTOSTAPHYLOS OTAYENSIS</i> "Otay manzanita"	Shrub (evergreen) January - March	1B	3-2-3	None	SOC	Low potential to occur onsite. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>ASTRAGALUS DEANEI</i> "Dean's milk-vetch"	Perennial herb February - May	1B	3-3-3	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>BRODIAEA ORCUTTII</i> "Orcutt's brodiaea"	Perennial herb (bulbiferous) May - July	1B	1-3-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>CALOCHORTUS DUNNII</i> "Dunn's mariposa lily"	Perennial herb (bulbiferous) April - June	1B	2-2-2	CR	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>CEANOETHUS CYANEUS</i> "Lakeside ceanothus"	Shrub (evergreen) April - June	1B	3-2-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>CHAMAEBATIA AUSTRALIS</i> "southern mountain misery"	Shrub (evergreen) November - May	4	1-2-1	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>CHORIZANTHE LEPTOTHECA</i> "Peninsular spineflower"	Annual herb May - August	4	1-2-2	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>COMAROSTAPHYLIS DIVERSIFOLIA</i> SPP. <i>DIVERSIFOLIA</i> "summer holly"	Shrub (evergreen) April - June	1B	2-2-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>CUPRESSUS FORBESII</i> "Tecate cypress"	Tree (evergreen)	1B	3-3-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>DUDLEYA VARIEGATA</i> "variegated dudleya"	Perennial herb May - June	1B	2-2-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>GILIA CARUFOLIA</i> "caraway-leaved gilia"	Annual herb May - August	4	1-1-1	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>HARPOGONELLA PALMERI</i> "Palmer's grapplinghook"	Annual herb March - May	4	1-2-1	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>HORKELIA TRUNCATA</i> "Ramona horkelia"	Perennial herb May - June	1B	3-1-2	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>LATHYRUS SPLENDENS</i> "pride-of-California"	Perennial herb March - June	4	1-1-2	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>LEPECHINIA GANDERI</i> "Gander's pitcher sage"	Shrub June - July	1B	3-1-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.

**APPENDIX C**  
**SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE**  
**PRESKI-GONYA SUBDIVISION (TPM 20720)**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Growth form/Bloom Period</b>	<b>CNPS</b>	<b>R-E-D</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>Potential to Occur Onsite</b>
<i>LOTUS CRASSIFOLIUS</i> VAR. <i>OTAYENSIS</i> "Otay Mountain lotus"	Perennial herb May - August	1B	3-3-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>MACHAERANTHERA JUNCEA</i> "rush-like bristleweed"	Perennial herb June - January	4	1-1-1	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>NOLINA INTERRATA</i> "Dehesa nolina"	Perennial herb June - July	1B	3-3-2	CE	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>PIPERIA COOPERI</i> "chaparral rein orchid"	Perennial herb March - June	4	1-2-2	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>PIPERIA LEPTOPETALA</i> "narrow-petaled rein orchid"	Perennial herb May - July	4	1-1-3	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>POLYGALA CORNUTA</i> VAR. <i>FISHIAE</i> "Fish's milkwort"	Shrub (deciduous) May - August	4	1-1-2	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>QUERCUS CEDROSENSIS</i> "Cedros Island oak"	Tree (evergreen) April - May	2	3-2-1	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>RIBES CANTHARIFORME</i> "Moreno currant"	Shrub (deciduous) February - April	1B	3-1-3	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>SATUREJA CHANDLERI</i> "San Miguel savory"	Perennial herb March - July	1B	2-2-2	None	None	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>SENECIO GANDERI</i> "Gander's ragwort"	Perennial herb April - May	1B	3-2-3	CR	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.
<i>TETRACOCCLUS DIOICUS</i> "Parry's tetracoccus"	Shrub (deciduous) April - May	1B	3-2-2	None	SOC	Low potential to occur. This species would have been observable and was not identified onsite.

**APPENDIX D**

**SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES  
WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**

**APPENDIX D**  
**SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**  
**WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PRESKI-GONYA SUBDIVISION (TPM 20720)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/ State Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>				
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	FE/--	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodlands, meadows, juniper woodland, semi-desert scrub; host plant <i>Plantago erecta</i> .	Low potential to occur onsite; focused survey produced negative results.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
Arroyo toad	<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	FE/CSC, protected	Open, sandy washes with low growth riparian vegetation. Nocturnal.	Low potential to occur onsite; no wetland habitat.
Western spadefoot toad	<i>Scaphiopus hammondii</i>	FSC/CSC, protected	This species occurs primarily in grassland situations, but occasional populations also occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Some populations persist for a few years in orchard-vineyard habitat.	Low potential to occur onsite; no appropriate habitat.
<b>REPTILES</b>				
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	--/CSC	Grass, chaparral, woodland, desert and coastal sage scrub. Broad generalist in diet and habitat. 0- 3,000 ft.	High potential to occur; Appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Coastal Rosy Boa	<i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i>	FSC/--	Occurs in rocky chaparral covered areas such as coastal canyons and hillsides.	High potential to occur onsite. Rocky chaparral covered habitat exists.
Coastal western whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	FSC/--	Occurs in valley foothill hardwood, hardwood-conifer, and hardwood riparian, mixed conifer, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, desert and wash, alkali scrub and annual grasslands	High potential to occur onsite. Mixed chaparral habitat exists.
Northern red diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, open grassy areas and agricultural areas, chamise chaparral, pinon juniper and desert scrub; 0-3000ft.	High potential to occur onsite. Appropriate habitat exists.
Orange-throated whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingii</i>	FSC/CSC, protected	Open chaparral and coastal sage scrub with sandy soils.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Chaparral present but open areas are limited.
San Diego banded gecko	<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	SOC/--	This species is uncommon in coastal scrub and chaparral mostly occurring in granite or rocky out crops in this habitat (Zeiner <i>et. al.</i> 1988).	High potential to occur onsite. Appropriate habitat exists.
San Diego ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus similes</i>	--/--	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas within valley-foothill, mixed chaparral and annual grassland habitats with mesic micro-habitats.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Appropriate habitat exists, but mesic micro-habitats are limited.
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Bell's Sage Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	FSC/CSC	Occurs in fairly dense stands in chaparral and scrub habitats.	High potential to occur onsite. Abundant stands of dense chaparral exist.

**APPENDIX D**  
**SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**  
**WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PRESKI-GONYA SUBDIVISION (TPM 20720)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/ State Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--/CSC	Mountains, foothills, and adjacent grassland, open areas (nesting/wintering)	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Site is foothills with adjacent open areas.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	FSC/CSC	Favors steep and rocky coastal sage scrub.	Low potential to occur onsite. No steep and rocky coastal sage scrub onsite.
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/CSC	This species is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats.	Low potential to occur; no evidence of burrows onsite.
Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	--/CSC	This species is found in a variety of plant associations including desert scrub, various woodlands and coniferous forests. Is a colonial roosting species that is typically found in crevices of rugged cliffs and high, rocky outcrops; 0 to 3000ft.	High potential to occur onsite. Appropriate habitat exists. Species was detected in Sweetwater watershed (SDCO 2004).
Dulzura (California) pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus (=Perognathus) californicus femoralis</i>	FSC/CSC	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats but probably reaches its greatest abundance where chaparral and grassland occur in close proximity.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Some chaparral in close proximity to grassland exists onsite.
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FSC/CSC	This species may be found in a variety of plant communities including desert scrub, oak woodlands, and pinyon-juniper forests. It is a colonial species that prefers caves, mines and abandoned buildings for roost sites.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Appropriate roosting habitat exists.
Greater western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	FSC/CSC	Open, semi-arid to arid habitats, deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual grasslands, chaparral, and urban; requires crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels for roosting.	High potential to occur onsite. Crevices present. Detected in Sweetwater River watershed (SDCO 2004).
Long eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	FSC/--	This species has been found in nearly all brush, woodland and forest habitats, but coniferous forests and woodlands seem to be preferred. Roosts in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark and snags.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Roost crevices present, but site lacks conifer habitat.
Long legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	FSC/--	This species is most common in forest and woodland habitats above 1200 m. Also forages in chaparral, coastal scrub and Great Basin shrub habitats. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under tree bark, in snags, mines, and caves.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Appropriate habitat onsite, but elevation is low.

**APPENDIX D**  
**SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**  
**WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PRESKI-GONYA SUBDIVISION (TPM 20720)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/ State Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Los Angeles little pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	FSC/CSC	Los Angeles Pocket mouse is restricted to lower elevation grasslands and Coastal Sage associations in the Los Angeles Basin; 0-1000ft.	Low potential to occur onsite. Inappropriate habitat.
Mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	--/ protected	Widespread, uncommon permanent resident, ranging from sea level to alpine meadows. Most abundant in riparian areas, and brushy stages of most habitats.	High potential to occur onsite. Brushy habitat and large acreages of undeveloped land are present.
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub. Prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging; 0-6000ft.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Rock crevices and chaparral are present.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--/CSC	This species is found in a variety of plant associations including desert scrub, coastal scrub and pine oak woodlands. Is a colonial roosting species that is typically found in crevices of rugged cliffs and high, rocky outcrops; 0 to 3000ft.	High potential to occur onsite. Appropriate habitat exists. Species detected in Sweetwater River watershed (SDCO) 2004
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	--/--	Occurs in various riparian habitats, and in brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats, at low to middle elevations.	High potential to occur onsite. Appropriate brush habitat exists.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	FSC/CSC	Associated with intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats, and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous edges provide suitable habitat.	Low potential to occur onsite. Brush stands too dense.
San Diego Desert Woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	FSC/CSC	Moderate to dense canopies preferred. This species is particularly abundant in rock outcrops, and rocky cliffs and slopes.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Dense brush canopies and rock outcrops exist, but no cactus onsite.
Southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	FSC/CSC	Occurs in coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage and brittle brush habitats. Requires friable soils for digging.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Chaparral present, but friable soils are limited.
Small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	FSC/--	Occurs in deserts, chaparral, riparian zones, and western coniferous forests. It is most common in elevations above the pinyon-juniper forest level. Roosts in crevices provided by natural features such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, caves, and trees; 500 to 3000ft.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Chaparral present, but elevation is low range for species.

**APPENDIX D**  
**SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**  
**WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PRESKI-GONYA SUBDIVISION (TPM 20720)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/ State Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Southern mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	County Sensitive	The mule deer is extremely adaptable, occupying all but two or three of the major vegetation types in the western United States.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Brush stands too dense.
Townsend's western big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	FSC/CSC	Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts; 500-3000ft.	High potential to occur onsite. Old buildings exist. Detected in Sweetwater River watershed (SDCO 2004)
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	FSC/CSC	Mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodland and pinon juniper. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed; roosts in buildings, mines, caves, bridges, crevices, and abandoned swallow nests. Sea level to 11,000 feet, but uncommon above 8000 feet.	Moderate potential to occur onsite. Vegetation is dense and habitat lacks open water. Species was detected in all watersheds in San Diego County (SDCO 2004).

\* see APPENDIX E - Sensitivity Codes for explanation of abbreviations

**APPENDIX E**  
**SENSITIVITY CODES**

# **SENSITIVITY CODES**

## **FEDERAL SPECIES DESIGNATIONS**

### Category

<b>FE</b>	Federal Endangered species
<b>FT</b>	Federal Threatened species
<b>FPE</b>	Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered.
<b>FPT</b>	Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened.
<b>SOC</b>	Species of Concern (former Candidate Species)

## **STATE SPECIES DESIGNATIONS**

### Category

<b>SE</b>	State listed as Endangered.
<b>ST</b>	State listed as Threatened.
<b>SR</b>	State-listed Rare
<b>SCE</b>	State candidate for listing as Endangered.
<b>SCT</b>	State candidate for listing as Threatened.
<b>CSC</b>	CDFG "Species of Special Concern".

## **CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY DESIGNATIONS**

### The CNPS Lists

**List 1-** Plants of highest priority

**List 1A-** Plants presumed extinct in California

**List 1B-** Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere

**List 2-** Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

**List 3-** Plants about which we need more information (A Review List)

**List 4-** Plants of limited distribution (A Watch List)

### Threat Code Extensions

**.1** - Seriously endangered in California

**.2** - Fairly endangered in California

**.3** - Not very endangered in California

**APPENDIX F**  
**CUMMULATIVE IMPACTS**

## Cumulative Impacts Analysis for Preski-Gonya TPM 20720

The following analysis was performed to determine if the proposed project, a minor subdivision of 38.9 gross acres would result in cumulatively considerable impacts when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects and probable future projects in conformance with Section 15130(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

For the purposes of this analysis the geographic limits of the study area were limited to projects within the Southern Foothill ecoregion as mapped on the “San Diego County Ecoregion Map for Species Distribution Model” available from DPLU. The ecoregion was then further redefined to limit it to projects occurring in the Jamul area due to the large geographic area encompassed.

A project list was obtained using KIVA and reviewing discretionary projects. After identify discretion projects, the files were reviewed to determine if they would also have impacts on southern mixed chaparral, the sensitive biological resources that the proposed project will impact. A list of projects that may impact southern mixed chaparral is included as Table 1. For the purposes of this analysis, since all of the projects are located within the Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP), it is assumed that the projects will mitigate in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO), as required for approval. In evaluating cumulative biological impacts the following questions were addressed for the project along with other existing and proposed projects (Listed in Table 1).

1. Would the project have a substantial adverse affect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

**Yes, the project will have a substantial adverse affect on sensitive species. Three sensitive plants were observed on-site, felt-leaved Monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca ssp. lanata*), Palmer’s sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*) and Brewer’s calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*). Impacts are proposed to 15% of the felt-leaved Monardella population. Of the fifty Palmer’s sagewort’s on-site, forty-five will be impacted. However, an additional population of at least 200 individuals is located just off-site. The Brewer’s calandrinia that were identified by Vince Scheidt were not mapped, but it can be assumed that all six individuals will be impacted.**

**Additionally, three sensitive wildlife species were observed on-site; San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*). All three species can be assumed to be impacted by the proposed development.**

2. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

**Yes, the project will have a substantial adverse effect on the sensitive natural community, southern mixed chaparral.**

3. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

**No, the project site does not support federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.**

4. Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

**No, the project will not interfere substantially with the movement of wildlife or wildlife corridors. A small portion of the proposed project is located within a pre-approved mitigation area that serves as a linkage. The project has been redesigned significantly including eliminating a parcel. The proposed development is separated from the rest of the PAMA by Skyline Truck Trail and the proposed house pads are a minimum of approximately 600 feet from the on-site PAMA. The open space design is contiguous with undeveloped lands off-site including the PAMA. The proposed project will impact approximately 39% of the project site. This design will allow sufficient room for wildlife movement through the site.**

5. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

**No, the project will not conflict with local policies or ordinances. The project is mitigating in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance.**

6. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

**No the project will not conflict with the MSCP. The project will mitigate in conformance with the BMO.**

7. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?

**No, the project does not have cumulative considerable impacts due to the fact that the project will mitigate in conformance with the BMO and the other projects will also be required to mitigate in conformance with the BMO. In addition, the project will prevent contributing to cumulative impacts by mitigating the 14.8 acres of impacts to southern mixed chaparral with 14.8 acres of onsite conservation. An additional 7 acres of southern mixed chaparral is included in the proposed open space on-site.**

In summary, the project will not contribute to significant cumulative biological impacts as a result of the proposed mitigation for the project and the assumed mitigation (through conformance with the BMO) for the other projects considered. The goal of the MSCP is to prevent significant cumulative biological impacts and to provide for a viable preserve system that will contribute to the long term survival of the covered species.

**Table 1**  
**Cumulative Impacts – Preski/Gonya TPM 20720**

Project Name	Habitat Impacts		Mitigation (acres)
	Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (42200) Acres	Developed (12000) Acres	
Cornell Family Trust TPM20374	1.4	NA	Onsite conservation: CSS, 3.9 CSS/NNG, 8.2 SMC, 5.2 Chamise Chaparral., 0.9 SCLORF, 2.0 S. cottonwood willow RF, 4.0 and part of Cottonwood Creek.
Marchesini, Larry TPM 20157	2.0	NA	Onsite conservation: SMC, 15
Morgan TPM 20550	0.10	NA	Offsite acquisition: CSS, 0.20 SMC, 0.05 Wetland, 0.02
McCalmont TM 5255	14.9	NA	Onsite conservation: CSS, 2.2 CS-Chap., 4.5 EO Wood., 1.4 Scrub-oak Chap., 0.3 SMC, 25.1

**Table 1  
Cumulative Impacts – Preski/Gonya TPM 20720**

Project Name	Habitat Impacts		Mitigation (acres)
	Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (42200) Acres	Developed (12000) Acres	
Yacoo Property TPM 20628	UNK	NA	Onsite conservation: CSS, 0.37 SMC, 0.72 Euc. Woods, 0.534 Onsite conservation of wetland incl.: CSS, 0.05 SMC, 0.60 Euc. Woods, 0.47 Offsite Acquisition: CSS, 1.56
Robnett TPM 20726	34.48	1.73	Onsite conservation: CSS, 1.66 DCLOW, 4.18 SMC 35.59 SCLORF, 8.17
Braunlich TPM 20786	14.97		Onsite Conservation: 27.92 SMC
Pijnenburg TPM 20778	5.36	NA	Onsite conservation: 2.91 acres SMC Impact Neutral: 37.72 acres SMC

**APPENDIX G**  
**CNDBB DATA FORMS**

# California Native Species Field Survey Form

Mail to:  
 Natural Diversity Database  
 California Department of Fish and Game  
 1807 13<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 202  
 Sacramento, CA 95814

For Office Use Only

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

**Date of Field Work:** 6 - 5 - 2003  
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

**Scientific Name:** *Hermelycaena hermes*

**Common Name:** Hermes Copper

**Species Found?**  yes  no If not, why?  
 Total No. Individuals 5 Subsequent Visit?  yes  no  
**Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence?**  yes  no  unk.  
Yes, Occ. #  
 Collection? If yes: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number Museum / Herbarium

**Reporter:** Vince Scheidt  
**Address:** 3158 Occidental Street  
 San Diego, CA 92122  
**Email Address:** vince@san.rr.com  
**Phone:** (858) 457-3873

**Plant Information**

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

**Animal Information**

Age Structure: 5  
# adults # juveniles # unknown  
 breeding  wintering  burrow site  rookery  nesting  other

**Location (please also attach or draw map on back)**  
 The subject property is located in the Jamul area of unincorporated San Diego County situated up a slope and over a ridge that overlooks the Lawson Valley/Skyline Truck Trail area.  
 County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: Private property  
 Quad Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Elevation: 2,500'  
 T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM: Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ (10, 11) Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ (NAD83, NAD27, WG584, other)  
 Source: \_\_\_\_\_ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: \_\_\_\_\_ Meters  
 UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

**Habitat Description** (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope)  
 Along dirt road that crosses upper ridge through Southern Mixed Chaparral vegetation (SMC). Indicators include Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Mission Manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), Eastwood and Bigberry Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*, *A. glauca*), Buck Brush Lilac (*Ceanothus leucodermis*), and other woody shrubs. The SMC vegetation onsite and adjoining the property is well developed and of a high quality.  
 Other rare species? *Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*, *Calandrinia breweri*

**Site Information** Overall site quality:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor  
 Current / surrounding land use: Site is partially developed.  
 Visible disturbances / possible threats: Site is proposed for a lot-split, producing four new parcels plus one remainder parcel.  
 Comments: Occasional on north-facing slope

**Determination:** (check one or more, and fill in blanks)  
 Keyed (cite reference) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compared with specimen housed at: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compared with photo / drawing in: internet sources  
 By another person (name): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Photographs:** (check one or more)  

	Slide	Print
Plant / animal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diagnostic feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

 May we obtain duplicates at our expense?  yes  no

# California Native Species Field Survey Form

Mail to:  
 Natural Diversity Database  
 California Department of Fish and Game  
 1807 13<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 202  
 Sacramento, CA 95814

For Office Use Only

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

**Date of Field Work:** 3 - 28 - 2003  
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

**Scientific Name:** *Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*  
**Common Name:** Felt-leaved Monardella

**Species Found?**  yes  no If not, why?  
 Total No. Individuals 300 Subsequent Visit?  yes  no  
**Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence?**  yes  no  unk.  
Yes, Occ. #  
 Collection? If yes: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number Museum / Herbarium

**Reporter:** Vince Scheidt  
**Address:** 3158 Occidental Street  
 San Diego, CA 92122  
**Email Address:** vince@san.rr.com  
**Phone:** (858) 457-3873

**Plant Information**

Phenology: 100.00  
% vegetative % flowering % fruiting

**Animal Information**

Age Structure: \_\_\_\_\_  
# adults # juveniles # unknown  
 breeding  wintering  burrow site  rookery  nesting  other

**Location (please also attach or draw map on back)**  
 The subject property is located in the Jamul area of unincorporated San Diego County situated up a slope and over a ridge that overlooks the Lawson Valley/Skyline Truck Trail area.

County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: Private property  
 Quad Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Elevation: 2,500'  
 T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM: Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ (10, 11) Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ (NAD83, NAD27, WG584, other)  
 Source: \_\_\_\_\_ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: \_\_\_\_\_ Meters  
 UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

**Habitat Description** (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope)  
 Along upper ridge in the understory of Southern Mixed Chaparral vegetation (SMC). Indicators include Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Mission Manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), Eastwood and Bigberry Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*, *A. glauca*), Buck Brush Lilac (*Ceanothus leucodermis*), and other woody shrubs. The SMC vegetation onsite and adjoining the property is well developed and of a high quality.

Other rare species? Artemisia palmeri, Calandrinia breweri

**Site Information** Overall site quality:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor  
 Current / surrounding land use: Site is partially developed.  
 Visible disturbances / possible threats: Site is proposed for a lot-split, producing four new parcels plus one remainder parcel.  
 Comments: Occasional on north-facing slope

**Determination:** (check one or more, and fill in blanks)  
 Keyed (cite reference) munz  
 Compared with specimen housed at: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compared with photo / drawing in: \_\_\_\_\_  
 By another person (name): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Photographs:** (check one or more)  
 Plant / animal  Slide  Print   
 Habitat  Slide  Print   
 Diagnostic feature  Slide  Print   
 May we obtain duplicates at our expense?  yes  no

# California Native Species Field Survey Form

Mail to:  
 Natural Diversity Database  
 California Department of Fish and Game  
 1807 13<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 202  
 Sacramento, CA 95814

For Office Use Only

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

**Date of Field Work:** 3 - 12 - 2003  
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

**Scientific Name:** *Artemisia palmeri*

**Common Name:** San Diego Sagewort

**Species Found?**  yes  no If not, why?

Total No. Individuals 100 Subsequent Visit?  yes  no

**Is this an existing NDDB occurrence?**  Yes, Occ. # \_\_\_\_\_  no  unk.

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

**Reporter:** Vince Scheidt

**Address:** 3158 Occidental Street  
 San Diego, CA 92122

**Email Address:** vince@san.rr.com

**Phone:** (858) 457-3873

**Plant Information**

Phenology: 100.00  
% vegetative % flowering % fruiting

**Animal Information**

Age Structure:  # adults  # juveniles  # unknown  
breeding wintering burrow site rookery nesting other

**Location (please also attach or draw map on back)**

The subject property is located in the Jamul area of unincorporated San Diego County situated up a slope and over a ridge that overlooks the Lawson Valley/Skyline Truck Trail area.

County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: Private property

Quad Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Elevation: 2,500'

T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_

UTM: Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ (10, 11) Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ (NAD83, NAD27, WG584, other)

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: \_\_\_\_\_ Meters

UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

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

Southern Mixed Chaparral vegetation (SMC) covers the majority of the subject property. Indicators in this dense hard-woody plant community include Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Mission Manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), Eastwood and Bigberry Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*, *A. glauca*), Buck Brush Lilac (*Ceanothus leucodermis*), and other woody shrubs. The SMC vegetation onsite and adjoining the property is well developed and of a high quality.

Other rare species? Calandrinia breweri, Monardella hypoleuca ssp. lanata

**Site Information** Overall site quality:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor

Current / surrounding land use: Site is partially developed

Visible disturbances / possible threats: Site is proposed for a lot-split, producing four new parcels plus one remainder parcel

Comments: Occasional on north-facing slope

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

Keyed (cite reference) munz

Compared with specimen housed at: \_\_\_\_\_

Compared with photo / drawing in: \_\_\_\_\_

By another person (name): \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Photographs:** (check one or more)

	Slide	Print
Plant / animal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diagnostic feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

May we obtain duplicates at our expense?  yes  no

# California Native Species Field Survey Form

Mail to:  
 Natural Diversity Database  
 California Department of Fish and Game  
 1807 13<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 202  
 Sacramento, CA 95814

For Office Use Only

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

**Date of Field Work:** 3 - 28 - 2003  
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

**Scientific Name:** *Calandrinia breweri*

**Common Name:** Brewer's Calandrinia

**Species Found?**  yes  no If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total No. Individuals 6 Subsequent Visit?  yes  no  
**Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence?**  yes  no  unk.  
 Yes, Occ. # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Collection? If yes: \_\_\_\_\_  
                                 Number                      Museum / Herbarium

**Reporter:** Vince Scheidt  
**Address:** 3158 Occidental Street  
                                 San Diego, CA 92122  
**Email Address:** vince@san.rr.com  
**Phone:** (858) 457-3873

**Plant Information**

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

**Animal Information**

Age Structure: \_\_\_\_\_  
                                 # adults    # juveniles    # unknown  
 breeding     wintering     burrow site     rookery     nesting     other

**Location (please also attach or draw map on back)**  
 The subject property is located in the Jamul area of unincorporated San Diego County situated up a slope and over a ridge that overlooks the Lawson Valley/Skyline Truck Trail area.  
 County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: Private property  
 Quad Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Elevation: 2,500'  
 T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Section \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM: Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ (10, 11) Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ (NAD83, NAD27, WG584, other)  
 Source: \_\_\_\_\_ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: \_\_\_\_\_ Meters  
 UTM Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

**Habitat Description** (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope)  
 Disturbed openings in Southern Mixed Chaparral vegetation (SMC). Indicators include Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Mission Manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), Eastwood and Bigberry Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*, *A. glauca*), Buck Brush Lilac (*Ceanothus leucodermis*), and other woody shrubs. The SMC vegetation onsite and adjoining the property is well developed and of a high quality.  
 Other rare species? *Artemisia palmeri*, *Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*

**Site Information** Overall site quality:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor  
 Current / surrounding land use: Site is partially developed  
 Visible disturbances / possible threats: Site is proposed for a lot-split, producing four new parcels plus one remainder parcel  
 Comments: Occasional on north-facing slope

**Determination:** (check one or more, and fill in blanks)  
 Keyed (cite reference): munz  
 Compared with specimen housed at: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compared with photo / drawing in: \_\_\_\_\_  
 By another person (name): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Photographs:** (check one or more) Slide Print  
 Plant / animal    
 Habitat    
 Diagnostic feature    
 May we obtain duplicates at our expense?  yes  no

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

*For Office Use Only*

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

Date of Field Work mm/dd/yyyy: 06/08/2005

**Reset**

## California Native Species Field Survey Form

**Send Form**

**Scientific Name:** *Lycaena hermes*

**Common Name:** Hermes Copper

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

Total No. Individuals 2 Subsequent Visit?  yes  no  
 Is this an existing NDDB occurrence?  no  unk.

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

**Reporter:** Andrew Pigniolo

**Address:** 7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208, San Diego, CA 9

**E-mail Address:** LagunaEnv@aol.com

**Phone:** (858) 274-8582

**Plant Information**

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

**Animal Information**

2  
 # adults # juveniles # larvae # egg masses # unknown  
 breeding  wintering  burrow site  rookery  nesting  other

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

County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: Private

Quad Name: Jamul NE Elevation: 2700 feet

T 17S R 2E Sec 4, NW ¼ of \_\_\_\_\_ ¼, Meridian:  H  M  S  Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): \_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_\_ ¼, Meridian:  H  M  S  GPS Make & Model \_\_\_\_\_

Datum:  NAD27  NAD83  WGS84  Horizontal Accuracy \_\_\_\_\_ meters/feet

Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10  UTM Zone 11  OR Geographic (Latitude & Longitude)

Coordinates: Easting/Longitude \_\_\_\_\_ Northing/Latitude \_\_\_\_\_

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

Habitat dominated by chamise. Some area with spiny redberry and buckwheat. Observed within the buckwheat.

Other rare taxa seen at THIS site on THIS date:

**Site Information** Overall site quality:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor

Current / surrounding land use: Rural Residential

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

Comments:

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

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

**Photographs:** (check one or more)

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diagnostic feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

May we obtain duplicates at our expense?  yes  no

