

**BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR
HOOPER MINOR SUBDIVISION
TPM-20960**

PREPARED FOR:

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1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The proposed project is a minor subdivision of a 4.80 gross acre parcel into 2 parcels, 2.37 and 2.43 gross acres. The project site contains an existing residence, trailer, agricultural structures, three dirt roads which traverse the property from southeast to northwest and a portion of the Vista Flume located in the northern portion of the property.

The proposed project is located in the community of Escondido, north of Highway 78 on North Broadway. The site is shown on the Valley Center 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Section 4, Township 12 South, Range 2 West.

This report provides information regarding existing conditions, compliance with the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and performs an impact analysis based on the current site design. This report also identifies mitigation measures to reduce any impacts to below a level of significance.

A general biological survey and sensitive plant survey was performed on-site. The biological resources on-site include three habitat types: fallow agriculture, developed and orchard.

No state or federally listed plant or animal species were observed on-site. No sensitive plant species were observed on-site. No sensitive animal species have a high potential to occur.

The entire site is assumed to be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Impacts will occur to 2.72 acres of fallow agriculture, 1.85 acres of developed and 0.68 acres of orchards. The fallow agriculture, developed and orchard habitats have a low biological value. No significant impacts will occur as a result of this project and no mitigation is required.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project is a minor subdivision of a 4.80 gross acre parcel into 2 parcels ranging, 2.37 and 2.43 gross acres. The project site contains an existing residence, trailer, agricultural structures, three dirt roads which traverse the property from southeast to northwest and a portion of the Vista Flume located in the northern portion of the property.

The proposed project is located in the community of Escondido, north of Highway 78 on North Broadway (Figure 1). The site is shown on the Valley Center 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Section 4, Township 12 south, Range 2 west (Figure 2).

Topography, Soils, Land Use

The project is generally sloping from northwest to the south and east. Elevations on-site range from approximately 786 feet above mean sea level in the southeast, to approximately 921 feet above mean sea level in the northwest portion of the property. The soil on the property is Vista coarse sandy loam, 9-15 percent slopes, eroded (VsD2), Vista coarse sandy loam, 15-30 percent slopes, eroded (VsE2) and Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 15-30 percent slopes, eroded (CIE2) (Bowman 1973). The Vista series consists of well-drained, moderately deep and deep coarse sandy loams derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite. Below this is strongly weathered granitic rock. The Cieneba series consist of excessively drained, very shallow to shallow coarse sandy loams. These soils formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock. Below this is weathered granodiorite (Bowman 1973).

Current land use consists of an existing residence, trailer, agricultural structures, three dirt roads which traverse the property from southeast to northwest and a portion of the Vista Flume which is located in the northern portion of the property. The site has active orchards and an area of fallow orchards. The fallow orchard consisted of citrus trees. Irrigation was terminated to the citrus grove approximately four years ago. The dead trees were recently removed during testing for the purposed project.

Regional Setting

The proposed project is located outside of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). The site is located in area of agricultural lands with associated residential development.

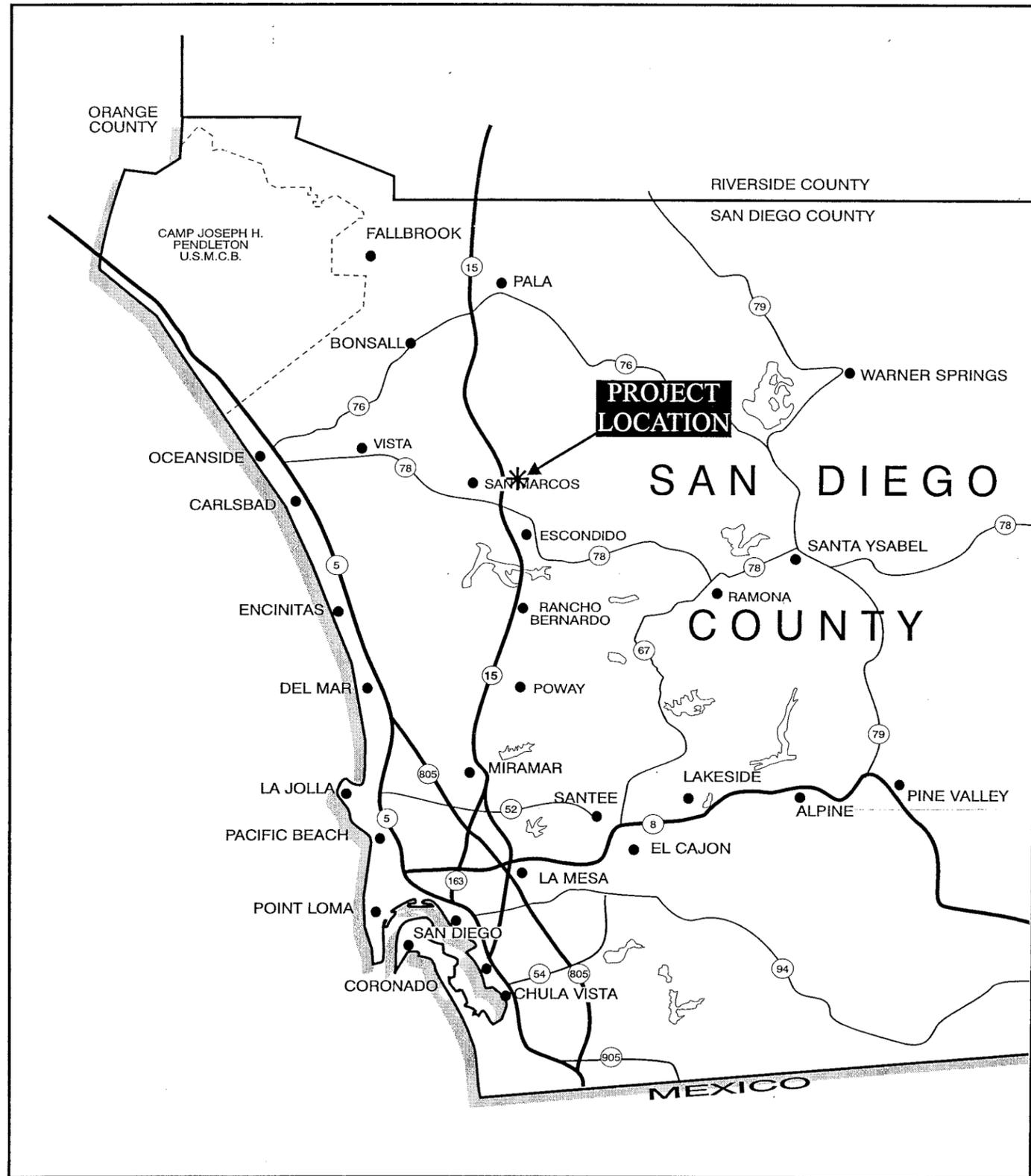


Figure 1
Regional Location Map



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. 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 on-site.

| Date | Time | Survey | Temperature (°F) | Sky | Wind (mph) | Observers |
|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2/14/06 | 10:30- 11:30 | General Biology & Habitat Assessment | 70-71 | Clear | 5-10 | ST |
| 2/24/06 | 12:05- 12:30 | General Biology & Habitat Assessment | 72 | Clear | 5-10 | RC |

ST= Sara Thorne, RC= Robin Church

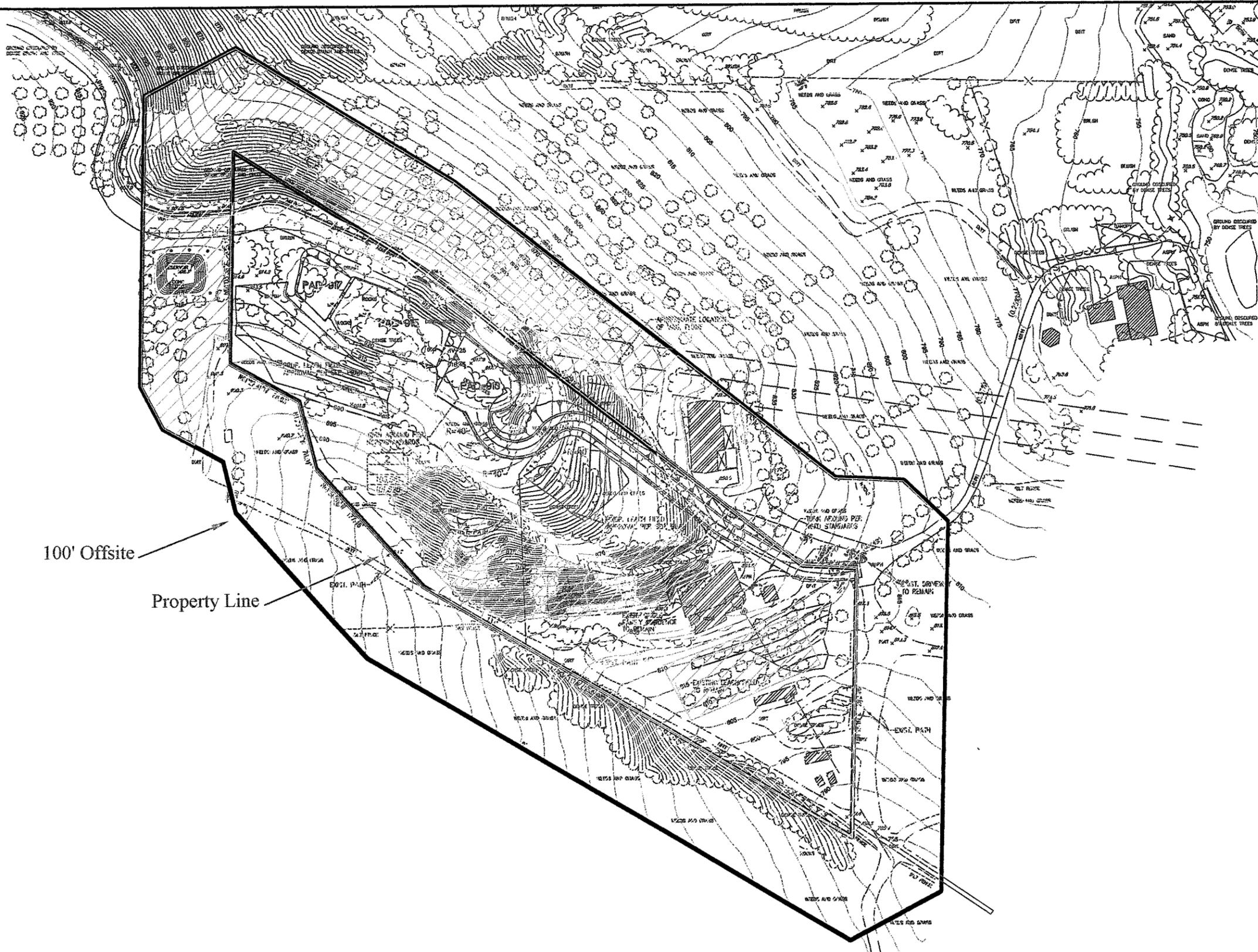
Nomenclature for this report conforms to Hickman (1993) for plants, Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (1996) for plant communities and habitat types, American Ornithological Union (AOU 1998, 2000) for birds, Jennings (1983) and Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, Jones (1992) for mammals, and Powell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

4.0 RESULTS

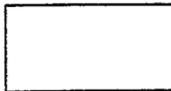
The following discussion summarizes the existing biological resources on-site including habitats, vegetation, and wildlife. Habitats are depicted on Figure 3.

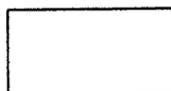
4.1 Vegetation

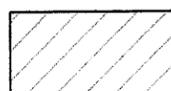
Habitat descriptions are based on the County of San Diego's Biological Mapping Requirements (County 2002) and Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County based in Holland's Descriptions (Oberbauer 1996), however, it has been shown that habitats on the project sites in San Diego County are 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: fallow agriculture, developed and orchard (Figure 3). A complete list of plant species observed on-site is included in Appendix A.



Legend:

- 

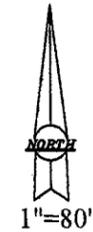
Agricultural Fallow-
2.27 acres (Habitat Code: 18320)
- 

Developed-
1.85 acres (Habitat Code: 12000)
- 

Orchard-
0.68 acres (Habitat Code: 18100)

100' Offsite

Property Line



RC
Biological Consulting, Inc.

Biological Resources Map - Hooper Property
TPM 20960

Figure
3

Fallow Agriculture (Habitat Code 18320)

Approximately 2.27 acres of fallow agriculture occurs on-site. The fallow agriculture onsite consisted of avocado and citrus groves. This use was terminated approximately four years ago. Surrounding land to the west, south and east is actively being developed for residential, although it was previously used for agriculture. The land to the north and northwest is currently being used for agriculture. A small area of coastal sage scrub shrubs, (0.01 acres) occurs within the fallow agriculture in the northern portion of the property adjacent to the Vista Flume. This patch of remnant shrubs is not contiguous with coastal sage scrub offsite. As a result the remnant shrubs do not function as coastal sage scrub habitat.

Developed (Habitat Code: 12000)

Approximately 1.85 acres of this habitat occurs onsite. Current site use includes an existing residence, trailer, agricultural structures, three dirt roads which traverse the property from southeast to northwest and a portion of the Vista Flume which is located in the northern portion of the property. Plant species observed include tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*), rattlesnake spurge (*Chamaesyce albomarginata*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*).

Orchard (Habitat Code: 18100)

This site contains orchards located south and west of the existing residence with citrus and avocado trees encompassing approximately 0.68 acres.

4.2 Wildlife

A total of twelve wildlife species were identified on-site. These included three invertebrate species, one reptile, six bird species and two mammals. A complete list of wildlife species observed on-site is included as Appendix B.

Invertebrates observed included cabbage white butterfly (*Artogeia rapae*), western tiger swallowtail (*Papilio rutulus*) and red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*). The reptile observed included the common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Birds observed included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) and song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). Mammals observed onsite included brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani cinerascens*) and dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes macrotis*) nests.

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, the following were used in the determination of sensitive biological resources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2001); and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (CDFG 1999, 2000 and 2001). An explanation of the sensitivity codes used in this report is 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.

4.3.1 Sensitive Habitats

No sensitive habitats occur onsite.

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: CDFG (1999) and the California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2003).

4.3.3 Sensitive Animals

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 to 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 rare, threatened, or endangered animal species were observed on-site.

Sensitive Wildlife Species with the potential to occur on-site

Sensitive wildlife species with the potential to occur on-site are discussed in Appendix D. Of the thirty-seven sensitive species with the potential to occur on-site, twenty-six have a low potential to occur on-site and eleven have a moderate potential to occur on-site. The species with a low potential to occur on-site include Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*), western spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus hammondi*), coastal rosy boa (*Charina trivirgata roseofusca*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), orange-throated

whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*), San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegates abboti*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), San Diego ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*), greater western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), Bell's sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugea*), California gnatcatcher (*Poliopitila californica californica*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*), northern harrier (*Curcus cyaneus hudsonius*), rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*) and sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*). The species with a moderate potential to occur on-site include: Colorado skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis*), Silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*), Dulzura California pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennetti*), southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus Ramona*), southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*).

All of these species with a low or moderate potential to occur on-site except for the southern mule deer, San Diego ringneck snake, mountain lion and turkey vulture are federal and/or state species of concern. The southern mule deer, grasshopper sparrow, and turkey vulture are all county sensitive species.

5.0 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section addresses potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to biological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed project, and provides analyses of significance for each potential impact.

Direct Impacts are immediate impacts resulting from the permanent removal of habitat.

Indirect Impacts result from changes in land use adjacent to natural habitat and primarily result from adverse "edge effects;" either short-term indirect impacts related to construction or long-term, chronic indirect impacts associated with urban development. During construction of the project, short-term indirect impacts include dust and noise which could temporarily disrupt habitat and species vitality or construction related soil erosion and run-off. Long-term indirect impacts may include intrusions by humans and domestic pets, noise, lighting, invasion by exotic plant and wildlife species, use of toxic chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other hazardous materials), soil erosion, litter, fire, and hydrological changes (e.g., groundwater level and quality).

Cumulative Impacts refer to incremental individual environmental effects of two or more projects when considered together. These impacts taken individually may be minor, but collectively significant as they occur over a period of time.

Thresholds of Significance

The evaluation of whether or not an impact to a particular biological resource is significant must consider both the resource itself and the role of that resource in a regional context. Substantial impacts are those that contribute to, or result in, permanent loss of an important resource, such as a population of a rare plant or animal. Impacts may be important locally because they result in an adverse alteration of existing site conditions, but considered not significant because they do not contribute substantially to the permanent loss of that resource regionally. The severity of an impact is the primary determinant of whether or not that impact can be mitigated to a level below significant. Generally, there are three levels of adverse impacts associated with biological resources: significant, locally important, and not significant.

5.1 Proposed Project and Potential Impacts

The proposed project is a minor subdivision of a 4.80 gross acre parcel into 2 parcels, 2.37 and 2.43 gross acres. Fire clearing for the proposed house on Parcel 2 would have extended approximately 70 feet onto the adjacent property to the north and 30 feet onto the adjacent property to the west, except the Deer Springs Fire Protection Ordinance 2002-03 does not require fire clearing in Agricultural Groves. These areas are actively maintained agriculture. Biological resources are depicted in Figure 3. Table 2 below, identifies the habitats and potential impacts on-site.

| Habitat | Total Acres | Onsite (acres) |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Fallow agriculture | 2.27 | 2.27 |
| Developed | 1.85 | 1.85 |
| Orchard | 0.68 | 0.68 |
| Total | 4.80 | 4.80 |

5.2 Significance of Impacts

Generally, there are three levels of adverse impacts associated with biological resources: significant, locally important, and not significant. These levels of impacts were applied to the project site and are used below in the discussion of specific potential impacts.

Fallow Agriculture

Impacts to 2.27 acres of fallow agriculture habitat on-site would not be considered significant.

Developed

Impacts to developed habitat on-site would not be considered significant.

Orchard

Impacts to orchard habitat on-site would not be considered significant. This area includes existing citrus and avocado groves.

Sensitive Plant Species

No sensitive plant species were documented on-site. No impacts to sensitive plant species are expected to occur.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

No sensitive wildlife species were observed or detected on-site. Due to the minimal impacts and low habitat value, impacts to sensitive species with the potential to occur are not significant.

6.0 MITIGATION

No significant impacts will occur as a result of the proposed project; therefore, no mitigation is required.

7.0 LITERATURE CITED

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8.0 CERTIFICATION

This report has been prepared by Robin Church, County Certified Biologist and Sara Thorne, Associate Biologist.

APPENDIX A
PLANTS OBSERVED

APPENDIX A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE HOOPER PROPERTY
TPM 20960

| Family Name | Species Name | Common Name | Habitat |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Anacardiaceae | <i>Malosma laurina</i> | Laurel Sumac | FA, DEV, OR |
| Anacardiaceae | * <i>Schinus molle</i> | Peruvian Pepper Tree | DEV |
| Asteraceae | <i>Artemisia californica</i> | Coastal Sagebrush | FA, DEV, OR |
| Asteraceae | <i>Baccharis sarothroides</i> | Broom Baccharis | FA, DEV, OR |
| Asteraceae | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | Horseweed | FA, DEV |
| Asteraceae | <i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i> | Sawtooth Goldenbush | FA, DEV, OR |
| Asteraceae | <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> | Telegraph Weed | FA, DEV, OR |
| Asteraceae | * <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Milk Thistle | FA, DEV |
| Brassicaceae | * <i>Brassica nigra</i> | Black Mustard | FA, DEV, OR |
| Brassicaceae | * <i>Raphanus sativus</i> | Wild Radish | FA, OR |
| Chenopodiaceae | * <i>Salsola tragus</i> | Russian-thistle, Tumbleweed | FA, OR |
| Cucurbitaceae | <i>Marah macrocarpus</i> var. <i>macrocarpus</i> | Manroot, Wild-cucumber | FA, DEV, OR |
| Euphorbiaceae | <i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i> | Rattlesnake Spurge | DEV, OR |
| Fabaceae | <i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i> | Coastal Deerweed | FA, OR |
| Fagaceae | <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i> | Coast Live Oak, Encina | FA, DEV, OR |
| Geraniaceae | <i>Erodium</i> sp. ♣ | Filaree | FA |
| Lamiaceae | * <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> | Horehound | FA, OR |
| Malvaceae | <i>Malacothamnus densiflorus</i> | Many-flower Bushmallow | FA, OR |
| Myrtaceae | * <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. | Eucalyptus | FA, DEV, OR |
| Nyctaginaceae | <i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> | Coastal Wishbone Plant | FA, DEV, OR |
| Onagraceae | <i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i> | Marsh Evening Primrose | FA |
| Oxalidaceae | * <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Bermuda-buttercup | FA |
| Polygonaceae | <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i> | California Buckwheat | FA, DEV, OR |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> | Spiny Redberry | FA, OR |
| Scrophulariaceae | <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> | Coast Monkey Flower | FA |

**APPENDIX A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE HOOPER PROPERTY
TPM 20960**

| Family Name | Species Name | Common Name | Habitat |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------|
| Scrophulariaceae | <i>Scrophularia californica</i> ssp. <i>floribunda</i> | California Bee Plant/figwort | FA, OR |
| Solanaceae | * <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> | Tree Tobacco | FA |
| Tamaricaceae | * <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> | Athel, Tamarisk, Salt-cedar | FA, DEV |
| | * = Non-native Plant Species | | |

FA= Fallow Agriculture, DEV= Developed, OR=Orchard

APPENDIX B

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED

APPENDIX B

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE HOOPER PROPERTY TPM: 20960

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Habitat Observed * | # Observed (estimate) |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Insects | | | |
| Cabbage white | <i>Pieris rapae</i> | FA | many |
| Western tiger swallowtail | <i>Papilio rutulus</i> | FA | 1 |
| Red admiral | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> | FA | 1 |
| Reptiles | | | |
| Common side-blotched lizard | <i>Uta stansburiana</i> | FA | 2 |
| Birds | | | |
| American crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | OH | 1 |
| Black phoebe | <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> | FA | 1 |
| Lesser goldfinch | <i>Carduelis psaltria</i> | FA | many |
| Mourning dove | <i>Zenaida macroura</i> | FA | many |
| Northern mockingbird | <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> | FA | 1 |
| Song sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | FA | many |
| Mammals | | | |
| Brush rabbit | <i>Sylvilagus bachmani cinerascens</i> | FA | 1 |
| Dusky-footed woodrat | <i>Neotoma fuscipes macrotis</i> | FA | nests |

FA= Fallow Agriculture, OH= Overhead

APPENDIX C

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

APPENDIX C

SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO
HOOPER TPM 20960 (USGS VALLEY CENTER QUAD)

| Species | Growth form/Bloom Period | CNPS | R-E-D | State | Federal | Potential to Occur Onsite |
|---|---|------|-------|-------------------------|---------|--|
| <i>ACANTHOMINTHA ILICIFOLIA</i> "San Diego thorn-mint" | Annual herb April - June | 1B | 2-3-2 | CE MSCP Covered | FT | Low, due to lack of appropriate soils. |
| <i>AMBROSIA PUMILA</i> "San Diego ambrosia" | Perennial herb May - September | 1B | 3-3-2 | None MSCP Covered | SOC | Low, due to lack of appropriate habitat. |
| <i>BRODIAEA ORCUTTII</i> "Orcutt's brodiaea" | Perennial herb (bulbiferous) May - July | 1B | 1-3-2 | None MSCP Covered | SOC | Low, due to lack of appropriate soils. |
| <i>CHORIZANTHE PROCUMBENS</i> " prostrate spineflower" | Annual herb | | | None | None | Low, would have been observable during site visit. |
| <i>COMAROSTAPHYLIS DIVERSIFOLIA SSP. DIVERSIFOLIA</i> "summer holly" | Shrub (evergreen) April - June | 1B | 2-2-2 | None | SOC | Low, would have been observable during site visit. |
| <i>DICHONDRA OCCIDENTALIS</i> "western dichondra" | Perennial herb (rhizomatous) March - July | 4 | 1-2-1 | None | None | Low, due to site wide disturbance. |
| <i>DUDLEYA VISCIDA</i> "sticky dudleya" | Perennial herb May - June | 1B | 2-2-3 | None MSCP Covered | SOC | Low, due to lack of appropriate soils. |
| <i>ERICAMERIA PALMERI SSP. PALMERI</i> "Palmer's goldenbush" | Shrub (evergreen) July - November | 2 | 3-2-1 | None MSCP Covered | SOC | Low, would have been observable during site visit. |
| <i>SELAGINELLA CINERASCENS</i> "Mesa club moss" | | | | | | Low, would have been observable during site visit. |

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 HOOPER PROPERTY TPM 20960 | | | | |
| Common Name | Scientific name | Federal/ State Status | Habitat | Potential On-Site |
| INSECTS | | | | |
| Hermes copper | <i>Lycaena hermes</i> | SOC/CSC | Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral; 0-3000ft. Host plant <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> , in proximity to <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> . | Low, no suitable habitat although host plant occurs onsite. |
| AMPHIBIANS | | | | |
| Western spadefoot toad | <i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i> | SOC/CSC | Grassland situations can occasionally occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Populations may persist a few years in orchard-vineyard habitats; 0-3000ft. | Low, habitat onsite is not within the proximity of a creek. |
| REPTILES | | | | |
| Coastal rosy boa | <i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i> | SOC/CSC | Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Often found in association with rock outcrops; 0-6800 ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Coast patch-nosed snake | <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> | SOC/CSC | Grass, chaparral, woodland, desert and coastal sage scrub. Found near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainages; 0-3000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Coronado skink | <i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i> | SOC/CSC | Coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian, near vernal pools, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, closed cone forests, and freshwater marshes. Found during the winter after rainfalls or during spring; 0-3000ft. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| 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. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Orange-throated whiptail | <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> | SOC/CSC Protected | Can be found in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, riparian, and chamise chaparral habitats. Open hillsides with brush and rock, well drained soils; 0-1000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| 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). | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE
HOOPER PROPERTY TPM 20960

| Common Name | Scientific name | Federal/ State Status | Habitat | Potential On-Site |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| San Diego horned lizard | <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i> | SOC/CSC | Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper and annual grass habitats; needs open areas for basking, ants and other insect prey. 0-8000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| San Diego ringneck snake | <i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i> | County Sensitive | Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, closed cone forest in moist micro-habitats. Can be found on surface during winter after rainfalls or during spring; 0 -7200 ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Silvery legless lizard | <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> | SOC/CSC | Coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian and coastal desert dunes. Found in sandy loam and areas of accumulated leaf litter beneath shrubs and trees in moist micro-habitats; 0 to 5000 ft. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| MAMMALS | | | | |
| American badger | <i>Taxidea taxus</i> | --/CSC | This species is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats; 0 to over 3000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs 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. | Low, no roosting habitat occurs onsite. |
| California leaf-nosed bat | <i>Macrotus californicus</i> | SOC/CSC Sensitive | Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, riparian, desert scrub and wash. Roosts in buildings and mines in buildings and mines; 0-1000ft. | Low, no roosting habitat occurs onsite. |
| Dulzura California pocket mouse | <i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> | SOC/CSC | Occupies coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats; 0 to over 3000ft. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE
HOOPER PROPERTY TPM 20960

| Common Name | Scientific name | Federal/ State Status | Habitat | Potential On-Site |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Greater western mastiff bat | <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> | SOC/CSC | Open semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting; 500-3000ft. | Low, no roosting habitat occurs onsite. |
| Mexican long-tongued bat | <i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> | SOC/CSC | This bat occurs in a variety of habitats, including scrub, desert, semidesert grassland, oak woodland and tropical deciduous forests. Mexican long-tongued bats roost predominantly in caves, mines, rock crevices, and abandoned buildings. <i>C. mexicana</i> forages primarily on nectar and pollen of night blooming flowers such as agaves and cacti. | Low, no roosting or foraging habitat occurs onsite. |
| Mountain Lion | <i>Felis concolor</i> | County Sensitive | Species found in a variety of different habitats from desert to coast range forest; 0 to 10,000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse | <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> | SOC/CSC | Nocturnal. Found in coastal sage scrub and mixed and chamise chaparral. Seeks cover in rocky/gravelly areas with a yucca overstory; 500-3000ft | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Pallid bat | <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | --/CSC | Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub. Prefers snags (especially oak), rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging; 0-6000ft. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| 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. | Low, no roosting habitat occurs onsite. |
| San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit | <i>Lepus californicus bennetti</i> | SOC/CSC | Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, and closed cone forest and open areas. Common in irrigated pastures and row crops; 0 to over 3000ft. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |

| APPENDIX D | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE HOOPER PROPERTY TPM 20960 | | | | |
| Common Name | Scientific name | Federal/ State Status | Habitat | Potential On-Site |
| San Diego desert woodrat | <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> | SOC/CSC | Nocturnal in coastal sage scrub, desert, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral and rocks in moderate to dense vegetation. Most abundant in rocky areas -- prefers rock outcrops and crevices for nest sites, but also builds nests in low branches of trees. 500-3000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Southern grasshopper mouse | <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> | SOC/CSC | Nocturnal in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, and chamise chaparral. Low to moderate shrub cover is preferred; 500-3000ft. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Southern mule deer | <i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</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, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Stephen's Kangaroo Rat | <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> | FE/ST | Occurs primarily in annual and perennial grassland habitats, but may occur in coastal sage scrub with sparse canopy cover, or in disturbed areas. Sparse perennial vegetation with sandy or gravelly soil. | Not observed, not expected due to lack of SKR evidence |
| Yuma myotis | <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> | SOC/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. | Low, no roosting habitat occurs onsite. |
| BIRDS | | | | |
| Bell's sage sparrow | <i>Amphispiza belli belli</i> | SOC/CSC | Coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests well hidden in sagebrush or other scrub; 0-3000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Burrowing owl | <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i> | SOC/CSC | Open, dry grasslands agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats of low growing vegetation (associated with burrowing animals); 0-1000ft. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| California gnatcatcher | <i>Poliopitila californica californica</i> | FT/CSC | Most numerous in low, dense coastal sage scrub habitat of coastal hills. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |

**APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE
HOOPER PROPERTY TPM 20960**

| Common Name | Scientific name | Federal/ State Status | Habitat | Potential On-Site |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Cooper's Hawk | <i>Accipiter cooperi</i> | --/CSC (nesting) | Uncommon migrant and winter visitor, rare summer resident, during migration and winter found throughout SD County. Found in oak woodlands or edges of woods, nests in tall trees. | Moderate, no nests observed in Eucalyptus trees. |
| Golden eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos canadensis</i> | --/CSC Fully protected | Mountains, foothills, and adjacent grassland, open areas and canyons; 0-11,500 ft. (nesting/wintering) | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Loggerhead shrike | <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> | SOC/CSC | Roadside vegetation, thickets, savanna, coastal sage scrub, grasslands, riparian, oak woodlands and desert scrub and wash or any open country with high perches as lookouts; 0-3000ft. | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Northern harrier | <i>Curcus cyaneus hudsonius</i> | --/CSC | Grasslands and salt, alkali and freshwater marshes; 0-1000ft. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually emergent wetlands or along rivers or lakes. May also nest in grasslands, grain fields, or on sagebrush flats several miles from water. | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Rufous-crowned sparrow | <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> | SOC/CSC | Favors steep and rocky coastal sage scrub. Also seeks scattered grass in sage scrub and colonizes grass that grows as a successional stage following brush fires (Unitt 1984). | Low, no suitable habitat occurs onsite. |
| Sharp-shinned hawk (nesting) | <i>Accipiter striatus</i> | --/CSC | Open woodlands, residential, larger trees for nesting. Uncommon migrant and winter visitor, casual summer visitor; nesting has not been documented in San Diego County | Low, no nesting habitat occurs onsite. |
| Turkey vulture | <i>Cathartes aura</i> | County Sensitive | Spring and fall migrant, uncommon to locally common winter visitor and rare to uncommon summer resident of San Diego County (Unitt 1984) | Moderate, suitable habitat occurs onsite. |

* = Appendix E – Sensitivity Codes

APPENDIX E
SENSITIVITY CODES

APPENDIX E SENSITIVITY CODES

FEDERAL SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (USFWS 2001)

Category

| | |
|------------|---|
| FE | Federal Endangered species |
| FT | Federal Threatened species |
| FPE | Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered. |
| FPT | Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened. |
| SOC | Species of Concern (former Candidate Species) |

STATE SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (CDFG 2000)

Category

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

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY DESIGNATIONS (CNPS 2003)

The CNPS Lists

| | |
|--------|---|
| List 1 | Plants of highest priority. |
| 1A | Plants presumed extinct in California. |
| 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). |

The R-E-D Code

R (Rarity)

- 1 Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this time.
- 2 Distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small.
- 3 Distributed in one to several highly restricted occurrences, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported.

E (Endangerment)

- 1 Not endangered.
- 2 Endangered in a portion of its range.
- 3 Endangered throughout its range.

D (Distribution)

- 1 More or less widespread outside California.
- 2 Rare outside California.
- 3 Endemic to California.