

VINCENT N. SCHEIDT

Biological Consultant

3158 Occidental Street • San Diego, CA • 92122-3205 • 858-457-3873 • 858-336-7106 cell • email: vince@san.rr.com

SUMMARY BIOLOGY REPORT

Biological Resources, Project Impacts, and Mitigation

The Nelson Pad Grading Project

L-15413, PDS 2008-2700-15413

APN 188-260-49 & -50, Valley Center

Final February 2014

Summary

The Nelson Pad Grading Project, L-15413, PDS 2008-2700-15413, consists of major grading to create a large development pad on a portion of the approximately 12-acre Nelson property (APN 188-260-49 & -50) in Valley Center. Approval and implementation of the Nelson Pad Grading Project would result in the entirety of an approximately 8.2-acre area of the property being impacted by grading. Habitats presently found in association with the project site include Non-native Grassland, Disturbed Habitat, Urban/Developed Habitat, and Coast Live Oak Woodland. No biological mitigation for impacts to DH or UD will be necessary. However, impacts to NNG and CLOW must be mitigated for at a ½-to-1 and a 3-to-1 ratio, respectively, in a County-approved location. In addition, an avian nesting survey and/or seasonal restrictions on site grading are recommended to provide project consistency with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code.

Introduction, Project Description, Location, and Setting

The Nelson Pad Grading Project proposes to create a large development pad on an approximately 8.2 -acre portion of the 12-acre Nelson property (APN 188-260-49 & -50) in Valley Center. Primary access to the property would presumably be provided off Valley Center Road to the north or Indian Creek Road to the east. Offsite road improvements are not included as a part of the project. The southeastern portion of the Nelson property, which supports riparian resources along Keys Canyon Creek, will not be graded or otherwise impacted as a part of this project.

The Nelson Pad Grading Project site is located in the Valley Center area of unincorporated San Diego County, California, immediately southeast of the intersection of Valley Center Road and Indian Creek Road (Figure 1). Disturbed Habitat, Coast Live Oak Woodland, Urban/Developed Habitat, and Non-native Grassland habitats are all found onsite. Offsite habitats which adjoin the project site include similar habitat-types, as well as Southern Willow Scrub. Keys Canyon Creek, a jurisdictional wetland and riparian area, runs through the southeastern end of the property but beyond the limits of the proposed pad grading project site.

Vince Scheidt, Certified Biological Consultant, and Julia Groebner, Associate Biologist, completed a biological field study of the 12-acre Nelson property on November 20, 2007. An updated field survey of the 8.2-acre Nelson Pad Grading Project site, plus a 100-foot zone surrounding the project site, was conducted by Vince Scheidt and Brandon Myers, Field Assistant, on November 8, 2013, between the hours of approximately 08:00 and 11:00. Weather conditions during the recent field survey were characterized by clear skies, temperatures in the low 70's, and no wind. The purpose of this survey was to update the site's flora and fauna (Tables 1 and 2), the onsite habitat-types (Figure 2), potential project-impacts (Table 3), and mitigation as necessary. The 8.2-acre Nelson Pad Grading Project site, plus a 100-foot zone surrounding the project site constitute the "study area" as defined in this report.

SDC PDS RCVD 04-14-14
2700-15413

Habitats/Vegetation Communities

The Nelson property was used in the past for agriculture for many decades, although it has been allowed to go fallow and develop a grassy cover with weedy species in recent years. In addition, small disturbed areas and areas of urban development are found at the periphery of the property. Two U.S.G.S. "blue-line" drainages cross the Nelson property, one of which crosses the pad grading project area. The onsite and adjoining offsite habitats (Figure 2) include the following:

Non-native Grassland (Holland Code 42200) – 6.1 acres

The majority of the project site supports Non-native Grassland (NNG) vegetation. Much of this habitat-type is dominated by Ripgut Brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Wild Oat (*Avena* sp.), and other Eurasian grasses. However, there are low-lying, boggy areas throughout the NNG that contain Desert Salt Grass (*Distichlis spicata*), Canary Grass (*Phalaris* sp.), Wild Barley (*Hordeum* sp.), Western Ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), and other facultative hydrophytes. These species are supported by the perched water table beneath this property that dominates the Valley Center area, rather than by any type of surface flow. Most of the areas are completely flat. Near the eastern property boundary are several relict patches of Wild Rye (*Elymus glaucus*), a native grass. Due to their small size, these patches of facultative hydrophytes and native grasses are considered a part of the surrounding NNG. NNG continues offsite to the south and east. NNG is a sensitive habitat-type in San Diego County as defined by the County's Biology Guidelines. The biological resource value of this habitat-type is moderate to low.

Disturbed Habitat (Holland Code 11300) – 1.8 acres

Several dirt roads cross the property. In addition, an approximately 25-foot wide strip of land has been cleared along the northern edge of the property, immediately south of Valley Center Road. This clearing was presumably done during road improvements to Valley Center Road. These areas consist mainly of bare dirt and qualify as Disturbed Habitat (DH). In places, the Disturbed Habitat supports a sparse cover (< 10%) of weedy species such as Long-beaked Stork's-bill (*Erodium botrys*), Dove Weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), and other non-native forbs. These species are indicators of surface disturbance and soil compaction. A relatively large patch of Disturbed Habitat is located on the eastern portion of the property. This area supported NNG in the past, but during the construction of Valley Center Road, the area was used for parking and a small fruit stand was present for about a year. This resulted in soil compaction and the loss of grassland vegetation; this area is now classified as Disturbed Habitat. Disturbed Habitat is a non-sensitive habitat-type in San Diego County as defined by the County's Biology Guidelines. The Disturbed Habitat onsite has little to no biological resource value.

Urban/Developed (Holland Code 12000) – 0.2 acre

Urban/Developed (UD) habitat abuts the project site to the north and east in the form of Valley Center Road and Indian Creek Road, respectively. This habitat-type is also found offsite to the west in the form of office buildings and single family homes. A paved driveway onto the property is also present off Valley Center Road, west of Indian Creek Road. UD is a non-sensitive habitat-type in San Diego County as defined by the County's Biology Guidelines. The UD habitat onsite has no biological resource value.

Coast Live Oak Woodland (Holland Code 71160) – 0.1

A small patch of Coast Live Oak Woodland (CLOW) is present in the northwestern corner of the site, adjacent to Valley Center Road and an offsite office building. This habitat-type is dominated by mature Coast Live Oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) over an understory of leaf litter, downfall, sapling oaks and some non-native species.

Southern Willow Scrub (Holland Code 63320) – Offsite

Southern Willow Scrub (SWS) is present offsite near the southeastern portion of the Nelson property within the 100-foot study area but outside the pad grading area in conjunction with Keys Canyon Creek. This area is dominated by small Arroyo Willows (*Salix lasiolepis*), with Mexican Rush (*Juncus mexicana*), Marsh Primrose (*Oenothera hookeri*), and other hydrophytes in the understory. This area will not be affected by the pad grading project as proposed.

Flora and Fauna

Fifty-eight species of vascular plants and thirteen species of animals were detected during the field surveys of the property. These are listed in Tables 1 and 2. This list represents a characteristic flora and fauna associated with this part of San Diego County in disturbed, grassland, and woodland habitats.

Special Status Species

Two sensitive species were detected onsite during the field survey. These were Coastal Western Whiptail and Orange-throated Whiptail.

Coastal Western Whiptail

Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus

Listing: County status: San Diego County Sensitive Animal List, Group 2 (DPLU, 2010)

State status: none

Federal status: Former Federal Endangered Species Candidate, C2 (USFWS, 1996)

Distribution: Cismontane areas of southern California south into Baja California Norte, Mexico

Habitat(s): Mainly inhabits coastal sage scrub and chaparral where it occurs in areas of friable soils on hillsides and in canyons but also may be found in open, dry riparian areas.

Status on Site: Several specimens observed onsite at the periphery of the CLOW.

Orange-throated Whiptail

Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi

Listing: County status: San Diego County Sensitive Animal List, Group 2 (DPLU, 2010)

State status: "Species of Special Concern" (CDFG, 2012)

Federal status: Former Federal Endangered Species Candidate, C2 (USFWS, 1996)

Distribution: Restricted to extreme southwestern California, where it ranges from Orange and Riverside Counties south into northern Baja California.

Habitat(s): Inhabits coastal sage scrub, chaparral and areas of open brush with loose soils. May also be found in open, dry riparian areas. Occurs from sea level to about 1,800 feet MSL, occasionally higher on hot, south-facing slopes.

Occurs in a variety of open habitats, such as coastal scrub, open chaparral, and xeric riparian areas. Primary requirements include the presence of termites, open areas for foraging and thermoregulation, and friable soils.

Status on Site: Single specimen observed onsite in association with CLOW habitat.

Various additional wide-ranging or cryptic sensitive animal species might be anticipated to occur on the property, at least on an occasional basis. However, no critical populations or highly sensitive species would be anticipated given the nature and configuration of the onsite habitats. Sensitive species known from the vicinity, along with an assessment of the probability of occurrence onsite, are presented in Table 4.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

As mentioned above, two U.S.G.S. "blue-line" drainages cross the Nelson property. One of these drainages historically crossed through the center of the pad grading area in a north-south direction, entering the

property from a culvert beneath Valley Center Road. Currently, this area does not exhibit any signs of bed, bank, or surface flow, and it does not qualify as a wetlands or “waters” (Waters of the United States or Waters of the State), including Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) wetlands as defined by the County. This feature has likely been degraded over many decades by long-term agricultural activities to the point that it no longer supports any wetland functions or values. In addition, possible flow beneath Valley Center Road is not in alignment with the box culvert which was recently constructed beneath the road. This has further cut-off flows which formerly crossed the property.

Other Unique Features/Resources

The Nelson Pad Grading Project site does not support any unique land features or other uniquely significant biological resource. The site’s overall disturbed and generally non-native nature would preclude unique features or resources that would enhance its regional biological significance.

Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The Nelson Pad Grading Project is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This means that the County requires that project-related impacts to native habitat and species be “less than significant”, as defined by CEQA. This usually requires the adoption of mitigation measures intended to reduce “significant” impacts to a level that is “less than significant”. Project-related impacts, as we have identified them, are presented in Table 3.

Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Impacts

Direct Impacts

Grading associated with the Nelson Pad Grading Project, as currently proposed, will result in the following direct impacts:

- Loss of up to 1.8 acres of Disturbed Habitat
- Loss of up to 6.1 acres of Non-native Grassland
- Loss of up to 0.1 acre of Coast Live Oak Woodland
- Loss of up to 0.2 acre of Urban Developed
- Loss of habitat for various sensitive species known from the site and from the site’s vicinity, including Coastal Western Whiptail, Orange-throat Whiptail, and foraging habitat for local raptors (potential impacts)

This analysis assumes impacts to all portions of the project site within the graded area. No fire clearing is included in these calculations because none is anticipated given the nature of the project. Any future development of structures and related infrastructure, etc. would be a subject to subsequent environmental review which would identify direct impacts, if any, associated with that specific future use.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts associated with grading on Nelson Pad Grading Project site, as currently proposed, are expected to be minimal. This is because the proposed pad grading will not introduce any new “edge effects” to the vicinity, and any future development of structures and related infrastructure, etc. would be a subject to subsequent environmental review which would identify indirect impacts, if any, associated with that future use.

Cumulative Impacts

The Nelson Pad Grading Project should qualify for a “partial exemption” pursuant to CEQA Section 15183. CEQA Section 15183 allows qualifying projects to rely on the cumulative analysis contained within a certified Environmental Impact Report prepared for a General Plan. The County of San Diego Board of Supervisors certified the General Plan Update EIR on August 3, 2011, which comprehensively evaluated environmental impacts that would result from plan implementation, including information related to existing site conditions, analyses of the types and magnitude of individual and cumulative environmental impacts, and feasible mitigation measures that could reduce or avoid environmental impacts. Consequently, no additional review of cumulative impacts is required under CEQA.

Proposed Mitigation

In order to reduce all project impacts (see Table 3) to “less than significant”, and to satisfy the current County policy of requiring mitigation for impacts to NNG and CLOW, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

1. The project must provide mitigation at a 0.5-to-1 ratio for impacts to up to 6.1 acre of NNG. Therefore, in order to provide compensatory mitigation, no less than 3.1 (rounded from 3.05) acre-credits of NNG habitat must be secured offsite in a County-approved location. This will reduce impacts to NNG to “less than significant”. The securement of these offsite acre-credits should be made a condition of project approval.
2. The project must provide mitigation at a 3-to-1 ratio for impacts to up to 0.1 acre of CLOW. Therefore, in order to provide compensatory mitigation, no less than 0.3 acre-credits of CLOW habitat must be secured offsite in a County-approved location. This will reduce impacts to CLOW to “less than significant”. The securement of these offsite acre-credits should be made a condition of project approval.
3. No specific mitigation for impacts to U/D or DH is required. Impacts to these habitat-types are considered “less than significant” as defined by CEQA.
4. No specific mitigation for impacts to Coastal Western Whiptail, Orange-throated Whiptail, or other potential sensitive species is required by the County. As promoted by California’s Natural Community Conservation Program Act (NCCPA), the loss of sensitive species will presumably be compensated for by the conservation of offsite habitat lands that theoretically support such species.

5. Site brushing, grading, and/or the removal of native vegetation within 300 feet of any potential migratory songbird nesting location should not take place during the spring/summer songbird breeding season, defined as from 1 January to 31 August of each year. This is required in order to ensure compliance with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code, which prevent the "take" of eggs, nests, feathers, or other parts of most native bird species, and the Endangered Species Act. Limiting activities to the non-breeding season will minimize chances for the incidental take of migratory songbirds or raptors.

Should the applicant propose to conduct brushing, grading, or other construction activities during the bird breeding season, a preconstruction nesting survey of all areas within 300 feet of the proposed activity will be required. The results of the survey will be provided in a report to the Director, Department of Planning & Development Services for concurrence with the conclusions and recommendations. It is also recommended that the survey report be provided to the Wildlife Agencies to ensure compliance with the above state and federal statutes.

No other biological mitigation associated with the Nelson Pad Grading Project is recommended at this time.

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Preparer and Persons/Organizations Contacted



Vincent Scheidt
Certified Biological Consultant

Attachments

Figure 1. Regional Location

Figure 2. Aerial Photo showing Property Limits, Pad Grading Area, and Study Area

Figure 3. Biological Resources on Aerial Photo

Figure 4. Biological Resources on Pad Grading Plans

Table 1. Flora Detected

Table 2. Fauna Detected

Table 3. Impact/Mitigation Analysis

Table 4. Sensitive Species Known from the Vicinity

Attachment A. CNDDB Forms

**Figure 1. Regional Location – The Nelson Pad Grading Project, Valley Center
Portion of U.S.G.S "Valley Center, California" 7.5' Quadrangle**



Figure 2. Aerial Photograph – The Nelson Pad Grading Project, Valley Center

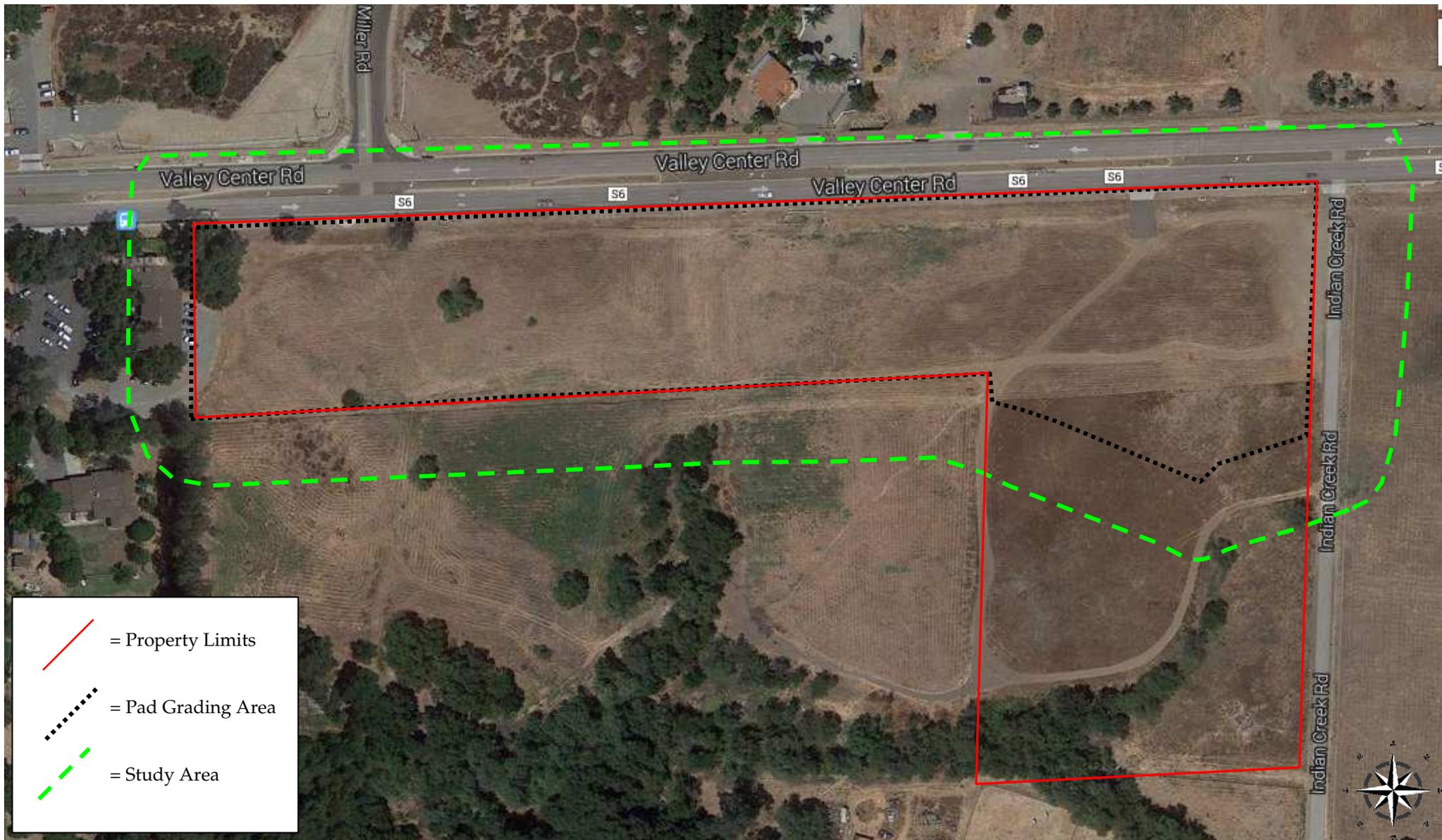


Figure 3. Biological Resources on Aerial Photo – The Nelson Pad Grading Project, Valley Center

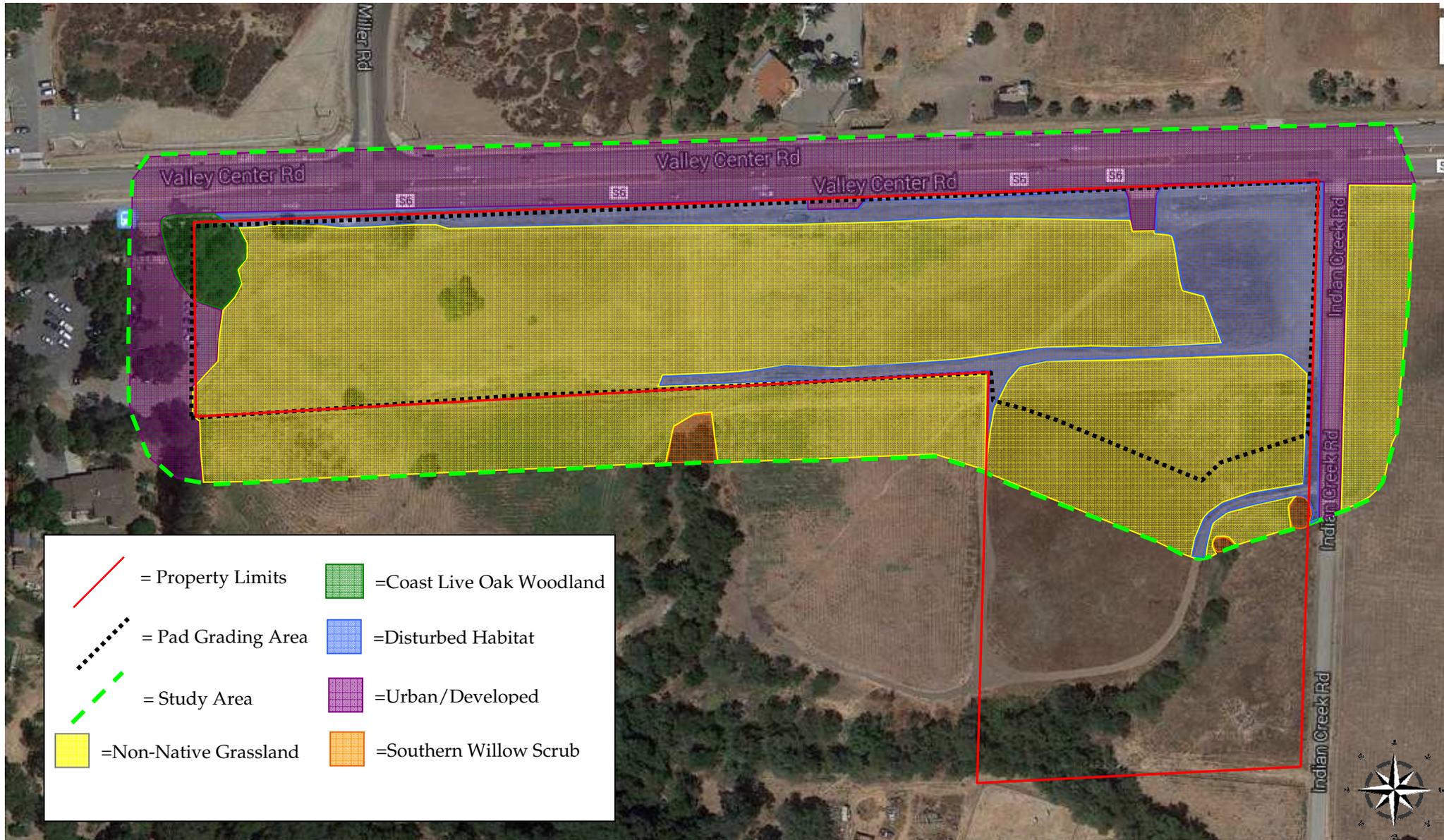


Figure 4. Biological Resources on Pad Grading Plans – The Nelson Pad Grading Project, Valley Center

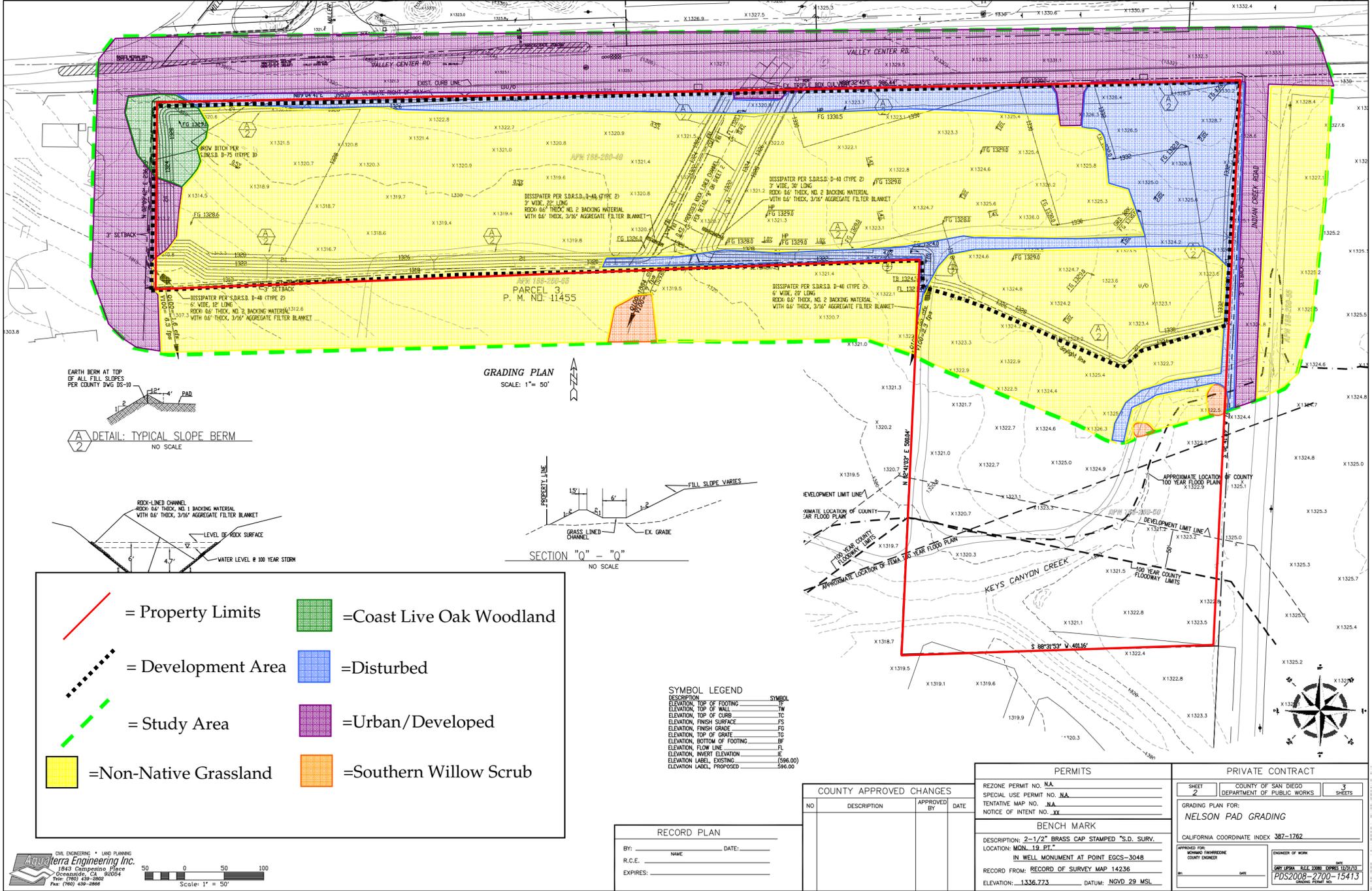


Table 1. Flora Detected – The Nelson Pad Grading Project Study Area, Valley Center

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Plants</u>	
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	White Tumbleweed
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Annual Burweed
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western Ragweed
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Fiddleneck
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Douglas Sagewort
<i>Asclepias fasciculatus</i>	Slender-leaved Milkweed
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Spear Oracle
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *	Australian Saltbush
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	Wild Oat
<i>Brassica geniculata</i> *	Perennial Mustard
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	Black Mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut Brome
<i>Bromus mollis</i> *	Soft Brome
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Chamaesyce</i> sp.	Spurge
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Bull Thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	Field Bindweed
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> *	Common Horseweed
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	Sand Aster
<i>Coronopus didymus</i> *	Swine Cress
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> *	Wild Artichoke
<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> *	Umbrella Sedge
<i>Cyperus</i> sp *	Sedge
<i>Datura meteloides</i> *	Jimsonweed
<i>Digitaria</i> sp. *	Crabgrass
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> *	Common Teasel
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Desert Salt Grass
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Wild Rye
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Dove Weed
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Flat-top Buckwheat
<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	Long-beaked Stork's-bill
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i> *	Silver Dollar Gum
<i>Heliotropium curvassavicum</i>	Wild Heliotrope
<i>Hemizonia fasciculata</i>	Common Tarplant
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph Weed
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. *	Wild Barley
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Goldenbush
<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Rush
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	Wild Lettuce
<i>Lolium</i> sp. *	Ryegrass
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Cheeseweed
<i>Melilotus albus</i> *	White Sweet Clover
<i>Opuntia</i> sp. *	Prickly Pear
<i>Oryzopsis miliacea</i> *	Indian Rice Grass
<i>Phalaris</i> sp. *	Canary Grass
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Narrow-leaf Plantain
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> *	Yard Knotweed
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	Wild Radish
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	Curly Dock
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow
<i>Salsola pestifer</i> *	Russian Thistle
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian Peppertree

Table 2. Fauna Detected – The Nelson Pad Grading Project, Valley Center

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Birds (cont)</u>	
<i>Silene gallica</i> *	Common Catchfly
<i>Solanum rostratum</i> *	Buffalo Berry
<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Sow Thistle
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Vinegar Weed
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> *	Cocklebur
<u>Birds</u>	
<i>Ammodramus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow
<i>Archilochus anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Housefinch
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Common Crow
<u>Mammals</u>	
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail Rabbit
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Valley Pocket Gopher
<u>Reptiles</u>	
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi</i>	Orange-throated Whiptail
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	Coastal Western Whiptail
<i>Gerrhonotus multicarinatus</i>	Southern Alligator Lizard
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard

* - non-native taxon

bold – sensitive taxon

Table 3. Habitat Impact/Mitigation Analysis – The Nelson Pad Grading Project, Valley Center

<u>Biological Resource</u>	<u>Total Onsite Acres (Pre-development)</u>	<u>Acres Impacted (Post-development)</u>	<u>Mitigation Ratio</u>	<u>Offsite Mitigation Acreage Required ¹</u>
Disturbed Habitat	1.8 acres	1.8 acres	n/a	none
Non-native Grassland	6.1 acres	6.1 acres	0.5:1	3.1 acres
Coast Live Oak Woodland	0.1 acre	0.1 acres	3:1	0.3 acre
Urban/Developed Habitat	0.2 acre	0.2 acre	n/a	none
Totals	8.2 acres	8.2 acres	--	3.4 acres

¹ - Assuming that mitigation occurs offsite in a County-approved location

Table 4. Sensitive Species Known from the Vicinity – The Nelson Pad Grading Project, Valley Center

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Federally Threatened	State Endangered	State Threatened	State Rare	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Piñon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune	Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence		Factual Basis for Determination
																								L	M	
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow						X	X				X												L	1a	
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		M	2a	
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas Baccharis		X	X				X				X												L	1a	
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail							X				X												L	1a	
<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	Arroyo toad	X					X	X	X	X	X	X										X		L	1a	
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura California pocket mouse						X	X	X		X	X	X											L	1a	
<i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i>	Coastal rosy boa						X	X			X	X												L	1a	
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spine flower							X				X												L	1a	
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	Orange-throated whiptail						X	X	X	X		X												O	--	
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	Coastal western whiptail							X		X	X	X												O	--	
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		M	2a	
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	Northern red diamond rattlesnake						X	X				X			X		X							L	1a	
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										M	2a	
<i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado skink						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X			M	2a	
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater western mastiff bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	2a	
<i>Felis concolor</i>	Mountain lion						X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		L	1c	
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia							X																L	1a	
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit						X	X	X		X	X	X	X										M	2a	
<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	Hermes copper						X	X				X												L	1a	
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat						X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		L	1a	
<i>Monardella hypoleuca lanata</i>	Felt leaved rock mint							X				X												L	1a	
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Small-footed myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			M	2a	
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long eared myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X			M	2a	
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X			M	2a	
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long legged myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X			M	2a	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	M	2a	
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	Chaparral beargrass							X				X												L	1b	
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big free-tailed bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	2a	
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed free-tailed bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	2a	
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Southern mule deer						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		L	1a	
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse						X	X	X			X												L	1a	
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann Oak						X	X	X		X	X	X											L	1b	
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles little pocket mouse						X	X	X		X	X										X		L	1a	
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego horned lizard						X	X	X	X	X	X												M	2a	
<i>Piperia cooperi</i>	Cooper's rein orchid						X		X															L	1a	
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i>	Narrow-petaled rein orchid						X		X															L	1a	
<i>Polygala cornuta fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort							X				X												L	1b	
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Coast patch-nosed snake						X	X				X			X									L	1a	
<i>Scaphiopus hammondii</i>	Western spadefoot toad						X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X			M	2a	
<i>Senecio ganderi</i>	Gander's butterweed					X		X				X												L	1a	
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger						X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X				X		L	1a	
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus							X				X												L	1b	

Probability of Occurrence Codes:

L – Low Probability; rare species in area; M – Moderate Probability; H – High Probability; O – Observed; see text for discussion.

Factual Basis for Determination:

1a - no significant habitat (animal or plant)

1b - distinctive perennial that would not have been missed if present onsite (plant)

1c - obvious species that would have been seen or otherwise detected if present (animal)

2a - can be expected to occur onsite on at least an occasional basis, based on habitat quality (animal)

2b - could occur onsite, but very rare, and/or poorly known (plant)

3a - nearly certain to occur onsite on a regular basis, but cryptic, seasonal, or otherwise difficult to detect (animal)

3b - ephemeral species known from the immediate vicinity, but seasonal in occurrence (plant)

Attachment A

CNDDDB Forms as submitted to CDFW

Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDDB@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): 11/08/2013

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*

Common Name: Coastal Western Whiptail

Species Found? Yes No _____ If not, why? _____

Total No. Individuals 3+ Subsequent Visit? yes no

Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence? _____ no unk.
Yes, Occ. # _____

Collection? If yes: _____
Number _____ Museum / Herbarium _____

Reporter: Vince Scheidt

Address: 3158 Occidental Street
San Diego CA 92122

E-mail Address: vince@san.rr.com

Phone: (858) 457-3873

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

3

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: Valley Center CA Elevation: _____

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Meridian: H M S Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Meridian: H M S GPS Make & Model Iphone 4s

DATUM: NAD27 NAD83 WGS84 Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet

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

Coordinates: 33°13'49.99"N
-117° 1'58.66"W

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

Small specimens observed foraging at periphery of a small stand of coast live oaks (Quercus agrifolia). Surrounding area in non-native grassland and partial developed. Site mostly flat.

Other rare taxa seen at THIS site on THIS date: Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi
(separate form preferred)

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: _____

Visible disturbances: none

Threats: Site to be graded for a large pad

Comments: _____

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

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

Photographs: (check one or more)

Slide	Print	Digital
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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

Mail to:
 California Natural Diversity Database
 Department of Fish and Game
 1807 13th Street, Suite 202
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDDB@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): 11/08/2013

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi

Common Name: Orange-throated Whiptail

Species Found? Yes No _____ If not, why? _____

Total No. Individuals 1 Subsequent Visit? yes no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ no unk.
Yes, Occ. #

Collection? If yes: _____
Number Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Vince Scheidt

Address: 3158 Occidental Street
San Diego CA 92122

E-mail Address: vince@san.rr.com

Phone: (858) 457-3873

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

3

# adults	# juveniles	# larvae	# egg masses	# unknown
<input type="checkbox"/>				
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: Valley Center CA Elevation: _____

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Meridian: H M S Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Meridian: H M S GPS Make & Model Iphone 4s

DATUM: NAD27 NAD83 WGS84 Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet

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

Coordinates: 33°13'49.99"N
-117° 1'58.66"W

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

Single specimens observed foraging at periphery of a small stand of coast live oaks (Quercus agrifolia). Surrounding area in non-native grassland and partial developed. Site mostly flat.

Other rare taxa seen at THIS site on THIS date: Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus in sympatry
 (separate form preferred)

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: _____

Visible disturbances: none

Threats: Site to be graded for a large pad

Comments: _____

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

Keyed (cite reference): _____

Compared with specimen housed at: _____

Compared with photo / drawing in: _____

By another person (name): _____

Other: _____

Photographs: (check one or more)

Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	<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