BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR THE SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRIC SAFETY AND RELIABILITY PLAN PROJECT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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SECTION 1.0 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) Company has contracted Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) to conduct wildlife surveys, plant surveys, and vegetation mapping for all of the systems upgrades, access roads, and off right-of-way (ROW) work spaces within and around the Cleveland National Forest (CNF) to apply for a 50-Year Master Special Use Permit (Project). An environmental impact statement (EIS) has been required by CNF for the Master Special Use permit in anticipation of physical ground disturbance due to proposed action for the Fire Prevention Plan. Possible impacts could occur along the existing electricity distribution and transmission lines, designated access roads, and other appurtenant facilities. The footprint surveyed ranged from the unincorporated area of Warner Springs in north San Diego County to the unincorporated community of Lake Morena Village at the south end of the county. The survey areas within CNF crossed through multiple ranger districts including Descanso, Palomar, and Trabuco ranger districts. Survey areas were not restricted to CNF lands. Survey areas also intersected lands belonging to private citizens, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Vista Irrigation District, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, and the Campo Kumeyaay Nation. Survey areas consisted of tie-lines (TL), circuits, access roads, temporary work spaces, and associated facilities including staging areas, stringing areas, and helicopter landing areas. The TLs surveyed included 682, 629, 6926 (626), 625, and 6923. The circuits surveyed were 78, 79, 157, 449, 440, and 442.

The biological surveys were conducted during the course of several months in the spring, summer, and fall of 2010. Focused rare plant surveys and sensitive wildlife surveys for the targeted species were performed in accordance with survey protocols set forth by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001), and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 2000) Guidelines.

SECTION 2.0 – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CNF is requesting an EIS be prepared for the issuance of a Master Special Use Permit to SDG&E. The Master Special Use Permit would cover the operations and maintenance of the existing electric distribution and transmission lines, appropriate access roads, and facilities within the Trabuco, Palomar, and Descanso ranger districts of CNF. The existing facilities are needed to supply power to local communities, residents, and government-owned facilities located within and adjacent to CNF. CNF is also analyzing operational and equipment upgrades and improvements to the existing lines. The Master Special Use Permit would also include conditions necessary for resource protection. Chambers Group has conducted biological surveys, including focused sensitive wildlife species surveys and focused surveys for rare plants, along the distribution and transmission line ROWs within CNF (Project Area).

2.2. PROJECT AREA

The Project Area includes approximately 155 linear miles of 11 transmission and distribution lines and includes the associated access roads and work areas. The Project Area extends into 14 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles that include Warner Ranch, Palomar Observatory, Pala, Santa Ysabel, Ramona, Cuyamaca Peak, Descanso, Mount Laguna, Cameron Corners, Live Oak Springs, Morena Reservoir, Barrett Lake, Viejas Mountain, and Julian.

The areas surveyed (Survey Areas) consisted of a 150-foot buffer around each transmission/distribution pole centerline, which was extended to a 250-foot radius around each pole where the overhead line makes an angle greater than 2 degrees. The additional buffer was surveyed to include potential additional work space that is typically required during operation and maintenance work at angle points within the overhead lines. Individual circuit and TL segments are identified by geographical locations within San Diego County and are referenced by the associated TL or circuit. Appendix A contains maps of the Survey Areas and general vegetation communities.

2.3. AREA DIVISIONS

The following five TLs and six circuits are located primarily in CNF and traverse the Viejas, La Posta, Campo, Manzanita, La Jolla, and Rincon tribal reservations as well as the City of San Diego reservoir facilities of Lake Morena and Barrett Lake and the unincorporated community boundaries of Alpine, Descanso, Potrero, Campo, Warner Springs, Pauma Valley, Julian, Cameron Corners, Ramona, San Diego Country Estates, Cuyamaca, and Laguna Mountain. TLs and circuits are outlined per the SDG&E naming convention of TL and circuits in this report.

- TL-682 begins at the Warner Substation in the unincorporated area of Warner Springs, California, and continues west to the Rincon Substation, crossing the La Jolla and Rincon reservations.

- TL-626 begins in the unincorporated community of Santa Ysabel at the Santa Ysabel Substation, continues south to the unincorporated community of Descanso, and terminates at the Descanso Substation.

- TL-629 begins in the unincorporated community of Descanso at the Descanso Substation, continues east and then south to Pine Valley, continues again east and south to the La Posta and Manzanita reservations, and terminates at the Golden Acorn Substation near the unincorporated community of Live Oak Springs.

- TL-625 begins at the Loveland Substation in the unincorporated community of Alpine, continues east to Japatul Valley, and terminates at the Descanso Substation in the unincorporated community of Descanso.

- TL-6923 begins in the unincorporated community of Cameron Corners, continues west and south to the unincorporated community of Potrero, and terminates at Barrett Substation.

- Circuit 78 (C78) (Viejas Grade Area) begins in the unincorporated community of Descanso and continues west to the Viejas Reservation along Viejas Grade, a county road.

- Circuit 157 (C157) (Barrett Lake Area) begins south of the unincorporated community of Japatul Valley, crosses the City of San Diego lands around Barrett Lake, and terminates at a private residence.

- Circuit 449 (C449) (Morena Reservoir Area) begins in the unincorporated community of Lake Morena Village, services the community of Lake Morena Village, and continues north to Buckman Springs.

- Circuit 440 (C440) (Laguna Mountains Area) begins in the unincorporated community of Buckman Springs at the Buckman Springs Substation and continues along Sunrise Highway to Mount Laguna peak, terminating at the unincorporated community of Mount Laguna.

- Circuit 79 (C79) (Cuyamaca Area) begins in the unincorporated community of Cuyamaca, crosses California State Route 79, and terminates in the Cuyamaca Peak area.

- Circuit 442 (C442) (Corte Madera Area) begins in the unincorporated community of Pine Valley at the Pine Valley Substation south of the Interstate 8 freeway, continues south through parts of the Corte Madera Ranch area, and terminates at a Forest Service Fire Lookout Tower.

SECTION 3.0 – METHODS

3.1. LITERATURE AND DATABASE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field surveys, existing documentation relevant to the Survey Areas was reviewed. The most recent records of the California Department of Fish and Game California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2010) and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPSEI 2010) were reviewed for the quadrangles containing and surrounding the Survey Areas (i.e., Alpine, Warner Springs, Warner Ranch, Pala, Palomar Observatory, Boucher Hill, Mesa Grande, Tule Springs, Santa Ysabel, Ramona, Cuyamaca Peak, Descanso, Mount Laguna, Cameron Corners, Live Oak Springs, Morena Reservoir, Barrett Lake, and Viejas Mountain, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles). CNDDB contains records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed species, proposed endangered or threatened species, Federal Birds of Conservation Concern, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), or otherwise sensitive species or habitats that may occur within or in the vicinity of the Survey Areas. The Cleveland National Forest Sensitive Species List and CNF species data (habitat with verified records for that species ["Occupied"] and suitable habitat models) provided by CNF were also reviewed. Lists of plant and wildlife species targeted for focused surveys were developed through coordination with SDG&E, Chambers Group, and CNF (Kirsten Winter, USFS). Surveys were conducted in areas where potential habitat or suitable modeled habitat existed. This data layer was superimposed on the aerial field maps. Surveys were not conducted in areas determined by CNF data to be "occupied." The criteria for evaluating the potential for sensitive species to occur on the Survey Areas are located in Table 1.

Chambers Group collected general field reconnaissance data throughout the period from April through September, 2010. Field data were recorded during sensitive plant and wildlife surveys. Focused plant surveys were conducted between April and September 2010 to cover the blooming periods of the sensitive annual plant species (perennial shrub species could be observed throughout the year). Focused wildlife surveys were conducted between May and September 2010.

The focused wildlife and plant surveys conducted were in support of the Multipal Use Permit; therefore, the species for which foscused sureys were conducted were limited to USFS listed species. The species surveyed for were determined under the direction of USFS and did not include all federal- and/or state-listed sensitive species.

3.1.1 Vegetation

All plant species observed on the site were noted. Plant communities within the Survey Areas were identified, qualitatively described, and mapped onto an aerial photograph. The mapped plant communities were digitized in Geographic Information System (GIS), and acreages were calculated based on the vegetation types within the buffer of each TL or circuit. Areas not surveyed on foot were mapped according to coloration patterns on the aerial photographs and adjacent similar habitats. Plant communities were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in Holland (1986) or Gray and Bramlet (1992). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1993). The sensitive plants with a potential to occur within the Survey Areas are described in Section 4.3.

3.1.2 Focused Plant Surveys

Due to the presence of environmental conditions suitable for multiple sensitive plant species to occur within the Survey Areas, a series of focused rare plant surveys for specific target species was recommended by CNF and subsequently completed according to the guidelines set forth by CNPS (CNPS 2001). Three separate surveys were conducted within the Project ROW to capture the blooming periods for each of the 39 targeted species with a potential to occur onsite. Sensitive plant species with a potential for occurrence onsite that were targeted during the surveys include:

- sand verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*);
- San Diego thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*);
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*);
- Dean's milk-vetch (*Astragalus deanei*);
- Jacumba milk-vetch(*Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*);
- San Diego milk-vetch(*Astragalus oocarpus*);
- Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*);
- Dunn's mariposa lily (*Calochortus dunnii*);
- Payson's jewelflower (*Caulanthus simulans*);
- San Bernardino owl's clover (*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*);
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*);
- long-spined spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*);
- Lakeside ceanothus (*Ceanothus cyaneus*);
- delicate clarkia (*Clarkia delicata*);
- Tecate cypress (*Hesperocyparis forbesii*);
- Cuyamaca cypress (*Hesperocyparis stephensonii*);
- Cuyamaca larkspur (*Delphinium hesperium* ssp. *cuyamacae*);
- vanishing wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum evanidum*);
- Mission Canyon bluecup (*Githopsis diffusa* ssp. *filicaulis*);
- Tecate tarplant (*Deinandra floribunda*);
- Ramona horkelia (*Horkelia truncata*);
- Warner Springs lessingia (*Lessingia glandulifera* var. *tomentosa*);
- lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*);
- Parish's meadowfoam (*Limnanthes gracilis* ssp. *parishii*);
- Orcutt's linanthus (*Linanthus orcuttii*);
- Mount Laguna aster (*Dieteria asteroides* var. *lagunensis*);
- felt-leaved monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*);
- Baja navarretia (*Navarretia peninsularis*);
- peninsular nolina (*Nolina cismontana*);
- Gander's butterweed (*Packera ganderi*);
- San Bernardino bluegrass (*Poa atropurpurea*);
- Moreno currant (*Ribes canthariforme*);
- San Miguel savory (*Satureja chandleri*);
- southern skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*);
- Hammitt's claycress (*Sibaropsis hammittii*);
- Laguna Mountains jewelflower (*Streptanthus bernardenis*);
- southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*);

- Parry's tetracoccus (*Tetracoccus dioicus*); and
- velvety false-lupine (*Thermopsis californica* var. *semota*).

Focused rare plant surveys for these target species were performed in accordance with survey protocols set forth by CDFG, CNPS, and USFWS Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants (USFS 2000). Species identified as being sensitive and having the potential to occur along the survey routes were reviewed by Chambers Group botanists prior to starting surveys each day. Botanists walked within the ROW approximately 30 feet (9 m) apart and visually surveyed for any signs of the targeted plant species. A complete inventory of all plant species observed within the Survey Areas was prepared. Sensitive plant species observed during the survey were documented by counting individuals or estimating numbers for larger populations, characterizing the approximate population size, and recording a Global Positioning System (GPS) location. Several additional sensitive plant species that were not on the targeted plant list provided by CNF were documented within the ROW during the survey. Since these species were not included on the list of targeted species, the information provided for these species is not a comprehensive representation of their populations along the ROW. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Rare Plant Survey Draft Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Master Services Permit Project San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011).

Areas that were designated as private property separated by fences and signs were avoided unless specific permission to enter was granted by the landowner. The first round of spring surveys commenced on April 20, 2010, and concluded June 4, 2010. The second round of surveys commenced on June 7, 2010, and concluded on June 30, 2010. The third round of surveys commenced on August 2, 2010; continued through August 17, 2010; recessed for two weeks; and resumed from September 7, 2010, through September 15, 2010.

3.1.3 Wildlife

All wildlife observed and wildlife sign detected, including tracks, scat, carcasses, burrows, excavations, and vocalizations, were recorded. Additional survey time was spent in those habitats most likely to be utilized by wildlife (e.g., undisturbed native habitat, wildlife trails) or in habitats with the potential to support state- and/or federal-listed or proposed listed species. Notes were made on the general habitat types, species observed, and the conditions of the site. The sensitive wildlife species with a potential to occur within the Survey Areas are described in Section 3.1.4.

3.1.4 Focused Sensitive Wildlife Surveys

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*; QCB)

Habitat Assessment

The purpose of the QCB habitat assessment was to determine the degree and nature of gross vegetation cover in order to assess potential for QCB occurrence in the Project Area. QCB colonies are primarily associated with low elevation (sea level to 3,000 feet) open grasslands, vernal pools, and sunny openings within chaparral, coastal-sage scrub, and juniper woodland vegetation communities. Colonies are found frequently near clay soils and soils that possess cryptogamic crusts (soil infused with algae and lichen in the soil surface) (Osborne 1998). QCB distributions closely approximate the distributions of the primary larval host plant, dot-seed plantain (*Plantago erecta*), also known as dwarf plantain. Higher

elevation QCB populations (Pratt et al. 2001) have been found to use woolly plantain (*Plantago patagonica*), Coulter's snapdragon (*Antirrhinum coulterianum*), bird's beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus*), and southern Chinese houses (*Collinsia concolor*) (Pratt and Pierce 2010). Purple owl's clover (*Castilleja exserta*) is also known to occasionally be used by larvae and may also represent an ovipositional substrate. Larvae may use other plantain (*Plantago*) species (e.g., *P. ovata* and *P. insularis*) as well. Introduced Mediterranean plantain species, such as *P. lanceolata* and *P. major* (common weeds of residential lawns and city lots), although suitable in the laboratory (Osborne 2009) and used by some wild *E. editha* populations in Oregon, are not likely used where they occur in habitats not frequented by QCB. Nevertheless, these exotic host plants may be of potential use to QCB where they occur in wild habitats proximal to QCB populations.

Permitted QCB biologists Michael Klein (TE-837760-6), Kris Alberts (TE-039640-2), and Paul Morrissey (TE-182550-0) conducted the QCB habitat assessment in accordance with the *United States Fish and Wildlife Service* (USFWS 2002a) *Quino Checkerspot Survey Protocol Information* (USFWS 2002a). The biologists surveyed the Project route by helicopter, which allowed for an efficient and comprehensive aerial search of the Project landscape. The helicopter flew low enough over the Project Area to allow for visual determination of the ground cover type and vegetation density. The biologists then mapped QCB suitable and non-suitable areas of the Project Area on aerial maps in the helicopter during the survey flight. The helicopter was determined by USFWS to be a suitable method of conducting a protocol habitat assessment except within Peninsular bighorn sheep habitat (Anderson and Sirchia 2009). The helicopter QCB habitat assessment was then ground-truthed by each QCB survey biologist on foot within each biologist's assigned survey segment. In order to minimize disturbance to Peninsular bighorn sheep, the second habitat assessment was conducted entirely on foot within habitat for this species.

Handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units and aerial maps were used to outline portions of the Project route that would be surveyed during the 2010 QCB focused surveys. Information characteristic of QCB-occupied habitat, including locations of breaks in vegetation, rocky outcrops, and hilltops, were noted and mapped. Areas that were developed; contained closed-canopy, general agricultural, or non-native vegetation; or were unsafe to access were mapped and excluded from focused surveys. The remaining habitat along the Project route was deemed appropriate to survey. The following section describes methods used for conducting the focused surveys for QCB.

Methods for QCB Focused Surveys

QCB received federal protection under the Endangered Species Act in 1997 (United States Federal Register, January 17, 1997). The QCB focused surveys were conducted in accordance with protocol set forth by the *USFWS Quino Checkerspot Survey Protocol Information* (USFWS 2002a) and the USFWS *Year 2005 Quino Survey Areas*. In addition, USFWS reference material concerning reference sites, recommended survey areas, critical habitat designations, and conservation plans (USFWS 2002-2009) were reviewed before the surveys were performed. The flight season varies regionally and annually; therefore, coordination with permitted biologists was conducted to determine the beginning and end of the flight season, determined by identified QCB at known locations. If a QCB was detected at a site during the first five surveys, additional surveys were not required. If a QCB was not detected during the first five surveys, but the QCB flight season continued (as determined by conditions listed above), then additional surveys were conducted through the end of the flight season. Each survey segment was surveyed weekly at a minimum of five times during the QCB flight season. Certain segments were surveyed more than five times depending on QCB host plant conditions, nectar source availability, and whether QCB were still observed flying at nearby reference sites beyond the fifth survey. Surveys were

conducted at an approximate rate of 10 to 15 acres per hour when temperatures were above 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) on a clear, sunny day or 70°F on an overcast or cloudy day. In the field, temperatures were measured in the shade; and warmer conditions prevailed under sunlight where butterflies are active. In addition, surveys were generally conducted between the hours of 0900 and 1600. If weather conditions were unsuitable for a survey, two surveys on nonconsecutive days were conducted during the following week. If weather conditions were unsuitable for two weeks in a row, two surveys were conducted on nonconsecutive days during each of the following two weeks.

Experienced biologists identified QCB, sometimes using binoculars, cameras, or butterfly nets. QCB locations were recorded using handheld GPS units and mapped on aerial photographs by GIS. Plant communities and QCB host plants were also mapped. Photographs were taken of suitable QCB habitat and observed QCB. All butterfly species were recorded on standardized field data sheets.

Potential QCB habitat for the protocol focused surveys was divided up among 20 USFWS permitted QCB biologists. Surveys were conducted by Adam Behl (TE-797999-7.1), Andrew McGinn Forde (TE-062907-4), Andy Pigniolo (TE-053020-1), Antonette Gutierrez (TE-797999-7.1), Chet McGaugh (TE-836517-5), David King (TE-785148-7), Diana Jensen (TE-797999-7.1), Frank Dittmer (TE-225939-0), Greg Chatman (TE-075112-1), Jane Higginson (TE-797999-7.1), John Green (TE-054011-4), Kyle Ince (TE-797999-7.1), Laurie Gorman (TE-233367-0), Martha Heath (TE-099005-1), Maya Mazon (TE-233332-0), Melissa Booker (TE-797999-7.1), Melissa Busby (TE-080779-1), Michael Klein (TE-837760-6), Michael Wilcox (TE-836491-5), Natalie Brodie (TE-135948-0), Nathan Moorhatch (TE-029414-2), Nicole Kimball (TE-053598-3), Rob Fletcher (TE-231425-0), Sarah Farmer (TE-192708-1), Steve Meyers (TE-804203-9), and Stephen Rink (TE-797999-7.1). Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Quino Checkerspot Butterfly 45-Day Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011e).

Hermes Copper Butterfly (*Hermelycaena* [*Lycaena*] *hermes*)

Habitat Assessment

The purpose of the Hermes copper butterfly habitat assessment was to determine the presence and quality of habitat with potential for Hermes copper butterfly within the Project Area. The Hermes copper butterfly is known to occur in San Diego County and up to 100 miles south of San Diego County (Baja California, Mexico). They are typically found in close proximity to their host plant, spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*) (Emmel and Emmel 1973), in association with nectar sources, which include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), within coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat (Faulkner et al. 2008). Their flight season is generally mid-May to early-July, depending on elevation and weather, during which they do not stray far from their host plant (USFWS 2010c).

Chambers Group biologists Michael Klein and Kris Alberts and GIS specialist Billy Deane conducted an initial habitat assessment (by helicopter) on March 12, 2010, of the Project Area to locate species-specific Survey Areas. The helicopter survey was determined by USFWS to be a suitable method of conducting a protocol habitat assessment, except within Peninsular bighorn sheep habitat (Anderson and Sirchia 2009). The helicopter flew low enough over the Project Area to allow for visual determination of the ground cover type and vegetation density to assess for Hermes copper butterfly habitat suitability. The focus of the habitat assessment was on finding patches of the host plant, spiny

redberry, within 100 meters of the Project Area and access roads and in close proximity to nectar sources. Areas that were developed; contained closed-canopy, agricultural, non-native vegetation; or were unsafe to access were mapped and excluded from focused surveys. In order to minimize disturbance to Peninsular bighorn sheep, the habitat assessment was conducted entirely on foot within habitat for this species.

In addition to the helicopter habitat assessment, spiny redberry locations were mapped and recorded during the 2010 Chambers Group focused plant surveys conducted within the entire Project Area. Handheld GPS units were used to record spiny redberry locations and outline portions of the Project Area that would be surveyed (Survey Areas) during the 2010 Hermes copper butterfly focused surveys. Finally, the areas delineated for focused surveys based on the habitat assessment and the focused plant surveys were refined during the first round of Hermes copper butterfly surveys by the Hermes copper butterfly biologists. Surveys were not continued in areas that did not host mature spiny redberry, were devoid of nectar sources, or were otherwise determined by the qualified biologists not to be appropriate habitat for this species. Survey areas were expanded in locations that hosted spiny redberry immediately adjacent/outside the Project ROW.

Focused Hermes Copper Butterfly Survey Methodology

A proposal to list the Hermes copper as federally threatened or endangered, dated May 4, 2010, is currently under review by USFWS. Focused surveys for Hermes copper butterfly were conducted within the Project Area in areas that were determined to be suitable based on the habitat assessments and focused plant survey efforts. The focused surveys for Hermes copper butterflies were conducted in the identified Survey Areas and in areas considered suitable for Hermes copper butterflies, which were refined by each biologist. Surveys were conducted from May 27 thorugh July 14, 2010, by qualified biologists Natalie Brodie, Melissa Busby, Michael Couffer, John Dicus, Melanie Dicus, Frank Dittmer, Sarah Farmer, Erin Harold, Martha Heath, Jane Higginson, Nicole Kimball, David King, Michael Klein, Andrew Pigniolo, and Michael Wilcox.

Prior to beginning the Hermes copper butterfly focused surveys, literature related to existing Hermes copper butterfly populations and habitat preferences was reviewed. The Hermes copper butterfly is not yet listed, and neither USFWS nor CDFG have released survey protocol for the species. For this Project, surveyors followed a draft protocol written for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project by entomologists Dave Faulkner, Michael Klein, and Ken Osborne (Faulkner et al. 2008). The draft protocol includes the following recommendations:

- Surveys should be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with spiny redberry and general butterfly biology. Hermes copper butterfly surveys should not be conducted concurrently with any other focused survey. Recommended equipment includes: binoculars, wind meter, thermometer, GPS, and a camera with a close focus or macro lens.

- Surveys should be conducted a minimum of 10 days apart and a maximum of 15 days apart (weather permitting, see below) for a total of 4 surveys throughout the adult flight period. Surveys should be conducted between 0900 hours and 1600 hours. If adult Hermes copper butterflies are found during one of the four surveys, the surveys can be discontinued on the stand of redberry within which the butterflies are associated. Adjacent redberry stands should continue to be surveyed.

- An average rate of 10 acres per hour should be surveyed. Surveys will require walking along the edge of the redberry colony and observing for Hermes copper butterfly activity. Walking any trails or access roads will also flush a territorial butterfly. If no trails or access roads are present, then walking slowly through the vegetation will result in the same response. In addition, vegetation may be lightly tapped with a net stick to flush adults. All nearby nectar sources should be carefully examined.

- Survey should be conducted only under the following acceptable weather conditions: temperatures should range from 70 to 95°F, and cloud cover should be no more than 25 percent. Surveys should stop if wind speeds exceed a steady 15 miles per hour (mph) for more than 5 minutes. If winds are expected to drop below 15 mph later in the day, then surveys should resume. Surveys should not be conducted during periods of marine layer cloud cover and should begin once the marine layer burns off and temperature reaches 70°F and 25 percent cloud cover.

- New growth or recently burned (within two to three years) stands of redberry can be excluded from surveys; however, the area should be reviewed thoroughly to identify potentially occurring stands of mature shrubs that may have been unaffected by the fire event.

- If a survey is missed due to unsuitable weather conditions or unforeseen occurrences, it should be conducted on the next suitable day within the maximum 15-day range.

- The location of all adult Hermes copper butterflies and larvae observed should be mapped on an appropriate map. It is recommended that a GPS unit and/or aerial photographs be used if available.

- Sighting information collected at the time of the survey will include the following information:

    - Date and time of field survey;
    - Weather conditions (air temperature, wind speed, and cloud cover);
    - Location (GPS coordinates [state coordinate system used]);
    - Number of adults (number of males and females, if detectable);
    - Observed behavior: perching, patrolling, nectaring (identify plant), mating, ovipositing (location on redberry); and
    - General surrounding habitat description (coastal sage scrub or mixed chaparral).

Survey Areas targeted for Hermes copper butterfly from the initial helicopter survey included Maps MS-014 through -016, -030 and -031, -034 through -038, -040 through -062, and -090 through -100. Surveys were excluded in areas lacking spiny redberry, areas lacking the appropriate hostplant/nectar source mix, and post-fire recovery areas lacking mature spiny redberry. Based on the results of the first survey effort by the biologists during the first round of surveys on the ground, surveys continued on Maps MS-030, -031, -034, -037, -038, -040 through -062, -091, and -092. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Hermes Copper Butterfly Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011d).

Arroyo Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*; ARTO)

ARTO Habitat Assessment

The purpose of the ARTO habitat assessment was to determine the presence and substrate quality of drainages, washes, creeks, and rivers with potential for ARTO breeding in the Project Area. ARTO are found within riparian habitats in sandy and braided washes, riverbanks and arroyos with sandy substrates, slow-moving pools of water, and areas of open vegetation. Ideal locations have a moderately well-developed, scattered shrub and tree overstory with an understory that is barren or has scattered dead leaves or grasses and rodent burrows (Sweet 1991). Gravels and cobbles are acceptable substrates, but fine sand is essential for burrowing and overwintering at these terrace locations (Sweet 1991). ARTO are nocturnally active from the first substantial rains (January to February) to mid-summer (early August) and move by hopping instead of walking or taking large leaps.

The breeding season for ARTO runs from April through July, depending on local elevation and climate (USFWS 2010d). Males precede females to the breeding pools and display high site fidelity, generally positioning themselves in an open, exposed location along the pool (Sweet 1991). Males will stop calling when disturbed or when air temperatures fall below 55°F.

Chambers Group biologists Kris Alberts (TE-039640-2) and Paul Morrissey (TE-182550-0) conducted a helicopter survey of the Project Area to locate species-specific Survey Areas. ARTO breeding habitat suitability was assessed during this helicopter flyover. All drainages, washes, creeks, and rivers, both permanent and temporary, that intersect the Project ROWs were reviewed for the presence of suitable sandy substrates, stream edges not completely choked by dense vegetation, and the presence of braided channels and sand bars necessary for breeding. Handheld GPS units and aerial maps were used to outline portions of the Project Area that would be surveyed during the 2010 ARTO focused surveys. In addition to areas identified by Chambers Group biologists, suitable modeled habitat data provided by CNF were also reviewed. Areas within the Project Area identified as ARTO "suitable" habitat within CNF models were included in the focused surveys. Protocol-level surveys were not conducted in areas identified as "occupied" (habitat with verified records) by USFWS and CNF.

Most drainages within the Project Area are ephemeral or intermittent, steep and narrow drainages that lack riparian vegetation; suitable sandy substrates for burrowing (many are cobble or boulder-strewn); sand bars for breeding sites; and sandy, braided channels for egg-laying. The several areas selected for ARTO surveys all contain, as visible from the air and during the first series of ground surveys, sandy substrates, sandy and braided channels, sand bars, and riparian/wetland vegetation that is not dense enough to preclude access to toads from the surrounding uplands. Areas that were boulder-strewn; lacked sand bars or sandy, braided channels for breeding and egg-laying sites; or were unsafe to access were mapped and excluded from focused surveys. The Project Area was also reviewed by arroyo toad biologist Ruben Ramirez to confirm suitable Survey Areas.

Two control sites identified as "occupied" habitat by CNF and USFWS at Cottonwood Creek and Sweetwater River were designated to be included in the focused surveys by the *USFWS Protocol Augment Request for AT* (USFWS 2010d). The control sites, with known populations, were selected to ensure overall ARTO activity (breeding, vocalization, and foraging behaviors) was present throughout the survey period to ensure detecting presence/absence above 3,000 feet in elevation (USFWS 2010d).

ARTO Focused Survey Methodology

The ARTO focused surveys were conducted according to the protocol set forth by *USFWS Arroyo Toad Survey Protocol* (USFWS 1999) and a *USFWS Protocol Augment Request for AT* (USFWS 2010d). In addition, USFWS reference materials concerning reference sites, recommended Survey Areas, critical habitat designations, and conservation plans (USFWS 2002-2010) were reviewed before the surveys were performed. Each segment was surveyed at least six times, with at least seven days between each survey, within the breeding season starting from April 30 to July 2. Daytime and nighttime surveys were conducted within a 24-hour period.

Daytime surveys included an assessment and mapping of ARTO habitat suitability and whether eggs, larvae, or juveniles were present within the Survey Area. Nighttime surveys were conducted when the temperature at dusk was 55°F or greater. Headlights and flashlights were used in attempts to visually locate adult ARTO and toadlets, with the surveyor pausing periodically for approximately 15 minutes to listen for vocalizations. Nighttime surveys were not conducted during the full moon or near-full moon or during adverse weather conditions. Caution was used when surveying to avoid crushing any adult ARTO that might be buried in sandbars at the survey site. Stream crossings were avoided whenever possible; but if required to enter the water, surveyors were careful not to disturb or create silt deposits in potential breeding pools. Surveys were conducted in areas suitable for ARTO breeding (sandy substrates, stream edges not completely choked by vegetation, and the presence of braided channels and sand bars). The surveys were conducted in segment areas that intersected the 250-foot radius and/or 150-foot buffer around all poles and transmission/distribution centerlines. Surveys were also conducted in suitable breeding areas that were immediately adjacent to the Survey Area, such as in situations where the drainages continue immediately outside the Survey Area, or areas where the drainages exist directly parallel to the Survey Areas. In some locations, surveys were conducted up to 1,000 feet upstream and downstream of the survey segment area. Photographs were taken of the survey segments, and all amphibian species observed or heard vocalizing were recorded. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Arroyo Toad Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Master Services Permit Project, San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011a).

California Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*; CSOW)

Habitat Assessment

The objective of this study was to determine the presence and quality of habitat with potential for the CSOW within the Project Area. This survey effort was designed to determine the presence and quality of habitat with potential for CSOW within the Project Area and was not designed for determining the presence or absence of CSOW within the Project Area.CSOW occurs in isolated populations in mountainous areas of coastal and southern California from Monterey County to northern Baja California, Mexico. CSOW are found in all major mountains of southern California, including the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, Tehachapi, north and south Santa Lucia, Santa Ana, Liebre/Sawmill, San Diego, San Jacinto, and Los Padres ranges. The range of the CSOW has historically been limited within southern California due to the low amount of suitable habitat available (Unitt 1984).

There are 35 historic or current CSOW territories on or adjacent to all three districts of CNF (USFS 2009). Approximately 120 known records of CSOW occur in the vicinity of the Project ROW (CNDDB 2010; USFWS 2009a). The San Diego County Bird Atlas also reports 21 observations of CSOW in the San Diego

County area, but no observations occurred within the Project ROW (San Diego Natural History Museum [SDNHM] 2010). CSOW nesting sites have been documented in a canyon across from San Luis Rey Picnic Ground (personal communiction with Kirsten Winter 2011), and CNF "occupied" data exists further up the drainage areas in the same general area (Pine Hills just west of Henshaw Lake Dam).

CSOW use a wide variety of wooded and forested habitats. At higher elevations, CSOW occur in mixed conifer/hardwood forests and are often associated with bigcone Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*) and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). Occupied coniferous habitats include mixed conifer, California red fir (*Abies magnifica*), and eastside pine forests, including ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and/or Jeffrey pine (*P. jeffreyi*). CSOW also use hardwood-mixed coniferous forests, such as redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), ponderosa pine/hardwood, and live oak-bigcone Douglas-fir (*Quercus chrysolepis* or *Q. agrifolia-Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), and hardwood habitats including riparian and oak (*Quercus* spp.) woodlands (Gutiérrez et al. 1995a; Gutiérrez et al. 1995b). In southern California, CSOW are known to use riparian hardwood forest types containing coast and canyon live oak, cottonwood, California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and California bay (Verner et al. 1992); these forest types typically occur at lower elevations. Nesting and roosting habitat of spotted owls typically includes dense, old-aged, multi-layered forests with hardwood understories, with greater than 60 percent canopy closure and many large (greater than 24-inch average diameter breast height [dbh]) trees.

A habitat assessment and focused nocturnal CSOW call surveys were conducted in 2010 on or near the Project Area. In order to evaluate potential CSOW habitat in and around the Project ROW, experienced spotted owl surveyors identified potential CSOW habitat locations from satellite imagery and conducted a helicopter survey of the Project Area to locate appropriate species-specific Survey Areas prior to conducting field work. These locations were chosen due to their proximity to the Project ROW, vegetation characteristics of suitable CSOW habitat, and authorized access to the Survey Areas.

Survey Areas included 12 sites in 3 general locations (West Lake Henshaw area, Loveland Reservoir area, and Lyons Valley area). The Lake Henshaw area included the nine call Survey Areas, which were located on or near CNF lands adjacent to Highway (Hwy) 76, between County Hwy S7 and Palomar Mountain Road (County Hwy S6). The Loveland Reservoir area included one call Survey Area and was located on Sweetwater Authority lands just west of the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlet into the Loveland Reservoir, on the south side of Japatul Valley Road, which was approximately 1 mile east of Sequan Truck Trail. The Lyons Valley area included two call Survey Areas and was located on City of San Diego lands off Lyons Valley Road near Barrett Lake Road and Wilson Creek, south of Interstate Highway 8 (I-8).

Field verification of pre-selected sites included identifying the site characteristics (e.g., old growth woodlands; very large, mature trees; plentiful dead snags and interconnected canopies; relatively wide swath of live oak woodland habitat; the presence of a larger stream). These site characteristics were used to detail what areas of the Project ROW contained habitat suitable for CSOW. Chambers Group biologists Damien Edwards and Linette Lina then identified areas within the Project Area (and within approximately 0.25 mile of the ROW, access roads, work areas, etc.) that had suitable habitat for CSOW on September 14 and 15, 2010.

Focused Nocturnal Call Survey Methodology

On September 14 and 15, 2010, Chambers Group biologists Damien Edwards and Linette Lina returned to the Survey Areas, as determined by the habitat assessment, to conduct nocturnal CSOW presence/absence surveys. Single-visit, 10-minute call surveys (multiple call locations) were performed at each site based upon *USDA Forest Service California Spotted Owl Sierran Province Interim Guidelines* (USFS 1993) to determine the distribution and abundance of CSOW within suitable habitat along the Project ROW.

GPS coordinates represent the general Survey Area, but many call stations were used for each Survey Area. General site conditions, such as ambient temperatures, wind speeds, cloud cover, precipitation, and moon phase, were recorded at the start of each survey. Surveys were not conducted during windy, rainy, or extremely cool or hot conditions. Human-replicated CSOW vocalizations (four-note territorial calls) were used in an attempt to elicit response calls from CSOW near each call station. Because all patches of suitable habitat near the Survey Area were too small to support multiple calling points, a minimum of one calling point was set at a prominent location to cover the entire site. Calls were vocalized for a period of approximately 3 to 15 seconds each time and were generally repeated every 1 to 3 minutes, with silence in between to listen for owls, during the minimum 10-minute survey period. The 10-minute survey period was extended to compensate for noise disturbance events (e.g., passing traffic at survey locations near the roads). After the 10-minute survey period ended, the biologists remained at the survey site for a short period to listen for owls. All locations surveyed were within approximately 0.25 mile of the Survey Areas.

If CSOW were detected during a nocturnal call survey, a daytime follow-up survey was conducted based on the USFWS 2010 survey protocol (USWFS 2010b). The objective of a follow-up survey, when applicable, was to locate the previously detected CSOW (pairs or singles) by conducting a call survey within the general vicinity of the response location that prompted the follow-up (searches started as close as possible to the owl's mapped response). Upon hearing a CSOW response to a human-replicated CSOW vocalization (four-note territorial call), the biologists ceased calling and approached the calling CSOW to obtain a visual and observe any behaviors, find evidence of occupancy, and collect pertinent data (i.e., nesting, foraging, flight and general behaviors, habitat characteristics, pellets, whitewash, or molted feathers). Biologists noted the presence of other bird species, such as mobbing jays, as another potential indicator of spotted owl presence. The follow-up was completed as soon as possible after presence was detected (i.e., the next morning at dawn), as owls are more apt to be located near the previous night's location. Significant data (e.g., day roost) collected during the follow-up was delineated on a map; and start, end, and total survey times were recorded. In addition, characteristics of the day roost location (e.g., tree) were recorded and photos of CSOW observed were taken.

All avian and wildlife species observed during the habitat assessment and surveys were recorded. Representative photographs of Survey Areas were obtained when possible. Assuming a 0.25-mile calling radius (the approximate distance of call projection) from each calling point (call station), approximately 1,256 acres of habitat were included in the 2010 CSOW call surveys. The 2010 Survey Areas ranged in elevation from 1,445 to 2,674 feet. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *California Spotted Owl Habitat Assessment and Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Master Use Permit Project San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011b).

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*; SWFL)

Habitat Assessment

The purpose of the SWFL habitat assessment was to determine the presence potential for SWFL within the Project Area. The SWFL is a migratory bird, occurring in this region only during the breeding season (late May to early August), and is the only subspecies of willow flycatcher that nests in southern California. This species breeds in riparian habitat along rivers, streams, and other wetlands, primarily in floodplains and broader canyons. It prefers dense riparian thickets near surface water (Sogge et al. 1997), often with adjacent open areas for foraging. Vegetation structure, composition, and extent vary widely but generally include extensive areas dominated by dense stands of willows (*Salix* sp.), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), coast live oak stands or other tree species (including tamarisk [*Tamarix* sp.] in some areas), usually with a scattered cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) overstory (USFWS 1995). These riparian areas provide both nesting and foraging habitat. SWFL will nest in areas with suitable habitat regardless of the elevation (from sea level to high mountains).

Prior to entering the field, Google Earth satellite images and CNDDB records for known SWFL occurrence were reviewed to identify potential SWFL breeding habitat in the Project vicinity. Chambers Group biologists then conducted a helicopter survey of the Project Area to locate species-specific Survey Areas. SWFL habitat suitability was assessed during this helicopter flyover. All drainages, washes, creeks, and rivers, both permanent and temporary, that intersect the Project ROWs were reviewed for the presence of suitable, dense riparian thickets near water necessary for breeding. Handheld GPS units and aerial maps were used to outline portions of the Project Area that would be surveyed during the 2010 SWFL focused surveys. In addition to areas identified by Chambers Group biologists, suitable modeled habitat data supplied by CNF was also reviewed. Areas within the Project Area identified as SWFL "suitable" habitat within CNF models were included in the focused surveys.

Areas classified as potential SWFL habitat were further assessed during the first round of focused surveys. Observations were recorded on standardized field data sheets. Notes were made on the general vegetation types, species observed, and the potential for SWFL to occur on site. Plant communities and associations were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1993).

SWFL Focused Survey Methodology

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a state and federally listed endangered species (CDFG 2005, USFWS 1995). Permitted biologist Kris Alberts (TE 039640-2.1) conducted five focused SWFL surveys according to the USFWS protocol for project-related surveys and the general guidelines described by *A Natural History Summary and Survey Protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods* (Sogge et. al. 2010). To determine distribution and abundance, presence/absence surveys were conducted at all suitable and potential riparian habitats within the Survey Area.

All potential SWFL habitat and riparian areas within the Survey Area were visited five times: one visit during Period 1 (May 15 through 31), two visits during Period 2 (June 1 through 24), and two visits during Period 3 (June 25 through July 17). Each visit was at least five days apart. All surveys were

conducted under optimal conditions and during early morning hours when bird activity is normally at a peak.

The surveying biologist methodically moved through the Survey Areas and, when feasible and appropriate, walked within potential habitat patches. If a singing SWFL was not heard in an area after 1 to 2 minutes, the permitted biologist played a taped vocalization for 15 to 30 seconds and observed the area for responding flycatchers. This was repeated every 20 to 30 meters (60 to 100 feet). If a flycatcher was detected, tape playing was discontinued.

If a SWFL was detected, observations were recorded and plotted, and GPS readings of the location were recorded during the surveys. Behavior, number, location of paired or unpaired birds, age, and sex were noted if possible. The biologist also checked for leg bands when possible; and, if present, the color combination of the bands was recorded. Bird locations and territories were mapped directly onto aerial satellite images.

The Lake Henshaw and upper San Luis Rey River Survey Area is designated as CNF-designated "occupied" SWFL habitat; therefore, focused surveys for SWFL were not conducted at these sites. According to data provided by CNF (personal communication with CNF), up to 40 pairs have historically been documented within 3 miles of the San Luis Rey River below the Lake Henshaw dam. Approximately 16 male and 13 female SWFL (12 identified pairs) were documented in this area (Kus et. al 1999); therefore, focused surveys for SWFL were not conducted within these "occupied" areas. A full suite of least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) focused surveys was completed at these Survey Areas, and incidental observations of SWFL were recorded and are presented in Section 4.0 - Results. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Master Services Permit Project San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011).

Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; CAGN)

Habitat Assessment

The purpose of the CAGN habitat assessment was to determine the presence potential for CAGN within the Project Area. The historic range of the CAGN extends from the coast and foothills of Ventura County, south through Los Angeles, southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties of California into northwestern Baja California, Mexico. This species is a permanent resident of Diegan, Riversidian, and Venturan sage scrub sub-associations found from sea level to 2,500 feet in elevation. Within its range, it associates strongly with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) dominant habitats and also occurs in mixed scrub habitats with lesser percentages of this favored shrub. Other plant species important to this species for the nesting and foraging include California buckwheat, white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and chaparral broom (*Baccharis sarothroides*). Chamise habitats may also support breeding pairs, especially where coastal sage scrub occurs nearby or forms a component (Bontrager 1991).

Chambers Group biologists Kris Alberts and Paul Morrissey conducted a helicopter survey of the Project Area to locate species-specific Survey Areas. CAGN habitat suitability was assessed during this helicopter flyover. All sage scrub habitat areas that intersected the Project ROWs were reviewed for the presence of suitable habitat necessary for breeding. Handheld GPS units and aerial maps were used to outline portions of the Project Area that would be surveyed during the 2010 CAGN focused surveys. In addition

to areas identified by Chambers Group biologists, suitable modeled habitat data supplied by CNF were also reviewed. Areas within the Project Area identified as CAGN "suitable" habitat within CNF models were included in the focused surveys. Protocol-level surveys were not conducted in areas identified as "occupied" (habitat with verified records) by USFWS and CNF.

Areas classified as potential CAGN habitat were further assessed during the first round of focused surveys. Observations were recorded on standardized field data sheets. Notes were made on the general vegetation types, species observed, and the potential for CAGN to occur onsite. Plant communities and associations were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1993).

CAGN Focused Survey Methodology

All CAGN focused surveys were conducted by biologists holding the necessary federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 10(a)(1)(A) survey permit. Surveys were conducted according to the *USFWS Presence or Absence Survey Guidelines* (USFWS 1997b). Surveys were conducted below 2,500 feet in elevation within areas primarily consisting of coastal sage scrub. The majority of plant species found in sage scrub are low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs and subshrubs, including California sagebrush, California buckwheat, and sages. Areas containing alluvial fan scrub, chaparral, grassland, or riparian habitats adjacent to or intermixed with coastal sage scrub were also surveyed. Surveys were limited to areas located within the range of this species.

Six focused surveys were conducted at least one week apart in areas of suitable CAGN habitat between the hours of 0600 and 1200. Periods of excessive or abnormal heat, wind, fog, or other inclement weather were avoided; and no more than 80 acres (32 ha) were surveyed per biologist per day. Sites with deep canyons, ridge lines, steep terrain, and thick shrub cover were surveyed more slowly. Sites with a slope gradient greater than 2:1 were deemed unsuitable for CAGN habiat and were not surveyed (CAGN typically nest on slopes less than 40 percent).

Surveys were conducted by biologists slowly walking transects within suitable CAGN habitat within the Survey Areas and using binoculars to achieve 100 percent visual coverage. Taped CAGN vocalizations were used only to initially locate individuals, and tapes were not used frequently or to elicit further behaviors from any CAGN present. Information was recorded on the survey methods performed, including number of acres surveyed per biologist per day, start and stop times of survey, weather conditions, survey routes delineated on maps, and how frequently taped vocalizations were used.

Data were collected on the number, approximate age, class, sex, and color band information, if any was observed. All CAGN detections (e.g., vocalization, foraging behavior, nesting behavior) were recorded using handheld GPS units and photo-documented when possible. Information on any CAGN individuals observed was recorded to document the numbers and locations of paired or unpaired territorial males, ages and sexes of all birds observed, and nesting behavior. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Master Services Permit Project San Diego County, CaliforniA* prepared by Chambers Group (2011c).

Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; LBVI)

Habitat Assessment

The purpose of the LBVI habitat assessment was to determine the presence potential for LBVI within the Project Area. The LBVI subspecies is restricted to coastal and inland southern California and Baja California, Mexico. Its winter range extends along the Pacific coast from northern Mexico south to northern Nicaragua. Least Bell's vireos are obligate riparian breeders and nest in various riparian habitat types, such as cottonwood-willow woodlands and mule fat scrub. Since most nest sites are generally found between one to two meters off the ground, preference is shown toward willow-dominated areas of early successional habitat that support dense shrub cover for nesting (Goldwasser 1981; Gray and Greaves 1984) and a diverse canopy for foraging, often near water in arid and semi-arid areas. Least Bell's vireos are obligate riparian breeders and nest in various riparian habitat types, such as cottonwood-willow woodlands and mule fat scrub. Preference is shown toward early successional habitat that supports dense shrub cover for nesting and a diverse canopy for foraging, often near water in arid and semi-arid areas.

Chambers Group biologists conducted a helicopter survey of the Project Area to locate species-specific Survey Areas. LBVI habitat suitability was assessed during this helicopter flyover. All drainages, washes, creeks, and rivers, both permanent and temporary, that intersect the Project ROW were reviewed for the presence of suitable vegetation structure that would support LBVI: early successional riparian habitat (dense shrubs with diverse canopy) necessary for breeding. Handheld GPS units and aerial maps were used to outline portions of the Project Area that would be surveyed during the 2010 LBVI focused surveys. In addition, to areas identified by Chambers Group biologists, suitable modeled habitat data supplied by CNF were also reviewed. Areas identified as LVBI "suitable" habitat within CNF models were included in the focused surveys. Protocol-level surveys were not conducted in areas identified as "occupied" (habitat with verified records) by USFWS and CNF unless directly adjacent to larger Survey Areas within the Project Area.

Areas classified as potential LBVI habitat were further assessed during the first round of focused surveys. Observations were recorded on standardized field data sheets. Notes were made on the general vegetation types, species observed, and the potential for LBVI to occur within the Survey Area. Plant communities and associations were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1993).

LBVI Focused Survey Methodology

Focused LBVI surveys were conducted in accordance with the 2001 *USFWS Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines* (USFWS 2001). Potential LBVI habitat was surveyed eight times during the period of May 10 to July 28, 2010. Least Bell's vireo focused survey protocol suggests that surveys be conducted at least 10 days apart to maximize the detection of late and early arrivals, females, territorial males, "non-vocal" birds of both sexes, and nesting pairs; however, some focused surveys were conducted less than 10 days apart during the peak of breeding season to maximize detection of all individuals within the Survey Area. Suitable habitat surveyed included willow woodlands and dense mule fat scrub, scrub oak, coastal chaparral, and mesquite patches with early successional understories of low, dense, and scrubby vegetation for nesting.

Surveys were conducted by qualified biologists familiar with LBVI songs, whisper songs, calls, scolds, and plumage characteristics of adults and juveniles. Survey periods generally occurred between dawn and 1200 hours; and extreme weather conditions, such as excessive or abnormal temperatures, wind, and precipitation, were avoided. Surveyors did not survey more than 50 hectares of habitat on any given survey day. Survey stations were selected in the best possible locations to hear or see LBVI; and precautions were taken to prevent disturbance of potential and actual habitat, birds, or nesting behavior.

All LBVI detections (e.g., vocalization, foraging behavior, nesting behavior, etc.) were recorded using handheld GPS units and photo-documented when possible. Information on any LBVI individuals observed was recorded to document the numbers and locations of paired or unpaired territorial males, ages and sexes of all birds observed, and nesting behavior. In addition, numbers and locations of any brown-headed cowbirds observed were recorded. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Least Bell's Vireo Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Master Services Permit Project San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011f).

Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*; SKR)

Habitat Assessment

The purpose of the SKR habitat assessment was to analyze the potential presence of SKR in grassland habitats in the Project Area during the current field study. Stephens' kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys stephensi*) occur in many parts of Riverside County and presently or historically have inhabited several widely scattered localities in San Diego County, including: Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base and adjacent parts of Oceanside, Fallbrook Naval Weapons Station and nearby lands adjacent to the San Luis Rey River, the general grassland region encompassing Lake Henshaw and Warner Springs, Guejito Ranch east of Escondido, and the area adjacent to and in close proximity to the Ramona Airport (Lackey 1967; Montgomery 1990, 1992, 2005; Montgomery et al. 1996/97; O'Farrell and Uptain 1987, 1989; O'Farrell et al. 1986; Ogden 1998; PSBS 1977; SJMBC 2005; Thomas 1973, 1975; USFWS 1993, 1997a).

Habitats occupied by SKR characteristically occur on level to gently sloping terrain, although the species has occasionally been found on relatively steep slopes (e.g., Montgomery 1990; M.J. O'Farrell, pers. comm.). Soils in habitats harboring SKR are typically loamy in nature, while soils dominated by clay or sand very rarely contain this species (Price and Endo 1989; S.J. Montgomery, pers. observ.; O'Farrell and Uptain 1987, 1989). Stephens' kangaroo rats typically occupy lands described as disturbed annual grassland and characterized by a relatively sparse cover of both shrubs and herbaceous vegetation. The species typically does not occur in woodlands of any sort. Certain apparently suitable grassland habitat areas also may be largely or frequently unoccupied by SKR due to the presence of a high water table, or even standing surface water, during periods of high rainfall. Thus, such habitats may be generally suitable for and occupied by SKR during certain dry seasons or years but unsuitable and unoccupied during wet periods.

Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat was initially assessed by helicopter. Areas of grassland habitat observed from above were noted on aerial maps. Particular attention was given to larger-scale and interconnected smaller grasslands. Areas identified as SKR "suitable" modeled habitat provided by CNF were included in the focused surveys as well. Follow-up ground truthing visits by a SKR-permitted biologist were then conducted at mapped grasslands with potential to support SKR to check for

diagnostic kangaroo rat sign (tracks, scat, burrows) and to assess the likelihood of SKR presence in identified suitable grassland habitats. Grassland locations with kangaroo rat sign were noted on aerial maps and slated for subsequent trapping surveys. A trapping survey was then carried out at locations identified as potentially harboring SKR.

Since SKR prefer open grassland and sparse sage scrub habitats with at least some bare ground, searches for kangaroo rat sign focused on locations exhibiting these characteristics. In grasslands and sparse sage scrub stands occupied by SKR, evidence of the activity of these kangaroo rats is common along trails and dirt roads and in other areas of bare soil. Thus, the initial search for sign focused on such preferred, open locations, following the logic that if sign was not visible in such open, preferred habitats, it also would not be present in less preferred habitats. When sign was detected in preferred, open habitats, searches for sign were then expanded into adjacent sub-optimal habitats.

If kangaroo rat sign was absent in highly likely (for SKR) habitat areas, the grassland was considered unoccupied by SKR. If kangaroo rat sign was found present, then the grassland was evaluated for its potential for SKR using the following criteria:

- What is the overall area of the grassland? Larger blocks of grassland habitat generally have a higher likelihood of harboring SKR than smaller blocks.
- Is the grassland completely surrounded by steep or rugged terrain covered in dense chaparral/scrub vegetation, suggesting that SKR would not be able to access the site even if suitable habitat were present?
- Does the overall structure of the grassland appear to be generally suitable for SKR, with abundant areas of bare, mineral soil?
- Are the kangaroo rats using the habitat in a way that is similar to that typically exhibited by SKR; that is, are noteworthy numbers of active burrows visible in open areas both off and along roadways and trails?

If this evaluation indicated that the habitat was unsuitable for SKR, the grassland was confirmed as unoccupied by this species. If the evaluation could not eliminate the potential for SKR at a particular grassland, a trapping survey was conducted to confirm the presence/absence of this species.

In grasslands not excluded from consideration as occupied by SKR, trapping surveys were conducted to determine what species of kangaroo rat was responsible for the observed kangaroo rat sign. SKR and the non-endangered Dulzura kangaroo rat (*D. simulans*, DKR) are the only species of kangaroo rat known to inhabit the western (non-desert) portion of the Project Area, and the diagnostic signs of these species are quite similar. As a result, trapping surveys were conducted in areas exhibiting kangaroo rat sign and habitat conditions apparently suitable for SKR to confirm the identity of the resident species.

SKR Focused Survey Methodology

Stephen J. Montgomery, the principal investigator for the current field study, is a biologist permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Permit TE45541-10) and California Department of Fish and Game (Memorandum of Understanding) to conduct SKR surveys. Montgomery performed all SKR field investigations for this focused survey except for helicopter overflights.

Trapping surveys were conducted only in areas exhibiting clear or very likely signs of kangaroo rats. Traps were set and baited with a mixture of millet and sunflower seeds in the late afternoon or early evening, checked for captures near midnight, and then checked again and closed for the day each following morning. All captured animals were identified to species and released unharmed where trapped. Captured animals were not marked; thus, reported trap results are in terms of total captures of each species at each location.

Four locations on or near CNF lands were trapped during the current field study, including:

- Moreno Lake area, Project Map MS-062
- La Posta area, Project Map MS-072
- Lake Henshaw, Project Map 012
- Julian (Eagle Creek) area, Project Map MS-025

All four locations exhibited abundant kangaroo rat sign (burrows, scat, and tracks) in open grassland habitats that appeared generally suitable for SKR. All four locations were trapped for one night, since the first night of trapping yielded either an abundance of DKR captures and no SKR (Julian, Campo, and LaPosta sites), or several SKR (Lake Henshaw site). The sites trapped in the current field effort were not on CNF lands. The rationale for including lands not directly within CNF ownership was two-fold. First, various access routes leading to Project alignment locations will be necessary during the construction and subsequent maintenance of the alignment over time. These access routes may harbor populations of SKR that could, therefore, be negatively affected by construction and maintenance activities. Second, although a particular section of the alignment might not harbor SKR, immediately adjacent lands could harbor the species. Over time, individuals living in habitats adjacent to alignment sections could feasibly disperse into and occupy those alignment sections themselves. Comprehensive results of these surveys were presented in the *Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company Cleveland National Forest Master Services Permit Project San Diego County, California* prepared by Chambers Group (2011g).

3.1.5 Special Status Species

The following information is a list of abbreviations used to help determine the significance of biologically sensitive resources potentially occurring within the Survey Areas.

Federal

FE = Federally listed; Endangered

FT = Federally listed; Threatened

FCC = Former Federal Species of Concern

BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern

FSS = Forest Service Sensitive

State

ST = State listed; Threatened

SE = State listed; Endangered

RARE = State-listed; Rare (Listed "Rare" animals have been re-designated as Threatened, but Rare plants have retained the Rare designation.)

SSC = State Species of Special Concern

CNPS

List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California.

List 1B = Plants Rare and Endangered in California and throughout their range.

List 2 = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.

List 3 = Plants about which we need more information; a review list.

List 4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

CNPS Extensions

0.1 = Seriously endangered in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).

0.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened).

0.3 = Not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened).

Table 1
Criteria for Evaluating Sensitive Species Occurrences

PFO	CRITERIA
Assumed Absent:	Species is restricted to habitats or environmental conditions such as elevation or soil requirements that do not occur within the site. Protocol-level focused surveys were conducted for a species and the species was not observed.
Low:	Historical records for this species do not exist within the vicinity (approximately 4 to 5 miles) of the site, habitats or environmental conditions needed to support the species are of poor quality, and/or date of the most recent record is more than 10 years old.
Moderate:	Either a recent historical record exists (less than 10 years old) of the species within the vicinity of the site (approximately 4 to 5 miles) and marginal habitat exists on the site, or the habitat requirements or environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the site, but no historical records exist within 5 miles of the site.
High:	Both a recent historical record exists (less than 10 years old) of the species within the site or its immediate vicinity (approximately 1 to 2 miles), and the habitat requirements and environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the site.
Present:	Species was detected within the site at the time of the survey, or presence is noted in recent documentation of previous surveys at the site location.

3.2. SURVEY LIMITATIONS

3.2.1 Access

Access to the ROW of TLs and circuits was limited due to dense vegetation, land management issues, locked gates, private property, sensitive utility customers, unimproved access roads, and routine Forest Service maintenance work. Portions of TLs and circuits were not surveyed for the presence or absence of sensitive plant species due to these limitations. These limitations pertain to: TL-682, TL-626, TL-629, TL-625, TL-6923, Circuit 78 (Viejas Grade Area), Circuit 79 (Cuyamaca Area), Circuit 157 (Barrett Lake Area), Circuit 440 (Laguna Mountains Area), Circuit 442 (Corte Madera Area), and Circuit 449 (Morena Reservoir Area).

Sections with Limited Access

Survey limitations occurred on segments of TLs and circuits designated as private property, separated by posted fences with distinguishable signage stating access restricted. Accesses to these specific locations were not allowed unless expressed permission was granted and documented. Additional survey limitations occurred due to steep, mountainous terrain within the Survey Area. Topography and environmental factors also limited access to survey routes. Biologists encountered creeks, gullies, lakes, streams, and washes along the survey routes. These areas imposed limited access due to erosion, road wash-outs, and unstable cliffs.

Limitations were also noted in which access roads were not surveyed due to dense chaparral vegetation exceeding 80 percent cover. Vehicle access to these sites was severely limited. Botanists surveyed along all proposed access roads within the Survey Area where feasible. Unless prior notice was given to residents, private roads were not surveyed. In areas with the above mentioned conditions, surveys were conducted by binoculars, where feasible. Species' potential for occurrence was analyzed from aerial images associated with notes gathered from the binocular surveys. A detailed list of locations not included in the survey, is included below (Table 2).

Table 2
Locations with Limited Access

Mapbook Page	Tie Line/Circuit	Pole Numbers	Limitation Type
04, 05	TL 682	118067 – 118071	No survey – private property
06	TL 682	118113 – 118104	No survey – private property: Gerald Fisher Trust
29	TL 626	372120 – 237885	No survey – private properties: Nathan Weflan, Patricia Reedy
31, 32	Circuit 79	377407 – 377412	Surveyed only with binoculars due to steepness of terrain and density of vegetation
49	TL 625	571429 – 571423	No survey – multiple private properties along Carveacre Road
53	Circuit 157	278743 – 278752	No survey – private property: Charlotte Frye
55	TL 625	571470 – 571467	No survey – private property
57	TL 6923	halfway between P108100 and P108099 – 972789; 972789 – 108097	Binocular survey (south side of ROW only) – steep, rocky boulder face
69	TL 629	40968_69 – 44158	No survey east leg of map – Tulloch property
75	TL 629	40626_27_28 – 40553	No spring survey – Tulloch property
76	Circuit 449	46611, 46608, 45480, 46607, 45479, 45478, 45477, 45476, 45759, 45760, 30299, 30300, 163409	No survey – Mt. Empire Unified School District and Tulloch property
77, 78, 79	TL 629	40552-40421, P206007-P206010, P206022, P208199, P199314	No spring survey – Tulloch property and eagle closure at Glenn Cliff
89	Circuit 440	40334, 40335, 40336	No survey – private property: Spear family
91	TL 629	P173069 – 173081	Surveyed only south side of ROW in Forest Service land. North side of ROW has multiple private properties.

Table 2
Locations with Limited Access

Mapbook Page	Tie Line/Circuit	Pole Numbers	Limitation Type
92	TL 629	173118 – 173110	Surveyed in Forest Service land only. Majority of mapbook page and poles on private property.
94	TL 629	173131 – 173139	No survey – multiple private property owners
95	TL 629	P373878 – 276631	No survey – multiple private property owners
99	Circuit 442	771310 – 271506	No survey – Forest Service maintenance work.

Weather Conditions

Precipitation in 2010 was above the annual average for San Diego County (

Table 3
Weather Conditions of San Diego County (April-September 2010)

). The increased precipitation did not halt the plant or wildlife surveys or hinder access to TLs and circuits; however, the above-average precipitation for the year did prolong the survey periods.

Table 3
Weather Conditions of San Diego County (April-September 2010)

Month	Total Precipitation	Weather Conditions & Storm Events
April	1.74 inches	Rainfall
	11.00 inches	Snowfall occurred in eastern San Diego County at elevations above 2,500 feet
May	none	No storm events. Below average temperatures.
June	none	No storm events. Below average temperatures.
August	none	No storm events. Above average temperatures.
September	none	No storm events. Average temperatures.

Abiotic Factors

Additional abiotic factors may have played a significant role in the change in population size of rare plants and the locations where they were found and a change in the distribution of sensitive wildlife

species. Species may have been impacted by factors such as: below average seasonal temperatures, recent and or past wildfires, an increase in soil salinity due to recent road grading, and soil erosion.

SECTION 4.0 – RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. ECOSYSTEMS

The various TLs and circuits within the Survey Area pass through several ecosystems or eco-regions, including southern mountains, southern foothills, central foothills, and the central valley regions of San Diego County. The Survey Area supports a variety of vegetation communities totaling approximately 6,873 acres (this calculation does not include paved roads). General vegetation communities observed during the surveys include Mixed Oak Woodland, Montane Forest, Southern Riparian Forest, Oak Savanna, Southern Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral, Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, Semi-Desert Chaparral, Montane Wet Meadow, Freshwater Seep/Open Water, Native Grassland, Non-Native Grassland, Pastureland/Cultivated Agriculture, Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping, and Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren). The vegetation acreages, including areas not surveyed on foot, are presented in Table 4 and Table 5 below.

Table 4
Vegetation Acreages per Circuit and Tie-Line

TL / Circuit	Habitat	Acreage
C157	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	10.6
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	20.3
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	122.2
	08 Semi-Desert Chaparral	44.0
	11 Native Grassland	56.7
	12 Non-Native Grassland	6.0
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	0.9
		260.6
C440	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	4.7
	02 Montane Forest	552.5
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	9.5
	04 Oak Savanna	3.6
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	212.1
	06 Chamise Chaparral	57.9
	07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	8.2
	09 Montane Wet Meadow	97.3
	10 Freshwater Seep/Open Water	0.0
	11 Native Grassland	3.5
	12 Non-Native Grassland	19.9
	13 Pastureland/Cultivated Agriculture	68.2
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	25.5
	15 Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren)	16.9
		1,079.7

Table 4
Vegetation Acreages per Circuit and Tie-Line

TL / Circuit	Habitat	Acreage
C442	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	62.2
	02 Montane Forest	30.4
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	183.1
	07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	8.3
	10 Freshwater Seep/Open Water	2.4
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	1.2
	15 Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren)	0.3
		287.9
C449	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	30.5
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	9.9
	04 Oak Savanna	51.9
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	98.6
	12 Non-Native Grassland	6.6
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	1.0
		198.5
C78	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	16.0
	07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	45.5
	11 Native Grassland	3.8
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	1.3
		66.6
C79	02 Montane Forest	63.3
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	103.3
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	0.1
		166.7
TL-625	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	110.1
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	4.7
	04 Oak Savanna	4.5
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	364.7
	06 Chamise Chaparral	120.8
	07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	114.2
	10 Freshwater Seep/Open Water	2.0
	11 Native Grassland	15.0
	13 Pastureland/Cultivated Agriculture	36.0
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	86.8

Table 4
Vegetation Acreages per Circuit and Tie-Line

TL / Circuit	Habitat	Acreage
	15 Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren)	8.7
		867.4
TL-626	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	100.2
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	71.8
	04 Oak Savanna	87.4
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	547.4
	10 Freshwater Seep/Open Water	6.1
	12 Non-Native Grassland	63.2
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	31.4
	15 Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren)	1.2
		908.9
TL-629	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	32.9
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	64.8
	04 Oak Savanna	122.1
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	291.0
	06 Chamise Chaparral	150.5
	07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	49.8
	08 Semi-Desert Chaparral	206.0
	10 Freshwater Seep/Open Water	0.5
	11 Native Grassland	16.8
	12 Non-Native Grassland	29.1
	13 Pastureland/Cultivated Agriculture	52.9
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	151.8
	15 Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren)	25.5
		1,193.7
TL-682	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	194.2
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	20.8
	04 Oak Savanna	2.3
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	178.4
	07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	65.4
	12 Non-Native Grassland	240.5
	13 Pastureland/Cultivated Agriculture	68.0
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	32.1
	15 Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren)	0.4
		802.1

Table 4
Vegetation Acreages per Circuit and Tie-Line

TL / Circuit	Habitat	Acreage
TL-6923	01 Mixed Oak Woodland	5.8
	03 Southern Riparian Forest	4.3
	04 Oak Savanna	6.6
	05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	249.7
	06 Chamise Chaparral	79.1
	07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	133.0
	10 Freshwater Seep/Open Water	4.5
	11 Native Grassland	30.8
	12 Non-Native Grassland	13.0
	14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	16.5
		543.3
Grand Total		**6,873.3**

Table 5
Vegetation Acreages for Survey Area

Habitat	C157	C440	C442	C449	C78	C79	TL-625	TL-626	TL-629	TL-682	TL-6923	Grand Total
01 Mixed Oak Woodland	10.6	4.7	62.2	30.5	--	--	110.1	100.2	32.9	194.2	5.8	555.0
02 Montane Forest	--	552.5	30.4	--	--	63.3	--	--	--	--	--	646.2
03 Southern Riparian Forest	20.3	9.5	--	9.9	--	--	4.7	71.8	64.8	20.8	4.3	208.0
04 Oak Savanna	--	3.6	--	51.9	--	--	4.5	87.4	122.1	2.3	6.6	339.5
05 Southern Mixed Chaparral	122.2	212.1	183.1	98.6	16.0	103.3	364.7	547.4	291.0	178.4	249.7	2,457.4
06 Chamise Chaparral	--	57.9	--	--	--	--	120.8	--	150.5	--	79.1	408.3
07 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	--	8.2	8.3	--	45.5	--	114.2	--	49.8	65.4	133.0	462.6
08 Semi-Desert Chaparral	44.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	206.0	--	--	250.0
09 Montane Wet Meadow	--	97.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	97.3
10 Freshwater Seep/Open Water	--	0.0	2.4	--	--	--	2.0	6.1	0.5	--	4.5	19.8
11 Native Grassland	56.7	3.5	--	--	3.8	--	15.0	--	16.8	--	30.8	126.6
12 Non-Native Grassland	6.0	19.9	--	6.6	--	--	--	63.2	29.1	240.5	13.0	576.4
13 Pastureland/Cultivated Agriculture	--	68.2	--	--	--	--	36.0	--	52.9	68.0	--	225.1
14 Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping	0.9	25.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	86.8	31.4	151.8	32.1	16.5	417.1
15 Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren)	--	16.9	0.3	--	--	--	8.7	1.2	25.5	0.4	--	84.0
Grand Total	**260.6**	**1,079.7**	**287.9**	**198.5**	**66.6**	**166.7**	**867.4**	**908.9**	**1,193.7**	**802.1**	**543.3**	**6,873.3**

4.1.1 Forests and Woodlands

Forest and woodland habitats consist of multilayered vegetation. Forest habitats typically are characterized as having closed, dense tree canopies. Woodland habitats usually have a more open (20 percent) canopy than forest habitats (Gray and Bramlet 1992).

Mixed Oak Woodland

Mixed Oak Woodlands are most often found at elevations below 4,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). This type of community typically varies from pure, closed canopies of more than one oak (*Quercus* sp.) species. The dominant species within the Survey Area include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*), Engelmann's oak (*Q. engelmannii*), Palmer's oak (*Q. palmeri*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), California black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii* var. *frutescens*), desert scrub oak (*Q. cornelius-mulleri*), and oak hybrids including (*Quercus x acutidens*) and (*Quercus x morehus*). Trees in this community are approximately 10 to 25 meters in height. The herbaceous layer, mainly consisting of non-woody annual grasses and forbs, can be continuous. Poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) also plays a major role in the woody understory or certain Oak Woodlands onsite. Mixed Oak Woodland can be found in canyon bottoms and steep, north-facing slopes with various soil types. This type of community recovers from fires very rapidly. Approximately 555 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Montane Forests

Montane Forests are most often found at elevations ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet amsl. Montane Forests are typically dominated by various tall, evergreen, coniferous species such as pine (*Pinus* spp.), cypress (*Cupressus* spp.), fir (*Abies* spp.), and Douglas fir (*Pseudostuga macrocarpa*). This community is typically found at higher elevations on steep slopes, growing above and often integrating with Oak Woodlands, Chaparrals, and Riparian Forests, or can be found growing in lower tree or shrub layers of the canopy. Approximately 646 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Southern Riparian Forest

Southern Riparian Forests are most often found at elevations below 3,000 feet amsl. This type of community is dominated by tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian species such as willow (*Salix* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and alder (*Alnus* spp.) species. The understory is usually dominated by shrubby willow species or other riparian shrubs. This community is almost always found along rivers and streams or in areas with a high water table. Dominant species require moist, bare mineral soil for germination and establishment and will typically begin to establish after flood waters recede. Approximately 208 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Oak Savanna

Oak Savannas in San Diego County are most often found at elevations ranging from 200 to 2,300 feet amsl. This type of community consists of annual grasses or perennial needlegrass (*Nassella* spp.) species along with widely scattered oak trees that provide less than 10 to 20 percent of the canopy cover. The dominant oak species in this community, particularly in San Diego County, is mainly coast live oak. The Oak Savanna community usually intergrades with Oak Woodlands (Gray and Bramlet 1992). Approximately 340 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

4.1.2 Scrublands and Chaparral

Scrublands consist of drought-deciduous, low, soft-leaved shrubs and herbs which are often gray-green in color (e.g., sagebrush, buckwheat, sage). They occupy gentle to steep slopes with shallow or heavy soils mostly at elevations below 3,000 feet amsl. Chaparrals consist of evergreen, dark green, leathery-leaved, medium to tall shrubs that are adapted to occasional fires (Gray and Bramlet 1992). Specific types of scrublands and chaparrals are discussed in more detail below.

Southern Mixed Chaparral

Southern Mixed Chaparral communities are most often found at elevations below 3,000 feet amsl. This type of community is dominated by broad, leathery-leaved, woody shrubs 1.5 to 3 meters in height, forming a dense vegetation canopy typically dominated by scrub oak, chamise, several manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) and ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.) species with patches of bare soil. Plants are deeply rooted with little to no understory but have an accumulation of leaf litter. Growth occurs throughout the year, with the highest growth period occurring during the spring. Growth is reduced during the late summer-fall dry season or during winter at higher elevations. Southern Mixed Chaparral is adapted to repeated fires, after which many species respond by stump-sprouting from an underground root burl. This community is typically found on dry, rocky, often steep slopes with little soil. This community can be found adjacent to Chamise Chaparral. Approximately 2,457 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Chamise Chaparral

Chamise Chaparral communities are most often found at elevations ranging from 2,500 to 3,500 feet amsl. This type of community is a chaparral dominated by chamise ranging from 1 to 3 meters in height. Other species common within this community contribute little to no vegetative cover. Very mature stands have little to no understory. Chamise Chaparral is fire-adapted through stump-sprouting. Soils are shallow and dry, often on xeric slopes and ridges (Holland 1986). Approximately 408 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub communities are most often found at elevations below 1,500 feet amsl. This community is the most common form of Coastal Sage Scrub found in San Diego County. This community is made up of low, soft-woody subshrubs up to 1 meter in height that are most active in winter and early spring. Most species commonly found in the community are drought-deciduous and include species such as California sagebrush, California buckwheat, white sage, and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). This community can be found on steep, xeric slopes or clay-rich soils that release stored water slowly. Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub may integrate with types of chaparral at higher elevations (Holland 1986). Approximately 463 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Semi-Desert Chaparral

Semi-Desert Chaparral communities are most often found at elevations ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 feet amsl. This type of community is similar to Southern Mixed Chaparral that is dominated by broad, leathery-leaved, woody shrubs 1.5 to 3 meters in height; but it forms more open vegetation canopies typically dominated by scrub oak, chamise, several manzanita species, and ceanothus species. In

addition, species of juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.), and opuntia (*Opuntia* spp.) may also play an important role a semi-desert chaparral. Winters in this community are colder and summers are hotter than Southern Mixed Chaparral. This community is also less fire-prone because of lower fuel loads. Approximately 250 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

4.1.3 Grasslands and Meadows

Grasslands consist of low, herbaceous vegetation dominated by grasses. These habitats grow in deep, well-developed soils on gentle slopes and flats. Meadow habitats are often referred to as seasonal wetlands that consist of seasonally-flooded or saturated areas dominated by annual and perennial herbs (Gray and Bramlet 1992).

Montane Wet Meadow

Montane Wet Meadows are most often found at elevations ranging from 5,000 to 9.000 feet amsl. This type of community is dominated by a dense growth of sedges (*Carex* spp.) and other perennial herbs, usually from 0.5 to 1 meter in height. Often, taller herbs up to 2 meters in height will also be characteristic of a Montane Wet Meadow. The main growth at high elevations is during the summer months. Montane Wet Meadows are dormant in the winter. Soils in this community are saturated throughout the year (Holland 1986). Approximately 97 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Freshwater Seep

Freshwater Seeps in San Diego County are most often found at elevations ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 feet amsl. This type of community is composed mostly of perennial herbs, typically sedges and grasses, often forming complete vegetative cover that grows throughout the year. Soils are permanently moist. Freshwater Seeps were often found on pasturelands on private property within the Survey Area. Approximately 20 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Native Grasslands

Native Grasslands can occur at a variety of elevations, typically less than 6,000 feet amsl. This type of community is typically dominated by native, perennial bunchgrasses such as needlegrass species. Native and introduced annual species often grow between the perennial species and can exceed the bunchgrasses in vegetative cover. Soils are fine-textured, often clay soils that become highly saturated in the winter and very dry in the summer. This community is known to integrate with Oak Woodlands (Holland 1986). Approximately 127 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

4.1.4 Other Areas

Areas that are not considered native, naturally-occurring habitats are categorized as “Other Areas” for their lack of dominant native vegetation or because they have been dramatically disturbed or altered by humans.

Non-Native Grassland

Non-native Grasslands are most often found at elevations below 3,000 feet amsl. This type of community consists of a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses such as oats (*Avena* sp.), bromes (*Bromus* sp.), and ryegrass (*Lolium* sp.) with flowering culms up to 3 feet in height. This community is often associated with numerous species of showy-flowered, native annual forbs, "wildflowers," such as California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), lupines (*Lupinus* sp.), and goldfields (*Lasthenia* sp.), especially in years of favorable rainfall (Holland 1986). Germination occurs with the onset of the late fall rains; growth, flowering, and seed-set occur from winter through spring. Typically plants are dead through the summer-fall dry season, persisting as seeds. Non-native Grassland can be found on fine-textured, usually clay soils, that are moist or even waterlogged during the winter rainy season and very dry during the summer and fall. Approximately 576 acres of this community exist within the Survey Areas.

Pasturelands/Cultivated Agriculture

This type of community is best characterized as Dryland Field Crops, as described in Gray and Bramlet (1992), consisting of planted, annual grasses and forbs harvested for livestock feed. These species include barley (*Hordeum* spp.), wild oat, and clover or alfalfa (*Trifolium* spp., *Medicago sativa*) species. Soils are similar to native grasslands, made up of fine-textured, often clay soils that can be very moist in the winter and very dry in the summer. Approximately 225 acres of Pasturelands and Cultivated Agriculture exist within the Survey Areas.

Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping

Urban and Developed areas consist of buildings, pavement, and highway ROWs throughout incorporated portions of the county (Gray and Bramlet 1992). Approximately 417 acres of Urban and Developed land or Landscaped land exist within the Survey Areas.

Disturbed

Disturbed, often barren areas either lack vegetation because of clearing or grading or are dominated by ruderal, pioneering herbaceous species that readily colonize disturbed ground, such as tocalote (*Centaura melitensis*), wild oat, black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*), and wild lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) (Gray and Bramlet 1992). Approximately 84 acres of this community exists within the Survey Areas.

4.2. TOPOGRAPHY

Topography along the various circuits and TLs within the Project Area varies from relatively flat pasturelands to steep, rocky cliffs in higher elevation mountain areas. The majority of the areas surveyed were characterized by rolling foothills and canyons.

4.3. SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS

The CNDDB and CNPSEI database search resulted in a list of 85 special status plant species that have been known to occur in the vicinity of the circuit and TL ROW. An additional 13 sensitive plant species, not identified in the database searches, were observed within the ROW during the 2010 focused plant surveys. Of these 98 special status species, 44 were observed during the survey efforts, 22 of which are

USFS Sensitive Species. San Diego thornmint is a federal-threatened and state-endangered species, found along Circuit 78. Parish's meadowfoam is a state-endangered species found along Circuit 440. Twelve species are considered to have a high potential to occur within the Survey Area; although none are endangered or threatened species. Ten are considered to have a moderate potential to occur within the Survey Area, including California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttica californica*), a federal- and state-listed endangered species. The remaining 32 sensitive plant species are considered to have a low potential for occurrence or are assumed absent from the Survey Areas. Descriptions of the sensitive plant species and general areas identified during the focused plant surveys are found below.

4.3.1 San Diego Thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*) FT, SE, FSS, CNPS 1B.1

San Diego thornmint is an annual herb in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species favors clay soils and openings of chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. San Diego thornmint can be found at elevations between 30 and 3,150 feet (9 to 960 m) amsl. Approximately one-third of the historical occurrences in California have been extirpated; the species is threatened by urbanization, road construction, vehicles, grazing, trampling, erosion, and competition from non-native plants (CNPS 2011). San Diego thornmint was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 100 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626 This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.2 Hirshberg's Rock-Cress (*Arabis hirshbergiae*) CNPS 1B.2

Hirshberg's rock-cress is a perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species favors pebble pavement on heavy clay soils. Hirshberg's rock-cress can be found at elevations around 4,900 feet (1,500 m) amsl. This species is known from only two occurrences near Cuyamaca Lake and is threatened by grazing (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. A small amount of suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.3 Otay Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos otayensis*) CNPS 1B.2

Otay manzanita is a perennial evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family that flowers between January and April. This species favors metavolcanic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Otay manzanita can be found at elevations between 900 and 5,600 feet (275 to 1,700 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and frequent wildfires (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; and this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; and this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.4 Rainbow Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos rainbowensis*) CNPS 1B.1

Rainbow manzanita is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family that flowers between December and March. This species favors chaparral habitats. Rainbow manzanita can be found at elevations between 670 and 2,200 feet (205 to 670 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and agricultural conversion (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.5 San Diego Sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*) CNPS 4.2

San Diego sagewort is a perennial, deciduous shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers between February and September. This species favors sandy and mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodlands. San Diego sagewort can be found at elevations between 50 and 3,000 feet (15 to 915 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and flood control projects (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have

been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.6 Dean's Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus deanei*) FSS, CNPS 1B.1

Dean's milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between February and May. This species often grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian forest. Dean's milk-vetch can be found at elevations between 250 and 2,200 feet (76 to 670 m) amsl. This species is known from fewer than 15 occurrences and from fewer than 10 locations in Diegan sage scrub, chaparral, and riparian communities, particularly southern oak woodlands. This species is seriously threatened by development, vegetation/fuel management activities, foot traffic, competition from non-

native plants, and road maintenance (CNPS 2011). Dean's milk-vetch was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 16 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 38 individuals were observed within the TL ROW. Historical records also report this species to occur within 1 mile of the TL.

4.3.7 Jacumba Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Jacumba milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species grows on rocky soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Jacumba milk-vetch can be found at elevations between 3,000 and 4,500 feet (914 to 1,371 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and competition from non-native plants (CNPS 2011). Jacumba milk-vetch was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. One individual was observed within the ROW during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. One individual was observed within the ROW during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have

been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 608 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.8 San Diego Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus oocarpus*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

San Diego milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between May and August. This species often grows in the openings among chaparral and cismontane woodland. San Diego milk-vetch can be found at elevations between 1,000 and 5,000 feet (304 to 1,524 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, road maintenance, and recreational activity (CNPS 2011). San Diego milk-vetch was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 20 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. Two individuals were observed within the circuit ROW during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 166 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

4.3.9 Jaeger's Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*) CNPS 1B.1

Jaeger's milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between December and June. This species often grows in sandy or rocky soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and

valley and foothill grasslands. Jaeger's milk-vetch can be found at elevations between 1,200 and 3,000 feet (365 to 915 m) amsl. This species is threatened by urbanization, vehicles, and agriculture (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.10 California Ayenia (*Ayenia compacta*) CNPS 2.3

California ayenia is a perennial herb in the Sterculiaceae family that flowers between March and April. This species often grows in rocky soils in Mojavean desert scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. California ayenia can be found at elevations between 500 and 3,600 feet (150 to 1,095 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Although one report of occurrence of this species is recorded within 5 miles of the site, no suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.11 Encinitas Baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*) FT, SE, CNPS 1B.1

Encinitas baccharis is a perennial, deciduous shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers between August and November. This species often grows in sandstone soils in maritime chaparral and cismontane woodland. Encinitas baccharis can be found at elevations between 200 and 2,300 feet (60 to 720 m) amsl. This species is believed to be extirpated from the Encinitas area. Remaining populations are threatened by development and recreational activity (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625 This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Although one report of occurrence of this species is recorded within 5 miles of the site, no suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.12 San Diego Sunflower (*Bahiopsis* [*Viguiera*] *laciniata*) CNPS 4.2

San Diego sunflower is a perennial shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers between February and June and, on rare occasions, as late as August. This species often grows in chaparral and coastal scrub. San Diego sunflower can be found at elevations between 200 and 2,460 feet (60 to 749 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2011). This species was observed throughout many parts of the Survey Area; however, not all occurrences were recorded, as it was not one of the targeted plant species.

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. One individual was recorded within the circuit ROW of the Survey Area during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period; however, additional plants are also likely present.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 323 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.13 Fremont Barberry (*Berberis fremontii*) CNPS 3

Fremont barberry is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Berberidaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in rocky soils in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Fremont barberry can be found at elevations between 2,750 and 6,150 feet (840 to 1,850 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625 This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.14 Nevin's Barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1

Nevin's barberry is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Berberidaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. Nevin's barberry can be found at elevations between 900 and 2,700 feet (274 to 825 m) amsl. Many historical occurrences of this species have been extirpated. Nevin's barberry is threatened by alteration of fire regimes, development, and road maintenance. This species may also be threatened by illegal dumping, fire suppression, and vehicles (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.15 Orcutt's Brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*) FSS, CNPS 1B.1

Orcutt's brodiaea is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Themidaceae family that flowers between May and July. This species often grows in the openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, playas, and valley and foothill grassland. This species favors a variety of soil types including clay, mesic, and sometimes serpentine soils. Orcutt's brodiaea can be found at elevations between 100 and 5,550 feet (30 to 1,676 m) amsl. This species is seriously threatened by residential development, agriculture, foot traffic, grazing, illegal dumping, competition from non-native plants, and vehicles. It is

potentially threatened by road construction. It can hybridize with the state- and federal-listed endangered thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) (CNPS 2011). Orcutt's brodiaea was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. Four individuals were observed within the ROW of the Survey Area during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.16 Brewer's Calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*) CNPS 4.2

Brewer's calandrinia is an annual herb in the Portulacaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in sandy or loamy soils in disturbed or burned areas in chaparral and coastal scrub. This plant can be found at elevations between 32 and 4,000 feet (9 to 1,219 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 127 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.17 Round-Leaved Filaree (*California macrophylla*) CNPS 1B.1

Round-leaved filaree is an annual herb in the Geraniaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species often grows on clay soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Round-leaved filaree can be found at elevations between 50 and 3,900 feet (15 to 1,200 m) amsl. This species is threatened by urbanization, habitat alteration, vehicles, pipeline construction, feral pigs, and competition from non-native plants. Round-leaved filaree is also potentially threatened by grazing (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.18 Pink Fairy-Duster (*Calliandra eriophylla*) CNPS 2.3

Pink fairy-duster is a perennial, deciduous shrub in the Fabaceae family that flowers between January and March. This species often grows in sandy or rocky soils in Sonoran desert scrub. Pink fairy-duster can be found at elevations between 400 and 5,000 feet (120 to 1,500 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.19 Dunn's Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus dunnii*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Dunn's mariposa lily is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Liliaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in rocky, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland. Dunn's mariposa lily can be found at elevations between 600 and 6,000 feet (185 to 1,830 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, competition from non-native plants, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). Dunn's mariposa lily was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 115 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 1,323 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.20 Payson's Jewel-Flower (*Caulanthus simulans*) FSS, CNPS 4.2

Payson's jewel-flower is an annual herb in the Brassicaceae family that flowers between March and May and in some cases as early as February and as late as June. This species often grows in sandy and granitic soils in chaparral or coastal scrub. Payson's jewel-flower can be found at elevations between 295 and 7,200 feet (89 to 2,194 m) amsl. Some populations of Payson's jewel-flower are threatened by proposed reservoir construction. Many populations occur on public lands. This species is also threatened by urbanization, invasive species, grazing, and road construction (CNPS 2011). Payson's jewel-flower was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. One individual was observed within the ROW of the Survey Area during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 538 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.21 Lakeside Ceanothus (*Ceanothus cyaneus*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Lakeside ceanothus is an evergreen shrub in the Rhamnaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in sandy or rocky openings of closed-cone coniferous forests and chaparral habitats. Lakeside ceanothus can be found at elevations between 770 and 2,550 feet (235 to 777 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2011). Lakeside ceanothus was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.22 Wart-Stemmed Ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*) CNPS 2.2

Wart-stemmed ceanothus is an evergreen shrub in the Rhamnaceae family that flowers between December and May. This species often grows in chaparral habitats. Wart-stemmed ceanothus is reported to grow at elevations between 9 and 1,250 feet (1 to 380 m) amsl; however, CNDDB reported occurrences document this species to occur up to 2,700 (822 m) feet amsl. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have

been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.23 Parish's Chaenactis (*Chaenactis parishii*) CNPS 1B.3

Parish's chaenactis is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between May and July. This species often grows in rocky soils in chaparral habitats. Parish's chaenactis is reported to grow at elevations between 4,200 and 8,200 feet (1,300 to 2,500 m) amsl.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Good quality suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.24 Abrams' Spurge (*Chamaesyce abramsiana*) CNPS 2.2

Abrams' spurge is an annual herb in the Euphorbiaceae family that flowers between September and November. This species often grows in sandy soils in Mojavean desert scrub and

Sonoran desert scrub. Abrams' spurge is found at elevations between 16 feet below mean sea level and 3,000 feet (-5 to 915 m) amsl.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.25 Southern Mountain Misery (*Chamaebatia australis*) CNPS 4.2

Southern mountain misery is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Rosaceae family that flowers between November and May. This species often grows in gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in chaparral. Southern mountain misery can be found at elevations between 1,000 and 2,300 feet (304 to 701 m) amsl. This species is threatened by agriculture (CNPS 2010).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, nine individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.26 Long-Spined Spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Long-spined spineflower is an annual herb in the Polygonaceae family that flowers between April and July. This species often grows in clay soils of chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Long-spined spineflower can be found at elevations between 100 and 5,020 feet (30 to 1,530 m) amsl. Much of its habitat has been lost to development. This species is threatened by competition from non-native grasses, recreational activities, vehicles, and grazing (CNPS 2011). At least 13,495 individuals were observed within the Survey Areas during the 2010 blooming period. Long-spined spineflower was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 1,696 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 290 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 200 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 13 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 13,495 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.27 Delicate Clarkia (*Clarkia delicata*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Delicate clarkia is an annual herb in the Onagraceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Delicate clarkia can be found at elevations between 770 and 3,280 feet (234 to 999 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, competition from non-native plants, frequent wildfires, road improvement and/or maintenance, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). Delicate clarkia was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 716 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 183 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 1,509 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 51 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 30 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 322 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 1,231 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 181 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 4,955 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

4.3.28 Salt Marsh Bird's-Beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*) FE, SE, CNPS 1B.2

Salt marsh bird's-beak is a hemiparasitic annual herb in the Scrophulariaceae family that flowers between May and October. This species is found in coastal dunes and the higher zones of marshes and swamps at elevations up to 100 feet (30 m) amsl. Salt marsh bird's-beak is threatened by vehicles, road construction, foot traffic, loss of salt marsh habitat, and competition with non-native plants (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.29 Pink Cholla (*Cylindropuntia x fosbergii*) CNPS 3

Pink cholla is a perennial stem succulent in the Cactaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species often grows in Sonoran desert scrub habitats. Pink cholla can be found at elevations between 270 and 2,800 feet (85 to 850 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, competition from non-native plants, frequent wildfires, road improvement and/or maintenance, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). This species is likely a stabilized, self-sustaining hybrid. Pink cholla is potentially threatened by development.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW. Historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.30 Tecate Tarplant (*Deinandra floribunda*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Tecate tarplant is an annual herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between August and October. This species often grows in chaparral and coastal scrub. Tecate tarplant can be found at elevations between 230 and 4,000 feet (70 to 1,219 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and grazing (CNPS 2011). Tecate tarplant was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have

been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. One individual was observed within the ROW of the Survey Area during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. One individual was observed during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 17,524 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

4.3.31 Mojave Tarplant (*Deinandra mohavensis*) SE, FSS, CNPS 1B.3

Mojave tarplant is an annual herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between June and January. This species often grows in mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian habitats. Mojave tarplant can be found at elevations between 2,100 to 5,250 feet (640 to 1,600 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, grazing, hydrological alterations, recreational activities, road maintenance, and vehicles (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. In addition, this circuit is out of the historical range of this species.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. In addition, this circuit is out of the historical range of this species.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. In addition, this circuit is out of the historical range of this species.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. In addition, this circuit is out of the historical range of this species.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. In addition, this circuit is out of the historical range of this species.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. In addition, this circuit is out of the historical range of this species.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. In addition, this TL is out of the historical range of this species.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. In addition, this TL is out of the historical range of this species.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. In addition, this TL is out of the historical range of this species.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.32 Cuyamaca Larkspur (*Delphinium hesperium* ssp. *cuyamacae*) Rare, FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Cuyamaca larkspur is a perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family that flowers between May and July. This species often grows in mesic soils of lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Cuyamaca larkspur can be found at high elevations between 4,000 and 5,350 feet (1,219 to 1,630 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, grazing, and recreational activities (CNPS 2011). Cuyamaca larkspur was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL:626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded

within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.33 Mount Laguna Aster (*Dieteria asteroides* var. *lagunensis*) Rare, FSS, CNPS 2.1

Mount Laguna aster is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between July and August. This species often grows in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. Mount Laguna aster can be found at elevations between 2,600 and 7,900 feet (792 to 2,507 m) amsl. This species is known in California from fewer than five occurrences and is threatened by development, grazing, and recreational activities, with a potential threat from road maintenance activities (CNPS 2011). Mount Laguna aster was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 413 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.34 Cuyamaca Lake Downingia (*Downingia concolor* var. *brevior*) SE, CNPS 1B.1

Cuyamaca Lake downingia is an annual herb in the Campanulaceae family that flowers from May to July in vernal pools. It also grows in meadows and seeps in vernally mesic soils. It is known from fewer than five occurrences in the Cuyamaca Lake area at elevations between 4,530 and 4,921 feet amsl. Threats to this species include development, altered hydrology, grazing, and recreational activity (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the historical range of the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is also outside the historical range of the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is also outside the elevation range for the species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.35 Variegated Dudleya (*Dudleya variegata*) CNPS 1B.2

Variegated dudleya is a perennial herb in the Crassulaceae family that flowers from April to June. This species is found in heavy clay soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats at elevations between 10 and 1,900 feet (3 to 580 m) amsl. Threats to this species include development and grazing, (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW

C79: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.36 Laguna Mountains Goldenbush (*Ericameria cuneata* var. *macrocephala*) CNPS 1B.3

Laguna Mountains goldenbush is a perennial shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers from September to December. This species is found in granitic soils in chaparral habitats at elevations between 3,920 and 6,070 feet (1,195 to 1,850 m) amsl. This species is known to occur only in the Laguna Mountains (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 20 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.37 Palmer's Goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri* var. *palmeri*) CNPS 1B.1

Palmer's goldenbush is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers from July through November. This species is found in mesic soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. The elevation range of this species ranges between 98 and 1,970 feet (30 to 600 m) amsl. Threats to this species include development, road construction, road maintenance, and vehicles (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.38 Vanishing Wild Buckwheat (*Eriogonum evanidum*) FSS, CNPS 1B.1

Vanishing wild buckwheat is an annual herb in the Polygonaceae family that flowers between July and October. This species often grows in sandy soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Vanishing wild buckwheat can be found at higher elevations between 3,600 and 7,300 feet (1,097 to 2,225 m) amsl. This species is threatened by alteration of fire regimes, competition from non-native plants, development, foot traffic, grazing, recreational activities, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). The vanishing wild buckwheat was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 300 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is PRESENT witin the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 1,233 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.39 San Diego Barrel Cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*) CNPS 2.1

San Diego barrel cactus is a CNPS List 2.1 species in the Cactaceae family. This stem succulent flowers between May and June in sandy or rocky soils, often on dry hillsides in exposed level areas or south-facing slopes at elevations up to 1,500 feet (457 m) amsl. Habitats include chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Urbanization, vehicles, horticultural collecting, agriculture, and competition from non-native plants are serious threats to this species (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is also outside the historical range of this species. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.40 Chaparral Ash (*Fraxinus parryi*) CNPS 2.2

Chaparral ash is a perennial shrub in the Oleaceae family that flowers from March to May. This species is a tall shrub/small tree that grows in arid, relatively open chaparral habitats at elevations between 700 and 2,050 feet (213 to 620 m) amsl. It grows in northern Baja California; and the only known native U.S. population is reported near Lee Valley Road, not far from the intersection with Skyline Truck Trail (Reiser 2001).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.41 Mexican Flannelbush (*Fremontodendron mexicanum*) FE, Rare, CNPS 1B.1

Mexican flannelbush is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Malvaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in gabbroic, metavolcanic, or serpentinite soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland habitats. Mexican flannelbush can be found at

elevations between 100 and 8,038 feet (30 to 2,449 m) amsl. Threats to this species include urbanization (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. One individual was observed within the ROW of the Survey Area during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.42 San Jacinto Mountains Bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* ssp. *jacinticum*) CNPS 1B.3

San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw is a CNPS List 1B.3 species in the Rubiaceae family. This perennial herb flowers between June and August. This species is found in lower montane coniferous forests at elevations between 4,250 and 6,900 feet (1,350 to 2,100 m) amsl. This species is known from fewer than 10 occurrences. San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw is threatened by vegetation/fuel management, foot traffic, competition from non-native plants, recreational activities, and road maintenance (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.43 Sticky Geraea (*Geraea viscida*) CNPS 2.3

Sticky geraea is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between May and June. This species often grows in disturbed areas in chaparral. Sticky geraea can be found at elevations between 1,476 and 4,921 feet (449 to 1,499 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, six individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. One individual was observed within the ROW of the Survey Area during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. One individual was observed within the ROW of the Survey Area during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this TL is several miles north of the historical range for this species.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 22 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this TL is several miles north of the historical range for this species.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.44 Mission Canyon Bluecup (*Githopsis diffusa* ssp. *filicaulis*) FSS, CNPS 3.1

Mission Canyon bluecup is an annual herb in the Campanulaceae family that flowers from April to June. This species is typically found in mesic soils and disturbed areas in chaparral habitats. Mission Canyon bluecup grows at elevations between 1,476 and 2,297 feet (450 to 700 m) amsl. It is known in California from fewer than five occurrences in Riverside and San Diego counties. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2011). Mission Canyon bluecup was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have

been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.45 San Diego Gumplant (*Grindelia hallii*) CNPS 1B.2

San Diego gumplant is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers from July to October. This species is found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. San Diego gumplant grows at elevations between 607 and 7,525 feet (185 to 2,300 m) amsl. This species is endemic to San Diego County. Threats to this species include grazing, road maintenance, invasive species, and development (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a HIGH potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a HIGH potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.46 Palmer's Grappling-Hook (*Harpagonella palmeri*) CNPS 4.2

Palmer's grappling-hook is a small, herbaceous annual in the borage family (Boraginaceae) which flowers from March to May, then produces spiny nutlets that look like tiny grappling hooks. Palmer's grappling-hook is found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties; Arizona; Baja California; and Sonora, Mexico (CNPS 2001). This species may be found in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral habitats below 2,700 feet (CNPS 2001). In San Diego County, this species is typically found in open, grassy slopes or open coastal sage scrub habitat on clay soils. The largest population in San Diego County is on Table Mountain near Jacumba, with smaller populations scattered nearer the coast (Reiser 2001). This inconspicuous plant can most reliably be identified in late spring or early summer when its distinctive fruit can be observed. Large populations of Palmer's grappling-hook were observed north of Jacumba.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. This species was not on the CNF target list; therefore, no GPS location was recorded at the time. Historical records also report this species to occur within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629 This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682 This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923 This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.47 Tecate Cypress (*Hesperocyparis forbesii*) FSS, CNPS 1B.1

Tecate cypress is a perennial, evergreen tree in the Cupressaceae family. This species often grows in clay, gabrroic, or metavolcanic soils in closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral. Tecate cypress can be found at elevations between 840 and 4,900 feet (256 to 1,493 m) amsl. This species is threatened by alteration of fire regimes and mining and by development in both Orange and Riverside counties. In San Diego County, Tecate cypress is protected in part at Otay Mountain (CNPS 2011). Tecate cypress was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the circuit ROW. One individual planted for landscaping purposes was observed and recorded within the Circuit 440 Survey Area.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.48 Cuyamaca Cypress (*Hesperocyparis stephensonii*) FSS, CNPS 1B.1

Cuyamaca cypress is a perennial, evergreen tree in the Cupressaceae family. This species often grows in gabbroic soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian forest. Cuyamaca cypress can be found at higher elevations between 3,400 and 5,600 feet (1,036 to 1,706 m) amsl. This species is threatened by alteration of fire regimes, specifically, frequent wildfires, and mining (CNPS 2010). Cuyamaca cypress was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the circuit ROW. One individual planted for landscaping purposes was observed and recorded within the Circuit 440 Survey Area.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.49 Laguna Mountains Alumroot (*Heuchera brevistaminea*) CNPS 1B.3

Laguna Mountains alumroot is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Saxifragaceae family that flowers from April through September. This species grows in rocky soils in broadleaved upland forests,

chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and riparian forests at elevations between 4,495 and 6,562 feet (1,370 to 2,000 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.50 San Diego County Alumroot (*Heuchera rubescens* var. *versicolor*) CNPS 2.3

San Diego County alumroot is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Saxifragaceae family that flowers from May through June in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests in San Diego County, Baja California, and Texas. This species grows in rocky soils at elevations between 4,921 and 13,123 feet (1,500 to 4,000 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit during the 2010 blooming period. This species was not on the CNF target list; therefore, no GPS location was recorded at the time. Historical records also report this species to occur within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the TL during the 2010 blooming period. This species was not on the CNF target list; therefore, no GPS location was recorded at the time. Historical records also report this species to occur within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the TL during the 2010 blooming period. This species was not on the CNF target list; therefore, no GPS location was recorded at the time. Historical records also report this species to occur within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.51 Mesa Horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*) CNPS 1B.1

Mesa horkelia is a perennial herb in the Rosaceae family that flowers from February through September in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub. This species is endemic to California and typically grows in sandy or gravelly soils at elevations between 230 and 2,657 feet (70 to 810 m) amsl. Many of the historical occurrences have been extirpated. Threats to this species include habitat conversion, as it intergrades with other subspecies; populations representing the true subspecies are declining (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.52 Ramona Horkelia (*Horkelia truncata*) FSS, CNPS 1B.3

Ramona horkelia is a perennial herb in the Rosaceae family that flowers from May through June in chaparral and cismontane woodland. This species is found in San Diego County and Baja California in clay and gabbroic soils at elevations between 1,312 and 4,265 feet (400 to 1,300 m) amsl. Threats to this species include recreational activities. This species may also possibly be threatened by chaparral management and potentially threatened by mining, road maintenance, and grazing (CNPS 2011). Ramona horkelia was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 2 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have

been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is PRESENT within the TL ROW. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 97 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.53 San Diego Hulsea (*Hulsea californica*) CNPS 1B.3

San Diego hulsea is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in openings and burned areas of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. San Diego hulsea can be found at elevations between 3,000 and 9,563 feet (914 to 2,914 m) amsl. This species is threatened by competition from non-native plants, fire suppression, recreational activities, and vehicles (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is PRESENT within the circuit ROW. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 10 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C440: This species was PRESENT within the circuit ROW. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 87 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species was PRESENT within the circuit ROW. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, nine individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit during the 2010 blooming period; however, no GPS location was recorded at the time. Historical records also report this species to occur within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During the 2010 blooming period, 54 individuals were recorded within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the TL during the 2010 blooming period; however, no GPS location was recorded at the time. Historical records also report this species to occur within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the TL during the 2010 blooming period; however, no GPS location was recorded at the time. Historical records also report this species to occur within 1 mile and 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

4.3.54 Wright's Hymenothrix (*Hymenothrix wrightii*) CNPS 4.1

Wright's hymenothrix is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between June and October. This species often grows in cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and valley and foothill grasslands at high elevations between 4,600 and 5,100 feet (1,400 to 1,550 m) amsl (CNPS 2010). During the protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted in 2010, 2,037 individuals were observed within Circuit 440 of the Survey Area.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

C440: This species was PRESENT within the circuit ROW. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 2,037 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during the 2010 focused surveys.

4.3.55 Santa Lucia Dwarf Rush (*Juncus luciensis*) CNPS 1B.2

Santa Lucia dwarf rush is an annual herb in Juncaceae family that flowers between April and July. This species often grows in chaparral, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps, and vernal pools. Santa Lucia dwarf rush can be found at elevations between 984 and 6,693 feet (300 to 2,040 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.56 Pride-of-California (*Lathyrus splendens*) CNPS 4.3

Pride-of-California is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in chaparral. Pride-of-California can be found at elevations between 660 and 5,000 feet (201 to 1,524 m) amsl (CNPS 2010). During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 104 individuals were observed within TL-6923 of the Survey Area.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the TL during the 2010 blooming period. During protocol-level focused plant surveys, 104 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

4.3.57 Robinson's Pepper-Grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*) CNPS 1B.2

Robinson's pepper-grass is an annual herb in the Brassicaceae family that flowers between January and April. This species grows in openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation below 1,600 feet (500 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.58 Warner Springs Lessingia (*Lessingia glandulifera* var. *tomentosa*) CNPS 1B.3

Warner Springs lessingia is an annual herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between August and October. This species often grows in sandy soils of chaparral. Warner Springs lessingia can be found at elevations between 2,854 and 3,937 feet (869 to 1,199 m) amsl. This species is threatened by grazing and road construction (CNPS 2011). Warner Springs lessingia was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.59 Short-Sepaled Lewisia (*Lewisia brachycalyx*) CNPS 2.2

Short-sepaled lewisia is a perennial herb in Portulacaceae family that flowers between February and June. This species often grows in dry to moist meadows in rich loam. Short-sepaled lewisia can be found in lower montane coniferous forest and meadows at elevations between 4,593 and 7,546 feet (1,400 to 2,300 m) amsl.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 2 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.60 Lemon Lily (*Lilium parryi*) CNPS 1B.2

Lemon lily is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Liliaceae family that flowers between July and August. This species often grows in mesic habitats of lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Lemon lily can be found at higher elevations between 4,000 and 9,000 feet (1,219 to 2,743 m) amsl. This species was nearly extirpated from San Diego County, where it was known from only a few plants at the Palomar Mountains. This species is threatened by horticultural collecting, water diversion, recreational activities, and grazing (CNPS 2011). Lemon lily was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded

within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.61 Parish's Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes gracilis* ssp. *parishii*) SE, CNPS 1B.2

Parish's meadowfoam is an annual herb in the Limnanthaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in mesic soils in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Parish's meadowfoam can be found at elevations between 2,000 and 6,600 feet (609 to 2,011 m) amsl. This species is threatened by altered hydrology, grazing, and recreational development (CNPS 2011). Parish's meadowfoam was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 4,002 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.62 Desert Beauty (*Linanthus bellus*) CNPS 2.3

Desert beauty is an annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family that flowers between April and May. This species often grows in sandy soils in chaparral. Desert beauty can be found at elevations between 3,280 and 4,593 feet (999 to 1,399 m) amsl. This species is threatened by vehicles (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 607 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.63 Orcutt's Linanthus (*Linanthus orcuttii*) CNPS 1B.3

Orcutt's linanthus is an annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family that flowers between May and June. This species often grows in the openings of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Orcutt's linanthus can be found at higher elevations between 3,000 and 7,037 feet (914 to 2,144 m) amsl. This species is threatened by foot traffic and recreational activities (CNPS 2011). Orcutt's linanthus was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 515 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 150 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.64 Mountain Springs Bush Lupine (*Lupinus excubitus* var. *medius*) CNPS 1B.3

Mountain Springs bush lupine is a shrub in Fabaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species grows on dry, sandy, gently sloping canyon washes, sandy soil pockets, and flats in steeper slopes and drainages. Mountain Springs bush lupine is often found in pinyon and juniper woodland, as well as Sonoran desert scrub, at elevations between 1,394 and 4,495 feet (125 to 1,370m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.65 Low Bush Monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus* var. *aridus*) CNPS 4.3

Low bush monkeyflower is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Phrymaceae family that flowers between April and July. This species often grows in rocky areas in chaparral. Low bush monkeyflower can be found at elevations between 2,460 and 3,600 feet (749 to 1,097 m) amsl (CNPS 2010).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. One individual was observed within the ROW of the Survey Area during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.66 Cleveland's Bush Monkeyflower (*Mimulus clevelandii*) CNPS 4.2

Cleveland's bush monkeyflower is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Phrymaceae family that flowers between April and July. This species often grows in gabbroic soils in openings and disturbed areas and in rocky areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Cleveland's bush monkeyflower can be found at elevations between 2,673 and 6,561 feet (814 to 1,999 m) amsl (CNPS 2010). This species is threatened by recreational activities.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 89 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 150 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 122 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 315 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.67 Palomar Monkeyflower (*Mimulus palmeri*) CNPS 4.3

Palomar monkeyflower is an annual herb in the Phrymaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. This plant can be found at higher elevations between 4,000 and 6,000 feet (1,219 to 1,828 m) amsl. This species is threatened by recreational activities and development (CNPS 2010). During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 429 individuals were observed within Circuit 442, TL-629, and TL-625 of the Survey Area.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. The circuit is below the typical elevational range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 348 individuals were observed within the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. The circuit is below the typical elevational range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. The circuit is below the typical elevational range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. One individual was observed within the ROW during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. The TL is below the typical elevational range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 80 individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. The TL is below the typical elevational range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. The TL is below the typical elevational range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

4.3.68 Felt-Leaved Monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *lanata*) CNPS 1B.2

Felt-leaved monardella is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between June and August. This species often grows in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Felt-leaved monardella can be found at elevations between 580 and 5,170 feet (176 to 1,575 m) amsl. This species is threatened by vehicles (CNPS 2011). Felt-leaved monardella was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 90 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 7,182 individuals were recorded within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.69 Hall's Monardella (*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*) CNPS 1B.3

Hall's monardella is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Lamiaceae family. This species flowers between June and August in openings between habitats on dry slopes and ridges. Habitat includes chaparral, broadleaf upland woodlands, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grasslands at elevations between 2,400 to 7,200 feet (730 to 2,200 m) amsl. This species is threatened by road maintenance and recreational activities (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.70 San Felipe Monardella (*Monardella nana* ssp. *leptosiphon*) CNPS 1B.2

San Felipe monardella is a rhizomatous herb in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between June and July. This species often grows in openings and fuelbreaks or in the understory of forest or chaparral. San Felipe monardella can be found in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations between 3,937 and 6,086 feet (1,200 to 1,855 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.71 Jennifer's Monardella (*Monardella stoneana*) CNPS 1B.2

Jennifer's monardella is a perennial herb in Lamiaceae family that flowers between June and September. This species often grows in rocky and intermittent streambeds. Jennifer's monardella can be found in coastal scrub, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and riparian scrub at elevations between 33 and 2,165 feet (10 to 660 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.72 San Diego Goldenstar (*Bloomeria* [*Muilla*] *clevelandii*) CNPS 1B.1

San Diego goldenstar is a bulbiferous herb in Themidaceae family that flowers between April and May. It grows on mesa grasslands and scrub edges with clay soils and often on mounds between vernal pools in fine, sandy loam. This species can be found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations between 164 and 3,576 feet (50 to 1,090 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.73 Mud Nama (*Nama stenocarpum*) CNPS 2.2

Mud nama is an annual/perennial herb in the Hydrophyllaceae family. This species flowers between January and July on intermittently wet or muddy areas, lake margins, and riverbanks. Habitat includes marshes and swamps at elevations up to 1,600 feet (500 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.74 Baja Navarretia (*Navarretia peninsularis*) CNPS 1B.2

Baja navarretia is an annual herb in Polemoniaceae family that flowers between June and August. This species grows in wet areas in open forest. Baja navarretia can be found in lower montane coniferous forest and chaparral at elevations between 4,921 and 7,956 feet (1,500 to 2,425 m) amsl (CNPS 2011). Baja navarretia was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.75 Chaparral Nolina (*Nolina cismontana*) CNPS 1B.2

Chaparral nolina is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Nolinaceae family that flowers between May and July. This species often grows in sandstone or gabbroic soils in chaparral and coastal scrub. Chaparral nolina can be found at elevations between 460 and 4,183 feet (140 to 1,274 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, agriculture, road construction, and recreational activities (CNPS 2011). Chaparral nolina was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.76 Dehesa Nolina (*Nolina interrata*) CNPS 1B.1

Dehesa nolina is a perennial herb in Nolinaceae family that flowers between June and July. This species typically grows on rocky hillsides or ravines on ultramafic soils. Dehesa nolina can be found in chaparral at elevations between 591 and 2,805 feet (180 to 855 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.77 California Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttica californica*) FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1

California Orcutt grass is an annual herb in the Poaceae family. This species flowers between April and August on drying mud flats. Habitat includes vernal pools at elevations between 50 to 2,200 feet (15 to 670 m) amsl. The known range of this species exists in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, and Ventura counties and Baja California (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.78 Gander's Butterweed (*Packera ganderi*) Rare, CNPS 1B.2

Gander's butterweed is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in gabbro soils of chaparral, especially after a recent burn. Gander's butterweeed can be found at elevations between 1,300 and 4,000 feet (396 to 1,219 m) amsl. This species is known from fewer than 20 occurrences and is threatened by recreational activities, vehicles, and trampling (CNPS 2011). Gander's butterweed was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species was PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 460 individuals were recorded within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.79 Cooper's Rein Orchid (*Piperia cooperi*) CNPS 4.2

Cooper's rein orchid is a perennial herb in the Orchidaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Cooper's rein orchid can be found at elevations between 49 and 5,200 feet (14 to 1,584 m) amsl. This species is threatened by urbanization and horticultural collecting (CNPS 2010). During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, five individuals were observed within TL-625 of the Survey Area.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During the 2010 blooming period, five individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.80 San Bernardino Bluegrass (*Poa atropurpurea*) FE, CNPS 1B.2

San Bernardino bluegrass is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Poaceae family that flowers between May and July and in rare instances as early as April and as late as into August. This species often grows in mesic habitats such as meadows and seeps. San Bernardino bluegrass can be found at elevations between 4,478 and 8,054 feet (1,365 to 2,455 m) amsl. Approximately 20 occurrences of San Bernardino bluegrass were observed in the San Bernardino Mountains and the Laguna Mountains (CNPS 2010). This species is threatened by development, grazing, hydrological alterations, mining, recreational activities, and vehicles and, potentially, by hybridization with non-native Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) (CNPS 2011). San Bernardino bluegrass was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.81 Cedros Island Oak (*Quercus cedrosensis*) CNPS 2.2

Cedros Island oak is an evergreen tree in Fagaceae family that flowers between April and May. This species can be found in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub at elevations between 738 and 1,601 feet (225 to 488 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.82 Engelmann's Oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)CNPS 4.2

Engelmann's oak is a perennial, deciduous tree in the Fagaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species is limited to sites above the dry, coastal plain and below cold montane areas forming

woodlands and savannas. Engelmann's oaks occur at elevations below 4,200 feet (1,280 m) amsl. This species prefers soft, deep, loamy clay; however, they have been known to occur in shallow, rocky soils that have summer moisture (Pavlik et al. 2006). This species is threatened by development and grazing. Only one individual was observed within Circuit 440 of the Survey Area.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. A single individual was observed within the ROW of the circuit during the 2010 focused plant surveys.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within the ROW, and the circuit is above the elevational range for this species. Furthermore, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.83 Moreno Currant (*Ribes canthariforme*) CNPS 1B.3

Moreno currant is a perennial, deciduous shrub in the Grossulariaceae family that flowers between February and April. This species often grows in chaparral and riparian scrub. Moreno currant can be found at elevations between 1,113 and 3,937 feet (339 to 1,199 m) amsl. This species is threatened by recreational activities and vehicles (CNPS 2010). Moreno currant was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. Two individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.84 Cuyamaca Raspberry (*Rubus glaucifolius* var. *gander*) CNPS 1B.3

Cuyamaca raspberry is an evergreen shrub in Rosaceae family that flowers between May and June. It grows in open, moist forest on gabbro soils. Cuyamaca raspberry can be found in lower montane coniferous forest at elevations between 3,937 and 5,676 feet (1,200 to 1,730 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.85 San Miguel Savory (*Satureja chandleri*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

San Miguel savory is a perennial shrub in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between March and July. This species often grows in rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. San Miguel savory can be found at elevations between 400 and 3,530 feet (121 to 1,075 m) amsl. This species is threatened by residential development, foot traffic, agriculture, recreational activities, and horticultural collecting (CNPS 2011). San Miguel savory was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.86 Southern Skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Southern skullcap is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between June and August. This species often grows in mesic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Southern skullcap can be found at elevations between 1,400 and 6,560 feet (426 to 1,999 m) amsl. This species is threatened by grazing and recreational activities (CNPS 2011). Southern skullcap was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is PRESENT along the circuit ROW. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 13 individuals were recorded within the Survey Area of this circuit.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, eight individuals were recorded within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.87 Desert Spike-Moss (*Selaginella eremophila*) CNPS 2.2

Desert spike-moss is a rhizomatous herb in Selaginellaceae family that usually flowers in June but sometimes in May and July. This species grows in shaded sites, gravelly soils, and crevices or among rocks. Desert spike-moss can be found in Sonoran desert scrub at elevations between 984 and 7,956 feet (300 – 2,425 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.88 Cove's Cassia (*Senna covesii*) CNPS 2.2

Cove's cassia is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family. This species flowers between March and June and is found on dry, sandy, desert washes and slopes. Habitat includes Sonoran desert scrub at elevations between 1,000 and 3,500 feet (300 to 1,100 m) amsl. This species is threatened by vehicles (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.89 Hammitt's Claycress (*Sibaropsis hammittii*) FSS, CNPS 1B.2

Hammitt's claycress is an annual herb in the Brassicaceae family that flowers between March and April. This species often grows in clay soils in the openings of chaparral and valley and foothill grassland. Hammitt's claycress can be found at elevations between 2,360 and 3,500 feet (719 to 1,066 m) amsl. This species is threatened by competition from non-native plants, vehicles, illegal dumping, grazing, and trampling (CNPS 2011). Hammitt's claycress was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have

been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.90 Salt Spring Checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*) CNPS 2.2

Salt Spring checkerbloom is a perennial herb in the Malvaceae family. This species flowers between March and June and is found on alkaline areas, usually in wet places like springs and marshes. Habitat includes chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, playas, and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations between 50 and 5,000 feet (15 to 1,550 m) amsl. This species is threatened by urbanization, grazing, and road maintenance (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.91 Prairie Wedge Grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*) CNPS 2.2

Prairie wedge grass is a perennial herb in Poaceae family that flowers between April and July. This species grows in open, moist sites along rivers and springs and alkaline desert seeps. Prairie wedge grass

can be found in cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps at elevations between 1,181 and 7,628 feet (360 to 2,325 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the circuit ROW, and historical occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.92 Purple Stemodia (*Stemodia durantifolia*) CNPS 2.1

Purple stemodia is a perennial herb in Plantaginaceae family that flowers between January and December. This species can be found in Sonoran desert scrub often on mesic, sandy soils at elevations between 591 and 984 feet (180 to 300 m) amsl (CNPS 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.3.93 Laguna Mountains Jewelflower (*Streptanthus bernardenis*) CNPS 4.3

Laguna Mountains jewelflower is a perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family that flowers between May and August. This species often grows in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Laguna Mountains jewelflower can be found at elevations between 2,198 and 8,200 feet (669 to 2,499 m) amsl. This species is threatened by recreational activities, vehicles, and road maintenance (CNPS 2011). Laguna Mountains jewelflower was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 30 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been

recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.94 Southern Jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*) CNPS 1B.3

Southern jewelflower is a perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family that flowers between May and July and, on occasion, as early as April. This species often grows in rocky soils of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Southern jewelflower can be found at elevations between 2,950 and 7,550 feet (899 to 2,301 m) amsl (CNPS 2011). Southern jewelflower was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 214 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, four individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. A single individual was recorded within the TL ROW during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 96 individuals were recorded within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.95 San Bernardino Aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*) CNPS 1B.2

San Bernardino aster is a rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between July and November. This species grows in vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams, and springs and sometimes in disturbed areas. San Bernardino aster can be found in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and grassland at elevations between 7 and 6,693 feet (2 to 2,040 m) amsl (CNPS 2011). San Bernardino aster was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 5,441 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.96 Parry's Tetracoccus (*Tetracoccus dioicus*) CNPS 1B.2

Parry's tetracoccus is a CNPS List 1B.2 species. This deciduous shrub flowers between April and May and is found on dry, stony slopes. Habitat includes chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 500 feet and 3,300 feet (150 to 1,000 m) amsl. The known range of this species exists in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties and Baja California. This species is threatened by agriculture and development (CNPS 2011). Parry's tetracoccus was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.97 Velvety False-Lupine (*Thermopsis californica* var. *semota*) CNPS 1B.2

Velvety false-lupine is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. Velvety false-lupine can be found at elevations between 3,280 and 6,140 feet (999 to 1,871 m) amsl. This species is threatened by grazing, trampling, recreational activity, and competition from non-native plants (CNPS 2011). Velvety false-lupine was included in the list of targeted plant species for which surveys were performed.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, 1,220 individuals were recorded within the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-626: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. A single individual was recorded within the TL ROW during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.3.98 Rush-Like Bristleweed (*Xanthisma* [*Machaeranthera*] *junceum*) CNPS 4.3

Rush-like bristleweed is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between June and January. This species often grows in chaparral and coastal scrub. Rush-like bristleweed can be found at elevations between 790 and 3,280 feet (240 to 999 m) amsl (CNPS 2010).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. This circuit is outside the elevation range for this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. During protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period, seven individuals were observed within the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.4. SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE

The CNDDB search resulted in a list of 48 special status wildlife species that have been known to occur in the vicinity of the Survey Areas. During the 2010 sensitive wildlife species focused survey efforts, 13 of the 48 were identified, 2 of which are federally listed as endangered (arroyo toad, southwestern willow flycatcher), 1 is federally listed as endangered and state-listed as endangered (least Bell's vireo), and 1 is federally listed as endangered and state-listed as threatened (Stephens' kangaroo rat). Of 23 sensitive species considered to have a high potential to occur within the Survey Areas, 2 are federally listed endangered species (Quino checkerspot butterfly and Laguna Mountain skipper) and 2 are state fully protected species (golden eagle and white-tailed kite). Six are considered to have a moderate potential to occur, and the remaining six are presumed absent from the Survey Areas. Descriptions of the sensitive wildlife species and general areas identified during the focused surveys are found below.

4.4.1 San Diego Fairy Shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*) FE

The San Diego fairy shrimp is a federally listed as endangered species (USFWS 1997d) found within coastal mesa systems in Orange County (small population) and San Diego County, California, and Baja California, Mexico (INRMP 2007). In San Diego County, this species has been identified from Camp Pendleton inland to the Ramona area, south through Del Mar Mesa, Proctor Valley, and Otay Mesa (INRMP 2007). It is generally limited to high quality vernal pools but can also be found in man-made pools that have not been disturbed for several years (INRMP 2001). Although less common, fairy shrimp species have been identified along road ruts with hard-pan clay type soils. It is a small, freshwater shrimp with large, stalked eyes; no carapace; and eleven pairs of swimming legs, which it uses to swim/walk upside down using a complex movement of the legs passing from back to forth (NatureServe 2011). Females carry eggs in a brood sac, which either drops off as the eggs hatch or stays attached to the female after she dies. The eggs sink to the bottom of the pool environ, where they can withstand temperature extremes or pool drying and hatch in the future when conditions are more favorable. Eggs can stay dormant for years until conditions are right. Eggs that are dropped hatch between 7 and 14 days later, depending on temperature (NatureServe 2011). Populations vary between years of favorable and unfavorable conditions, with populations being higher in the former and lower in the latter. A variation in age of "resting eggs" appears critical for the survival of this species (NatureServe 2011). Loss of habitat is the major threat to the San Diego fairy shrimp.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.2 Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) FE

The Quino checkerspot butterfly (QCB) is a federally listed as endangered subspecies of *Euphydryas editha*. The species ranges from northern Baja California to Canada along the Pacific coast and east to Colorado. The historical range of this subspecies once included the coastal plains and inland valleys of southern California and northern Baja California. It formerly occurred at many sites in San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, and western Riverside counties. It is associated with habitats that contain its primary larval host plant, western plantain (*Plantago erecta*) and other host plants such as bird's beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus*) and owl's clover (*Castilleja exserta*). Specifically, owl's clover serves as an additional larval host plant for some Quino checkerspot colonies located east of Temecula. These host plants tend to occur in clay or cryptogamic soils in areas mostly devoid of tall, weedy growth and/or a dense cover of shrubs. Adult butterflies characteristically tend to patrol low hilltops, rocky outcrops, and ridges. Additional habitat requirements include the presence of adult nectar sources and topographic features that include bare, open soils and ridgetops. Habitat loss and invasive plant species are contributing factors in the continuing decline of this species. Chambers Group conducted focused

surveys for this species in 2010. Suitable habitat was identified for every circuit and TL during the habitat assessment; focused surveys were conducted in every TL and circuit in areas containing suitable habitat for QCB. For details regarding the results of the surveys, please see *Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California,* 2010.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the circuit.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the circuit.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the circuit.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the circuit.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the circuit.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within areas of the ROW where its host plants occur or on low hilltops, rocky outcrops, and ridges with bare clay or cryptogamic soils. CNDDB occurrences have been reported within 1 mile of the ROW of the TL.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the TL.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the TL.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Focused surveys for this species in 2010 did not identify this species along the ROW of the TL.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. This species has been reported to occur within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB), and the species was observed on a

hilltop adjacent to an access road to the ROW during focused surveys for the Sunrise Powerlink (SRPL) in 2009 and during focused surveys for the CNF Master Services Project in 2010. Potential dispersal from known locations could occur in areas of low hilltops, rocky outcrops, and ridges with bare clay or cryptogamic soils, near patches of host plants for the species known to occur within the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed within the Survey Area ROW.

4.4.3 Hermes Copper Butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*)

The Hermes copper butterfly is not currently listed by any agency, but recent efforts have been made for federal listing. It is an endemic species that occupies a narrow and restricted range within San Diego County and northern Baja California, Mexico. It is strongly associated with spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*) as its host plant and occurs in a spotty distribution in coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral habitats where this plant is found. The upper side of the Hermes copper butterfly is brown with a yellow-orange patch surrounding black spots, and its underside is bright yellow. The forewing has four to six black spots, and the hind wing has three to six black spots. Each wing has one tail, and the wingspan is from 1 to 1.25 inches (Faulkner et al. 2008). Wildfires in 2003 and 2007 in San Diego County may have significantly impacted existing occupied mature stands of spiny redberry, further reducing appropriate habitat for the species within its range. Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for Hermes copper butterflies in 2010. Please see *Hermes Copper Butterfly Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California*, 2011d.

C157: This species has a MODERATE to HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of this circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, focused surveys (Chambers Group 2010) did identify this species along the TL-625 near Lyon's Valley Road less than 2 miles to the west. A large population of Hermes copper butterflies was observed by biologists throughout the flight season in 2010 (Chambers Group 2010). Surveys for the host plant (spiny redberry) were not completed along Circuit 157 due to landowner non-compliance.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is approximately 3 to 9 miles east of the known Hermes coppyer butterfly range (personal communication with Michael Klein).

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is approximately 3 to 6 miles east of the known Hermes copper butterfly range (personal communication with Michael Klein).

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, this species was observed approximately 4 to 5 miles from the circuit along TL-625. This area exhibited fire-recovering chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats. Young host plants were

identified in the area. Therefore, this species has a LOW potential to occur within the circuit ROW in the future.

C79: This species is PRESENT within the circuit ROW. Chambers Group observed this species occurring within dense stands of spiny redberry at the western end of the ROW of the circuit during focused surveys (Chambers Group 2010).

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the TL ROW. During surveys conducted in 2010 (Chambers Group), this species was observed in many locations along Japatul Valley Road and Lyon's Valley Road, where stands of spiny redberry occurred within chaparral or woodland habitats.

TL-626: This species is PRESENT within the TL ROW. During surveys conducted in 2010 (Chambers Group), this species was observed where stands of spiny redberry occurred within chaparral or woodland habitats. This area exhibited fire-recovering chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats and may potentially host more Hermes copper butterflies in the future as the host plants mature.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur along the northwestern area of this TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, this species has been previously identified near Viejas Blvd and Old Hwy 80 (personal communication with Michael Klein).

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is PRESENT within the TL ROW. During surveys conducted in 2010 (Chambers Group), this species was observed where sparse stands of spiny redberry occurred within fire-recovering chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats near the Round Potrero and the area of Cottonwood Creek near Round Potrero.

4.4.4 Laguna Mountains Skipper (*Pyrgus ruralis lagunae*) FE

The Laguna Mountains skipper is a federally endangered species. Found only at higher elevations, it is currently known to occur in two locations in San Diego County, Mt. Palomar and the Laguna Mountains (Berkeley.edu 2011). This species is found in montane meadows at elevations between 4,000 and 6,000 feet within yellow pine forests (Black and Mace 2011). Mt. Palomar is thought to have four separate populations, and one population remains in the Laguna Mountains. This species is a small butterfly with an approximately 3-centimeter wingspan, distinguished from *Pyrgus ruralis ruralis* by its extensive white wing markings rather than the overall black coloration of *P. r. ruralis* (Black and Mace 2011). Larvae of the Laguna Mountains skipper feed solely on Cleveland's horkelia, and adults rely heavily on this species as a nectar source (Black and Mace 2011). Adults mate during the two flight seasons that occur each year, the first occurring in mid spring (April to May) and the second in late summer (June to July); eggs are laid on the underside of the Cleveland's horkelia leaves (Black and Mace 2011). The main threat to this species is the loss of its host plant, *Horkelia clevelandii*. This plant is restricted to montane meadows, which have been degraded by grazing, recreational activities, and development (Berkley.edu 2011). Grazing and trampling by cattle are the related threats, especially in late summer when fewer food sources are available to cattle (Black and Mace 2011).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is not known to occur within this area.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. This species is known to occur in the Laguna Mountain range, and United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS) "occupied" records (CNF verified records) exist in this area. Chambers Group did not conduct surveys for this species in 2010 to confirm presence.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, this species is known to occur in the Laguna Mountain range.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is not known to occur within this area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is not known to occur within this area.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is not known to occur within this area.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species is not known to occur within this area.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species is not known to occur within this area.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL near Pine Creek. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, this species is known to occur in the Laguna Mountain range.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Although this species has been historically recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, this TL resides at elevations lower than the 4,000 feet elevation requirement for this species.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species is not known to occur within this area.

4.4.5 Arroyo Chub (*Gila orcutti*) SSC

The arroyo chub is a California Species of Special Concern. It occurs in only a few streams in coastal southern California. In San Diego County, it is native to the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita rivers. This species inhabits slow-moving or backwater sections of streams that are cool to warm and contain mud and sand deposits, as well as intermittent streams. Most spawning occurs in pools or in quiet edge water, at temperatures of 14 to 22 degrees Centigrade (°C). Fry live their first three to four months in quiet water, in the water column and usually among vegetation or other flooded cover (Moyle et al. 1995). Adults average 3.5 inches in length, and coloration ranges from silver to gray to olive green above and paler below. A dull gray band usually appears along each side. It is omnivorous and may consume algae, crustaceans, insects, larval insects, and floating plants.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur in the TL ROW within the San Luis Rey River and potential tributaries that enter the river. It has been found within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.6 Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog (*Rana muscosa*) FE, FC, SSC

The mountain yellow-legged frog is a federally listed as endangered species in the south part of its range, which includes the San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and San Gabriel mountains, a federal candidate to the north, and a California Species of Concern throughout the state. It seems to prefer gently sloping banks with rocks and/or vegetation up to the edge of the water (Stebbins 1985) and is most always found within several meters of water, including streams, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and riparian woodlands at moderate to high elevations (Mullally and Cunningham 1956). According to USFWS, the southern California distinct population segment requires the following habitat elements: (1) streams or stream reaches between 1,214 feet and 7,546 feet in elevation, containing perennial flowing water with pools connected by riffles and runs that have year-round water (in at least some portion of the occupied stream or stream reaches); and (2) riparian and upland vegetation extending about 866 feet from each side of the stream, with an open canopy that allows sunlight to reach the stream (USFWS, Federal Register, 13 September 2005). The mountain yellow-legged frog is relatively small in size, ranging from 2 to 3 inches in length. It is typically drab yellowish to reddish in color with black or brown spots or blotches on the dorsum and yellow along the leg margins. Steep population declines have been attributed to many factors, including habitat loss, pollution, cattle grazing, ozone depletion, mining activities and tailings pollution, offroad vehicle disturbance, public dumping, chytrid fungus outbreaks, fires, excessive flooding, and non-native species predation. Predators include non-native bullfrogs, turtles, trout, and other fish; it seems to be most successful where predatory fish are absent (Bradford 1989, Bradford et al. 1993, in press).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Although this species was documented in the Palomar Mountain area to the north of the TL, the occurrence was documented in 1975. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species is presumed extirpated from San Diego County.

4.4.7 Western Spadefoot (*Spea* [=*Scaphiopus*] *hammondii*) SSC

The western spadefoot is a California Species of Special Concern. The range of this toad includes the coastal slope of California from the Great Valley area into Baja California, Mexico. It inhabits lowland areas such as floodplains, washes, and playas; and it may also be found in woodland, chaparral and grassland habitats of the foothills. This species can be found in habitats above 4,000 feet in elevation but is most commonly encountered below 3,000 feet. It prefers sparsely vegetated areas with sandy or gravelly soils, such as open grasslands, for locomotion and burrowing. From January to May, it primarily breeds in temporary pools but may also breed in slow-moving sections of streams; however, its breeding activities are primarily associated with vernal pools formed by winter rains and underlying clay hardpans. Its vertical cat-like pupils and its horny spade-like digging appendages on the hind feet readily identify this species. The primary threat to this species is habitat loss.

C157: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, Chambers Group observed this species during surveys in the Barrett Lake area in 2010 for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists; and the circuit is within the elevation range for this species.

C449: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW,

suitable habitat exists. Chambers Group identified this species during surveys near Lake Morena in 2010 for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat does not exist within the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists at the western end near TL-626 and Boulder Creek Road. Additionally, the circuit is within the elevation range for this species.

TL-625: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL in sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly soils and vernal pools, temporary pools, or slow-moving streams. This species has been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL in sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly soils and vernal pools, temporary pools, or slow-moving streams. Suitable habitat exists within the TL ROW at various stream crossings.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL in sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly soils and vernal pools, temporary pools, or slow-moving streams. Suitable habitat exists within the TL ROW at various stream crossings.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL along the San Luis Rey River. This species has been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW and was observed by Chambers Group during surveys at Lake Henshaw in 2010 for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL near the Long Potrero area. This species was observed by Chambers Group during surveys at Lake Henshaw in 2010 for the Sunrise Powerlink Project.

4.4.8 Arroyo Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) FE, SSC

The arroyo toad is a federally listed as endangered species and a California Species of Special Concern. The range of this species is within coastal California from Monterey County into northwestern Baja California, Mexico. It is found in washes, streams, and arroyos; and preferred habitats include sandy banks within riparian woodlands such as willow, cottonwood, sycamore, mulefat, and/or coast live oak. It breeds in shallow, sandy/gravelly, riverine pools with low silt content and normally disperses onto adjacent uplands after breeding (USFWS 1999). Individuals have been observed up to 2 kilometers (km) from the streams in which they breed, but most often they are within 0.5 km of those streams (USFWS 2009b). During the breeding season, males call nocturnally from open areas on banks at the edges of streams. Females lay their eggs among gravel, leaves, or sticks on mud or clean sand within low to moderately flowing sections of streams in areas with little or no emergent vegetation and little woody marginal growth. Newly metamorphosed individuals remain near pools for up to several weeks until the areas dry. This small to moderately-sized species is distinguished from other toads by its chevron-shaped marking between the eyes and by the lack of a mid-dorsal stripe. Coloration may vary from light olive gray to tannnish brown above, and the unmarked undersurfaces are creamy to dirty white. The iris is

dark brown with scattered gold iridophores on the upper and lower portions of the iris. The primary threat to this species is habitat loss. Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for arroyo toad in 2010 in areas that were identified as suitable for toads. The survey effort was not conducted in areas that were identified as "occupied" (verified records) by CNF and USFWS. Please see *Arroyo Toad Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California*.

C157: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat occurrs in drainages along Skye Valley Road, and USFS "occupied" records exist in Pine Valley Creek with a location documented approximately 2 miles upstream of the circuit. No arroyo toads were found during focused surveys for this species (Chambers Group 2010); however, surveys were not conducted along the eastern area of the circuit due to landowner non-compliance.

C440: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur where shallow, sandy, or gravelly riverine pools or slow-moving streams associated with riparian woodlands with an open canopy occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW, the drainages do not intersect and are separated by several steep-walled canyons.

C442: This species has a HIGH potential to occur where shallow, sandy, or gravelly riverine pools within Pine Valley Creek associated with riparian woodlands with an open canopy occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. In addition, USFS "occupied" records exist along this circuit. Chambers Group did not survey USFS "occupied" areas; therefore, presence cannot be confirmed for this circuit.

C449: This species is PRESENT along the circuit ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species occur within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Chambers Group identified arroyo toad eggs, larvae, juveniles, and adults where Cottonwood Creek intersects with Buckman Springs Road at the Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Mile 6.5) during focused surveys for this species. This location was used as a control site for surveys in the area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat does not exist along the ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Even though CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, Chambers Group determined during focused surveys in 2010 (Chambers Group) that suitable habitat did not occur within the ROW.

TL-625: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. During focused surveys for the species in 2010, Chambers Group determined that marginal habitat for this species is present where the TL occurs in Horsethief Canyon, Barrett Lake Road east of Lyons Valley Road, and near the eastern inlets (Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek) into Loveland Reservoir. Additionally, USFS "occupied" records and recorded locations exist in the eastern inlets. No arroyo toads were detected during surveys.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Even though CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW, the Sweetwater locations to the southeast are not hydrologically connected to the TL. Chambers Group determined that suitable breeding habitat did not occur within the ROW during focused surveys in 2010 (Chambers Group); however, isolated foraging areas do occur within portions of the TL.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. USFS "occupied" records exist along the intersection of I-8 and La Posta Creek and Cottonwood Creek, and recorded locations exist in Cottonwood Creek. USFS "occupied" records and recorded locations also exist in Pine Valley Creek just north of I-8. Additionally, USFS "occupied" records exist near the TL-629 and TL-626 connection near Descanso. Chambers Group did not conduct focused surveys at these USFS "occupied" locations; however, one survey was conducted at the Cottonwood Creek area and I-8 during the breeding season, and no arroyo toads were detected during survey.

TL-682: This species is PRESENT along the TL ROW above the Lake Henshaw Dam. Eggs, larvae, juveniles, and adults were observed in the West Fork San Luis Rey River inlet to Lake Henshaw during the survey efforts. This area was a control site for surveys in the area. This species has a LOW potential to occur in the eastern portion near the Buena Vista Creek inlet (dried out during the survey effort) and in the San Luis Rey River for several miles below the dam. Suitable breeding habitat did not occur within the TL ROW below the dam for several miles, and no arroyo toads were observed during the initial survey efforts.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. USFS "occupied" records exist in the Cottonwood Creek area south of Barrett Lake, and CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within a mile from the TL ROW. During focused surveys in 2010, Chambers Group determined that marginal habitat for this species is present where the TL ROW crosses an unnammed tributary to Cottonwood Creek south of Barrett Lake and east of the USFS modeled area; but potential suitable breeding habitat occurs approximately 1,500 feet upstream and downstream of the ROW.

4.4.9 Coast Range Newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*) SSC

The coast range newt is a California Species of Special Concern in southern California and occurs in terrestrial habitats such as grasslands, woodlands, and forests. Within these habitat types, this species uses pools, ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams as breeding sites. Its range includes most of coastal California, and it may be found up to 7,800 feet in elevation. It has a light brown dorsum, reddish-orange or yellow venter, large eyes, smooth to rough skin, and may exceed 7 inches in total length. Breeding males have flattened tails, dark skin on the undersides of the feet, and smooth skin. Its diet includes invertebrates such as earthworms, slugs, sowbugs, snails, and larval insects. This species is threatened by habitat loss and alteration of hydrological systems during the breeding season.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Laguna Lake area.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat does not exist in the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within grasslands and woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. Many CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Suitable habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including the San Luis Rey River and its tributary inlets.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek.

4.4.10 Large-Blotched Salamander (*Ensatina klauberi*) SSC

The large-blotched salamander is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is found in the peninsular ranges of southern California and in portions of the eastern San Bernardino Mountains, with isolated populations occurring in the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir and the Sierra Juárez of northern Baja California (CalHerps 2011). It is a member of the Plethodontidae family (lungless salmanders) that conducts respiration through its skin and requires damp environments and high humidity. Large-blotched salamanders are most active on rainy or wet nights with moderate temperatures (Calherps 2011). The large-blotched salamander inhabits moist, shaded, evergreen and oak woodland forests with coarse, woody debris on the forest floor. It uses logs, rocks, and bark that has peeled off and fallen near trees and logs for cover; during dry or cold weather it will stay inside burrows, logs, woodrat nests, or under rocks and tree roots (Calherps 2011). Large-blotched salamanders are insectivorous, medium-sized salamanders ranging from 1.5 to 3.5 inches in snout to vent length (SVL) (Calherps 2011). They have a blackish ground color above with large, orange or pinkish blotches and dark eyes that lack yellow markings. Reproduction occurs in fall or spring, typically at the end of the rainy season. Typically 3 to 25 eggs are laid in burrows or on logs; and young hatch after 113 to 177 days, fully formed, emerging with fall rains (Calherps 2011). Threats to this species include habitat loss for pasture land, orchards, housing developments, and collection for sale as pets (Jennings and Hayes 1994).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat does not exist within the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable

habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within grasslands and woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Suitable habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL, particularly below the Lake Henshaw Dam. Suitable habitat occurs within the eastern half of the TL, and CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including the San Luis Rey River and its tributary inlets.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek.

4.4.11 Southwestern Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*) SSC, USFS S

This species is a California Species of Special Concern and USFS Sensitive Species. The southwestern pond turtle occurs along the coast of North America from Baja California up to San Francisco Bay and occurs from sea level to 5,900 feet in elevation (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). It inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types including ponds, marshes, rivers, and streams that typically have a rocky or muddy bottom and extensive aquatic vegetation along water body margins (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). The southwestern pond turtle requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Although this species is considered aquatic, some spend a lot of time on land (Bury 2008). The top of the shell is dark brown or yellow-olive and may have dark streaks (Bury 2008). Pond turtles are diurnal but will quickly slide into water when they feel threatened. Most activity takes place from February to November. They hibernate under water in mud and will aestivate during dry summers in soft mud, leaf litter, or woodrat nests (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). Pond turtles mate in April and May and nest between April and August (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). Habitat destruction is the primary threat to this species. Dams cause cooler water temperatures, fast flows below the dams, and human disturbance due to fishing in reservoirs behind the dams. Reservoirs also tend to have decreased vegetation cover, which decreases invertebrates (Bury 2008).

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB and USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded immediately upstream of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. Chambers Group identified this species within the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440 This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat was not present within the ROW.

C442 This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. USFS recorded occurrences less than 1 mile from within Pine Valley Creek area north of I-8. The circuit south of I-8 has a LOW potential for occurrence.

C449 This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area.

C78 This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat does not exist within the circuit ROW.

C79 This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat does not exist within the circuit ROW.

TL-625 This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the TL ROW in areas of ponds, wetlands, or streams with aquatic vegetative cover that intersect the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW, and suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek. This species was observed 0.25 mile east of the ROW during arroyo toad surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010.

TL-626 This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. In addition, USFS has a record of an occurrence less than 1 mile downstream from the ROW in Boulder Creek.

TL-629 This species has a HIGH potential to occur in Pine Valley Creek and tributaries where ponds, wetlands, or streams with aquatic vegetative cover occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-682 This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL, both above and below the Lake Henshaw Dam. Suitable habitat occurs within the San Luis Rey River and Lake Henshaw Reservoir, and CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923 This species has a HIGH potential to occur within Cottonwood Creek and areas where ponds, wetlands, or streams with aquatic vegetative cover occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

4.4.12 California Legless Lizard (*Anniella pulchra*) SSC

The California legless lizard is a California Species of Special Concern and is broadly distributed across the Los Padres, Angeles, San Bernardino, and Cleveland national forests from sea level to 5,000 feet (Fisher and Case 1997). It is a burrowing species generally associated with sandy or loose, loamy soils under the sparse vegetation of beaches, chaparral, or pine-oak woodland or under sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks on stream terraces (Stephenson and Calcarone 1999). The species also may be found under logs, rocks, and leaf litter (Stephenson and Calcarone 1999) and can be difficult to detect due to its burrowing nature. It requires soil moisture for thermal regulation, and animals may die if they are unable to reach a moist substrate. Soil moisture may limit these lizards within the extent of their range (Bury and Balgooyen 1976).

The California legless lizard is thought to have been extirpated from approximately 20 percent of its known historical range due to urbanization, water diversion, agricultural development, and the spread of exotic plant species (Goldberg and Miller 1985; Jennings and Hayes 1994). Suitable habitats occur in CNF along sandy washes, north-facing slopes, and other areas where leaf-litter, logs, and rocks may offer shelter and a source of protective moisture.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species is considered PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors and woodlands. Chambers Group observed this species near the summit of Laguna Mountain during focused plant surveys in 2010.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within coastal sage, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinon-juniper woodlands, and mesic pockets of riparian woodlands within the TL ROW.

Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL, suitable habitat includes the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlets into Loveland Reservoir.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian and oak woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, suitable riparian/woodland habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian and oak woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian and oak woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.13 Coast (=San Diego) Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*) SSC, USFS S

The coast horned lizard is a California Species of Special Concern and a USFS Sensitive Species. It occurs from the Transverse Ranges in Kern, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties southward throughout the Peninsular Ranges of southern California to Baja California, Mexico, as far south as San Vicente. It is found in a wide variety of habitats, including coastal sage scrub, annual grasslands, chaparral, oak woodlands, riparian woodlands, and coniferous forests. It is perhaps most abundant in riparian and coastal sage scrub habitats on old alluvial fans of the southern California coastal plain. In foothill and mountain habitats that are covered with dense brush or other vegetation, the species is largely restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat; this habitat structure can be created by natural events such as fire and floods or human-created disturbances such as livestock grazing, fire breaks, and road construction. The key elements of these microhabitats are loose, fine, sandy soils; an abundance of native ants; open areas for basking; and low but relatively dense shrubs for refuge. The coast horned lizard is a moderately-sized, dorso-ventrally flattened lizard with five backwardly projecting head spines; a large shelf above each eye; large, convex, smooth scales on the forehead; and two parallel rows of pointed scales fringing each side of the body. No stripes radiate from the eyes, and the iris is black. The dorsal color is highly variable, but typically gray, tan, reddish-brown, or whitish and usually resembles the prevailing soil color, while the venter is yellow to white with discrete, dark spots. Its diet is almost entirely composed of ants, especially harvester ants, but it will take other insects on an opportunistic basis. The primary threat to the continued existence of this species is habitat loss. Other threats include non-native ants (especially Argentine ants) and disturbances related to off-road vehicles.

C157: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit where suitable habitat is present. This species has been identified less than 1 mile from the ROW circuit, and suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C440: This species is considered PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB and USFS locations have been identified within the ROW. Suitable habitat exists throughout much of the ROW.

C442: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit where suitable habitat is present. CNDDB occurrences exist within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur where suitable habitat is present within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences exist within 2 miles of the ROW, and USFS locations exist within the northern portion of the circuit. Suitable habitat exists throughout much of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur where suitable habitat is present within the ROW of the circuit. Suitable habitat exists throughout much of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit where suitable habitat is present. CNDDB and USFS occurrences exist within 1 mile of the ROW. Suitable habitat exists throughout much of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL where suitable habitat is present. CNDDB and USFS occurrences exist within 1 mile of the ROW. Suitable habitat exists throughout much of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur where suitable habitat is present. CNDDB and USFS occurrences exist within 2 miles of the ROW. Suitable habitat exists throughout much of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL where suitable habitat is present. Several CNDDB and USFS occurrences have been reported less than one-half mile from the TL ROW. Additionally, Chambers Group identified several coast horned lizards over the coastal slope portion of the Mountain Springs Grade in 2010 for Sunrise Powerlink Project. These lizards were observed on dirt roads, open patches of habitat, or in sandy washes.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL where suitable habitat is present. CNDDB and USFS occurrences exist within 1 mile of the ROW. Suitable habitat exists throughout much of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL where suitable habitat is present. Several CNDDB and USFS occurrences have been reported less than one-half mile from the TL ROW. Additionally, Chambers Group identified several coast horned lizards over the coastal slope portion of the Mountain Springs Grade in 2010 for Sunrise Powerlink Project. These lizards were observed on dirt roads, open patches of habitat, or in sandy washes.

4.4.14 Belding's Orange-Throated Whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*) SSC

The orange-throated whiptail is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is found from San Bernardino County, California, through Baja California, Mexico. It is found in Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub

(DCSS) and Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub (CSCS), which provide both open territory and adequate shading, and in sandy washes, rocky outcrops, and open dirt roads. This species is undoubtedly limited by habitat but may be a species that is locally abundant as long as appropriate habitat exists. This species is often found in California buckwheat, California sagebrush, black sage, white sage, chamise, and redshank (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) sage scrub and chaparral habitats. Due to similar habitat requirements, it typically occurs in association with the San Diego horned lizard. Hibernation sites occur on well-insolated, south-facing, open slopes that are often adjacent to terraces with woody perennials. The orange-throated whiptail is a moderately sized, gray, reddish brown, dark brown, or black lizard with five to seven pale yellow or tan stripes along each side. The top of the head has a yellow-brown to olive gray, single, fused frontoparietal scale. Undersurfaces are yellowish white, often with gray or bluish slate on the belly. Adults have varying degrees of red-orange wash that may occur on all undersurfaces. The latter is especially prominent on the throat and chest in breeding males. In hatchlings and juveniles, the tail is a highly visible, bright blue. Prey items include a variety of insects and spiders. The primary threat to the continued existence of this species is habitat loss.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, small patches of suitable habitat are present within the ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. Although small patches of suitable habitat are present within the ROW, no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat does not exist within the ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable DCSS habitat exists for this species in the northern area of the circuit near I-8.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable DCSS habitat exists for this species.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat does not exist within the ROW.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur where DCSS habitats occur in the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. In addition, Belding's orange-throated whiptails were observed near El Capitan Reservoir during Sunrise Powerlink surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Suitable habitat does not exist within the ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, scattered suitable habitat exists for this species.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur where sage scrub or chaparral habitats occur in the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Suitable DCSS habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur in suitable DCSS habitat in the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.15 Coronado Island Skink (*Plestiodon* [=*Eumeces*] *skiltonianus interparietalis*) SSC

The Coronado Island skink is a California Species of Special Concern. It inhabits the coastal plain and Peninsular Ranges west of the deserts from approximately San Gorgonio Pass (Riverside County) southward to San Quintín (Baja California), Mexico. It occurs in a variety of plant associations ranging from coastal sage, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon-juniper, and riparian woodlands to pine forests; but within these associations it prefers early successional stages and is often restricted to areas with adequate rocky cover, usually near streams. This species is diurnal, with most activity occurring in early spring to early fall, with bimodal activity in summer. The Coronado Island skink is a medium-sized (53 to 83 millimeters SVL) smooth-scaled lizard with relatively small limbs and four white or beige stripes on a brown dorsum. The intervening mid-dorsal and lateral dark stripes extend to or beyond the middle of the tail in adults. The tail has at least some blue coloration; the tail color is often brilliant blue in juveniles and adults having unbroken tails. Coronado Island skinks feed upon small invertebrates found in leaf litter. Threats to the Coronado Island skink include habitat loss to citrus and avocado orchards, pesticide use in agricultural fields and orchards, and human use of surface and ground water causing mesic areas to become drier.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the montane forest communities adjacent to native grasslands.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within coastal sage, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and mesic pockets of riparian woodlands within the ROW of the TL, including Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek. Occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. This species was not observed during the Sunrise Powerlink amphibian/herpetological surveys conducted in the area by Chambers Group in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011h).

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within grasslands and woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, suitable riparian/woodland habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur in suitable coastal sage, chaparral, oak woodlands, and riparian woodlands within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded at two locations within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, this species was observed during the Sunrise Powerlink herpetological surveys conducted in the area by Chambers Group in 2010 (*Sunrise Powerlink Herpetological Survey Report*, 2011h).

4.4.16 Northern Red-Diamond Rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber ruber*) SSC

The northern red-diamond rattlesnake is a California Species of Special Concern. It ranges throughout southern California from San Bernardino County to Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, Mexico, at elevations from sea level to 1,520 meters, with most encountered below 1,200 meters. It occurs in habitats with heavy brush associated with large rocks or boulders. This species is found in chamise and red shank-dominated associations, as well as coastal sage scrub, grassland, woodland, and desert slope scrub associations within canyons, mountains, deserts, and foothills. The northern red-diamond rattlesnake is a large (75 to 163 centimeters), heavy-bodied rattlesnake with a tan, pink, brick-red, or reddish-colored dorsal color and obscure, usually light-edged brick or pinkish diamond-shaped blotches. The tail base is prominently “raccoon tail” marked with broadly spaced but relatively narrow, distinct, black rings contrasting with the rest of the body color. The belly is white to pale yellow, and the undersurface of the tail is pinkish buff. The iris is brown. Northern red-diamond rattlesnakes are

crepuscular or nocturnal during periods of excessive heat and active during the day when temperatures are more moderate. Some individuals have been observed year-round, but it is thought that most hibernate in the winter (Calherps 2011). Peak activity occurs between April and May, potentially in relation to the breeding season. Between 3 and 20 live young are born between late July and September. Range restriction and habitat loss are the primary reasons for the decline of this species.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, this species was observed during the Sunrise Powerlink amphibian/herpetological surveys conducted in the area by Chambers Group in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011h).

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species within the western portion of the TL below the Lake Henshaw Dam.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists for this species with the ROW.

4.4.17 San Diego Mountain Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra*) SSC, USFS S

The San Diego mountain kingsnake is a California Species of Special Concern and a USFS Sensitive Species. This California endemic subspecies of the mountain kingsnake is found from 1,640 feet to approximately 5,900 feet of elevation (Stebbins 2003; Jennings and Hayes 1994). The species in the interior mountains is associated with ponderosa, Jeffrey, and Coulter pines and black oak and is infrequently found below the coniferous forest associations. At lower elevations, it is associated with mixed oak-coniferous forest in riparian woodlands, usually in canyon bottoms that have western sycamore, Fremont cottonwood, coast live oak, willows, wild rose (*Rosa* spp.), and blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). It may be found in narrow, riparian woodlands in association with chaparral and coastal sage vegetation types (Zweifel 1952). Rocks or rocky outcrops appear to be an important habitat element, providing suitable hibernation and refuge sites as well as food resources (Jennings and Hayes 1994). This snake also is an excellent climber and will move through bushes, perhaps to find bird nests (Stebbins 2003). Prey items include bird eggs and chicks, lizards, small mammals, and other prey. This species is primarily diurnal but becomes more nocturnal during warmer months (Stebbins 2003). CNF is within the historical range of the California mountain kingsnake and provides suitable habitat for this species (Fisher and Case 1997).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C440: This species is considered PRESENT within coniferous forest, oak-pine woodland, riparian woodland, chaparral, manzanita, and coastal sage scrub habitats within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB and USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW. USFS occurrences have been reported within 2 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within coniferous forest, oak-pine woodland, riparian woodland, chaparral, manzanita, and coastal sage scrub habitats within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within a variety of habitats, including riparian woodland, chaparral, and sage scrub habitats, that occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW. USFS occurrences exist within 2 miles of the TL ROW near Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within riparian woodland, sage scrub, and chaparral habitats within the TL ROW above and below the Lake Henshaw Dam. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Additionally, a USFS occurrence has been recorded upstream of the dam near the west bank of the reservoir within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

4.4.18 San Diego Ring-Necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*) USFS S

The San Diego ring-necked snake is a USFS Sensitive Species. This subspecies of the ring-necked snake is confined to mountains and watercourses and is associated with moist woodlands, grassland, chaparral, mixed conifer forest, and riparian areas in southern California. This species is diurnal but seldom is seen in the open. It usually is found during the day under cover objects, such as rotting logs, bark fragments, boards, and rocks (Stebbins 2003). Prey items include earthworms, salamanders, small frogs, amphibian larvae, slugs, and other mesic-associated organisms. It is active at dusk and at night during warmer periods and, due to its secretive nature, is often difficult to detect. Ring-necked snakes may aggregate at dens for winter hibernation. Home range size is unknown (Zeiner et al. 1988). The San Diego ring-necked snake is believed to be declining due to loss of habitat.

The San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) and CNF are considered to be within the range of the San Diego ring-necked snake and are likely to have suitable habitat for the species (Lind 1998). Few historical locations are known for this species in the Project vicinity, but suitable habitat is present along many areas of the coastal slope portion of the Project, including oak woodlands, dense chaparral, north-facing slopes, and riparian systems.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors and woodlands.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within coastal sage, chaparral, oak woodlands and riparian woodlands within the ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL, suitable habitat includes the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlets into Loveland Reservoir.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian and oak woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, suitable riparian/woodland habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian and oak woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian and oak woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.19 Coastal Rosy Boa (*Lichanura trivirgata roseofusca*) BLM S, USFS S

The rosy boa is a BLM and USFS Sensitive Species. This subspecies of the rosy boa occurs from the foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains, south through San Diego County, and into the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, Mexico. It can be found from sea level to 6,800 feet amsl. Distribution is spotty throughout its range. The rosy boa is considered a sensitive species by both BLM and USFS.

The coastal rosy boa is associated with rocky coastal sage, inland sage, and chaparral-covered hillsides and canyons from the coast to the desert transition zone. It may be found under rocks, in rock crevices, or in boulder piles (Klauber 1931). It also is an excellent climber that willingly moves through vegetation and branches in search of prey (Stebbins 2003). It preys upon small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds and kills though constriction (Stebbins 2003). Associated vegetation types include coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat, chamise chaparral, and ceanothus/manzanita chaparral. It often is attracted to oases, intermittent streams, and other sources of water but does not require it (Stebbins 2003). It is chiefly nocturnal but also is regularly seen during the day (Stebbins 2003).

The coastal rosy boa is believed to be declining due to loss of habitat and over-collecting, particularly in coastal areas where it was once common (Fisher and Case 1997). The Angeles, San Bernardino, and Cleveland national forests are all within the historical range of the coastal rosy boa and all support this species (Klauber 1931; Fisher and Case 1997). Several historical locations known for this species occur in the Project vicinity; and suitable habitat for this species occurs along most of the coastal slope portion of the Project area, as well as the desert transition area. Suitable habitat occurs nearly throughout CNF.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C442: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, USFS occurrences have been reported less than 1 mile upstream of the ROW. Suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur in the semi-arid shrublands, arid scrublands, riparian areas, canyons, and rocky terrain within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.20 Two-Striped Garter Snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*) SSC, BLM S, USFS S

The two-striped garter snake is a California Species of Special Concern and BLM and USFS Sensitive Species. It is found in disjunct populations from the San Francisco area in California to northwest Baja California, Mexico. Additional populations occur several hundred miles further to the south in Baja California. The two-striped garter snake is found in or near permanent and intermittent freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, ponds, and small lakes, from sea level to around 8,000 feet amsl. Oak woodlands, brushlands, sparse coniferous forests, and riparian forests may surround its freshwater habitat. It is recognized by its lack of a mid-dorsal stripe, and its coloration is usually olive or brownish above and dull yellow to orange-red or salmon below. Intergrading color morphs are common. This highly aquatic snake is most active at dusk or at night, but it may also forage by day. Its diet includes tadpoles, toads, frogs, small fish, earthworms, California newt larvae, and aquatic eggs. The two-striped garter snake is a live-bearing species that gives birth to up to 36 young at a time. The life history of this species is poorly known. It is highly aquatic and is rarely seen far from water. It emerges from hibernation in the spring and may be active on warm winter days. It is active at temperatures ranging from 66.2 to 89.6°F (Jennings and Hayes 1994).

An estimated 40 percent of the historical range of this species has been lost to housing, urban development, and other human impacts (Stebbins 2003).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur in permanent and intermittent freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, ponds, and small lakes surrounded by oak woodlands,

brushlands, sparse coniferous forests, or riparian forests within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur in permanent and intermittent freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, ponds, and small lakes surrounded by oak woodlands, brushlands, sparse coniferous forests, or riparian forests within the ROW of the circuit. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur in permanent and intermittent freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, ponds, and small lakes surrounded by oak woodlands, brushlands, and riparian forests within the ROW of the TL, including the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek into the Loveland Reservoir. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within grasslands and woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL, both above and below the Lake Henshaw Dam. Suitable habitat occurs within the TL ROW, and CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles. Suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including the San Luis Rey River and its tributary inlets.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within Cottonwood Creek and other drainage features within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species was observed during the Sunrise Powerlink

herpetological surveys conducted in the area by Chambers Group in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011h).

4.4.21 South Coast Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis ssp.*) SSC

The south coast garter snake is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is endemic to California, occurring only in scattered localities along the southern coastal plain from the Santa Clara River Valley south to the vicinity of San Pasqual, ranging in elevation from sea level to 2,500 feet amsl (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Restricted to marsh and upland habitats near permanent water sources with riparian vegetation, its diet consists of small fishes, tadpoles, and insects (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Active from March through October, some individuals have been observed during winter months during exceptionally warm weather. South coast garter snakes breed in spring, bearing 12 to 20 live young in August through early fall (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Habitat loss from urbanization, flood control projects, agriculture, and the introduction of non-native aquatic predators like bullfrogs, large mouth bass, and catfish are the major threats to this species (Jennings and Hayes 1994).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian and meadow corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the area around Laguna Lake.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian and meadow corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Cottonwood Creek area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian woodlands and grassland meadows within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL, both above and below the Lake Henshaw Dam. Suitable habitat occurs within the TL ROW, and CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles. Suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including the San Luis Rey River and its tributary inlets.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, limited suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridor of Cottonwood Creek and other smaller drainage features that intersect the ROW.

4.4.22 Coast Patch-Nosed Snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*) SSC

The coast patch-nosed snake is listed as a California Species of Special Concern. It occurs from northern Carrizo Plains of San Luis Obispo County southward into Baja California at elevations of sea level to 9,000 feet (Jennings and Hayes 1994). It is a slender, medium-sized snake ranging in size from 10 to 46 inches in length (Calherps 2011), with a yellow or beige, dark-bordered mid-dorsal stripe one full scale row and two half scale rows on each side with a large patch-like rostral scale (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Undersurfaces are cream to white-colored, often with pink or orange washing near the tail; its iris is black with a buff ring around the pupil (Jennings and Hayes 1994). This species is found in chaparral and semi-arid areas with brushy or shrubby vegetation in canyons, plains and rocky hillsides. It seeks refuge and potentially overwinters in woodrat middens and small mammal burrows, so these may be necessary for this species to occur (Jennings and Hayes 1994). The coast patch-nosed snake is bimodally active, with evidence that its peak activity interval corresponds to the peak activity intervals of its main prey item, whiptail lizards; and it will climb shrubs in pursuit of prey (Jennings and Hayes 1994). This species overwinters from October to March and is thought to lay eggs from May to August. In addition to whiptail lizards, it feeds on small mammals, amphibians, bird nestlings, and, possibly, small snakes (Calherps 2011). Considered an uncommon species with little information existing about its natural history or abundance, threats to the coast patch-nosed snake include habitat degradation from heavy grazing, land development, and loss of former habitat.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW. Additionally, Chambers Group observed a dead patch-nosed snake along the road within 1 mile of the ROW during focused surveys in 2010.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-625: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur in the chaparral and semi-arid areas with brushy or shrubby vegetation in canyons, plains, and rocky hillsides within the TL ROW. One occurrence has been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the ROW both east and west of the Lake Henshaw Dam.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur in the semi-arid shrublands, arid scrublands, riparian areas, canyons, and rocky terrain within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Additionally, this species was observed during the herpetological surveys conducted in the area by Chambers Group in 2010 for the Sunrise Powerlink project (Chambers Group 2011h).

4.4.23 Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) FPS, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The golden eagle is a federally protected species under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and is also fully protected by the State of California. This species is found mostly in western North America, from Alaska south to central Mexico. Fewer are found in eastern Canada, as well as a few isolated pairs

in the eastern U.S. The golden eagle prefers mountainous or hilly terrain, hunting over open country for small mammals, snakes, birds, or carrion. The golden eagle nests on cliff faces, walled canyons, or in tall trees. In central California, the golden eagle nests primarily in open grasslands and oak savannas. The golden eagle is a very large raptor, standing nearly three feet tall, with a large, hooked bill. It is brown all over, with a golden sheen on its head and golden patches and highlights over its life molt. Direct or indirect human activities (e.g., collisions with vehicles, power lines, or other structures; electrocution; gunshot; and poisoning) have been estimated to cause up to 70 percent of recorded golden eagle deaths. Populations are also threatened by habitat degradation and nest disturbance (Kochert et al. 2002). Although data regarding golden eagles was obtained from SDG&E from a golden eagle nest survey conducted for the Sunrise Powerlink Project in 2010, this data was not publicly published in an effort to protect the location of the nest sites.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, a nest location was observed in the Barrett/Echo Mountain area approximately 5 miles south of the circuit ROW. Therefore, this species has a potential to forage in the ROW area.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, a nest was observed in the Cane Break area approximately 2 to 3 miles to the east, and an active nest was observed (2010) in the Thing Valley area to the south of the circuit, well outside the ROW. Therefore, this species has a potential to forage in the area.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Additionally, no eagle nests were observed within 5 miles of the ROW during the Sunrise Powerlink Project surveys in 2010.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, a nest location was observed near Morena Reservoir to the south, approximately 3 miles from the circuit ROW. Therefore, this species has a potential to forage in the area.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Additionally, no eagle nests were observed within 5 miles of the ROW during the Sunrise Powerlink Project surveys in 2010.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) from the ROW of the circuit. Although hilly terrain is present within this circuit ROW, no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Additionally, no eagle nests were observed within 5 miles of the ROW during the Sunrise Powerlink Project surveys in 2010.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) from the TL ROW. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, a nest location was observed in the Barrett/Echo Mountain area approximately 3 miles from the southwestern area of the TL ROW. Therefore, this species has a potential to forage in the ROW area.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Additionally, no eagle nests were observed within 5 miles of the ROW during the Sunrise Powerlink Project surveys in 2010.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. A nest location was documented by CNF at the Glenn Cliff area approximately 1,500 feet west of the ROW and Old Highway 80. An area of approximately 4,000 feet in diameter from the nest is closed from public/private use from December through July 1.

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable cliffs and hilly terrain habitat occur within 1 mile of the eastern part of the TL ROW, and CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Hilly terrain occurs within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and cliff habitat may occur within 5 miles. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW.

4.4.24 White-Tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) FPS

The white-tailed kite (nesting) is a California Fully Protected Species. In the U.S., its range extends along the Pacific coast from southwest Washington through California and also includes south-central Arizona, south Texas, and south Florida. It also occurs in Mexico and Central America. In California, it is a resident and localized migrant of the Central Valley and Pacific coast. Evidence in recent years suggests that the range of this species is increasing, although erratic shifts in the distribution of this species are not uncommon. It inhabits low- to moderate-elevation grasslands, savannas, agricultural areas, wetlands, oak woodlands, marshes, and riparian woodlands and usually breeds in open areas with scattered trees, often near water. The white-tailed kite is a medium-sized hawk with a white head; grey back; long, white tail; and large, black scapulars. It forages often by "kiting," or hovering in one area while scanning the ground for potential prey. Its diet includes primarily small mammals, but it will also take large insects, amphibians, and lizards. Degradation or loss of grassland habitat to development or ranching is a significant threat to populations (Dunk 1995). Historical population declines may be attributed to chemical poisoning.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within and adjacent to the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within and adjacent to the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This includes the meadow grassland areas near Laguna Lake.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors and meadows that intersect the ROW. This includes the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur in permanent and intermittent freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, ponds, and small lakes surrounded by oak woodlands, brushlands, sparse coniferous forests, or riparian forests within the ROW of the circuit, including the Cottonwood Creek area; however, no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Minimal habitat is present that would support this species.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur in permanent and intermittent freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, ponds, and small lakes surrounded by oak woodlands, brushlands, and riparian forests within the ROW of the TL, including the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek into the Loveland Reservoir; however, no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within grasslands and woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; suitable habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL, both above and below the Lake Henshaw Dam. Although no CNDDB occurrence of this species has been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including along the San Luis Rey River and its tributary inlets and adjacent grasslands.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported near the ROW, suitable habitat exists along Cottonwood Creek and other drainage features and associated grasslands and agricultural sites within the TL ROW.

4.4.25 Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) SSC

The burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern. It breeds in open plains from western Canada and the western United States, Mexico through Central America, and into South America to Argentina (Klute et al. 2003). This species inhabits dry, open, native or non-native grasslands, deserts,

and other arid environments with low-growing and low-density vegetation (Ehrlich et al. 1988). It may occupy golf courses, cemeteries, road ROWs, airstrips, abandoned buildings, irrigation ditches, and vacant lots with holes or cracks suitable for use as burrows (TLMA 2006). It occupies mammal burrows such as badger, prairie dog, and ground squirrel burrows for subterranean shelter and nesting (Trulio 1997). When burrows are scarce, the burrowing owl may use man-made structures such as openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes (TLMA 2006). One burrow is typically selected for use as the nest; however, satellite burrows are usually found in the immediate vicinity of the nest burrow within the defended territory of the owl. Burrowing owls are active day and night, with peak times at dawn and dusk (Klute et al. 2003). Breeding typically occurs from March through August, with peak periods in May and July. The burrowing owl is a small, ground-dwelling owl with a round, grey-brown, tuftless head; long, bare yellow legs; bright yellow iris; brown back; and buffy-white underparts with brown barring (Klute et al. 2003). Insects form the bulk of its diet in the summer and small mammals, birds and reptiles in the winter (Klute et al. 2003). Threats to burrowing owl populations include the loss of and destruction of habitat from agriculture and urban development, the destruction of burrows, and indirect poisoning via rodent eradication efforts (Klute et al. 2003).

C157: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, this species was observed along an access road (Skye Valley Road) less than a mile from the ROW during arroyo toad survey assessments conducted by Chambers Group in 2010. Grazing areas are located on the private property along the eastern portion of this circuit that may support burrowing owl.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, grazing/agricultural areas exist within the ROW which could support this species.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and suitable habitat does not exist for this species within the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, areas of suitable habitat exist within the ROW which could support this species.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, areas of suitable habitat exist within the ROW which could support this species.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, areas of suitable habitat exist within the ROW which could support this species.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, areas of suitable habitat exist within the ROW which could support this species.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable areas, including grazing/agricultural areas, exist within the ROW which could support this species.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable areas, including grazing/agricultural areas, exist within the ROW which could support this species.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable areas, including grazing/agricultural areas, exist within the ROW which could support this species.

4.4.26 California Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*) SSC, USFS S

The California spotted owl is a USFS Sensitive Species and a California Species of Special Concern. This subspecies of spotted owl inhabits the Sierra Nevada and southern California mountain ranges from sea level to 7,000 feet in elevation. This species breeds and roosts in forests and woodlands with dense multiple canopy layers, large trees, and downed woody debris. In southern California, this species is known to use riparian hardwood forest types containing coast and canyon live oak, cottonwood, California sycamore, white alder, and California bay (Verner et al. (1992); these forest types typically occur at lower elevations. Small to medium-sized mammals, primarily rodents, are the main foods of this species. The primary threat to the California spotted owl is habitat loss and degradation from logging, mining, agriculture, water development, and urban development (Gutiérrez et al. 1995).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and no suitable habitat to support this species was observed during habitat assessments in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011b).

C440: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, USFS historical occurrences have been recorded within 2 miles of the circuit.

C442: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, USFS historical occurrences have been recorded upstream within 1 mile of the circuit.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and no suitable habitat to support this species was observed during habitat assessments in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011b).

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and no suitable habitat to

support this species was observed during habitat assessments in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011b).

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, and no suitable habitat to support this species was observed during habitat assessments in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011b).

TL-625: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur where riparian and oak woodlands with closed canopies occur in the Loveland Reservoir, Lyons Valley Road, and Wilson Creek areas of the TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, Chambers Group determined that these areas had suitable habitat to support this species (Chambers Group 2011b).

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, and no suitable habitat to support this species was observed during habitat assessments in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011b).

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, USFS historical occurrences have been recorded within 4 miles of the TL.

TL-682: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for this species in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011b) and observed the species within the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, and no suitable habitat to support this species was observed during habitat assessments in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011b).

4.4.27 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) FE

The southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL) (nesting) is a federally listed as endangered subspecies of willow flycatcher whose summer breeding range includes southern California (from the Santa Ynez River south), Arizona, New Mexico, extreme southern portions of Nevada and Utah, extreme southwest Colorado, and western Texas (USFWS 1995). Records of probable breeding southwestern willow flycatchers in Mexico are rare and restricted to extreme northern Baja California del Norte and Sonora. The largest California populations occur along the Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, and South Fork Kern river systems. It is known to breed in a variety of riparian habitats with multi-tiered canopies and surface water and/or saturated soils, whether along streams in broad valleys, in canyon bottoms, around mountain-side seepages, or at the margins of ponds and lakes (Grinnell and Miller 1944). Where willow species dominate, high foliage-volume willow cover is preferred but with willow clumps separated by openings (Harris et al. 1988). Habitat types may include a variety of willow (*Salix* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), coast live oak, alder (*Alnus* spp.), and tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.) woodlands. It is safely distinguished from other members of its genus only by its characteristic *fitzbew* song and breeding area. It is a relatively non-descript flycatcher with a dark back, two faint wing bars, yellow lower mandible,

faint wash of yellow on the belly, and little to no eye ring. It forages for insects on the wing and embarks on short flights from favorite perches to catch the flying insects. While perched, it characteristically flicks its tail upwards on occasion. This species is in decline primarily due to extensive habitat loss and brood parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for this species in 2010. Please see *Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California* (Chambers Group 2011i).

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for SWFL were conducted at the Pine Valley Creek inlet to Barrett Lake. No SWFL were detected during the survey effort. SWFL surveys were not conducted to the east due to landowner non-compliance.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Although suitable habitat exists along the Cottonwood Creek area, no SWFL were detected during the focused survey effort by Chambers Group in 2010.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist within the ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist within the ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Although suitable habitat exists along the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlets into the Loveland Reservoir, no SWFL were detected during the focused survey effort by Chambers Group in 2010.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist within the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat was found along riparian corridors that intersect the ROW including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek (Chambers Group 2011i). This species was not observed during focused surveys, and no CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, one USFS occurrence was recorded within Cottonwood Creek just east of Sunrise Highway approximately 1 mile north of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. Chambers Group identified 12 breeding pairs of SWFL within the riparian corridor of the San Luis Rey River from the Lake Henshaw Dam to approximately 2 miles downstream of Lake Henshaw during surveys for least Bell's vireo (Chambers Group 2011f) within the TL ROW. Chambers Group biologists identified 10 locations for breeding pairs of SWFL in CNF "occupied" areas downstream of the Henshaw Dam. An additional two breeding locations were observed just west of the "occupied" areas in an area designated as "suitable" for SWFL by both CNF records and Chambers Group habitat assessments.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist within the TL ROW.

4.4.28 Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) SSC

The purple martin (nesting) is a California Species of Special Concern. The breeding range of this species covers most of eastern North America from southern Canada to northern Mexico to the eastern seaboard and throughout the Gulf Coast. Other localized breeding populations occur in scattered areas of the western U.S. and Mexico, including southwestern California. Fall flocks in migration have numbered in the tens of thousands. It winters mostly in South America to southeastern Brazil. Habitats include towns and farms in open or semi-open country near water. This species prefers to nest in man-made martin houses but will also nest in tree cavities and saguaro cactus. It tends to fly in circles while foraging for insects over water bodies but occasionally gleans insects from the ground. With a wingspan of up to 17 inches, the purple martin is the largest North American swallow. The male is uniformly blue-black above and below; it is the only American swallow with a dark belly. The female is light-bellied, with a grayish throat and breast and often a faint collar. A major cause for the decline of this species is competition from European starlings and house sparrows; these birds are very aggressive cavity nesters that effectively out-compete purple martins for nest sites. Other factors include the felling of dead trees with nesting cavities.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the open grazing areas adjacent to stock ponds and man-made lakes that intersect the ROW. Surveys were not conducted in the eastern portion of the circuit due to landowner non-compliance issues.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists near the grazing areas and the meadow grassland areas near Laguna Lake.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists near the riparian corridors and meadows that intersect the ROW, including the Pine Valley Creek area.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur near grazing areas and meadows near streams and ponds within the ROW of the circuit, including the Cottonwood Creek area; however, no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat such as permanent water sources was not found during the arroyo toad habitat assessments conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011a).

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species exists along the ROW, including the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek into the Loveland Reservoir; however, no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within grasslands and meadows near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the grassland, grazing, and meadow areas adjacent to the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL, both above and below the Lake Henshaw Dam. Although no CNDDB occurrence of this species has been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the grassland areas along the San Luis Rey River inlets into the reservoir and grassland areas adjacent to the river downstream.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported near the ROW, suitable habitat exists along the grasslands and meadows near Cottonwood Creek and other drainage features and associated grasslands and stock ponds/agricultural areas within the ROW of the TL.

4.4.29 Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) FE, SE

The least Bell's vireo (LBV) (nesting) is a federally and state-listed endangered subspecies of the Bell's vireo. The least Bell's vireo subspecies is restricted to coastal California and Baja California, Mexico, and a few inland populations. Its winter range extends along the Pacific coast from northern Mexico south to northern Nicaragua. It is a small, gray songbird with two faint wingbars and a faint eyering and is whiter below. This species prefers to nest in low, dense, scrubby vegetation in early successional areas and is particularly dependent on corridors of habitat along rivers and streams. The two major factors in the decline of least Bell's vireo populations are loss of habitat and nest parasitism by the brown headed-cowbird. Despite historical population losses, recent trends indicate that populations are on the rise and that the least Bell's vireo is returning to parts of its former range as well as colonizing some new areas.

Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for this species in 2010. Please see *Least Bell's Vireo Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California* (Chambers 2011f).

C157: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB and USFS occurrences for this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species were conducted at the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake. No LBV were detected. Surveys were not conducted to the east due to landowner non-compliance issues.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist in the circuit ROW.

C442: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences for this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the circuit ROW to the east along Cottonwood Creek. Focused surveys for this species were conducted within suitable habitat north of the I-8 along Pine Valley Creek. No LBV were detected during the survey efforts in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011f).

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Focused surveys for this species were conducted within three suitable habitat areas along Kitchen Creek: Buckman Springs Road south of Old Highway 80 along Kitchen Creek on CNF lands; approximately 1. 5 miles to the east of the first survey area, located on private lands along Kitchen Creek near I-8; and between Old Highway 80 and I-8 approximately 1.65 miles upstream on private lands. No LBV were detected during the survey efforts in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011f).

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist in the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist in the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL at the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlets into Loveland Reservoir. Based on the result of the surveys, three LBV pair locations exist within the Loveland Reservoir inlets along Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek. One pair near the Loveland Reservoir appeared to have an active nesting site.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within riparian corridors within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, future habitat (post-fire recovery) may exist along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek. This area may become more suitable for LBV in the future as it recovers from recent fires. One LBV was heard during CNF focused plant surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010. The LBV

was heard in riparian habitat off Boulder Creek Road in August and was presumed to be a migrant LBV (Chambers Group 2011f).

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL in the near future. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. USFS "occupied" records exist along I-8 south of Sunrise Highway; however, LBV were not detected during the focused survey effort in 2010 in this area. Focused surveys were conducted along Samagatuma Creek along Old Highway 80 just east of State Route 79. Surveys were also conducted in marginal habitat (post-fire recovery) near the Los Terrenitos area along the Sweetwater River. No LBV were detected during the survey efforts within the TL ROW (Chambers Group 2011f).

TL-682: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for this species (Chambers Group 2011f) and observed the species within the TL ROW. Suitable LBV habitat exists in this area. One LBV was observed approximately 800 feet upstream of this area identified as "occupied" on May 10, 2010, singing continually during a diurnal arroyo toad assessment conducted by Chambers Group in 2010; however, no LBV were observed or detected in this area during the formal LBV surveys. Based on the early observation within the breeding season, this individual was believed to be a migrant LBV. No LBV were observed in breeding pairs since no LBV were observed during the eight subsequent visits. Suitable habitat for this species exists on the west banks of Lake Henshaw within the TL ROW. No LBV were detected in this area during the survey efforts in 2010.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB and USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW within Cottonwood Creek; however, surveys were not conducted in this area due to landowner non-compliance issues.

4.4.30 San Diego Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) SSC

The San Diego coastal cactus wren is a California Species of Special Concern. It is found from the lower southwestern U.S. south into Mexico; in California it is found only in Orange and San Diego counties. Its preferred habitat includes coastal sage scrub interlaced with patches of opuntia cactus (such as chollas and prickly pear), which it uses almost exclusively for the construction of nests (Unitt 2008). The nests are remarkably large and conspicuous, given the size of the bird, and are constructed as woven spherical nests with a side opening in the branches of the host cactus. San Diego coastal cactus wrens nest primarily from early March through July, and young disperse only a short distance from nesting sites. This species is predominantly insectivorous, foraging on the ground and within vegetation for a variety of insects, including caterpillars, moths, and grasshoppers. San Diego cactus wrens establish resident territories and maintain them for life. The primary threat to this species is urbanization. Additional threats include fire, habitat degradation, and fragmentation (Unitt 2008).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the circuit ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur where suitable coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus is present in the eastern part of the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, small patches of coastal sage scrub habitat with patches of cactus suitable for this species exist in the TL ROW.

4.4.31 Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) FT, SSC

The coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally listed as threatened species and a California Species of Special Concern. The historical range of this species extended from the coast and foothills of Ventura County and south through Los Angeles, southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties of California into northwestern Baja California, Mexico. Populations have since become increasingly fragmented. It is a permanent resident of Diegan, Riversidian, and Venturan sage scrub sub-associations found from sea level to 2,500 feet in elevation. The coastal California gnatcatcher is a small, secretive songbird with grayish coloration and faint, white, outer tail margins. Males of this species exhibit a black cap during the breeding season. This insectivorous bird nests and forages in moderately dense stands along gentle slopes, arid hillsides, mesas, foothills, and alluvial washes. It gleans a variety of insects within its territory, including caterpillars and other larval insects. It builds a cup nest in suitably dense shrubs and lays four eggs, on average. Contributing factors in the decline of this species include overly frequent fire cycles, non-native plant invasions, brown-headed cowbird nest parasitism, predation, and widespread habitat loss to urbanization and agriculture (Mock et al. 1990; Bontrager 1991). Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for this species in 2010. Please see *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California* (Chambers Group 2011c).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable sage scrub habitat exists for this species. One focused survey was conducted along the circuit ROW; however, surveys were discontinued due to landowner non-compliance issues.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Additionally, this area is east of the known range for this species.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Additionally, this area is east of the known range for this species.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Additionally, this area is east of the known range for this species.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Although DCSS was identified, the canyon walls within the circuit ROW were steep and not suitable for CAGN.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Habitat suitable for this species does not exist within the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the TL ROW. Two Survey Areas were located within Sweetwater Authority owned lands during the focused survey effort in 2010. The first area was located north of the Loveland Reservoir south of Sequan Truck Trail. This

area was identified with suitable and contiguous CAGN habitat. The second Survey Area was located towards the Sweetwater River inlet into the Loveland Reservoir to the east. This area was identified as "occupied" by the CNF records. Historically, a pair of CAGN resides in this area; however, CAGN have not been identified there in recent years since fires swept through the area (personal communication with Pete Famalaro with Sweetwater Authority). Although suitable CAGN habitat was present, no CAGN were found within these areas.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Habitat suitable for this species does not exist within the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Habitat suitable for this species does not exist within the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, habitat suitable for this species does exist within the western portions of this TL ROW. Focused surveys were conducted in this area. No CAGN were identified during the survey effort in 2010.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, habitat suitable for this species does exist within the western portions of this TL ROW. Focused surveys were conducted in this area. No CAGN were identified during the survey effort in 2010.

4.4.32 Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) (nesting colony) SSC

The tricolored blackbird is a California Species of Special Concern and a BLM Sensitive Species that occurs primarily in California, with smaller populations in northern Mexico. This species is locally common in parts of the Central Valley and along the coast in Sonoma County but is not found commonly over most parts of its range. This species breeds near fresh water, often in emergent wetlands with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall, dense forbs. Seeds and cultivated grains, such as rice and oats, compose most of its fall and winter diet. Tricolored blackbirds forage on the ground in croplands, grassy fields, flooded land, and along edges of ponds. Breeding season usually takes place form mid-April into late July, but Orians (1960) also reported active breeding in October and November in Sacramento Valley. Over the past few decades, numbers have been declining in California (DeHaven et al. 1975). Reasons for the decline include the conversion of marshland habitats and agricultural poisoning.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Surveys within the western portion of the circuit did not identify suitable nesting colony areas. The eastern portion includes man-made dams with appropriate nesting habitat; however, this area was not surveyed due to landowner non-compliance.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat for this species exists near the Laguna Lake area.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridor and the grazing and stock pond areas that intersect the ROW to the north of I-8 near Pine Valley Creek. The circuit alignment south of I-8 does not have suitable nesting habitat, and this species is presumed to be absent.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including the Cottonwood Creek area. In addition, grazing areas with stock ponds are present that may provide suitable nesting habitat.

C78: This species is presumed to be ABSENT (nesting) from the circuit ROW. Although CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the circuit ROW, no suitable habitat occurs within the ROW of the circuit; however, due to the close proximity of documented occurrences, this species has the potential to occur (foraging) in areas adjacent to the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable nesting habitat for this species does not exist within the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlets into the Loveland Reservoir.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT (nesting) within the TL ROW. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, riparian habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek. Suitable nesting habitat may occur outside the ROW within the slower-moving sections of these drainages; therefore, this species may occur (foraging) within the ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek. In addition, grazing areas and stock ponds could provide suitable nesting habitat.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Additionally, the entire alignment was surveyed during LBV, SWFL, and arroyo toad surveys. This species was not identified during the survey effort.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Grazing areas with stock ponds are present within the TL ROW that could support nesting colonies.

4.4.33 Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*) SSC

The yellow warbler (nesting) is a California Species of Special Concern. Its breeding range includes most of North America from northern Alaska and northern Canada to the southern U.S. and Mexico. Wintering birds occur from Mexico to Peru. Breeding habitats include wet areas such as riparian woodlands, orchards, gardens, swamp edges, and willow thickets. Most breeding habitats generally contain medium to high-density tree and shrub species with ample early successional understories. In migration, this species may occur in other habitats, including early seral riparian habitats. Its plumage is more extensively yellow than other North American wood-warblers, and it is also unique in having yellow on the inner webs of its tail feathers (except the middle pair). Males show rusty streaking on the breast. It is almost entirely insectivorous but also eats a few berries. Populations are in decline in California due to habitat loss, grazing of riparian understories, and brood parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird.

C157: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This species was observed in the Pine Valley Creek inlet into Barrett Lake during surveys in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011?).

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the Laguna Lake area.

C442: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists north of I-8. This species was observed in the Pine Valley Creek area during surveys in 2010.

C449: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW. This species was observed in the Cottonwood Creek area during surveys in 2010.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat for this species does not exist within the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, marginal suitable habitat does exist within the ROW near the west portion of the circuit near Boulder Creek Road.

TL-625: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL, this species was observed in the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlets into Loveland Reservoir during surveys in 2010.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the riparian and oak woodlands near slow-moving water within the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, suitable riparian/woodland habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported within 5 miles of the TL, Chambers Group observed this species n the riparian corridors that intersect the TL ROW that include Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. Chambers Group observed this species within the TL ROW during surveys in 2010. This species was identified both below the Lake Henshaw Dam and above the dam.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur in the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, suitable habitat exists within the Cottonwood Creek area.

4.4.34 California Leaf-Nosed Bat (*Macrotus californicus*) SSC

The California leaf-nosed bat is a California Species of Special Concern. Its range includes southern California, southern Nevada, western and southern Arizona, and northwestern Mexico to the tip of Baja California. In California, some individuals migrate to Mexico for the winter, while others occur year-round. It inhabits desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, and palm oasis habitats. Roost sites include tunnels, rock shelters, mines, caves, buildings, and bridges. It is a colonially roosting species, and colonies can become quite large. It feeds on insects, primarily moths, beetles, and cicadas. The California leaf-nosed bat appears well after sunset and forages quietly and very close to the ground over flats and washes. Copulation occurs from September to November, and births take place from May to June. Lactation occurs for one month. This species is sensitive to roost disturbance and is declining in desert habitats; but it can still be found in various locations along the Colorado River. The California leaf-nosed bat no longer occurs along the coast of California.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species exists along the Cottonwood Creek area. CNDDB occurrences of this species have occurred within 3 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.35 Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) SSC, USFS S, BLM S

The pallid bat is listed as a California Species of Special Concern, a USFS Sensitive Species, and a BLM Sensitive Species. Its range extends from southern British Columbia along the Pacific coast south to central Mexico and east to central Kansas and Oklahoma. It occurs in a variety of habitats, including arid desert scrub, oak woodlands, juniper woodlands, grasslands, coniferous forests, and water-associated habitats. It may be more common throughout its range where rocky outcrops provide roost sites. The pallid bat, a member of the Vespertilionidae family (free-tailed bat family), is a rather large, pale, yellowish-brown bat with paler coloration below and a wingspan of about 9 inches. Population dynamics are not fully understood, but one contributing factor in the decline of this species includes roost disturbance; it is highly susceptible to disturbance and may vacate a roost for years afterwards. Other factors include the razing of abandoned buildings, mining operations, pesticide-induced poisoning, and loss of foraging habitats.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, building structures and rocky outcrops exist within the eastern portion of this circuit that could support bat roosts.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, building structures and rocky outcrops exist within the ROW of the circuit that could support bat roosts.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist within the ROW of the circuit that could support bat roosts.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable roosting habitat exists including bridge and building structures.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable roosting habitat does not exist within the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist within the ROW of the circuit that could support bat roosts.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and rocky outcrops and building structures exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and rocky outcrops and building structures exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 3 miles of the TL ROW, and suitable rocky outcrops and building structures exist that could support bat species.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, rocky outcrops and buildings exist within the TL ROW that could support bat roosts. In addition, many bats were observed within the TL ROW during nocturnal surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 for arroyo toad (Chambers Group 2011a) near Cottonwood Creek in the Potrero area.

4.4.36 Townsend's Big-Eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) SSC, USFS S, BLM S

The Townsend's big-eared bat is a California Species of Special Concern and USFS and BLM Sensitive Species. This species ranges over most of the western U.S. north to southwest Canada, south into central Mexico, and east along a smaller range through the middle of the U.S. to Pennsylvania from sea level to 6,000 feet amsl. This species is found in all habitat types except alpine, but it is rare throughout most of its range. Roosts occur in caves, buildings, tunnels, mines, and other human-made structures. This species hibernates singly or in groups from October to April and undergoes short migrations to hibernation roosts. Females form maternity colonies, but males are solitary in the spring and summer. Births of one young to each litter take place in May and June; the young are independent after six weeks. Moths are its main food source, but beetles and insects are consumed as well. This species has high site fidelity, but it is extremely sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, building structures and rocky outcrops exist within the eastern portion of this circuit that could support bat roosts.

C440: This species has HIGH potential to occur within the circuit ROW in all habitat types with caves or mines for night roosting. CNDDB and USFS occurrences have documented this species within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Building structures and rocky outcrops exist within the ROW of the circuit that could support bat roosts.

C442: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the circuit ROW in all habitat types with caves or mines for night roosting. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 3 miles of the circuit ROW. Rocky outcrops exist within the ROW of the circuit that could support bat roosts.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the circuit ROW in all habitat types with caves or mines for night roosting. CNDDB and USFS occurrences have documented this species within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Building structures and rocky outcrops exist within the ROW of the circuit that could support bat roosts.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable roosting habitat does not exist within the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist within the ROW of the circuit that could support bat roosts.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species has been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, rocky outcrops and building structures exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 3 miles of the TL ROW, and rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and rocky outcrops and building structures exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable rocky outcrops and building structures exist that could support bat species.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB and USFS occurrences have been recorded within 3 miles of the TL ROW. Rocky outcrops and buildings exist within the ROW of the TL that could support bat roosts. In addition, many bats were

observed within the TL ROW during nocturnal surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 for arroyo toad (Chambers Group 2011a) near Cottonwood Creek in the Potrero area.

4.4.37 Western Red Bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) SSC, USFS S

The western red bat is a state-listed Species of Special Concern and a USFS Sensitive Species. Western red bats have a broad range, extending from southern British Columbia, throughout much of the western U.S., Mexico, Central America, and as far south as Argentina and Chile (Pierson and Rainey 1998). Within California this species is found in coastal areas near San Francisco Bay south to the Central Valley and into eastern portions of Riverside County and central San Diego County of southern California (Pierson and Rainey 1998). They roost in small colonies in the foliage of trees and shrubs in edge areas adjacent to streams and open fields; preferring foraging areas that are distant from human habitation (Pierson and Rainey 1998). Western red bats are medium-sized bats best distinguished by their brick-red colored fur; short rostrum; short, rounded ears; and heavily furred interfemoral membrane (Pierson and Rainey 1998). Breeding occurs in late summer or early fall; females become pregnant in spring and give birth to 1 to 5 pups after an 80- to 90-day gestation period. This species is insectivorous and migratory. Threats to the western red bat include predation, agricultural conversion of riparian habitat, storage reservoirs that submerge riparian habitat, pesticides from agriculture, and fire (Pierson and Rainey 1998).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, riparian corridors exist that could support bat roosts.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the circuit ROW. CNDDB and USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Suitable riparian habitat exists that could support bat roosts.

C442: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the circuit ROW. USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the ROW along Pine Valley Creek. Suitable riparian habitat exists that could support bat roosts.

C449: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the circuit ROW. USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the ROW immediately south of Lake Morena. Suitable riparian habitat exists that could support bat roosts.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB or USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW near the Boulder Creek Road area to the west portion of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 3 miles of the TL ROW. Suitable habitat exists within the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlets into Loveland Reservoir.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 3 miles of the TL ROW. Suitable riparian/woodland habitat exists along the ROW, including San Diego River, Cedar Creek, Orinoco Creek, Boulder Creek, Kelly Creek, and King Creek.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB and USFS occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the ROW. Suitable habitat exists within the riparian corridors that intersect the ROW, including Cottonwood Creek, La Posta Creek, Kitchen Creek, and Pine Valley Creek.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable riparian corridors along the San Luis Rey River and near the reservoir exist that could support bat species.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the TL ROW. CNDDB and USFS occurrences have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Riparian corridors exist within the ROW of the TL that could support bat roosts. In addition, many bats were observed within the TL ROW during nocturnal surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 for arroyo toad (Chambers Group 2011a) near Cottonwood Creek in the Potrero area.

4.4.38 Western Yellow Bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) SSC

The western yellow bat is a California Species of Special Concern. It is found in localized populations throughout the southwestern United States, but primarily it is found in Mexico and Central America. In California, it is an obligate foliage-roosting species that prefers dead palm fronds to other types of tree substrates. The western yellow bat is primarily non-colonial, but small colonies have been documented in some areas. Unlike many other bats found in this region, it appears that this species is found throughout the year in southern California. It is most commonly associated with palm oases but can also occur in grasslands, scrublands, ornamental landscaping, and wooded areas in riparian zones. It can be distinguished from other bat species in California by its yellow fur, short ears, and medium size. Females give birth to one to four pups from June through July. Threats to this species include its limited distribution, restrictive habitat requirements, and predation.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, riparian corridors and grasslands exist that could support bat roosts.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, riparian corridors, wooded areas, and grasslands exist that could support bat roosts.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, riparian corridors, wooded areas, and grasslands exist that could support bat roosts.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, riparian corridors, wooded areas, and grasslands exist that could support bat roosts.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, riparian corridors and wooded areas exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, riparian corridors, wooded areas, and grasslands exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; and riparian corridors, wooded areas, and grasslands exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; and riparian corridors, wooded areas, and grasslands exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable riparian corridors along the San Luis Rey River and near the reservoir exist that could support bat species.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat that could support bat species exists along riparian corridors. In addition, many bats were observed within the TL ROW during nocturnal surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 for arroyo toad (Chambers Group 2011a) near Cottonwood Creek in the Potrero area.

4.4.39 Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis*) SSC

The western mastiff bat is listed as a state Species of Special Concern. It is a permanent resident throughout its range in southern California, southern Arizona, Texas, and south to South America. With a wingspan approaching 2 feet, the western mastiff bat is the largest bat species in North America. It is also unique in that its call can be readily identified with the unaided ear. It roosts in small colonies or singly in primarily natural substrates such as cliff faces, large boulders, and exfoliating rock surfaces. It is less commonly found in artificial structures such as buildings and roof tiles. It is found in a wide variety of habitats, including desert scrub, chaparral, woodlands, floodplains, and grasslands. Reasons for observed population declines are unknown.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C442: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the circuit ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C449: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts. This species was identified during arroyo toad surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 (Chambers Group 2011a).

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species hasbeen recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

4.4.40 Pocketed Free-Tailed Bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*) SSC

The pocketed free-tailed bat is a California Species of Special Concern. This primarily Mexican bat species is found in Mexico south to the state of Michoacan and occurs in the southwestern U.S. from southern California, southern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, and western Texas. In California, this species is found in Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial counties; it is rare in California. It inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert washes, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis habitats. It roosts in small colonies of up to 100 individuals in rock crevices, caverns, roof tiles, and buildings. Although possible migration patterns are not well understood, it is most likely a year-long resident. Little wintering information exists for this species within its range in the U.S. The pocketed free-tailed bat feeds on insects flying over desert habitat,

streams, or ponds. This species feeds primarily on moths but also eats crickets, flying ants, stinkbugs, froghoppers, leafhoppers, lacewings, and other insects. It usually appears well after sunset. It is similar in appearance to the more common Brazilian free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), with the exceptions that its ears are joined at the midline and it has a fold of skin that creates a small pocket near the knee area of the interfemoral membrane, from which it gets its common name. It gives birth to one young per year, which takes place in June or July; lactation occurs in July and August. Little is known of the factors contributing to the decline of this species in the U.S.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-682: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops and buildings exist that could support bat roosts.

4.4.41 Big Free-Tailed Bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*) SSC

The big free-tailed bat is a California Species of Special Concern. It is widely but locally distributed from Iowa and southwestern British Columbia in the north, southward through Mexico and the West Indies to Uruguay in South America. It is rarely found in California. Few records exist for its occurrence in the state, and no roosts for this species have been identified to date. It is a colonial roosting species that prefers rugged cliff faces, slopes, and outcrops; up to 150 individuals have been observed in roost sites. Roosts are rarely found in human structures. Like most bat species, it can be found in a wide variety of habitats, including various woodland, desert, and scrub associations. Little is known of its habits, but it has been observed to emerge late in the evening. It eats primarily moths but will also take crickets, grasshoppers, flying ants, stink bugs, beetles, and leafhoppers. With the exception of its noticeably larger size, this species is superficially similar in appearance to the more common Brazilian free-tailed bat. It has deep reddish to dark brown overall coloration; a dark facial mask; and large, dark, forward-pointing ears that are briefly joined at the forehead. Little is known about its reproduction and development, but data suggest that each gravid female gives birth to a single offspring in late June to early July. By October, the young are nearly full-grown and are able to feed themselves. While rearing its young, the females gather in nursery colonies, while adult males gather elsewhere. Factors contributing to the decline of this species are not well known.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-626: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, rocky outcrops exist in some areas adjacent to the ROW that could support bat roosts.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, rocky outcrops exist in some areas adjacent to the ROW that could support bat roosts.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, rocky outcrops exist in some areas adjacent to the ROW that could support bat roosts.

4.4.42 San Diego Black-Tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*) SSC

The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is listed as a California Species of Special Concern. It is found on coastal slopes from Kern County, California, south into Baja California, Mexico, between sea level and approximately 3,000 feet amsl. It occurs in a variety of habitats but prefers intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats, grasslands, and open scrub along herbaceous and tree edges within coastal sage scrub habitats in southern California. It also occurs on agricultural lands. This species does not typically burrow but sits in depressions called forms at the bases of shrubs by day. It is chiefly nocturnal and is an opportunistic forager that feeds on a variety of herbaceous matter, depending on plant availability and time of year. Reasons for decline include habitat loss, fragmentation, and disease outbreaks.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable shrub and grassland habitats exist for this species in the ROW.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This area is outside the known elevation range for this species.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This area is outside the known elevation range for this species.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable shrub and grassland habitats exist for this species in the ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable shrub and grassland habitats exist for this species in the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable shrub and grassland habitats exist for this species in the ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable sage scrub and grassland habitats exist for this species.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable sage scrub and grassland habitats exist for this species.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, and suitable sage scrub and grassland habitats exist for this species.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable sage scrub and grassland habitats exist for this species.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable sage scrub and grassland habitats exist for this species.

4.4.43 Dulzura (California) Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*) SSC

The Dulzura pocket mouse is a California Species of Special Concern. The range of this species includes the western slope of the Peninsular Range of California from Riverside County into northern Mexico. Scattered locations are also known in the Camp Pendleton area. Dulzura pocket mouse habitat includes chaparral, dense coastal sage scrub slopes, and, occasionally, desert grasslands. It is a large, brownish grey pocket mouse, with distinct white bristles on its rump and a brownish line on its side. The underside is yellowish white, and its tail is brownish above and whitish below with a prominent tuft. It produces one litter per year of two to five young born from March through June.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable chaparral and grassland habitat exists for this species in the ROW.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW; and chaparral and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the circuit.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, chaparral and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the circuit.

C449: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the circuit.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, chaparral and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the circuit.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, chaparral and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the circuit.

TL-625: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

4.4.44 Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*) SSC

The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse is a California Species of Special Concern. Its range includes western Riverside, southwestern San Bernardino, eastern Orange, and San Diego counties in California, as well as northwestern Baja California, Mexico. This species prefers sage scrub, chaparral, and non-native grasslands in association with rocks or coarse gravel (McClenaghan 1983; Bleich 1973). Primarily a granivore, this pocket mouse will occasionally eat herbaceous forbs, green grasses, and insects during certain seasons. The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse has relatively small ears and yellowish or orange hair on its sides contrasting with a dark brown back (Lackey 1996). Habitat fragmentation and degradation are the most notable threats to populations (Bolger et al. 1997).

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, chaparral and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, chaparral and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, chaparral and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the western portion of the ROW near Boulder Creek Road.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the TL.

4.4.45 Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*) SSC

The pallid San Diego pocket mouse is a California Species of Special Concern. It is found on the margins of the Mojave Desert in California, on the northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains, in high elevations of eastern San Diego County, and on the edge of the Colorado Desert, south to the Mexican boundary. It is especially known to occur in arid, desert border areas of San Diego County, in Riverside County southwest of Palm Springs, in San Bernardino County from Cactus Flat to Oro Grande, and east to Twentynine Palms. It prefers drier environments of the higher elevations and plateaus; and it is found up to 6,000 feet in elevation at Cactus Flat, along the north slope of the San Bernardino Mountains. It tends to occur in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel (Grinnell 1933; Miller and Stebbins 1964). This species is found in a wide variety of habitats, including dry alluvial fans, dry desert slopes, sparse scrublands and grasslands, grassland/chaparral/sage scrub ecotones, redshank chaparral, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. Pallid San Diego pocket mouse densities have been recorded as high as 39 per hectare (Lackey 1996). This species is similar in appearance to *C.f. fallax* but is lighter in overall coloration. Population declines may be due to urban and agricultural development.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C440: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the circuit ROW. DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW of the circuit.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. The known habitat requirements and range for this species do not exist within the ROW.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. The known habitat requirements and range for this species do not exist within the ROW.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. The known habitat requirements and range for this species do not exist within the ROW.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, DCSS, chaparral, and grassland habitat suitable for this species exist in the ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. The known habitat requirements and range for this species do not exist within the ROW.

4.4.46 Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) FE, ST

The Stephens' kangaroo rat (SKR) is a federally listed as endangered and state-listed as threatened species. Current populations exist only in the San Jacinto Valley, western Riverside County, and northwestern San Diego County, California. This species generally occurs in both non-native annual and native perennial grasslands with sparse perennial vegetation as well as in sparse coastal sage scrub and sagebrush communities with sparse canopy coverage. Plant species may include buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.), chamise, brome grasses, and filarees (*Erodium* spp.). Although it can burrow into firm soil, it prefers areas with well-drained, gravelly or sandy soils for digging its burrows. It can live indefinitely without water, subsisting on dry seeds that it often stores in its burrows for later consumption. It also consumes some green vegetation and insects when available. This species physically resembles other kangaroo rat species in having long hind legs; small front legs and feet; brown upper parts; a white belly; and a long, tufted tail. Stephens' kangaroo rat is threatened by the continued destruction, fragmentation, and degradation of its habitat through human and human-induced activities such as the clearing of land for urban and suburban development, agriculture, water projects, military activities, wildland or prescribed fires, off-road vehicle use, and to a lesser degree, by livestock grazing and the invasion of non-native plant species.

Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for this species in 2010. Please see *Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Project, San Diego County, California* (Chambers Group 2011g). No populations of SKR have been reported for the southern parts of San Diego County south of the area of Ramona.

C157: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is outside the known range for this species.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is outside the known range for this species.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is outside the known range for this species.

C449: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is outside the known range for this species.

C78: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is outside the known range for this species.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. This circuit is outside the known range for this species.

TL-625: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is outside the known range for this species.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This TL is outside the known range for this species.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Although suitable habitat is present, this TL is outside the known range for this species.

TL-682: This species is PRESENT within the ROW of the TL. Focused surveys conducted in 2010 found this species to be present within grasslands in the Lake Henshaw area of the TL (Chambers Group 2011g).

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.4.47 San Diego Desert Woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*) SSC

The San Diego desert woodrat is a California Species of Special Concern that occurs in southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. The San Diego desert woodrat inhabits moderate to dense canopies in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, especially in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes. The desert woodrat is often associated with large cactus patches (Montgomery 1998); within coastal sage scrub communities, it almost is invariably associated with prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*). This species is also found in rocky outcroppings and boulder-covered hillsides in chaparral or oak woodlands.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

C440: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C442: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

C79: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

TL-626: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Habitat suitable for this species is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS, chaparral, and rocky slopes.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS, chaparral, and rocky slopes.

4.4.48 Southern Grasshopper Mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*) SSC

The southern grasshopper mouse is a California Species of Special Concern. It occurs throughout desert and semi-arid habitats in the southwestern United States and much of Mexico, including western Nevada, the southern portions of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, northern Baja California, western Texas, and south to central Mexico (Hall 1981). The subspecies *ramona* is restricted to coastal southern California, with marginal records for Mint Canyon west of Palmdale, San Fernando, Riverside, Valle Vista, Warner Pass, La Puerta Valley, Jacumba, Santee Mountains, and the mouth of the Tijuana River Valley (Hall 1981). The grasshopper mouse, rangewide, is often found in low, arid scrub and semi-scrub vegetation; but this subspecies is found in grasslands and sparse sage scrub habitats. It nests in burrows often dug by kangaroo rats and pocket gophers, but it may dig its own burrows in sandy or other friable substrates (Baily and Sperry 1929; Stapp 1997). Specific habitat requirements of the southern grasshopper mouse generally are unknown, but Stapp (1997) found that grasshopper mice use open

areas and microhabitats dominated by gopher mounds and burrows. Habitat loss and degradation are the primary threats to this species.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and rocky slopes.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

TL-626: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Habitat suitable for this species is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

4.4.49 American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*) SSC

The American badger is a California Species of Special Concern. This carnivorous species ranges over most of the western U.S and upper midwestern U.S. south into central Mexico. In California, the badger

may occupy a variety of habitats, especially grasslands, savannas, montane meadows, sparse scrublands, and deserts. It prefers friable soils for burrowing and relatively open, uncultivated ground. Prey items include gophers, ground squirrels, marmots, kangaroo rats, other rodents, and the occasional reptile or amphibian. This tenacious mammal may weigh up to 25 pounds and is easily recognized by its overall yellowish gray coloration, the white stripe on top of its head, white cheeks, and black feet with noticeably long front claws. It is a heavy-bodied animal with short legs and a characteristic pigeon-toed gait. It is chiefly nocturnal, but it is often seen by day as well. It gives birth to two to five young anywhere from February to May, depending on its altitude and latitude. Threats to this species include habitat loss to agriculture, housing, and other land conversions and illegal hunting.

C157: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral and grassland habitats.

C440: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including montane meadows, DCSS, and grassland habitats.

C442: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

C449: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

C78: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the circuit. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

C79: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the circuit. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW. Suitable habitat does not exist for this species in the circuit ROW.

TL-625: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Habitat suitable for this species is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

TL-626: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and suitable habitat is present in the grassland communities found within the ROW.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including semi-desert chaparral, DCSS, and grassland habitats.

TL-682: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable habitat is present, including DCSS and grassland habitats.

4.5. SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS WITHIN BLM LANDS

Portions of two TL ROWs, 629 and 6923, exist within BLM lands under jurisdiction of BLM (Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office). Approximately 8 poles on TL-629 in the southeast area of the survey ROW and 51 poles on the TL-6923 fall within BLM lands. Descriptions of the sensitive plant species and general areas identified during the focused plant surveys are found below.

During the literature search, 73 BLM sensitive speices were identified as having a potential to occur within the Project area. Of these 73 BLM species identified, 20 are not known to occur within San Diego County; therefore, these species are considered absent from BLM lands within the Project area:

- Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) - FE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS;
- Coachella Valley milk-vetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*) - FE, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS;
- Peirson's milk-vetch (*Astragalus magdalenae* var. *peirsonii*)- FT, SE, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS;
- triple-ribbed milk-vetch (*Astragalus tricarinatus*) - FE, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS;
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var*. notatior*) - FE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS;
- Mt. Gleason paintbrush (*Castilleja gleasoni*) - RARE, CNPS1B.2, BLMS;
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) - CNPS 1B.1, BLMS;
- Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*) - RARE, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS;
- beach spectaclepod (*Dithyrea maritimal*) - ST, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS;
- slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) – FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS;
- Marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp*. marcescens*) – FT, RARE, CNPS, BLMS;
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*) – FE, ST, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS;
- Parish's daisy (*Erigeron parishii*) – FT, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS;
- Alvin Meadow bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*) – CNPS 1B.2, BLMS;
- San Gabriel bedstraw (*Galium grande*) – CNPS 1B.2, BLMS;
- Robison's monardella (*Monardella robisonii*) - CNPS 1B.3, BLMS;
- Latimer's woodland-gilia (*Saltugilia latimeri*) – CNPS1B.2, BLMS;
- Orocopia sage (*Salvia greatae*) - CNPS 1B.3, BLMS;
- Parish's checkerbloom (*Sidalcea hickmanii* ssp. *parishii*) – CNPS 1B.2, BLMS; and
- Mecca aster (*Xylorhiza cognata*)– CNPS 1B.2, BLMS.

Of the 73 BLM Sensitive Species identified during the literature search, 53 BLM Sensitive Species are known to occur within San Diego County. Due to lack of suitable habitat, 41 of these sensitive species are considered absent from TL-629; and 39 of these species are considered absent from TL-6923. Twelve species have a low to moderate potential to occur on both TLs. Two of these sensitive species were observed within TL-6923 during the focused plant surveys conducted during the spring of 2010. The 53 BLM Sensitive Species known to occur in San Diego County and their potential to occur on the Project site are listed below.

4.5.1 Chaparral Sand-Verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Chaparral sand-verbena is an annual herb in the Nyctaginaceae family that flowers between January and September. This species favors sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dune habitats. Chaparral sand-verbena can be found at elevations between 250 to 5,250 feet (75 to 1,600 m) amsl. This species is threatened by non-native plants, alteration of fire regimes, road maintenance, flood control activities, vehicles, and development (CNPS 2012). Chaparral sand-verbena is considered a sensitive species by the El Centro and Palm Springs BLM field offices.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.2 San Diego Thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*) FT, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

San Diego thornmint is an annual herb in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species favors clay soils and openings of chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. San Diego thornmint can be found at elevations between 30 and 3,150 feet (9 to 960 m) amsl. Approximately one-third of the historical occurrences in California have been extirpated; it is threatened by urbanization, road construction, vehicles, grazing, trampling, erosion, and competition from non-native plants (CNPS 2011). This species is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.3 Munz's Onion (*Allium munzii*) FE, ST, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Munz's onion is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Themidaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species favors mesic, clay soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Munz's onion can be found at elevations between 975 to 3,510 feet (297 to 1,070 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development,

clay mining, agriculture, grazing, vehicles, and non-native plants (CNPS 2012). Munz's onion is considered a sensitive species by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.4 San Diego Ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*) FE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

San Diego ambrosia is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between April and October. This species favors sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed alkaline soils in chaparral coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats. San Diego ambrosia can be found at elevations between 65 to 1,360 feet (20 to 415 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, non-native plants, vehicles, road maintenance, and foot traffic (CNPS 2012). San Diego ambrosia is considered a sensitive species by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.5 Otay Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos otayensis*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Otay manzanita is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family that flowers between January and April. This species favors metavolcanic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Otay manzanita can be found at elevations between 900 and 5,600 feet (275 to 1,700 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and frequent wildfires (CNPS 2011). Otay manzanita is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.6 Dean's Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus deanei*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Dean's milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between February and May. This species often grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian forest. Dean's milk-vetch can be found at elevations between 250 and 2,200 feet (76 to 670 m) amsl. This species is known from fewer than 15 occurrences and from fewer than 10 locations in Diegan sage scrub, chaparral, and riparian communities, particularly southern oak woodlands. This species is seriously threatened by development, vegetation/fuel management activities, foot traffic, competition from non-native plants, and road maintenance (CNPS 2011). Dean's milk-vetch is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from BLM lands on the ROW on the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species was PRESENT within BLM lands on the ROW of the TL during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.7 Jacumba Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Jacumba milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species grows on rocky soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Jacumba milk-vetch can be found at elevations between 3,000 and 4,500 feet (914 to 1,371 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and competition from non-native plants (CNPS 2011). Jacumba milk-vetch is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.8 San Diego Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus oocarpus*) CNPS 1B.2

San Diego milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the Fabaceae family that flowers between May and August. This species often grows in the openings among chaparral and cismontane woodland. San Diego milk-vetch can be found at elevations between 1,000 and 5,000 feet (304 to 1,524 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, road maintenance, and recreational activity (CNPS 2011). San Diego milk-vetch is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.9 Encinitas Baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*) FT, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Encinitas baccharis is a perennial, deciduous shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers between August and November. This species often grows in sandstone soils in maritime chaparral and cismontane woodland. Encinitas baccharis can be found at elevations between 200 and 2,300 feet (60 to 720 m) amsl. This species is believed to be extirpated from the Encinitas area. Remaining populations are threatened by development and recreational activity (CNPS 2011). Encinitas baccharis is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.10 Nevin's Barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Nevin's barberry is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Berberidaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. Nevin's barberry can be found at elevations between 900 and 2,700 feet (274 to 825 m) amsl. Many historical occurrences of this species have been extirpated. Nevin's

barberry is threatened by alteration of fire regimes, development, and road maintenance. This species may also be threatened by illegal dumping, fire suppression, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). Nevin's barberry is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.11 San Diego Goldenstar (*Bloomeria clevelandii*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

San Diego goldenstar is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Themidaceae family that flowers between April and May. This species often grows in clay soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats. San Diego goldenstar can be found at elevations between 160 and 1,525 feet (50 to 465 m) amsl. This species is threatened by urbanization, road construction, vehicles, non-native plants, and illegal dumping (CNPS 2012). San Diego goldenstar is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.12 Thread-Leaved Brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) FT, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Thread-leaved brodiaea is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Themidaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in clay soils within openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playa, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats. Thread-leaved brodiaea can be found at elevations between 80 and 3,675 feet (25 to 1,120 m) amsl. This species is seriously threatened by residential development, agriculture, foot traffic, grazing, illegal dumping, non-native plants, vehicles, road construction, and fuelbreak maintenance. Hybridization of this species with *B. orcuttii* and *B. terrestris* ssp. *kernensis* is facilitated by European honeybees. (CNPS 2012). Thread-leaved brodiaea is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the TL ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.13 Orcutt's Brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Orcutt's brodiaea is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Themidaceae family that flowers between May and July. This species often grows in the openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, playas, and valley and foothill grassland. This species favors a variety of soil types including clay, mesic, and sometimes serpentine soils. Orcutt's brodiaea can be found at elevations between 100 and 5,550 feet (30 to 1,676 m) amsl. This species is seriously threatened by residential development, agriculture, foot traffic, grazing, illegal dumping, competition from non-native plants, and vehicles. It is potentially threatened by road construction. It can hybridize with the state- and federal-listed endangered thread-leaved brodiaea (CNPS 2011). Orcutt's brodiaea is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.14 Dunn's Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus dunnii*) RARE, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Dunn's mariposa lily is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the Themidaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in gabbroic or metavolcanic soils and rocky, closed-cone, coniferous forest, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland. Dunn's mariposa lily can be found at elevations between 600 and 6,000 feet (185 to 1,830 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, competition from non-native plants, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). Dunn's mariposa lily is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species

have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.15 Lakeside Ceanothus (*Ceanothus cyaneus*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Lakeside ceanothus is an evergreen shrub in the Rhamnaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in sandy or rocky openings of closed-cone coniferous forests and chaparral habitats. Lakeside ceanothus can be found at elevations between 770 and 2,550 feet (235 to 777 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2011). Lakeside ceanothus is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.16 Flat-Seeded Spurge (*Chamaesyce platysperma*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Flat-seeded spurge is an annual herb in the Euphorbiaceae family that flowers between February and September. This species often grows in sandy soils within Sonoran desert dune habitat. Flat-seeded spurge can be found at elevations between 200 and 330 feet (60 to 100 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2012). Flat-seeded spurge is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs and El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.17 Orcutt's Spineflower (*Chorizanthe orcuttiana*) FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Orcutt's spineflower is an annual herb in the Polygonaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species grows in sandy soils within openings of closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats. Orcutt's spineflower can be found at elevations between 200 and 330 feet (60 to 100 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development (CNPS 2012). Orcutt's spineflower is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.18 White-Bracted Spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*) CNPS 1B.2 BLMS

White-bracted spineflower is an annual herb in the Polygonaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in sandy or gravelly alluvial fan soils within coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. White-bracted spineflower can be found at elevations between 980 and 3,940 feet (300 to 1,200 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, flood control projects, mining, and vehicles (CNPS 2012). White-bracted spineflower is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.19 Gander's Cryptantha (*Cryptantha gander*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Gander's cryptantha is an annual herb in the Boraginaceae family that flowers between February and May. This species often grows in sandy soils of Sonoran desert dune habitat. Gander's cryptantha can be found at elevations between 520 and 1,315 feet (160 to 1,315 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and vehicles (CNPS 2012). Gander's cryptantha is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.20 Wiggins' Croton (*Croton wigginsii*) RARE, CNPS 2.2, BLMS

Wiggins' croton is a perennial shrub in the Euphorbiaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species often grows sandy soils of in Sonoran desert dune habitat. Wiggins' croton can be found at elevations between 160 and 330 feet (50 to 100 m) amsl. This species is threatened by vehicles (CNPS 2012). Wiggins' croton is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.21 Munz's Cholla (*Cylindropuntia munzii*) CNPS 1B.3, BLMS

Munz's cholla is a perennial stem succulent in the Cactaceae family that flowers during May. This species often grows in sandy soils of Sonoran desert scrub habitat. Munz's cholla can be found at elevations between 490 and 1,970 feet (150 to 600 m) amsl. Some populations of this species are threatened by military activities (CNPS 2012). Munz's cholla is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs and El Centro BLM field offices.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.22 Otay Tarplant (*Deinandra conjugens*) FT, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Otay tarplant is an annual herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between May and June. This species grows on clay soils within coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Otay tarplant is found at elevations between 80 and 980 feet (25 to 300 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, agriculture, vehicles, illegal dumping, non-native plants, habitat disturbance, and Border Patrol activities (CNPS 2012). Otay tarplant is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.23 Tecate Tarplant (*Deinandra floribunda*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Tecate tarplant is an annual herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between August and October. This species grows in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Tecate tarplant can be found at elevations between 230 and 4,000 feet (70 to 1,219 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and grazing (CNPS 2012). Tecate tarplant is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-682: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is PRESENT within BLM lands on the ROW of the TL during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.24 Cuyamaca Larkspur (*Delphinium hesperium* ssp. *cuyamacae*) Rare, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Cuyamaca larkspur is a perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family that flowers between May and July. This species often grows in mesic soils of lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Cuyamaca larkspur can be found at high elevations between 4,000 and 5,350 feet (1,219 to 1,630 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, grazing, and recreational activities (CNPS 2011). Cuyamaca larkspur is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species

have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.25 Laguna Mountain Aster (*Dieteria asteroids* var. *lagunensis*) Rare, CNPS 2.1

Laguna Mountain aster is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between July and August. This species grows in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Laguna Mountain aster can be found at elevations between 2,600 and 7,900 feet (792 to 2,507 m) amsl. This species is known in California from fewer than five occurrences and is threatened by development, grazing, and recreational activities, with a potential threat from road maintenance activities (CNPS 2011). Laguna Mountain aster is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.26 Many-stemmed Dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Many-stemmed dudleya is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between April and July. This species grows in clay soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Laguna Mountain aster can be found at elevations between 50 and 2,600 feet (15 to 790 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, road construction and maintenance, fire suppression, non-native plants, mining, grazing, and recreation (CNPS 2012). Many-stemmed dudleya is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore,

this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.27 Variegated Dudleya (*Dudleya variegata*) CNPS 1B.2

Variegated dudleya is a perennial herb in the Crassulaceae family that flowers from April to June. This species is found in heavy clay soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats at elevations between 10 and 1,900 feet (3 to 580 m) amsl. Threats to this species include development and grazing (CNPS 2011). Variegated dudleya is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW of the TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.5.28 Harwood's Eriastrum (*Eriastrum harwoodii*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Harwood's eriastrum is an annual herb in the Crassulaceae family that flowers from March to June. This species is found in sandy soils within desert dune habitats. Harwood's eriastrum occurs at elevations between 410 and 3,000 feet (125 to 915 m) amsl. This species is threatened by mining, non-native plants, and vehicles and is potentially threatened by solar energy development (CNPS 2012). Harwood's eriastrum is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.29 Palmer's Goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri* var. *palmeri*) CNPS 1B.1

Palmer's goldenbush is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers from July through November. This species is found in mesic soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. The elevation range of this species ranges between 98 and 1,970 feet (30 to 600 m) amsl. Threats to this species include development, road construction, road maintenance, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). Palmer's goldenbush is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is considered ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. This TL is outside the elevation range of this species, and no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.30 Mexican Flannelbush (*Fremontodendron mexicanum*) FE, Rare, CNPS 1B.1

Mexican flannelbush is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Malvaceae family that flowers between March and June. This species often grows in gabbroic, metavolcanic, or serpentinite soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland habitats. Mexican flannelbush can be found at elevations between 100 and 8,038 feet (30 to 2,449 m) amsl. Threats to this species include urbanization (CNPS 2011). Mexican flannelbush is considered sensitive by the El Centro and Palm Springs BLM field offices.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.31 Orcutt's Hazardia (*Hazardia orcutti*) FC, ST, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Orcutt's hazardia is a perennial, evergreen shrub in the Asteraceae family that flowers between August and October. This species grows in clay soils in maritime chaparral, coastal scrub habitats. Orcutt's hazardia can be found at elevations between 260 and 280 feet (80 to 85 m) amsl. Threats to this species include recreational activities, foot traffic, and urbanization (CNPS 2012). Orcutt's hazardia is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species

have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.32 Algodones Dunes sunflower (*Helianthus niveus* ssp. *tephrodes*) SE, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Algodones Dunes sunflower is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between September and May. This species grows in sandy desert dune habitats. Algodones Dunes sunflower can be found at elevations between 160 and 330 feet (50 to 100 m) amsl. Threats to this species include vehicles (CNPS 2012). Algodones Dunes sunflower is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.33 Tecate Cypress (*Hesperocyparis forbesii*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Tecate cypress is a perennial, evergreen tree in the Cupressaceae family. This species often grows in clay, gabrroic, or metavolcanic soils in closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral habitats. Tecate cypress can be found at elevations between 840 and 4,900 feet (256 to 1,493 m) amsl. This species is threatened by alteration of fire regimes and mining and by development in both Orange and Riverside counties. In San Diego County, Tecate cypress is protected in part at Otay Mountain (CNPS 2011). Tecate cypress is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the circuit ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.34 San Diego Hulsea (*Hulsea californica*) CNPS 1B.3, BLMS

San Diego hulsea is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in openings and burned areas of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. San Diego hulsea can be found at elevations between 3,000 and 9,563 feet (914 to 2,914 m) amsl. This species is threatened by competition from non-native plants, fire suppression, recreational activities, and vehicles (CNPS 2011). San Diego hulsea is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.35 Gander's Pitcher Sage (*Lepechinia gander*) CNPS 1B.3, BLMS

Gander's pitcher sage is a perennial shrub in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between June and July. This species grows in gabrroic or metavolcanic soils in closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Gander's pitcher sage can be found at elevations between 1,000 and 3,300 feet (305 to 1005 m) amsl. Threats to this species include development (CNPS 2012). Gander's pitcher sage is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.36 Borrego Valley Pepper-grass (*Lepidium flavum* var. *felipense*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Borrego Valley pepper-grass is an annual herb in the Brassicaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species grows in sandy soils within pinyon and juniper woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub habitats. Borrego Valley pepper-grass can be found at elevations between 1,500 and 2,750 feet

(455 to 840 m) amsl. Threats to this species include recreational activities and vehicles (CNPS 2012). Borrego Valley pepper-grass is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.37 Parish's Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes gracilis* ssp. *parishii*) SE, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Parish's meadowfoam is an annual herb in the Limnanthaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in mesic soils in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pool habitats. Parish's meadowfoam can be found at elevations between 2,000 and 6,600 feet (609 to 2,011 m) amsl. This species is threatened by altered hydrology, grazing, and recreational development (CNPS 2011). Parish's meadowfoam is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.38 Little San Bernardino Mtns. Linanthus (*Linanthus maculates*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus is an annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species in grows sandy soils within desert dune, Joshua tree woodland Mojavean desert scrub and Sonoran desert scrub habitats. Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus can be found at elevations between 640 and 6,800 feet (195 to 2075 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development, vehicles, and dumping (CNPS 2012). Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.39 Orcutt's Linanthus (*Linanthus orcuttii*) CNPS 1B.3, BLMS

Orcutt's linanthus is an annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family that flowers between May and June. This species often grows in the openings of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Orcutt's linanthus can be found at higher elevations between 3,000 and 7,037 feet (914 to 2,144 m) amsl. This species is threatened by foot traffic and recreational activities (CNPS 2011). Orcutt's linanthus is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.40 Mountain Springs Bush Lupine (*Lupinus excubitus* var. *medius*) CNPS 1B.3, BLMS

Mountain Springs bush lupine is a perennial shrub in Fabaceae family that flowers between March and May. This species grows on dry, sandy, gently sloping canyon washes, sandy soil pockets, and flats in steeper slopes and drainages. Mountain Springs bush lupine is often found in pinyon and juniper woodland, as well as Sonoran desert scrub, at elevations between 1,394 and 4,495 feet (125 to 1,370m) amsl (CNPS 2011). Mountain Springs bush lupine is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs and El Centro BLM field offices.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not

observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.41 San Felipe Monardella (*Monardella nana* ssp. *leptosiphon*) CNPS 1B.2

San Felipe monardella is a rhizomatous herb in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between June and July. This species often grows in openings and fuelbreaks or in the understory of forest or chaparral. San Felipe monardella can be found in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations between 3,937 and 6,086 feet (1,200 to 1,855 m) amsl (CNPS 2011). San Felipe monardella is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.42 Jennifer's Monardella (*Monardella stoneana*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Jennifer's monardella is a perennial herb in Lamiaceae family that flowers between June and September. This species grows in rocky intermittent streambeds within closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats. Jennifer's monardella occurs at elevations between 30 and 2,600 feet (10 to 90 m) amsl. This species is threatened by urbanization in portions of its range (CNPS 2012). Jennifer's monardella is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.43 Dehesa Nolina (*Nolina interrata*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Dehesa nolina is a perennial herb in Nolinaceae family that flowers between June and July. This species typically grows on rocky hillsides or ravines on ultramafic soils. Dehesa nolina can be found in chaparral habitats at elevations between 591 and 2,805 feet (180 to 855 m) amsl. This species is threatened by

residential development, vehicles, altered fire regimes, and horticultural collecting (CNPS 2012). Dehesa nolina is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.44 California Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttica californica*) FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

California Orcutt grass is an annual herb in the Poaceae family. This species flowers between April and August on drying mud flats. Habitat includes vernal pools at elevations between 50 to 2,200 feet (15 to 670 m) amsl. This species is threatened by agriculture, development, non-native plants, grazing, and vehicles (CNPS 2012). California Orcutt grass is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.45 Gander's Ragwort (*Packera ganderi*) Rare, CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Gander's ragwort is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in gabbro soils of chaparral, especially after a recent burn. Gander's ragwort can be found at elevations between 1,300 and 4,000 feet (396 to 1,219 m) amsl. This species is known from fewer than 20 occurrences and is threatened by recreational activities, vehicles, and trampling (CNPS 2011). Gander's ragwort is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.46 Giant Spanish-Needle (*Palafoxia arida* var. *gigantea*) CNPS 1B.3, BLMS

Giant Spanish-needle is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between February and May. This species often grows in sandy soils of Desert Dune habitats. Giant Spanish-needle can be found at elevations between 50 and 330 feet (15 to 100 m) amsl. This species is threatened by vehicles (CNPS 2012). Giant Spanish-needle is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.47 Sand Food (*Pholisma sonorae*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Sand food is a parasitic perennial herb in the Lennoaceae family that flowers between April and June. This species often grows in sandy soils of desert dune habitats. Sand food can be found at elevations up to 660 feet (200 m) amsl. This species is threatened by vehicles, military activities, agriculture, habitat loss, and non-native plants (CNPS 2012). Sand food is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.48 Otay Mesa Mint (*Pogogyne nudiuscula*) CNPS 1B.1, BLMS

Otay Mesa mint is a perennial herb in the Lamiaceae family that flowers between May to June. This species often grows in clay soils within vernal pool habitats. Otay Mesa mint can be found at elevations between 295 and 820 feet (90 to 250 m) amsl. This species is known from fewer than 20 occurrences and is threatened by recreational activities, vehicles, and trampling (CNPS 2011). Otay Mesa mint is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.49 Moreno Currant (*Ribes canthariforme*) CNPS 1B.3, BLMS

Moreno currant is a perennial, deciduous shrub in the Grossulariaceae family that flowers between February and April. This species often grows in chaparral and riparian scrub. Moreno currant can be found at elevations between 1,113 and 3,937 feet (339 to 1,199 m) amsl. This species is threatened by recreational activities and vehicles (CNPS 2010). Moreno currant is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.50 San Bernardino Aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

San Bernardino aster is a rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family that flowers between July and November. This species grows in vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams, and springs and sometimes in disturbed areas. San Bernardino aster can be found in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and grassland habitats at elevations between 7 and 6,693 feet (2 to 2040 m) amsl (CNPS 2011). San Bernardino aster is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs and El Centro BLM field offices.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.51 Parry's Tetracoccus (*Tetracoccus dioicus*) CNPS 1B.2

Parry's tetracoccus is a CNPS List 1B.2 species. This deciduous shrub flowers between April and May and is found on dry, stony slopes. Habitat includes chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 500 feet and 3,300 feet (150 to 1,000 m) amsl. This species is threatened by agriculture and development (CNPS 2011). Parry's tetracoccus is considered sensitive by the Palm Springs BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW; however, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW; however, no historical occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.52 Rigid Fringepod (*Thysanocarpus rigidus*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Rigid fringepod is a deciduous shrub in the Brassicaceae family. This species flowers between February and May. This species is found on dry, rocky slopes in pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Rigid fringepod occurs at elevations between 1,970 feet and 7,200 feet (600 to 2,200 m) amsl. This species is threatened by development and non-native plants (CNPS 2011). Rigid fringepod is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.5.53 Orcutt's Woody-aster (*Xylorhiza orcuttii*) CNPS 1B.2, BLMS

Orcutt's woody-aster is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family. This species flowers between March and April. This species is found in Sonoran desert habitats. Orcutt's woody-aster occurs at elevations up to 1,200 feet (365 m) amsl. This species is threatened by vehicles (CNPS 2012). Orcutt's woody-aster is considered sensitive by the El Centro BLM field office.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. Furthermore, this species was not observed during protocol-level focused plant surveys conducted during the 2010 blooming period.

4.6. SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE WITHIN BLM LANDS

Portions of two TL ROWs, 629 and 6923 exist within BLM lands under jurisdiction of BLM (Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office). Approximately 8 poles on TL-629 in the southeast area of the survey ROW and 51 poles on the TL-6923 fall within BLM lands. Descriptions of the sensitive wildlife species and general areas identified during the general and focused surveys are found below.

The following 18 BLM Sensitive Species do not have suitable habitat present on the Project, or the Project ROW is outside their known ranges; therefore, these species are considered absent from BLM lands within the Project area:

- desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis Canadensis nelsoni*) BLMS
- Palm Springs little pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris bangsi*) BLMS
- Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel (*Spermophilus tereticaudus*) BLMS
- bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) ST, BLMS
- Bendire's thrasher (*Toxostoma bendirei*) SSC, BLMS
- brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) FP, BLMS
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*) ST, BLMS
- California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*) SSC, BLMS
- elf owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*) SE, BLMS
- Gila woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*) SE, BLMS
- mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*) FPT, SSC, BLMS
- barefoot banded gecko (*Coleonx switaki*) ST, BLMS
- Colorado desert fringe-toed lizard (*Uma notata notate*) SSC, BLMS
- Gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum*) SSC, BLMS
- Mojave fringe-toed lizard (*Uma scoparia*) SSC, BLMS
- Couch's spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus couchi*) SSC, BLMS
- lowland leopard frog (*Lithobates* (=*Rana*) *yavapaiensis*) SSC, BLMS
- yellow-blotched salamander (*Ensatina eschscholtzi croceator*) SSC, BLMS

The following 20 BLM Sensitive Species have been known to occur in the vicinity of the circuit and TL ROW within San Diego County:

4.6.1 Cave Myotis (*Myotis velifer*) CDFG, SSC, BLMS

The cave myotis is a California Species of Concern. It is found only in California in the lowlands of the Colorado River and adjacent mountain ranges in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial counties. This species is more common in states east of California and may migrate to Mexico. Once common, with colonies numbering 1,000 individuals in the Riverside Mountains, this species is in significant decline. Cave myotis habitats include desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert wash, and desert riparian areas. It preys on a variety of flying insects, including moths and beetles. The cave myotis lives in cave-dwelling colonies of several thousand individuals, although mines and buildings may also be used as roosting locations. Hibernation caves will have high humidity, often with running or standing water and little air movement. Mating occurs in the fall and winter, with the young born in June and July (California Department of Fish and Game and the California Interagency Wildlife Task Group 1990a) California populations have suffered significant decline due to human disturbance of roosts, loss of riparian vegetation, and pesticides.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and the species ranges are east of the TL. Historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW, and the species ranges are east of the TL. Historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

4.6.2 Fringed Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*) BLMS

The fringed myotis is designated as a sensitive species by BLM. This species occurs over much of the western U.S. but has localized distributions. Its range extends throughout California, except for the Central Valley and the Mojave and Colorado deserts. This species occupies a wide variety of habitats from sea level to over 9,000 feet amsl; but optimal habitats include pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood, hardwood-conifer, and mature riparian areas. It roosts in mines, caves, buildings, and crevices and forages in more open areas near water. Maternity colonies of up to 200 individuals are common, but adult males are not present. Maternity colonies are occupied from late April through September; and their populations may remain together during hibernation, which lasts from October to March. Mating occurs in the fall, and the young are born from May to July. The fringed myotis uses open habitats in early successional stages, streams, lakes, and ponds for foraging areas (California Department of Fish and Game and the California Interagency Wildlife Task Group 1990d).

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Although suitable foraging habitat is present within the TL, no suitable roosting habitat for this species is present within the ROW.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Although suitable foraging habitat is present within the TL, no suitable roosting habitat for this species is present within the ROW.

4.6.3 Long-Eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*) BLMS

The long-eared myotis is a BLM Sensitive Species. It is found across much of western North America, from British Columbia to southern California and New Mexico. This species is found predominantly in coniferous forests, typically in higher elevations in southern areas (7,000 to 9,600 feet), but it is also known to occur at sea level. It often roosts in tree cavities and beneath exfoliating bark in both living trees as well as in dead snags. It is one of only two western bats to also roost at ground level in fallen trees, tree stumps, and rock crevices. Long-eared myotis capture prey in flight and also capture stationary insects from the ground and from foliage. Their main diet consists of insects, including moths (National Park System 2006).

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW. The species-preferred elevations are considerably higher than the elevation of the TL.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the ROW. The species-preferred elevations are considerably higher than the elevation of the TL.

4.6.4 Western Small-Footed Myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*) BLMS

The western small-footed myotis is a BLM Sensitive Species. It occurs over much of the western U.S into southern Canada and Mexico from sea level to over 8,900 feet in elevation. The species is found along the California coast from Contra Costa County south to the Mexican border (Harris 1990a). It is also found on both the east and west sides of the Sierra Nevada, and in the Great Basin and desert habitats from Modoc County to San Bernardino County (Harris 1990a). It is found in a wide ecological range, from rock outcrops on open grasslands to canyons in the foothills to lower mountains with yellow pine woodlands. The western small-footed bat prefers humid roost sites and has a high tolerance for cold. Day roosts are variable but include cracks and crevices in cliffs, beneath tree bark, in mines and caves, and occasionally in dwellings of humans. Night roosts are under a variety of natural and human-induced structures. Hibernacula include caves, mines, and tunnels, where individuals usually hang singly, often exposed, although groups of 50 or more can inhabit a hibernation site. Maternity colonies of 12 to 20 females and young can be found in buildings, caves, and mines (Harris 1990a). The western small-footed myotis often associates with Townsend's big-eared bats (*Plecotus townsendii*) and can be found feeding or roosting with other species of bats. This species begins foraging well before full dark but not as early as the western pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus hesperus*). It takes a variety of insects on the wing, including moths and beetles. Reasons for observed population declines are not entirely known at this time.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Although suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL, no suitable roosting habitat for this species is present within the ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL. Scattered areas of potential roosting areas occur primarily along the rocky outcrops present within portions the ROW.

4.6.5 Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*) SSC, BLMS

The spotted bat is a California Species of Concern and BLM Sensitive Species. The range of this species includes the western U.S. from central Idaho south into Mexico, west to the Pacific Ocean, and east to western Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico (NatureServe 2012a). Within its range, its habits and distribution are not well known. California populations may be year-round residents, but some may also migrate. Habitats include arid deserts, grasslands, and mixed conifer forests. The spotted bat prefers to roost in rock crevices but will also use caves and buildings. Partially due to its solitary, crevice-roosting behavior, the spotted bat is considered one of North America's rarest mammals (Harris 2000). It has dark, blackish fur accentuated by several large, white spots that give it a polka-dotted appearance. This solitary species mates in autumn; birth occurs before mid-June; and lactation continues until August (Harris 2000). While its diet is not fully known, it does feed mainly on moths. Foraging takes place over water and near the ground. Most feeding takes place after midnight. This species is vulnerable to roost disturbances and habitat loss. The naturally widespread and low population densities, when combined with the poorly understood nature of this species as a whole, further highlight the importance of minimizing threats to the spotted bat.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Although suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL, no suitable roosting habitat for this species is present within the ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL. Scattered areas of potential roosting areas occur primarily along the rocky outcrops present within portions the ROW.

4.6.6 Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) BLMS

The Yuma myotis is recognized as a sensitive species by BLM. This species is found from British Columbia south through Washington, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, parts of the surrounding states, and into Mexico. In California, this species is common and widespread except in the Mojave and Colorado desert regions, although it is found within the mountain ranges bordering the Colorado River Valley. It is a colonial bat species that roosts in crevices in a variety of both natural and artificial substrates. Thousands of individuals may be found in roost sites clinging together to conserve body heat. Like most bat species, it can be found in a wide variety of habitats, although its optimal habitats are open forest and various woodland associations with sources of water over which to feed. This species is strongly correlated with open water, perhaps more so than any other North American bat species (Harris 1990b). This species mates in the fall, and the young are born from late May to mid-June. This species will feed and roost with other bat species.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Although suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL, no suitable roosting habitat for this species is present within the ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL. Scattered areas of potential roosting areas occur primarily along the rocky outcrops present within portions the ROW.

4.6.7 Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) FC, SE, BLMS

The western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting) is a federal candidate for listing, BLM Sensitive, and a state-listed endangered species. The yellow-billed cuckoo is found primarily in the eastern United States, but this subspecies is an extremely rare and localized summer resident of the southwestern U.S. Historically, it was found commonly throughout the Central Valley and California coastal valleys to the Mexican border until the early twentieth century. Small populations were also found in northern California along the Shasta River, Siskiyou County, and in Surprise Valley, Modoc County. Populations were also found in suitable habitat east of the Sierra Nevada in the Owens Valley and along the Colorado and Mojave rivers (Grinnel and Miller 1944). This subspecies primarily inhabits mature, open riparian woodlands along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Habitat features usually include some relatively open patches and intermixed low, dense, scrubby vegetation typical of these watercourses. In the southwestern U.S., the western yellow-billed cuckoo also occupies desert riparian woodlands composed of willows (*Salix* spp.), Fremont cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), and dense mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.). It typically nests in willows and forages more so among the cottonwoods and other trees. Its diet includes caterpillars, grasshoppers, other large insects, frogs, and some small lizards. It is a medium-sized bird with a brown back, a yellow, decurved bill, and a long grey-brown tail with distinctive white spots on the outer retrices. Populations of the western yellow-billed cuckoo in California were decimated before the mid-twentieth century by the extensive loss of riparian habitat to agriculture and development, as well as by heavy pesticide use, and have not rebounded since that time.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Although suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL, this TL is out of the species' known range.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Although suitable foraging habitat may be present within the TL, this TL is out of the species' known range.

4.6.8 Coronado Island Skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus* interparietalis) SSC, BLMS

The Coronado Island skink is a California Species of Concern. The Coronado Island skink ranges from sea level to 8, 300 feet, north along the coastal ranges, throughout northern California north of the Central Valley, into British Columbia, and in the northern Sierra Nevada and foothills. It is also found in the southern Sierra Nevada on the Kern Plateau, the Greenhorn and Piute mountains, and east of the Sierra Nevada in isolated locations (Calherps 2012). The skink occurs in a variety of plant associations ranging from coastal sage, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon-juniper, and riparian woodlands to pine forests on rocky areas near streams. The Coronado Island skink is a small-sized (5.4 to 8.6 cm SVL), smooth-scaled lizard with relatively small limbs and four white or beige stripes on a brown dorsum. The diet mainly consists of insects, spiders, and earthworms and sow bugs (Calherps 2012).

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur on the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. Suitable habitat for this species may be present within the ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, this species was observed during the Sunrise Powerlink herpetological surveys conducted in the area by Chambers Group in 2010 (*Sunrise Powerlink Herpetological Survey Report*, 2011h).

4.6.9 Thorne's Hairstreak Butterfly (*Callophrys gryneus thornei*) BLMS

The Thorne's hairstreak butterfly is classified as a sensitive species by BLM. This species occurs in limited numbers in chaparral, specifically on Tecate cypress stands found only on Otay Mountain in southwestern San Diego County in elevations between 800 to 3,300 feet (USFWS 2011). They generally utilize Tecate cypress trees of six to seven years of age but have been found on trees as young as three years old. This butterfly relies on the Tecate cypress for all of its life stages and will utilize the tree to lay its eggs upon, for nectar, and to pupate within the leaf litter found below the tree. The Thorne's hairsteak butterfly has two flight seasons per year, with the first starting in March through April and a second between late May and early June. Depending on summer moons, a third flight season may be possible in September (USFWS 2011). Since the 2003 and 2007 fires, the butterflies' range has increased to the southern sections of Otay Mountain as well as at lower elevations.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. The species' known range is confined to the Otay Mountains.

TL-6923: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. The species' known range is confined to the Otay Mountains.

4.6.10 California Leaf-Nosed Bat (*Macrotus californicus*) SSC, BLMS

The California leaf-nosed bat is a California Species of Concern and a BLM Sensitive Species. Its range includes southern California, southern Nevada, western and southern Arizona, and northwestern Mexico to the tip of Baja California. In California, some individuals migrate to Mexico for the winter, while others occur year-round. It inhabits desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, and palm oasis habitats. Roost sites include tunnels, rock shelters, mines, caves, buildings, and bridges. It is a colonially roosting species, and colonies can become quite large. It feeds on insects, primarily moths, beetles, and cicadas. The California leaf-nosed bat forages quietly and very close to the ground over flats and washes, appearing well after sunset. Copulation occurs from September to November, and births take place from May to June. Lactation occurs for one month. This species is sensitive to roost disturbance and is declining in desert habitats, but it can still be found in various locations along the Colorado River. The California leaf-nosed bat no longer occurs along the coast of California.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has MODERATE potential to occur within the ROW on BLM lands of this TL. Suitable habitat for this species exists along the Cottonwood Creek area and scattered rocky outcrops within this ROW. In addition, CNDDB occurrences of this species have occurred within 3 miles of the TL ROW.

4.6.11 Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) SSC, USFS S, BLMS

The pallid bat is listed as a California Species of Concern, a USFS Sensitive Species, and a BLM Sensitive Species. Its range extends from southern British Columbia along the Pacific coast south to central Mexico and east to central Kansas and Oklahoma. It occurs in a variety of habitats, including arid desert scrub, oak woodlands, juniper woodlands, grasslands, coniferous forests, and water-associated habitats.

It may be more common throughout its range where rocky outcrops provide roost sites (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department 1996). The pallid bat, a member of the Vespertilionidae family (free-tailed bat family), is a rather large, pale, yellowish-brown bat with paler coloration below and a wingspan of about 9 inches. Population dynamics are not fully understood, but one contributing factor in the decline of this species includes roost disturbance; it is highly susceptible to disturbance and may vacate a roost for years afterwards. Other factors include the razing of abandoned buildings, mining operations, pesticide-induced poisoning, and loss of foraging habitats (Harris 2000).

TL-629: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW; however, bat hibernaculum, including building structures and rocky outcrops, are sparse within the BLM lands portion of this TL.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, rocky outcrops exist within the TL ROW that could support bat roosts. In addition, many bats were observed within the TL ROW during nocturnal surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 for arroyo toad near Cottonwood Creek in the Potrero area.

4.6.12 Townsend's Big-Eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) SSC, USFS S, BLMS

The Townsend's big-eared bat is a California Species of Concern and USFS and BLM Sensitive Species. This species ranges over most of the western U.S. north to southwest Canada, south into central Mexico, and east along a smaller range through the middle of the U.S. to Pennsylvania from sea level to 6,000 feet amsl. This species is found in all habitat types except alpine, but it is rare throughout most of its range. Roosts occur in caves, buildings, tunnels, mines, and other human-made structures (Gruver and Keinath 2006). This species hibernates singly or in groups from October to April and undergoes short migrations to hibernation roosts. Females form maternity colonies, but males are solitary in the spring and summer. Births of one young to each litter take place in May and June; the young are independent after six weeks. Moths are its main food source, but beetles and insects are consumed as well. This species has high site fidelity, but it is extremely sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW, and rocky outcrops and building structures exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. CNDDB and USFS occurrences have been recorded within 3 miles of the TL ROW. Rocky outcrops and buildings exist within the TL ROW that could support bat roosts. In addition, many bats were observed within the TL ROW during nocturnal surveys conducted by Chambers Group in 2010 for arroyo toad near Cottonwood Creek in the Potrero area.

4.6.13 Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis*) SSC, BLMS

The western mastiff bat is listed as a state Species of Concern and a BLM Sensitive Species. It is a permanent resident throughout its range in southern California, southern Arizona, Texas, and south to South America. With a wingspan approaching 2 feet, the western mastiff bat is the largest bat species in North America. It is also unique in that its call can be readily identified with the unaided ear. It roosts in

small colonies or singly in primarily natural substrates such as cliff faces, large boulders, and exfoliating rock surfaces. It is less commonly found in artificial structures such as buildings and roof tiles. It is found in a wide variety of habitats, including desert scrub, chaparral, woodlands, floodplains, and grasslands. Reasons for observed population declines are unknown.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the BLM lands on this TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

TL-629: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 1 mile of the TL ROW. Additionally, rocky outcrops exist that could support bat roosts.

4.6.14 Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) SSC, BLMS

The burrowing owl is a California Species of Concern and a BLM Sensitive Species. It breeds in open plains from western Canada and the western United States, Mexico through Central America, and into South America to Argentina (Klute et al. 2003). This species inhabits dry, open, native or non-native grasslands, deserts, and other arid environments with low-growing and low-density vegetation (Ehrlich et al. 1988). It may occupy golf courses, cemeteries, road ROWs, airstrips, abandoned buildings, irrigation ditches, and vacant lots with holes or cracks suitable for use as burrows (TLMA 2006). It occupies mammal burrows, such as badger, prairie dog, and ground squirrel burrows, for subterranean shelter and nesting (Trulio 1997). When burrows are scarce, the burrowing owl may use man-made structures such as openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes (TLMA 2006). One burrow is typically selected for use as the nest; however, satellite burrows are usually found in the immediate vicinity of the nest burrow within the defended territory of the owl. Burrowing owls are active day and night, with peak times at dawn and dusk (Klute et al. 2003). Breeding typically occurs from March through August, with peak periods in May and July. The burrowing owl is a small, ground-dwelling owl with a round, grey-brown, tuftless head, long and bare yellow legs, bright yellow iris, brown back, and buffy-white underparts with brown barring (Klute et al. 2003). Insects form the bulk of its diet in the summer, and small mammals, birds, and reptiles in the winter (Klute et al. 2003). Threats to burrowing owl populations include the loss of and destruction of habitat with agriculture and urban development, the destruction of burrows, and indirect poisoning via rodent eradication efforts (Klute et al. 2003).

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable areas, including grazing/agricultural areas, exist within the ROW which could support this species.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW, suitable areas, including grazing/agricultural areas, exist within the ROW which could support this species.

4.6.15 Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) FD, SE, FPS, BLMS

Although the bald eagle (nesting and wintering) remains a state endangered species, a California Fully Protected Species, and a BLM Sensitive Species, it was delisted by the USFWS on August 8, 2007. Breeding populations are found mostly in Canada, Alaska, Pacific northwestern states of the U.S., around the Great Lakes, the Rocky Mountains, and further south into Louisiana (Buehler 2000). This species typically breeds in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water (usually within one mile). It nests primarily in large trees and platforms, and rarely on cliff faces or the ground in treeless areas. Bald eagles roost communally in winter. The bald eagle is the second largest North American bird of prey (only the California condor [*Gymnogyps californianus*] is larger). Adult birds have a distinctive white head and white tail offset against a dark brown body and dark brown wings. Hunting, trapping, poisoning, and toxicity effects from DDT use caused significant impacts to the species over the last century. Organophosphorus and carbamate pesticides, heavy metals, and other environmental contaminants continue to pose threats to survival and reproduction (Buehler 2000).

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within BLM lands area within the ROW. Historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW. Large trees near Cottonwood Creek could provide suitable nesting habitat.

4.6.16 Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) (nesting colony) SSC, BLMS

The tricolored blackbird is a California Species of Concern and a BLM Sensitive Species that occurs primarily in California, with smaller populations in northern Mexico. This species is locally common in parts of the Central Valley and along the coast in Sonoma County but is not found commonly over most parts of its range. This species breeds near fresh water, often in emergent wetlands with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall, dense forbs. Seeds and cultivated grains, such as rice and oats, compose most of its fall and winter diet. Tricolored blackbirds forage on the ground in croplands, grassy fields, flooded land, and along edges of ponds. Breeding season usually takes place from mid-April into late July, but Orians (1960) also reported active breeding in October and November in Sacramento Valley. Over the past few decades, numbers have been declining in California (DeHaven et al. 1975). Reasons for the decline include the conversion of marshland habitats and agricultural poisoning.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the BLM lands area within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within BLM lands of this TL ROW. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 2 miles of the TL ROW, and grazing areas with stock ponds are present within the TL ROW that could support nesting colonies.

4.6.17 White-Tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) FPS, BLMS

The white-tailed kite (nesting) is a California Fully Protected and BLM Sensitive Species. In the U.S., its range extends along the Pacific coast from southwest Washington through California and also includes south-central Arizona, south Texas, and south Florida. It also occurs in Mexico and Central America. In California, it is a resident and localized migrant of the Central Valley and Pacific coast. Evidence in recent years suggests that the range of this species is increasing, although erratic shifts in the distribution of this species are not uncommon. It inhabits low to moderate elevation grasslands, savannahs, agricultural areas, wetlands, oak woodlands, marshes, and riparian woodlands and usually breeds in open areas with scattered trees, often near water. The white-tailed kite is a medium-sized hawk with a white head; grey back; long, white tail; and large, black scapulars. It forages often by "kiting," or hovering in one area while scanning the ground for potential prey. Its diet primarily includes small mammals; but it will also take large insects, amphibians, and lizards. Degradation or loss of grassland habitat to development or ranching is a significant threat to populations (Dunk 1995). Historical population declines may be attributed to chemical poisoning.

TL-629: This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the BLM lands area within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a MODERATE potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported near the ROW, suitable habitat exists along Cottonwood Creek and other drainage features and associated grasslands and agricultural sites within the ROW of the TL.

4.6.18 Southwestern Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*) SSC, USFS S, BLMS

This species is a California Species of Concern and a USFS and BLM Sensitive Species. The southwestern pond turtle occurs along the coast of North America from Baja California up to San Francisco Bay and occurs from sea level to 5,900 feet in elevation (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). It inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types including ponds, marshes, rivers, and streams that typically have a rocky or muddy bottom and extensive aquatic vegetation along water body margins (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). The southwestern pond turtle requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Although this species is considered aquatic, some spend a lot of time on land (Bury 2008). The top of the shell is dark brown or yellow-olive and may have dark streaks (Bury 2008). Pond turtles are diurnal but will quickly slide into water when they feel threatened. Most activity takes place from February to November. They hibernate under water in mud and will aestivate during dry summers in soft mud, leaf litter, or woodrat nests (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). Pond turtles mate in April and May and nest between April and August (California Reptiles and Amphibians 2009). Habitat destruction is the primary threat to this species. Dams cause cooler water temperatures, fast flows below the dams, and human disturbance due to fishing in reservoirs behind the dams. Reservoirs also tend to have decreased vegetation cover, which decreases invertebrates (Bury 2008).

TL-629 This species is presumed ABSENT from BLM lands within this TL ROW. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the BLM lands area within the ROW, and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923 This species has a HIGH potential to occur within BLM lands on this TL ROW. Although no CNDDB occurrences have been reported near the ROW, suitable habitat exists along Cottonwood Creek and other drainage features and associated grasslands and agricultural sites within the ROW of the TL.

4.6.19 Two-Striped Garter Snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*) SSC, BLMS, USFS S

The two-striped garter snake is a California Species of Concern and BLM and USFS Sensitive Species. It is found in disjunct populations from the San Francisco area in California to northwest Baja California, Mexico. Additional populations occur several hundred miles further to the south in Baja California. The two-striped garter snake is found in or near permanent and intermittent freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, ponds, and small lakes from sea level to around 8,000 feet amsl. Oak woodlands, brushlands, sparse coniferous forests, and riparian forests may surround its freshwater habitat. It is recognized by its lack of a mid-dorsal stripe, and its coloration is usually olive or brownish above and dull yellow to orange-red or salmon below. Intergrading color morphs are common. This highly aquatic snake is most active at dusk or at night, but it may also forage by day. Its diet includes tadpoles, toads, frogs, small fish, earthworms, California newt larvae, and aquatic eggs. The two-striped garter snake is a live-bearing species that gives birth to up to 36 young at a time. The life history of this species is poorly known. It is highly aquatic and is rarely seen far from water. It emerges from hibernation in the spring and may be active on warm winter days. It is active at temperatures ranging from 66.2 to 89.6°F (Jennings and Hayes 1994).

TL-629 This species is presumed ABSENT from the ROW on BLM lands within this TL. No suitable habitat for this species is present within the BLM lands area within the ROW; and historical occurrences of this species have not been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within Cottonwood Creek and other drainage features within the ROW of the TL. CNDDB occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the TL ROW. This species was observed during the Sunrise Powerlink herpetological surveys conducted in the area by Chambers Group in 2010.

4.6.20 Western Spadefoot (*Spea* [=*Scaphiopus*] *hammondii*) SSC

The western spadefoot is a California Species of Concern. The range of this toad includes the coastal slope of California from the Great Valley area into Baja California, Mexico. It inhabits lowland areas such as floodplains, washes, and playas; and it may also be found in woodland, chaparral, and grassland habitats of the foothills. This species can be found in habitats above 4,000 feet in elevation but is most commonly encountered below 3,000 feet. It prefers sparsely vegetated areas with sandy or gravelly soils, such as open grasslands, for locomotion and burrowing. From January to May, it primarily breeds in temporary pools but may also breed in slow-moving sections of streams; however, its breeding activities are primarily associated with vernal pools formed by winter rains and underlying clay hardpans. Its vertical cat-like pupils and its horny spade-like digging appendages on the hind feet readily identify this species. The primary threat to this species is habitat loss.

TL-629: This species has a LOW potential to occur within the ROW of the TL in sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly soils and vernal pools, temporary pools, or slow-moving streams. Suitable habitat exists within the TL ROW at various stream crossings.

TL-6923: This species has a HIGH potential to occur within the ROW of the TL near the Long Potrero area. Suitable habitat exists within the Cottonwood Creek area and within the grazing areas with ponded features.

SECTION 5.0 – CONCLUSIONS

5.1. VEGETATION

The limit of the Survey Areas was chosen by SDG&E and does not represent actual impact areas. The Survey Areas are substantially larger than potential impact areas. The final design and alignment of the circuits and TLs has not yet been determined. Therefore, surveys were conducted in an area much larger than the impact area to encompass slight changes in specific pole locations or changes in TL or circuit alignment.

The Survey Area supports a variety of vegetation communities totaling approximately 6,873 acres. General vegetation communities observed during the surveys include Mixed Oak Woodland, Montane Forest, Southern Riparian Forest, Oak Savanna, Southern Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral, Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, Semi-Desert Chaparral, Montane Wet Meadow, Freshwater Seep/Open Water, Native Grassland, Non-native Grassland, Pastureland/Cultivated Agriculture, Urban and Developed/Ornamental Landscaping, and Disturbed (Ruderal/Barren). The majority of the Survey Areas are composed primarily of chaparral communities that make up nearly 45 percent of the entire Survey Areas.

5.1.1 Special Special status Plant Species

The CNDDB and CNPSEI database search resulted in a list of 87 special special status plant species that have been known to occur in the vicinity of the circuit and TL ROW. Of these 87 special status species, 31 were observed during the focused sensitive plant species survey efforts, 23 of which are USFS Sensitive Species. The San Diego thornmint (federal-threatened and state-endangered) and Parish's meadowfoam (state-endangered) species were found along circuits 78 and 440. Ten species are considered to have a high potential to occur within the Survey Area; although none are endangered or threatened species. California Orcutt grass, a federal- and state-listed endangered species, is among 12 considered to have a moderate potential to occur within the Survey Area. The remaining 34 sensitive plant species are considered to have a low potential to occur or are absent from the Survey Areas.

5.1.2 Special Status Wildlife Species

The CNDDB database search resulted in a list of 48 special status wildlife species that have been known to occur in the vicinity of the Survey Areas. Chambers Group identified 13 of the 48 during the 2010 sensitive wildlife focused survey efforts. Of those 13, the arroyo toad and southwestern willow flycatcher (federal-endangered), least Bell's vireo (federal-endangered and state-endangered), and Stephens' kangaroo rat (federal-endangered and state-threatened) were observed along several TLs and circuit ROWs.

Two federal-endangered species (Quino checkerspot butterfly and Laguna Mountain skipper), and two state fully-protected species (golden eagle and white-tailed kite) are among the 23 species considered to have a high potential to occur within the Survey Areas. Six species were considered to have a moderate potential to occur, and the remaining six were presumed absent from the Survey Areas.

5.1.3 Focused Species Surveys

Chambers Group conducted focused surveys for plants and animals in 2010. Three separate survey efforts were conducted within the Survey Areas to capture the blooming periods for targeted USFS Sensitive Species with a potential to occur onsite. Chambers Group biologists also conducted focused surveys for arroyo toad, coastal California gnatcatcher, Hermes copper butterfly, least Bell's vireo, Quino checkerspot butterfly, southwestern willow flycatcher, and Stephens' kangaroo rat and assessments for reptiles and California spotted owl. Due to the presence of these sensitive and federal- and state-listed species, consultation with the wildlife agencies will be required to determine appropriate mitigation for site-specific impacts, including removal and installation of poles and maintenance and operation of SDG&E facilities.

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