INDIVIDUAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility:	Sorrento Valley Channel Emergency Maintenance (Reaches 3 & 7)
Master Program	
Map No.:	9, 11, & 12
Date:	July 18, 2016
Biologist Name/Cell	
Phone No.:	Scott Gressard (858-997-6874)

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of San Diego (City) has developed the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MMP, Master Maintenance Program) (City of San Diego 2011) to govern channel operation and maintenance activities in an efficient, economic, environmentally, and aesthetically acceptable manner to provide flood control for the protection of life and property. This document provides a summary of the Individual Biological Assessment (IBA) for routine maintenance proposed within the Sorrento (also known as Soledad Canyon) Creek Channel (MMP Maps 9, 11, & 12; Figures 1-3) in order to comply with the MMP's Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). IBA procedures under the MMP provide the guidelines for a site-specific inspection of the proposed maintenance activity site including access routes, and temporary spoils storage and staging areas. A qualified biologist determined whether or not sensitive biological resources could be affected by the proposed maintenance within each of the maintenance areas and potential ways to avoid impacts in accordance with the measures identified in the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) of the PEIR and the MMP protocols. This IBA provides a summary of the biological resources associated with the storm water facility, quantification of impacts to sensitive biological resources, and the nature of mitigation measures required to mitigate for those impacts, if any found.

Project Location and Description

The Sorrento Valley Channels (Reach 3 & 7) are located in the Sorrento Valley area, within the jurisdiction of the City of San Diego (City). The major drainage facilities that serve the region consist of the Soledad Canyon Channel (commonly known as the Sorrento Creek Channel), the Los Peñasquitos Creek, the 11000 Roselle Street/11100 Flintkote Avenue Channel (commonly known as the Flintkote Channel), and the Dunhill Street at Roselle Street Channel (commonly known as the Dunhill Street Channel). For purposes of assessing all facilities in the area, each drainage facility in the Sorrento Valley region has been assigned a Reach number (1 through 8). The proposed routine maintenance areas for this project are Reach 3 (Soledad/Sorrento Creek) and Reach 7 (Flintkote Channel) and these are the focal drainage facilities of this assessment (Figures 1-3). The remainder of the reaches (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8) are not currently proposed for maintenance and are not discussed further in this IBA. Detailed assessments pertaining to Reaches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8 will be prepared as needed as the maintenance activities for those areas are developed and proposed.

The project is generally located in Sorrento Valley at the Interstate 5/Interstate 805 interchange within the Appealable Area of the City's Coastal Overlay Zone and in the Torrey Pines Community Plan and Local Coastal Program (LCP). The project area is zoned IL-3-1 (Industrial-Light) and designated for Industrial and Open Space land uses in the Torrey Pines Community Plan LCP. Reaches 3 and 7 are adjacent to the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program's (MSCP) Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) located near the confluence area (Figure 2). The project area is also located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent Annual Chance Flood and 100-year floodway. As described below, Reach 3 (commonly known as the Soledad Canyon Channel) is included in MMP Maps 11 & 12 and Reach 7 (commonly known as the Flintkote Channel) is located on

MMP Map 9 (Figure 2a).

Reach 3

Concrete-lined portion of Soledad Creek (MMP Maps 11 &12-Soledad Creek): Reach 3 is a trapezoidal concrete-lined channel that extends from the southerly end of Reach 2 to the southeast for approximately 2,290 feet to a point located approximately 1,550 feet to the southeast of Sorrento Valley Boulevard, where the trapezoidal concrete-lined channel ends and transitions to an earthen-bottom channel. The trapezoidal channel geometry consists of a 5-foot deep, 63-foot wide bottom, and 1.5-to-1 side slope section.

Routine maintenance in Reach 3 will be conducted along the entire 2,290 linear foot length of the channel. Maintenance will begin using the Backhoe, Dozer, Bobcat/Tracksteer, Excavator, and dump trucks or similar type equipment to collect and clear all sediment and any vegetation from the concrete channel and then load the material into dump trucks, which will exit the channel at access/staging area designated on the maintenance plans. The dump trucks will then dispose of the accumulated materials at an approved disposal facility. The staging areas for this channel maintenance will occur along Roselle St. as shown on Figures 3a & 3b.

Reach 7

Flinkote channel (MMP Map 9-11000 Roselle St/11100 Flintkote Ave): Reach 7 is a trapezoidal concretelined channel that extends for approximately 1,100 feet, from the easterly side of Flintkote Avenue, to the Sorrento Creek (MMP Map 11; Reach 2) near the stream confluence. Reach 7 flows roughly in a southwest to northeast direction, bisecting a light industrial park along its entire length, and crossing beneath Roselle Street. A 2-foot high, 12-foot wide culvert conveys the storm flows under Roselle Street and a dual 36-inch Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) culvert discharges the storm flows into Sorrento Creek's Reach 2. The trapezoidal geometry is described as a 4-foot deep, 8-foot wide bottom, and 1-to-1 side slopes.

Routine maintenance in Reach 7 will be conducted along the entire 1,100 linear foot length of the channel using a Bobcat/Tracksteer to push sediment and any incidental weedy vegetation in the channel towards the staging areas (shown on Figure 3c) where the Dozer and Excavator will remove the material and load it into dump trucks. The dump trucks will then dispose of the accumulated materials at an approved disposal facility.

Land cover and vegetation impacts within both Reach 3 and Reach 7 are expected to be limited to 3.64 acres of developed concrete-lined channel and a 0.01 acre section of freshwater marsh in Reach 3. The proposed work area is not located in The City of San Diego's Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA). The impact areas within Reaches 3 & 7 are within areas previously authorized for maintenance and will occur entirely within concrete-lined channels. All work will be monitored by a qualified biologist.

Survey Methods and Date

Biological Survey and Site Assessment

Dudek conducted biological survey and site assessment June 21, 2016. The survey was conducted on foot and the assessment was made from the channel banks. Vegetation was mapped based on site observations and interpretation of aerial photographic signatures (scale 1"=50'), according to the R.F. Holland system (1986) as modified for San Diego County, in accordance with the City's "Guidelines for Conducting Biological Surveys" (2002). Areas on site that supported less than 20% native plant species cover were mapped as disturbed habitat and areas that supported at least 20% native plant species, but fewer than 50% native cover were mapped as a disturbed native vegetation community (e.g., disturbed freshwater marsh) All plant and animal species detected by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded. Observed sensitive species were documented and potential for sensitive species occurrence was evaluated based on site conditions. Representative photographs taken during the surveys and monitoring are provided in this report. Protocol-level surveys were not conducted as a part of this site assessment. A site-specific jurisdictional delineation was not performed as a part of this site assessment.

Biological Resources:

Stream Type: Perennial X Intermittent X Ephemeral

Stream type designations are based on USGS topographical map stream designations and field visit review of the stream channels. Reach 3 was determined to be perennial and Reach 7 was determined to be intermittent.

Vegetation

For purposes of this IBA, only vegetation or land covers within the proposed maintenance area (Reaches 3 and 7), including associated work areas (i.e., Access, Loading, Staging Areas), are described below. A total of one vegetation community and two land cover types were identified during this assessment: freshwater marsh (concrete-lined), disturbed land, and developed concrete-lined channel. All impacts from the installation of the diversion berms will be temporary and all communities impacted will be returned to pre-maintenance conditions following the completion of work.

Vegetation acreages within the survey area are summarized in Table 1 below:

Vegetation Community or Land Cover Type	City MSCP Habitat Tier	Reach 3 (acres)	Reach 7 (acres)	Total (acres)
Freshwater Marsh (concrete-lined)	Wetland	0.01	0	0.01
Developed Land	IV	0.11	0.34	0.45
Disturbed Land	IV	0.07	0	0.07
Developed Concrete-lined Channel	IV*	3.28	0.37	3.65
	Total	3.47	0.71	4.18
*Although described in Appendix D, Section 3.1.2 c channels are considered waters of the U.S. and as su	of the PEIR as a Tier IV up ch are subject to regulatio	pland communit n by the ACOE,	y, concrete-lin CDFW, RWC	ed CB, and

Table 1. Existing Vegetation and Land Covers in the Concrete Repair Work Area

Habitat within the emergency channel maintenance area is described below:

Freshwater Marsh

City).

Where the channel is mapped as Freshwater Marsh (concrete-lined) within Reach 3, the channel is dominated by cattail (*Typha* sp.). This habitat is limited and isolated in the channel section northwest of Sorrento Valley Blvd. Freshwater marsh is a MSCP Wetland habitat and is considered sensitive, however impacts to this community would not require mitigation as this section of the Reach 3 channel has been previously mitigated.

Developed

Two fueling areas and portions of the access/staging areas of Reach 3 and all the access/staging areas of

Reach 7 consist of developed areas that include paved surfaces such as sidewalks, streets, and other paved areas (concrete access ramp into Reach 3). These areas are located along Roselle Street and Flintkote Ave.

Disturbed Land

Where areas are mapped as disturbed land, the land cover is primarily composed of bare ground and scattered non-native ornamental or exotic weedy species. This land cover is only present in the access/staging area at the northwest end of Reach 3.

Developed Concrete-Lined Channel

Where the study area is mapped as disturbed concrete-lined channel, the channel is composed of installed concrete lining and is either clear of all sediment and vegetation or contains sediment deposited during rain events in 2016 with scattered non-native weedy vegetation.

Wildlife Value

Due to past maintenance activities in these channels, there is limited habitat suitable for wildlife within the Reach 3 channel (small strip of freshwater marsh, however, area is too small to be considered a significant corridor for wildlife movement). There is no habitat suitable for wildlife species within Reach 7, therefore the value to wildlife from the two channel areas is considered low. Therefore, the construction is not expected to have a negative impact to wildlife value.

Wildlife observed in, along, and over Reach 3 & 7 included:

- American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- Western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)
- Lesser goldfinch (Spinus psaltria)
- Killdeer (Charadrius vociferous)
- House sparrow (Passer domesticus)
- Song sparrow (Melospiza melodia)
- House finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*)
- Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)
- Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
- Western tiger swallowtail (*Papilio rutulus*)

* San Diego MSCP covered species

In accordance with measures listed in the USFWS Biological Opinion for the project and the PEIR, channel maintenance is planned to occur outside of the breeding season for raptors and other sensitive avian species (September 16 – January 14). Should it become necessary for work to be conducted after January 15th, a formal nesting survey will be conducted prior to maintenance activities to ensure no raptor species are nesting within or adjacent to the project site. Should work occur during the breeding season of any sensitive species or avian species, focused surveys will also be required prior to construction to ensure the work has no potential to impact any nesting birds adjacent to the project site. If nesting birds are detected, proper measures will be applied according to the PEIR (i.e. temporary sound walls, etc...).

Are there current levels of anthropogenic influences on habitat within the project footprint (e.g., homeless encampment, illegal dumping)? Yes X No \Box

If yes, describe the influence:

Past routine (2015) and emergency (2016) maintenance activities within the channel have contributed to the lack of existing vegetation within the project area. In addition, noise from nearby freeway and road traffic, and man-made structures such as bridges and freeway/street overpasses block light and could inhibit plant growth in certain portions of Reaches 3.

Are there any conservation easements which have been previously recorded within the maintenance area? Yes \Box No X

If yes, describe them and their purpose:

Jurisdictional Areas [TOTAL STUDY AREA]

ACOE/RWQCB/CDFW/CCC

For the Master Maintenance Program, a program-level jurisdictional delineation was conducted within subject storm water facility channels and sedimentation basins with results categorized by HUs. Mapping was conducted along segments of the major and minor water areas (Figures 3a, 3b, & 3c). State, Federal, and City jurisdictional areas within the study area consisted of freshwater marsh and developed concrete-lined channel.

A site-specific formal jurisdictional delineation of "waters of the United States," including wetlands, under the jurisdiction of the ACOE, CDFW, RWQCB, and CCC was not conducted for the proposed maintenance area.

For purposes of this IBA, the proposed channel maintenance area is assumed to be within the defined limits of the concrete-lined facilities, and therefore ACOE, RWQCB, and CDFW jurisdiction are the same. The proposed maintenance of Reaches 3 and 7 will result in impacts to 3.66 acres of jurisdictional waters of the U.S., including wetlands, as presented in Table 3 below.

Vegetation Community	City MSCP Habitat		Reach 3 Impacts	Reach 7 Impacts	
or Land Cover Type	Tier	Jurisdiction	(acres)	(acres)	Total
Freshwater Marsh (concrete-lined)	Wetland	ACOE/RWQCB – Wetland, Water of the US CDFW – Riparian Habitat CCC - Wetland	0.01	0	0.01
Developed Concrete- lined Channel	IV*	ACOE/RWQCB – Non Wetland, Water of the US CDFW – Streambed CCC – Non- jurisdictional	3.28	0.37	3.65
		Total	3.29	0.37	3.66
*Although described in App channels are considered w RWQCB, and City).	pendix D, Section a vaters of the U.S. a	3.1.2 of the PEIR as a Tie and as such are subject to	er IV upland co o regulation by	ommunity, cor / the ACOE, C	ncrete-lined CDFW,

Table 2. Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands

Sensitive [*] Plant Species Observed:	Sensitive [*] Animal Species Observed/Detected:
Yes 🗌 No X	Yes X No 🗆
If yes, what species were observed and where? If yes,	If yes, what species were observed/detected and
complete a California Native Species Field Survey	where? If yes, complete a California Native
Form and submit it to the California Natural Diversity	Species Field Survey Form and submit it to the
Database.	California Natural Diversity Database.
	A red-shouldered hawk was seen flying and calling in the eucalyptus woodland west of the Reach 7
	channel.
* Sensitive species shall include those listed by state or federal agencies as well as species that could be	
considered sensitive under Sections 15380(b) and (c)	* Sensitive species shall include those listed by
and 15126(c) of the CEQA Guidelines.	state or federal agencies as well as species that
	could be considered sensitive under Sections
	15380(b) and (c) and 15126(c) of the CEQA
	Guidelines.
Is any portion of the maintenance activity within an MH	PA? Yes 🗌 No X

If yes, describe which portions are within an MHPA:

Maintenance is only planned in Reaches 3 and 7, which are outside, but adjacent to the City's of the MHPA near the confluence and within the vegetated areas west of Flintkote Avenue (Figure 2). To maintain conformance with the MMP and City's MSCP, Section 1.4.3 (Land Use Adjacency Guidelines) are also included in Attachment 2 (i.e., MSCP Conformance Review Table) and applies to portions of the project area adjacent to the MHPA.

Is there moderate or high potential for listed animal species to occur in or adjacent to the impact area?												
Yes X No \Box												
If yes, which species (check all that apply) and describe any surveys which should be undertaken to determine whether those species could occur within the maintenance area:												
X Least Bell's vireo Riverside fairy shrimp Southwester willow flycatcher California least tern Arroyo toad X Ridgeway's rail Coastal California gnatcatcher Western snowy plover San Diego fairy shrimp X Other: _Nesting Raptors and other nesting												
Attach documentation supporting the determination of the presence or absence of listed animal species with a moderate or high potential to occur (e.g. California Natural Diversity Database records searches).												
Moderate potential for Least bell's vireo – CNDDB occurrences are located within the 500-foot analysis buffer at Reach 7, but this species would not be expected to occur within Reaches 3 or 7 due to lack of suitable habitat. In compliance with Master Maintenance Program PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.1.2, protocol surveys for Least Bell's Vireo are required if maintenance is proposed during the vireo breeding season (March 15 - September 15). Least Bell's Vireo presence in the vicinity has already been confirmed and a protocol presence/absence survey would not be necessary.												
No potential for willow flycatcher –not one willow pla consisted mostly of sediment and limited native vegeta	ant within the channel. The concrete-lined channel ation and scattered weedy non-native vegetation.											
No potential for Arroyo toad –no sandy soils and chan	inels are concrete-lined.											
No potential for California gnatcatcher – no upland ha <i>californica)</i> , California buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum fascica</i> in the maintenance area. Potential gnatcatcher habitat Reaches 7; however, the habitat and maintenance area roadways and developed areas.	bitat consisting of California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia</i> ulatum), or Laurel sumac (<i>Malosma Laurina</i>) present is present within the 750-foot noise analysis buffer for s are separated by other noise sources such as											
No potential for fairy shrimp species – No vernal pool	s exist or mud puddles with potential for cysts											
No potential for California least tern –No open sandy channel.	beach habitat or mudflats. No habitat exists within the											
Moderate to high potential for Ridgeway's rail - No has species was observed in the downstream portion of Re- maintenance of the channel when suitable habitat was occur in habitat up and downstream of Reach 3, theref potential to occur in the vicinity. To avoid potential impacts to Ridgeway's rail, mainten- outside of the known breeding season (February 15 the would result in a threat to human life or property (PEI If maintenance must occur within the breeding season conducted by a qualified biologist prior to implementa presence. Furthermore, daily pre-maintenance surveys that Ridgeway's rails are not present within the work a	ubitat exists within Reaches 3 or 7; however, this ach 3 channel on March 4, 2016 during emergency present in this section of the channel and is known to ore the species is considered to have moderate to high nance within or adjacent to suitable habitat shall occur rough August 15), unless postponing maintenance R Mitigation Measure 4.3.17 and 4.3.25). , protocol surveys for Ridgeway's rail will be tion of the channel maintenance activities to determine will be conducted by a qualified biologist to confirm area.											
No potential for Western snowy plover- more likely to	be found in bays, shores and estuaries. No habitat											

Nesting Raptors

Habitat for nesting raptors exists in the areas surrounding the maintenance sites and consists primarily of trees planted along the streets or located in immediately adjacent business parks. These areas have moderate potential to support nesting raptors such as red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, and Cooper's hawk.

If maintenance is planned during the raptor nesting season (January 15 through August 31), pre-maintenance surveys would be necessary to identify whether nesting raptors are present and where maintenance setbacks may need to be established (PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.3.13). Pre-maintenance raptor nest searches should cover nesting habitat to the limits of the nest buffers specified in PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.3.16.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act Protected Birds

In order to avoid impacts to nesting avian species, including those species not covered by the MSCP, maintenance within or adjacent to avian nesting habitat should occur outside of the avian breeding season (January 15 to August 31) unless postponing maintenance would result in a threat to human life or property (PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.3.25). Conducting maintenance work outside of the avian breeding season would eliminate the need for nesting bird surveys.

Is there moderate or high potential for a listed plant species to occur in or adjacent to the impact area? Yes \Box $$\rm No\,X$$

If yes, identify which species may occur and describe any surveys which should be undertaken to determine whether those species could occur within the maintenance area:

Attach documentation supporting the determination of the presence or absence of listed animal species with a moderate or high potential to occur (e.g. California Natural Diversity Database records searches).

See Attachment 1 and Figure 2b

Could maintenance disrupt the integrity of an important habitat (i.e., disruption of a wildlife corridor and/or an extensive riparian woodland: Yes \Box No X

If yes, discuss which habitat could be impacted and how:

Maintenance within the confines of Reaches 3 and 7 is not expected to disrupt the integrity of the surrounding riparian habitat and may only temporarily affect terrestrial mammal use of the reaches to pass between habitats. No native vegetation is present in Reach 7 and the small patch of freshwater marsh present in Reach 3 is not large enough to be considered a riparian habitat or corridor.

Could work be conducted during the avian breeding season (January 15 – August 31) without the need for pre-construction nesting surveys: Yes \square No X

If yes, provide justification:

PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.3.19 states: If SWD choose not to do the required surveys, then it shall be assumed that the appropriate avian species are present and all necessary protection and mitigation measures shall be required as described in Mitigation Measure 4.3.21. These mitigation measures require the need to perform pre-construction nesting surveys if work is required to occur during the avian breeding season.

Is it anticipated that maintenance activities would generate noise in excess of 60 dB(A) L_{eq} ? Yes X $_{\rm No}$ \square

As described in the Individual Noise Assessment (INA) for this project, temporary construction noise from the use of heavy equipment would generate noise in excess of 60 dB(A) hourly Leqh during the maintenance period.

Noise-generating maintenance activities occurring in or adjacent to mature riparian woodland habitat should be conducted outside the breeding seasons of listed birds that may have moderate to high potential to occur on

site. Riparian scrub habitat occurs adjacent to the northwestern and southeastern ends of Reach 3. In addition, maintenance generating noise in excess of 60 dB(A) hourly Leqh within 750 feet (adjusted for pre-construction ambient noise levels) of MHPA Coastal Sage Scrub hHabitat would be restricted during the Coastal California Gnatcatcher breeding season (March 1 through August 15). Maintenance conducted outside the breeding/nesting season for protected avian species would not result in a significant indirect noise impact and no noise attenuation mitigation is required. According to Master Program PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.3.17, "If evidence indicates the potential is high for a listed species to be present, based on historical records or site conditions, then clearing, grubbing, or grading (inside and outside the MHPA) shall be restricted during the breeding season where development may impact the following species: Light-footed clapper rail (between February 15 and August 15)..."

According to Master Program PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.3.20, "If no surveys are completed and no sound attenuation devices are installed, it will be assumed that the habitat in question is occupied by the appropriate species and that maintenance activities would generate more than 60 dB(A) hourly Leqh within the habitat requiring protection. All such activities shall cease for the duration of the breeding season of the appropriate species and a qualified biologist shall establish a limit of work."

Biological Resource Conditions (vegetation communities present, including adjacent uplands; general habitat quality/level of disturbance):

Due to routine maintenance in 2015 and emergency clearing in March 2016, the habitats within these channels have been altered from what was reported in the mapping and delineation conducted for the IBA as part of the SCR submittal in 2013. The Reach 3 and Reach 7 channels are now primarily composed of developed concrete-lined channel and there is no native vegetation within the Reach 7 maintenance area. A small patch of freshwater marsh (0.01 ac) in Reach 3 is the only native vegetation present in the channels and it would be permanently impacted by the proposed routine maintenance. All staging and access areas are composed of developed or disturbed land habitat. Adjacent uplands include ornamental tree plantings (i.e. eucalyptus, etc...). Riparian habitat is present upstream and downstream of the Reach 3 maintenance area.

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS

Emergency Maintenance Methodology Methods:

See Attachment 3 – IMP Maintenance Methodology Table

Vegetation Impacts:

(See Table 2 above)

Jurisdictional Impacts:

(See Table 2 above)

Is there a moderate or high potential for maintenance to impact an MHPA?	Yes 🗆	No X
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If yes, discuss the potential impacts that could occur from the portion within or adjacent to that MHPA.

Neither the Reach 3 or 7 channels are located in the City's MHPA (Figure 2b).

Is there moderate or high potential for listed anima	al species to be impacted? Yes 🗌 No X
If yes, which species (check all that apply):	
X Least Bell's vireo	□ Riverside fairy shrimp
□ Southwester willow flycatcher	California least tern
Arroyo toad	X Ridgeway's rail
□ Coastal California gnatcatcher	□ Western snowy plover
□ San Diego fairy shrimp	X Other: <u>Nesting Raptors and other Nesting</u>
Birds	
Implementation of applicable Mitigation Measures 4.1	-1 through 4.1-8, and 4.3.15 through 4.3.25 would

Implementation of applicable Mitigation Measures 4.1-1 through 4.1-8, and 4.3.15 through 4.3.25 would reduce the potential direct and indirect impacts to sensitive species to below a level of significance. These are listed in the Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures section below.

MITIGATION

Bio-1 Restrict vehicles to access designated in the master program plan.

Bio-2 Flag and delineate all sensitive biological resources to remain within or adjacent to the maintenance area prior to initiation of maintenance activities in accordance with the site specific Individual Biology Assessment (IBA), Individual Hydrology and Hydraulic Assessment (IHHA) and/or Individual Maintenance Plan (IMP).

Bio-3 Conduct a pre-maintenance meeting on-site prior to the start of any maintenance activity that occurs within or adjacent to sensitive biological resources. The pre-maintenance meeting shall include the qualified biologist, field engineer/planner, equipment operators/superintendent and any other key personnel conducting or involved with the channel maintenance activities. The qualified biologist shall point out or identify sensitive biological resources to be avoided during maintenance, flag/delineate sensitive resources to be avoided, review specific measures to be implemented to minimize direct/indirect impacts, and direct crews or other personnel to protect sensitive biological resources as necessary. The biologist shall also review the proposed erosion control methods to confirm that they would not pose a risk to wildlife (e.g., non-biodegradable blankets which may entangle wildlife).

Bio-4 Avoid introduction of invasive plant species with physical erosion control measures (e.g., fiber mulch, rice straw, etc.).

Bio-5 Conduct appropriate pre-maintenance protocol surveys if maintenance is proposed during the breeding season of a sensitive animal species. If sensitive animal species covered by the PEIR are identified, then applicable measures from the MMRP shall be implemented under the direction of a qualified biologist to avoid significant direct and/or indirect impacts to identified sensitive animal species. If sensitive animal species are identified during pre-maintenance surveys that are not covered by the PEIR, SWD shall contact the appropriate wildlife agencies and additional environmental review under CEQA will be required.

Bio-6 Remove arundo through one, or a combination of, the following methods : (1) foliar spray (spraying herbicide on leaves and stems without cutting first) when arundo occurs in monotypic stands, or (2) cut and paint (cutting stems close to the ground and spraying or painting herbicide on cut stem surface) when arundo is intermixed with native plants. When sediment supporting arundo must be removed, the sediment shall be excavated to a depth sufficient to remove the rhizomes, wherever feasible. Following removal of sediment containing rhizomes, loose rhizome material shall be removed from the channel and disposed offsite. After the initial treatment, the area of removal shall be inspected on a quarterly basis for up two years, or until no resprouting is observed during an inspection. If resprouting is observed, the cut and paint method shall be applied to all resprouts.

Bio-7 Avoid mechanized maintenance within 300 feet of a Cooper's hawk nest, 900 feet of a northern harrier's nest, or 500 feet of any other raptor's nest until any fledglings have left the nest.

Applicable PEIR mitigation measures:

General Mitigation 1, 2, 3, and 4;

Biological Resources 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.9, 4.3.10, 4.3.13, 4.3.14, 4.3.15, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.3.22, 4.3.24, 4.3.25*;

Land Use 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.1.7, and 4.1.8.

Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures have been included in their entirety in Attachment A.

Other mitigation measures:

- 1. United States Fish and Wildlife Service Informal Section 7 Consultation for the Sorrento Creek Channel Maintenance Project, City of San Diego, California (August 10, 2012)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Streambed Alteration Agreement (No. 1600-2013-0120-R5)
- 3. California Coastal Commission Coastal Development Permit and Amendment No. A-6-NOC-11-086 (San Diego Master Storm Water Maintenance Program)
- 4. California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, Section 401 Water Quality Certification and Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharge of Dredged and/or Fill Materials for Soledad/Flintkote Channel Maintenance.

Environmental Mitigation Requirements (including wetland enhancement, restoration, creation, and/or purchase of wetland credits in a mitigation bank; off-site upland habitat acquisition/payment into the City's habitat acquisition fund):

The proposed maintenance will impact a subset of those areas impacted during emergency maintenance in 2011 and during routine maintenance in 2014-2015. The 2011 impact acreages that mitigation is planned for total 1.91 acre of freshwater marsh, disturbed wetland, southern willow scrub, and riparian scrub within Reaches 3 and 7 (Table 3). The 2013 maintenance impact acreage within Reaches 3 and 7 included 0.03 acre of upland habitat (non-native vegetation/ornamental) and 3.46 acres of jurisdictional wetland vegetation area consisting of (0.81 acre of freshwater marsh), and 2.65 acres of developed/concrete-lined channel (Table 3). Upland habitat will not require mitigation per City Guidelines as it is Tier IV habitat (non-native vegetation/ornamental). The nature of non-vegetated developed/concrete-lined channels are considered developed areas will not be changed by maintenance and these areas will do not require mitigation. Accordingly, the 1.91 acres of ongoing mitigation planned for the 2011 emergency maintenance in the Sorrento channels covered the jurisdictional impacts in 2014-2015 and, since the proposed 2016-2017 maintenance will occur within the same geographical footprint as the 2011 and 2014-2015 maintenance, the mitigation will also cover the proposed jurisdictional impacts during the 2016-2017 maintenance period. Note, the 2011 emergency maintenance impacted approximately 1.91 acres of vegetated wetland areas consisting of freshwater marsh, disturbed wetland, southern willow scrub, and riparian habitats and the 2013 routine maintenance impacted approximately 0.81 acre of freshwater marsh; whereas the proposed maintenance would only impact a small patch of 0.01 acre of emergent freshwater marsh (Figure 3a). The remaining acreage in Reach 3 and Reach 7 has remained in its as-built, maintained condition as developed concrete-lined channel.

For the purposes of this mitigation discussion, it should be noted that the ACOE, RWQCB, CDFW do not require mitigation for any impacts to the concrete-lined section of the proposed maintenance area (i.e., Reach 3 and Reach 7). However, the 2012 Coastal Development Permit (California Coastal Commission 2012) states that "all wetland impacts shall be mitigated at a ratio of 1:1 for temporary impacts, 2:1 for Natural flood channels, 3:1 for impacts to Riparian habitat, and 4:1 for impacts to Freshwater Marsh and Disturbed wetland". The California Coastal Commission requirement for mitigation of "all wetland impacts" is interpreted to include impacts to wetland vegetation within concrete-lined channels. Non-vegetated concrete-lined channel areas do not require mitigation.

Mitigation planned for this channel is consistent with the programmatic approach of one-time mitigation for channels with repeated maintenance activities. The mitigation program for this channel is described below.

	8 8	0		U C	ł									
Vegetation	2011 Impact	Mitigation	Mitigation											
Community	Acreage	Ratio	Creation	Enhancement	Total									
IMPACTS PREV	IMPACTS PREVIOUSLY MITIGATED													
Flintkote Channel,	; Reach 7 (concret	te-lined)												
Freshwater Marsh	0.06	4:1	0.06	0.18	0.24									
Soledad Creek; Read	ch 3 (concrete-lined)	•											
Freshwater Marsh	1.15	4:1	1.15	3.45	4.60									
Disturbed Wetland	0.50	4:1	0.50	1.50	2.00									
Southern Willow Scrub	0.04	3:1	0.04	0.08	0.12									
Riparian Scrub	0.16	3:1	0.16	0.32	0.48									
Subtotal	1.85	-	1.85	5.35	7.20									
Total	1.91	-	1.91	5.53	7.44									
Proposed Mitigatio creation area (El C	n at Los Penasquit uervo Del Sur)	os wetlands	1.91	0	1.91									
Proposed Mitigatio Project Site	n at Los Penasquit	os Enhancement	0	5.53	5.53									

Table 3. Mitigation Ongoing for Previous 2011 Sorrento Valley Maintenance Area Impacts

Maintenance would not change the vegetation classification of areas mapped as developed or disturbed/ruderal habitat; therefore, no off-site mitigation would be required for these areas.

Mitigation as required by the various regulatory agencies/permits is summarized below. Please note that the information represents the requirements for the first maintenance activity, not the repeat routine maintenance that is proposed in this IBA (i.e., the 2011 impacts as noted in Table 3). This mitigation is representative of the geographical footprint that is being maintained for a third time under the MMP.

ACOE/RWQCB/CDFW Jurisdictional Wetlands:

As indicated in Table 2, approximately 0.01 acre of freshwater marsh and 3.65 acres of developed concrete-lined channel would be impacted by the proposed 2016-2017 routine maintenance. Since the proposed maintenance area is entirely within the geographic footprint of the 2011 emergency maintenance (Table 3) and the full area is concrete-lined, no mitigation is required by the ACOE or CDFW. Although there is some freshwater marsh habitat on the project site, it is assumed that it is not large enough in size to provide significant water quality functions and that mitigation would not be required by the RWQCB.

City/CCC-only Jurisdictional Wetlands:

Table 2 indicates that approximately 0.01 acre of freshwater marsh and 3.65 acres of developed concrete-lined channel would be impacted by the 2016-2017 proposed maintenance. However, since this area is entirely within the geographic footprint of the 2011 emergency maintenance (Table 3), no new mitigation is required for this repeat routine maintenance. For the 2011 emergency maintenance, mitigation is ongoing to compensate for approximately 1.91 acres of jurisdictional impacts in accordance with the modified Site Development Permit and Coastal Development Permit (Table 3).

Mitigation Description/Location

Mitigation for the 2011 emergency maintenance is proposed at two sites to achieve one part of the 4:1 required ratio as wetlands creation/restoration and the remaining portions as wetland enhancement. See El Cuervo (del Sur) Wetland Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (URS 2013a) and the Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Conceptual Wetland Enhancement Plan (URS 2013b) for more details regarding specifics of these sites.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

Attachments

Attachment 1: CNDDB RareFind4 Records Search of Del Mar Quadrangle

Attachment 2: MSCP Conformance Review Table

Attachment 3: IMP Maintenance Methodology Table.

Attachment 4: Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures

References

Developmental Services Department (DSD) Notice of Exemption (NOE); Emergency Project (Section 21080(b)(4); 15269(b) &(c)

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Attachments D&E

Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Regional General Permit 63 Emergency; SPL-2015-00900-WSZ

California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (1600); Notification of Emergency Work

City of San Diego. 2000. San Diego Municipal Code Land Development Code Biology Guidelines. San Diego, California: June 2000.

City of San Diego. 2002. Guidelines for Conducting Biological Surveys. San Diego, California: October 1998, revised July 2002.

City of San Diego. 2011a. Master Storm Water Maintenance Program. San Diego, California: October 2011

Holland, R.F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

SITE PHOTOS; Reach 3

Appendix B

Photograph 1: Looking northwest from within the channel adjacent to the upstream access area toward Sorrento Valley Boulevard over Reach 3; Figure 3B.

Photograph 2: Looking southeast from within

the upstream section of the Reach 3 channel

toward the upstream limit of Reach 3; Figure

3B.

(June 21, 2016; 1:16pm)

Photograph 3: Looking southeast from the pedestrian bridge located in the downstream end of Reach 3 toward Sorrento Valley Boulevard over Reach 3; Figure 3A.

Photograph 4: Looking northwest from the pedestrian bridge located in the downstream end of Reach 3 toward the downstream limit of the channel where Reach 3 (concrete-lined) transitions to Reach 2 (earthen bottom; Figure 3A).

(June 21, 2016; 1:19pm)





(June 21, 2016; 1:25pm)

SITE PHOTOS; Reach 7

Photograph 1: Looking east from the upstream end of the Reach 7 channel on Flintkote Avenue (Figure 3C).



Photograph 2: Looking west from the pedestrian bridge at the upstream section of Reach 7; Figure 3C.



(June 21, 2016; 1:30pm)

(June 21, 2016; 1:31pm)

Photograph 3: Looking east from the pedestrian bridge at the center section of Reach 7; Figure 3C located west of Roselle Street.

Photograph 4: Looking west toward the pedestrian bridge at the center section of Reach 7; Figure 3C from Roselle Street.





(June 21, 2016; 1:31pm)

Photograph 3: Looking east at the downstream end of Reach 7; Figure 3C toward the Reach 2 earthen channel from Roselle Street.



(June 21, 2016; 1:33pm)

(June 21, 2016; 1:33pm)



California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Del Mar (3211782))

				Elev.		Element Occ. Ranks					S	Populatio	on Status	Presence		
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	A	в	с	D	x	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Acanthomintha ilicifolia San Diego thorn-mint	G1 S1	Threatened Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	90 430	82 S:4	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
<i>Acmispon prostratus</i> Nuttall's acmispon	G1G2 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	20 20	38 S:2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Adolphia californica</i> California adolphia	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	72 700	124 S:26	0	2	1	0	1	22	8	18	25	0	1
Agave shawii var. shawii Shaw's agave	G2G3T2T3 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1	240 240	6 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	G5T3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	200 360	197 S:4	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	200 260	56 S:2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> aphanisma	G3G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	260 350	73 S:4	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	0	0
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. crassifolia Del Mar manzanita	G5T2 S2	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	100 380	56 S:14	1	0	2	2	0	9	6	8	14	0	0
Artemisia palmeri San Diego sagewort	G3G4 S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2	50 300	36 S:6	0	3	0	0	0	3	5	1	6	0	0
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	G5T2T4 S2?	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	250 380	58 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orangethroat whiptail	G5 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	40 390	347 S:11	1	1	1	1	0	7	6	5	11	0	0

Page 1 of 9



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				Elev.		E	Element Occ. Ranks			5	Populatio	on Status		Presence		
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Α	в	с	D	х	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	G5T5	None		300	114	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
coastal whiptail	S3	None		360	5:3											
Astragalus tener var. titi coastal dunes milk-vetch	G2T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	100 100	6 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	300 300	1887 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Atriplex pacifica south coast saltscale	G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	280 340	95 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i> Encinitas baccharis	G1 S1	Threatened Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	140 400	25 S:4	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	2	0	2
Bergerocactus emoryi golden-spined cereus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	250 250	70 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Bloomeria clevelandii San Diego goldenstar	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive	300 440	115 S:12	0	1	1	0	4	6	5	7	8	0	4
Branchinecta sandiegonensis San Diego fairy shrimp	G2 S2	Endangered None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	100 440	120 S:19	0	2	1	0	2	14	1	18	17	1	1
Brodiaea orcuttii Orcutt's brodiaea	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	370 480	119 S:15	0	0	1	4	4	6	6	9	11	0	4
Ceanothus cyaneus Lakeside ceanothus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive		42 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Ceanothus verrucosus wart-stemmed ceanothus	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	250 400	67 S:12	1	3	5	0	0	3	3	9	12	0	0



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California Natural Diversity Database



				Elev.		Element Occ. Ranks			s	Populatio	on Status		Presence	•		
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	A	в	с	D	x	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis southern tarplant	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	15 40	87 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana Orcutt's pincushion	G5T1T2 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	70 200	23 S:4	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	0
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	25 80	94 S:2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover	G3T3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5	123 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Chorizanthe orcuttiana Orcutt's spineflower	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	10 300	13 S:4	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	3	1	0
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina long-spined spineflower	G5T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	100 700	130 S:6	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	5	6	0	0
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 10	34 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i> senile tiger beetle	G2G3T1T3 S1	None None		20 20	9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 10	49 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia summer holly	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	150 400	106 S:26	1	6	0	0	2	17	7	19	24	2	0
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. incana San Diego sand aster	G4T1Q S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	120 380	9 S:4	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0

Commercial Version -- Dated June, 3 2016 -- Biogeographic Data Branch

Page 3 of 9



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				Elev.		E	Eleme	ent C)cc. F	anks	6	Populatio	on Status	Presence		
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	A	в	с	D	х	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. linifolia Del Mar Mesa sand aster	G4T1T2Q S1S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	20 420	43 S:27	1	5	2	3	2	14	4	23	25	1	1
Cylindropuntia californica var. californica snake cholla	G3T2 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	320 320	32 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	G4T2T3 S2S3	None None	USFS_S-Sensitive	250 400	378 S:8	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	7	4	3	1
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i> San Diego ringneck snake	G5T2T3 S2?	None None	USFS_S-Sensitive	300 750	11 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
Dudleya brevifolia short-leaved dudleya	G1 S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	100 400	9 S:7	0	2	2	0	3	0	3	4	4	0	3
Dudleya variegata variegated dudleya	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	350 700	108 S:5	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	4	4	1	0
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	200 200	162 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	G5T3Q S3	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	400 400	88 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Ericameria palmeri var. palmeri</i> Palmer's goldenbush	G4T2? S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive	100 100	34 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i> San Diego button-celery	G5T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	220 700	79 S:19	0	2	2	5	6	4	8	11	13	0	6
Euderma maculatum spotted bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	50 50	68 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



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				Elev.		I	Elem	ent C)cc. F	Rank	5	Populatio	on Status		Presence	
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	A	в	с	D	x	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	G5T4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	30 150	293 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Euphorbia misera</i> cliff spurge	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	50 266	37 S:6	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	6	0	0
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i> San Diego barrel cactus	G3? S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	20 700	235 S:42	1	6	4	2	2	27	13	29	40	1	1
Geothallus tuberosus Campbell's liverwort	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	380 400	4 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	G4 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	300 300	57 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. sessiliflora beach goldenaster	G4T2T3 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	15 15	13 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</i> decumbent goldenbush	G3G5T2T3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	10 443	63 S:7	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	5	7	0	0
<i>Iva hayesiana</i> San Diego marsh-elder	G3? S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	10 620	95 S:17	0	1	0	0	1	15	7	10	16	1	0
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	150 150	119 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	G5 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	150 150	235 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0



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				Elev.		E	Elem	ent C)cc. F	Ranks	5	Populatio	on Status		Presence	
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Α	в	с	D	x	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	5 380	97 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	G3G4T1 S1	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	20 20	241 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	G5T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.3	279 650	142 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	7	8	0	0
<i>Leptosyne maritima</i> sea dahlia	G2 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	50 350	40 S:12	0	1	1	0	0	10	3	9	12	0	0
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	380 380	102 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Melitta californica</i> California mellitid bee	G4? S2?	None None		200 200	5 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Monardella viminea</i> willowy monardella	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	200 325	28 S:5	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	3	1	1
<i>Myosurus minimus ssp. apus</i> little mousetail	G5T2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 3.1	370 370	24 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	G5 S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_LM-Low- Medium Priority	30 150	260 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	G2 S2	Threatened None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	400 435	74 S:5	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	1	3	1	1



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				Elev.			Elem	ent (Occ.	Rank	s	Populatio	on Status		Presence	
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	A	в	с	D	x	υ	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata coast woolly-heads	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	10 10	37 S:2	0	1	C	0 0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Neotoma lepida intermedia	G5T3T4	None	CDFW_SSC-Species	50	115	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0
San Diego desert woodrat	S3S4	None	of Special Concern	300	S:4											
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	G4 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	30 70	90 S:2	0	0	C) 0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_MH-Medium- High Priority	225 225	32 S:1	0	0	C) 0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	350 350	37 S:1	0	0	C	0 0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Orobanche parishii ssp. brachyloba	G4?T4	None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2	240	26	0	0	C	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
short-lobed broomrape	S3	None		240	S:1											
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	G5T3 S3	None Endangered		5 390	36 S:3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse	G5T1 S1	Endangered None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	50 50	13 S:1	0	0	C	0 0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		15 S:1	0	0	C	0 0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	G3G4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	200 380	731 S:6	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	4	6	0	0



California Department of Fish and Wildlife



				Elev.			Elem	ent (Dcc. I	Rank	5	Populatio	on Status		Presence	
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Α	в	с	D	x	υ	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Pinus torreyana ssp. torreyana</i> Torrey pine	G1T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	300 340	2 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis Coronado Island skink	G5T2T3Q S1S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	240 300	33 S:3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
Pogogyne abramsii San Diego mesa mint	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	245 440	30 S:14	0	1	2	5	6	0	9	5	8	0	6
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	G4G5T2Q S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	10 700	814 S:34	2	6	3	1	0	22	13	21	34	0	0
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive	100 400	148 S:33	1	2	1	0	0	29	2	31	33	0	0
Rallus longirostris levipes light-footed clapper rail	G5T1T2 S1	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	5 15	30 S:3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
San Diego Mesa Hardpan Vernal Pool San Diego Mesa Hardpan Vernal Pool	G2 S2.1	None None		360 440	38 S:15	0	0	0	0	6	9	15	0	11	0	4
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2		47 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	G2 S2.1	None None			24 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Southern Maritime Chaparral Southern Maritime Chaparral	G1 S1.1	None None		110 350	26 S:14	0	2	0	0	1	11	14	0	13	0	1
Southern Riparian Forest Southern Riparian Forest	G4 S4	None None		20 160	20 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0
Southern Riparian Scrub Southern Riparian Scrub	G3 S3.2	None None		220 220	56 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



California Department of Fish and Wildlife



				Elev.		E	Eleme	ent C)cc. F	Ranks	\$	Populatio	on Status		Presence	
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Α	в	с	D	x	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	G3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	380 430	429 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
Sphaerocarpos drewei bottle liverwort	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	380 380	3 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Stemodia durantifolia purple stemodia	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1	400 400	19 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	G4T2T3Q S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	2 5	68 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Suaeda esteroa estuary seablite	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		23 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Texosporium sancti-jacobi woven-spored lichen	G3 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 3	200 423	19 S:6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	5	1	0
<i>Torrey Pine Forest</i> Torrey Pine Forest	G1 S1.1	None None		300 342	3 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	2 15	39 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	10 240	468 S:5	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	0	0

Attachment 2

MSCP Conformance Review: Sections 1.4.2 and Section 1.4.3

Based on Biological Resources Technical Report and Conceptual Wetlands Mitigation Plan Errata (Dudek 2011)

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Section 1.4.2 - General Planning Policies and Des	ign Guidelines
Roads and Utilities - Construction and Maintenance Policies:	Compliance
1. All proposed utility lines (e.g., sewer, water, etc.) should be designed to avoid or minimize intrusion into the MHPA. These facilities should be routed through developed or developing areas rather than the MHPA, where possible. If no other routing is feasible, then the lines should follow previously existing roads, easements, rights-of-way and disturbed areas, minimizing habitat fragmentation.	The project follows existing constructed flood control channels and utilizes access routes and turnarounds, which minimize impacts to native plant communities.
2. All new development for utilities and facilities within or crossing the MHPA shall be planned, designed, located and constructed to minimize environmental impacts. All such activities must avoid disturbing the habitat of MSCP covered species, and wetlands. If avoidance is infeasible, mitigation will be required.	The project follows existing constructed flood control channels and utilizes access routes and turnarounds, which minimize impacts to native plant communities.
3. Temporary construction areas and roads, staging areas, or permanent access roads must not disturb existing habitat unless determined to be unavoidable. All such activities must occur on existing agricultural lands or in other disturbed areas rather than in habitat. If temporary habitat disturbance is unavoidable, then restoration of, and/or mitigation for, the disturbed area after project completion will be required.	Project staging areas are located within existing disturbed areas, and access routes utilize existing roads to the extent feasible.
4. Construction and maintenance activities in wildlife corridors must avoid significant disruption of corridor usage. Environmental documents and mitigation monitoring and reporting programs covering such development must clearly specify how this will be achieved, and construction plans must contain all the pertinent information and be readily available to crews in the field. Training of construction crews and field workers must be conducted to ensure that all conditions are met. A responsible party must be specified.	The project includes avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to wildlife usage within the river valley, including environmental awareness training.
5. Roads in the MHPA will be limited to those identified in Community Plan Circulation Elements, collector streets essential for area circulation, and necessary maintenance/emergency access roads. Local streets should not cross the MHPA except where needed to access isolated development areas.	Not applicable.
6. Development of roads in canyon bottoms should be avoided whenever feasible. If an alternative location outside the MHPA is not feasible, then the road must be designed to cross the shortest length possible of the MHPA in order to minimize impacts and fragmentation of sensitive species and habitat. If roads cross the MHPA, they should provide for fully functional wildlife movement capability. Bridges are the preferred method of providing for movement, although culverts in selected locations may be acceptable. Fencing, grading and plant cover should be provided where needed to protect and shield animals, and guide them away from roads to appropriate crossings.	Not applicable.
7. Where possible, roads within the MHPA should be narrowed from existing design standards to minimize habitat fragmentation and disruption of wildlife movement and breeding areas. Roads must be located in lower quality habitat or disturbed areas to the extent possible.	Not applicable.
8. For the most part, existing roads and utility lines are considered a compatible use within the MHPA and, therefore, will be maintained. Exceptions may occur where underutilized or duplicative road systems are determined not to be necessary as identified in the Framework Management	Not applicable.

MSCP Conformance Review, continued

Fencing, Lighting, and Signage	Compliance
1. Fencing or other barriers will be used where it is determined to be the best method to achieve conservation goals and adjacent to land uses incompatible with the MHPA. For example, use chain link or cattle wire to direct wildlife to appropriate corridor crossings, natural rocks/boulders or split rail fencing to direct public access to appropriate locations, and chain link to provide added protection of certain sensitive species or habitats (e.g., vernal pools).	Silt fencing and/or construction fencing will be used on a temporary basis, as appropriate, around work areas and staging areas.
 Lighting shall be designed to avoid intrusion into the MHPA and effects on wildlife. Lighting in areas of wildlife crossings should be of low-sodium or similar lighting. Signage will be limited to access and litter control and educational purposes. 	No lighting will be installed as part of the project.
Materials Storage	Compliance
Prohibit storage of materials (e.g., hazardous or toxic, chemicals, equipment, etc.) within the MHPA and ensure appropriate storage per applicable regulations in any areas that may impact the MHPA, especially due to potential leakage.	Temporary storage of hazardous materials such as equipment fuel will follow all applicable rules and guidelines.
Mining, Extraction, and Processing Facilities	Compliance
1. Mining operations include mineral extraction, processing and other related mining activities (e.g. asphaltic processing). Currently permitted mining operations that have approved restoration plans may continue operating in the MHPA. New or expanded mining operations on lands conserved as part of the MHPA are incompatible with MSCP preserve goals for covered species and their habitat unless otherwise agreed to by the wildlife agencies at the time the parcel is conserved. New operations are permitted in the MHPA if: 1) impacts have been assessed and conditions incorporated to mitigate biological impacts and restore mined areas; 2) adverse impacts to covered species in the MHPA have been mitigated consistent with the Subarea Plan; and 3) requirements of other City land use policies and regulations (e.g. Adjacency Guidelines, Conditional Use Permit) have been satisfied. Existing and any newly permitted operations adjacent to or within the MHPA shall meet noise, air quality and water quality regulation requirements, as identified in the conditions of any existing or new permit, in order to adequately protect adjacent preserved areas and covered species. Such facilities shall also be appropriately restored upon cessation of mining activities.	Not applicable.
2. All mining and other related activities must be consistent with the objectives, guidelines, and recommendations in the MSCP plan, the City of San Diego's Environmentally Sensitive Lands Ordinance, all relevant long-range plans, as well as with the State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975.	Not applicable.
3. Any sand removal activities should be monitored for noise impacts to surrounding sensitive habitats, and all new sediment removal or mining operations proposed in proximity to the MHPA, or changes in existing operations must include noise reduction methods that take into consideration the breeding and nesting seasons of sensitive bird species.	Not applicable.
4. All existing and future mined lands adjacent to or within the MHPA shall be reclaimed pursuant to SMARA. Ponds are considered compatible uses where they provide native wildlife and wetland habitats and do not conflict with conservation goals of the MSCP and Subarea Plan.	Not applicable.
5. Any permitted mining activity including reclamation of sand must consider changes and impacts to water quality, water table level, fluvial hydrology, flooding, and wetland and habitats upstream and downstream, and provide adequate mitigation.	Not applicable.

MSCP Conformance Review, continued

Flood Control	Compliance
1. Flood control should generally be limited to existing agreements with resource agencies unless demonstrated to be needed based on a cost benefit analysis and pursuant to a restoration plan. Floodplains within the MHPA, and upstream from the MHPA if feasible, should remain in a natural condition and configuration in order to allow for the ecological, geological, hydrological, and other natural processes to remain or be restored.	The project is consistent with flood control maintenance that occurred when the MSCP was established. Flood control maintenance involves the minimum amount of sediment/trash removal in order to allow for natural processes and to minimize erosion and sedimentation. The staging areas were permitted through previous and existing regulatory permits (ACOE 404 and RWQCB 401).
2. No berming, channelization, or man-made constraints or barriers to creek, tributary, or river flows should be allowed in any floodplain within the MHPA unless reviewed by all appropriate agencies, and adequately mitigated. Review must include impacts to upstream and downstream habitats, flood flow volumes, velocities and configurations, water availability, and changes to the water table level.	The project does not include the construction of man-made barriers or substantial modification of the channels.
3. No riprap, concrete, or other unnatural material shall be used to stabilize river, creek, tributary, and channel banks within the MHPA. River, stream, and channel banks shall be natural, and stabilized where necessary with willows and other appropriate native plantings. Rock gabions may be used where necessary to dissipate flows and should incorporate design features to ensure wildlife	The project does not include the placement of riprap, concrete, or other unnatural materials. The existing rock gabion structure at the confluence may be repaired if necessary.
Section 1.4.3 – Land Use Adjacency Guid	delines
Drainage	Compliance
1. All new and proposed parking lots and developed areas in and adjacent to the preserve must not drain directly into the MHPA. All developed and paved areas must	All maintenance of construction equipment (e.g., refueling, oil changing,
and other elease of toxins, chemicals, perfored products, exotic plant materials and other elements that might degrade or harm the natural environment or ecosystem processes within the MHPA. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. These systems should be maintained approximately once per year, or as often as needed, to ensure proper functioning. Maintenance should include dredging out of sediments if needed, removing exotic plant materials, and adding chemical- neutralizing compounds (e.g. clay compounds) when necessary and appropriate.	conducted within designated BMP fortified areas in the staging areas or off site in a manner that will not allow the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum.
and other elements that might degrade or harm the natural environment or ecosystem processes within the MHPA. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. These systems should be maintained approximately once per year, or as often as needed, to ensure proper functioning. Maintenance should include dredging out of sediments if needed, removing exotic plant materials, and adding chemical- neutralizing compounds (e.g. clay compounds) when necessary and appropriate. Toxics	conducted within designated BMP fortified areas in the staging areas or off site in a manner that will not allow the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum.
and other elease of toxins, chemicals, periodedin products, exotic plant materials and other elements that might degrade or harm the natural environment or ecosystem processes within the MHPA. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. These systems should be maintained approximately once per year, or as often as needed, to ensure proper functioning. Maintenance should include dredging out of sediments if needed, removing exotic plant materials, and adding chemical- neutralizing compounds (e.g. clay compounds) when necessary and appropriate. Toxics 2. Land uses, such as recreation and agriculture, that use chemicals or generate by- products such as manure, that are potentially toxic or impactive to wildlife, sensitive species, habitat, or water quality need to incorporate measures to reduce impacts caused by the application and/or drainage of such materials into the MHPA. Such measures should include drainage/detention basins, swales, or holding areas with non-invasive grasses or wetland-type native vegetation to filter out the toxic materials. Regular maintenance should be provided. Where applicable, this requirement should be incorporated into leases on publicly owned property as leases come up for renewal.	rydraulic maintenance) will be conducted within designated BMP fortified areas in the staging areas or off site in a manner that will not allow the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum. Compliance See response above. No domestic pets are allowed on the construction site.
and other elease of toxins, chemicals, perfored products, exotic plant materials and other elements that might degrade or harm the natural environment or ecosystem processes within the MHPA. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. These systems should be maintained approximately once per year, or as often as needed, to ensure proper functioning. Maintenance should include dredging out of sediments if needed, removing exotic plant materials, and adding chemical- neutralizing compounds (e.g. clay compounds) when necessary and appropriate. Toxics 2. Land uses, such as recreation and agriculture, that use chemicals or generate by- products such as manure, that are potentially toxic or impactive to wildlife, sensitive species, habitat, or water quality need to incorporate measures to reduce impacts caused by the application and/or drainage of such materials into the MHPA. Such measures should include drainage/detention basins, swales, or holding areas with non-invasive grasses or wetland-type native vegetation to filter out the toxic materials. Regular maintenance should be provided. Where applicable, this requirement should be incorporated into leases on publicly owned property as leases come up for renewal. Lighting	Nydraulic maintenance) will be conducted within designated BMP fortified areas in the staging areas or off site in a manner that will not allow the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum. Compliance See response above. No domestic pets are allowed on the construction site. Compliance Compliance

MSCP Conformance Review, continued

Noise	Compliance
4. Uses in or adjacent to the MHPA should be designed to minimize noise impacts. Berms or walls should be constructed adjacent to commercial areas, recreational areas, and any other use that may introduce noises that could impact or interfere with wildlife utilization of the MHPA. Excessively noisy uses or activities adjacent to breeding areas must incorporate noise reduction measures and be curtailed during the breeding season of sensitive species. Adequate noise reduction measures should also be incorporated for the remainder of the year.	Project activities will be conducted outside the sensitive bird breeding season in order that the effects of noise are not adverse.
Barriers	Compliance
5. New development adjacent to the MHPA may be required to provide barriers (e.g., non-invasive vegetation, rocks/boulders, fences, walls, and/or signage) along the MHPA boundaries to direct public access to appropriate locations and reduce domestic animal predation.	Not applicable.
Invasives	Compliance
 No invasive non-native plant species shall be introduced into areas adjacent to the MHPA. 	The project will not include introduction of invasive species, and does include removal of invasive species.
Brush Management	Compliance
7. New residential development located adjacent to and topographically above the MHPA (e.g., along canyon edges) must be set back from slope edges to incorporate Zone 1 brush management areas on the development pad and outside of the MHPA. Zones 2 and 3 will be combined into one zone (Zone 2) and may be located in the MHPA upon granting of an easement to the City (or other acceptable agency) except where narrow wildlife corridors require it to be located outside of the MHPA. Zone 2 will be increased by 30 feet, except in areas with a low fire hazard severity rating where no Zone 2 would be required. Brush management zones will not be greater in size that is currently required by the City's regulations. The amount of woody vegetation clearing shall not exceed 50 percent of the vegetation existing when the initial clearing is done. Vegetation clearing shall be done consistent with City standards and shall avoid/minimize impacts to covered species to the maximum extent possible. For all new development, regardless of the ownership, the brush management in the Zone 2 area will be the responsibility of a homeowners association or other private party. For existing project and approved projects, the brush management zones, standards and locations, and clearing techniques will not change from those required under existing regulations.	Not applicable.
Grading/Land Development 8 Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall be included within the	Compliance Not applicable
development footprint for projects within or adjacent to the MHPA.	

FACILITY/CHANNEL	SOLEDAD CREEK (REACH 3A, 3B, 3	3C, & 3D)
DIMENSIONS	CONCRETE-LINED, TRAPEZOIDAL	CHANNEL
	2,280' LENGTH	
	63' BOTTOM WIDTH (APPROXIMAT	ГЕ)
	78' TOP WIDTH (APPROXIMATE)	,
	5' CHANNEL DEPTH 6" AVERAC	E SEDIMENT DEPTH
	CUBIC VARDS: 2 000 4 000 (APPRO	XIMATE)
	MAXIMUM CUBIC VADDS: 8,000	AlwALL)
MAINTENANCE METHOD	MAXIMUM COBIC TARDS: 8,000	ΓΑΤΙΟΝ ΡΕΜΟΥΑΙ
	MECHANIZED SEDIMENT & VEGE	
EQUIPMENT	RUBBER TRACKED SKID-	• SKID-STEER(S) (BOBCAT 650)
	STEER(S) (JOHN DEERE 333E)	 SWEEPER (JOHNSON 4000 OR
(EQUIPMENT WILL BE	• EXCAVATOR(S) (CAT 320	TYMCO 500X)
EQUIVELENT OR	WITH THUMB)	• DUMP TRUCK(S) & PUP
SMALLER IN SIZE/TYPE)	• LOADER(S) (CAT 966)	TRAILER (20 YD)
		• 4" TO 6" TRASH PUMPS
		(WACKER & GODWIN)
SCHEDULE: 6 - 8 WEEKS (7 D	AYS A WEEK. 6 AM TO 6 PM)	
STAFFING		
MON TO FRI: 10 TO 12 PEOPLE		TONAL TRUCK DRIVERS MAY BE
AVAILABLE)	2, 5A- 50N – 14 10 181 EOI EE (ADDII	IONAL IRUCK DRIVERS WAT DE
MAINTENANCE PROCEDURI	2	
CHANNEL SEQUENCE	$\frac{1}{1} PEACH 3A STATION 0,00$	TO 0103 ACCESS PAMP TO MTS
CHANNEL SEQUENCE	1. REACTION $-$ STATION $+00$	COOSSES CHANNEL
	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{I} \\ 2 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{U} 2 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{N} 0 + 0 2 \end{array}$	TO CL75 MTS DEDESTDIAN
	2. REACH $3B = 31 \text{ ATION } 0+93$	100+73 - MIS FEDESI KIAN
	DRIDGE THAT CROSSES CF	IANNEL TO SORRENTO VALLE I
	$\frac{DE \vee D (S \vee B) DRIDGE}{2 DE A CH 2C STATION 6 + 75}$	
	5. REACH $5C = 51 \text{ ATION } 0 + 73$	IO 7+09 - UNDERNEATH
	A DEACH 2D STATION 7:00	$(S \vee B)$ BRIDGE
	4. REACH $3D - STATION /+09$	TO 22+80 - SOUTH OF SORRENTO
	VALLEY BLVD (SVB) BRID	GE TO END OF CONCRETE-LINED
	CHANNEL	DEACHAA AD AND AC (ADDOAN
ACCESS & LOADING	ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3A FOR	K REACH 3A, 3B, AND 3C: (APPROX
AREA(S)	3,780 SQ FT) EQUIPMENT AND TRU	CKS ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL
	VIA PERMENANT CONCRETE ACCI	ESS RAMP NEAR BUS TURN-
	AROUND ON ROSELLE ST.	
	ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3B FOR	REACH 3C & 3D: (20' X 40')
	LOADER & EXCAVATOR ENTER/EX	XIT(S) CHANNEL FROM ROSELLE
	ST.	
STAGING AREA(S) &	STAGING AREA-3A: APPROXIMATI	LY (40' x 50') LOCATED OUTSIDE
FUELING AREA(S)	THE CHANNEL IMMEDIATELY DO	WNSTREAM OF REACH 3A
	STAGING AREA-3B: (20' X 40') LOC	ATED BETWEEN ROSELLE ST
	AND CHANNEL APPROX. 600' SOU'	THEAST OF SVB

	FUELING AREA-3A: (30' X 12') LOCATED ON ROSELLE STREET
	APPROX. 180' SOUTHWEST OF STAGING AREA-3A
	FUELING AREA-3B: (30' X 12') LOCATED ON ROSELLE STREET
	APPROX. 150' SOUTH OF STAGING AREA-3B
METHODOLOGY	REACH 3A:
	1. DRY WEATHER FLOW DIVERSION BERM (WATER FILLED
	BARRIERS, SANDBAGS, AND VISQUEEN), PLACED AT
	NORTHERN LIMITS OF CHANNEL CLEANING.
	2. SECOND DRY WEATHER FLOW DIVERSION BERM,
	DIVERSION PIPES, & PUMPS PLACED WITHIN CHANNEL
	IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM OF SORRENTO VALLEY ROAD
	BRIDGE.
	3. MAINTENANCE AREA BETWEEN THE FLOW DIVERSION
	BERMS DEWATERED AS NECESSRY
	4. RUBBER TRACKED SKID-STEER(S), DUMP TRUCK & LOADER
	ENTER/EXIT(S) REACH 3A VIA PERMENANT ACCESS RAMP
	AT ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3A.
	5. RUBBER TRACKED SKID-STEER(S) MOVE MATERIAL INTO
	PILES FOR LOADER.
	6. LOADER LOADS MATERIAL INTO WAITING DUMP TRUCK.
	7. DUMP TRUCK HAULS MATERIAL OUT OF CHANNEL VIA
	RAMP AT ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3A TO LEGAL
	DISPOSAL SITE.
	REACH 3B:
	1. EQUIPMENT ENTER/EXIT(S) REACH 3B FROM ACCESS &
	LOADING AREA-3A VIA REACH 3A.
	2. EXCAVATOR SCOOPS MATERIAL & PLACES MATERIAL IN
	PILES FOR RUBBER TRACKED SKID-STEER(S).
	3. RUBBER TRACKED SKID-STEER(S) MOVE MATERIAL FROM
	REACH 3B UNDER THE MTS PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE TO THE
	LOADER.
	4. LOADER LOADS MATERIAL DEPOSITED BY RUBBER
	TRACKED SKID-STEER(S) INTO WAITING DUMP TRUCK
	5 DUMP TRUCK HAULS MATERIAL OUT OF CHANNEL VIA
	RAMP AT ACCESS & LOADING AREA.3A TO LEGAL
	DISPOSAL SITE
	DISTOSAL STIL.
	PEACH 3C
	1 SKID STEED ENTERS/EXIT/S) DEACH 2C EDOM ACCESS &
	1. SKID-STEER ENTERS/EATT(S) REACT SU FROM ACCESS &
	LUADINU AREA-JA VIA REACHED JA & JD AND VIA AUUEDD
	& LUADINU AKEA 3D VIA KEAUH3D
	2. SKID-STEEK MOVES MATEKIAL FROM REACH 3C (UNDER
	5 VB BRIDGE IN I O EITHER REACH 3B OR 3D DEPENDING ON
	WHICH IS CLOSER.)
	3. ONCE MATERIAL IS IN REACH 3B OR 3D IT IS HANDLED IN
	THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THOSE REACHES.

	4. REMOVE DRY WEATHER DIVERSION BERM FROM
	NORTHERN LIMITS OF CHANNEL CLEANING
	REACH 3D:
	1. INSTALL DRY WEATHER FLOW DIVERSION BERM,
	DIVERSION PIPES, & PUMPS PLACED WITHIN CHANNEL
	UPSTREAM OF ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3B.
	2. CREWS REMOVE GUARDRAILS, FENCE, &/OR BOLLARDS
	TO OPEN GATE FOR ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3B
	3. LOADER & EXCAVATOR ENTER CHANNEL AT ACCESS &
	LOADING AREA-3B
	4. LOADER CONSTRUCTS TEMPORARY RAMP WITH IN-
	CHANNEL MATERIAL TO BETTER FACILITATE ACCESS.
	5. EXCAVATOR MOVES UPSTREAM OR DOWNSTREAM FROM ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3B & PLACES MATERIAL IN
	PILES FOR LOADER.
	6. LOADER MOVES MATERIAL TO ACCESS & LOADING AREA-
	$\frac{3}{7}$
	7. SECOND EACAVATOR USES ONE OF THE OF HONS BELOW TO SCOOD MATERIAL WITHIN CHANNEL & LOADS WAITING
	DUMD TDUCK STATIONED IN DURLIC DIGHT OF WAY
	(ROSELLE ST)
	(ROSELLE ST).
	IN ACCESS & LOADING AREA-3D: OR
	OPTION R. TEMPORARY IN CHANNEL LOADING PAD AREA IS
	CONSTRUCTED WITH IN-CHANNEL MATERIAL IF
	AVAILABLE
	8 DUMP TRUCK HALII S MATERIAL TO LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE
	9 REMOVE REMAINING DRY WEATHER DIVERSION BERMS
). REMOVE REMAINING DRT WEATHER DIVERSION DERMS.
POST-MAINTENANCE	DEMOBILIZE FOLUPMENT
	REPLACE FENCE, BOLLARDS, & GUARDRAILS AT ACCESS &
	LOADING AREA-3D.
	RESTORE SITE, INCLUDING TEMPORARY ACCESS & LOADING
	AREA(S), TO PRE-MAINTENANCE OR AS-BUILT CONDITION.
	REMOVE STANDING WATER (IF ANY) WITHIN DRAINAGE FACILITY
	WITH PUMPS OR VACTOR.
	REMOVE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION RMPS
OTHER NOTES	TRAFFIC CONTROL IS REQUIRED TO CLOSE LANE ON ROSELLE ST.
· - ~	
	SWEEPERS WILL SWEEP ALL STAGING AREAS, ADJACENT PUBLIC
	RIGHTS OF WAY, & TRUCK ROUTES NIGHTLY.

Sorrento Area Channels - Reach 7 - MMP Map No. 9

FACILITY/CHANNEL	FLINTKOTE CHANNEL (REACH 7A, 7B, & 7C)		
DIMENSIONS	CONCRETE-LINED TRAPAZOIDAL CHANNEL(S)		
	1,000' LENGTH		
	8' BOTTOM WIDTH		
	16' TOP WIDTH		
	3' CHANNEL DEPTH 6" AVERAGE SEDIMENT DEPTH		
	CUBIC YARDS: 125-175 (APPROXIMATE)		
	MAXIMUM CUBIC YARDS: 300		
MAINTENANCE METHOD	MECHANIZED SEDIMENT & VEGETATION REMOVAL		
EQUIPMENT	• SKID-STEER(S) (BOBCAT S650) • GRADALL		
	• DUMP TRUCK(S) & PUP • VACTOR (2100 PLUS PD)		
(EQUIPMENT WILL BE	TRAILER (20 YD) • SWEEPER (JOHNSON 4000 OR		
EQUIVELENT OR SMALLER	• EXCAVATOR (JOHN DEERE TYMCO 500X)		
IN SIZE/TYPE)	50D)		
SCHEDHLE, 6 9 DAVG, GA SH			
SCHEDULE: 0-8 DA 15; SA-50 STAFFING: 8 – 12 PEOPLE	NOAM IOOPM		
MAINTENANCE PROCEDURI	E		
CHANNEL SEQUENCE	1. REACH 7A – STATION 0+00 TO 4+10 – CONCRETE ACCESS RAMP		
	(FLINKOTE AVE) TO PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE ACROSS CHANNEL		
	2. REACH 7B – STATION 4+10 TO 7+41 – PEDISTRIAN BRIDGE		
	ACROSS CHANNEL TO ROSELLE ST		
	3. REACH 7C – STATION 8+24 TO 10+80 – ROSELLE ST TO (2) 36"		
	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPES		
ACCESS & LOADING	ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7A FOR REACH 7A – (2,280 SQ FT)		
AREA(S)	EQUIPMENT ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL VIA PERMENENT ACCESS		
	RAMP LOCATED BETWEEN 11095 AND 11055 FLINKOTE AVE.		
	ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7B FOR REACH 7B – (30' X 105')		
	EQUIPMENT LOWERS SKID-STEER INTO CHANNEL FROM EXISTING		
	PAVED PARKING LOT LOCATED AT 11040 ROSELLE ST.		
	ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7C FOR REACH 7C – (842 FT SQ)		
	SKID-STEER ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL. EXCAVATOR STATIONED		
	OUTSIDE CHANNEL ABOVE CHANNEL BANK TO REMOVE		
	MATERIAL.		
STAGING AREA(S)			
	STAGING AREA-7A: (190' X 40') WITHIN EXISTING PAVED PARKING		
	LOT & LANDSCAPE AREA LOCATED AT 11065 ROSELLE ST.		
METHODOLOGY			
METHODOLOGY	KEAUH /A:		
	1. VACTOR REMOVES STANDING WATER FROM CHANNEL &		
	THEN IS POSITIONED AT UPSTREAM END TO CAPTURE ANY		
	INCOMING FLOWS.		
	2. CREWS INSTALL TEMPORARY GRAVEL BAG CHECK DAM		
	ACROSS CHANNEL AT DOWNSTREAM END OF REACH 7A.		
	3. SKID-STEER(S) ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL FROM EXISTING		
	ACCESS RAMP (ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7A).		

Sorrento Area Channels – Reach 7 – MMP Map No. 9

4.	SKID-STEER MOVES MATERIAL TO ACCESS & LOADING
	AREA-7A.
5.	SKID-STEER LOADS WAITING DUMP TRUCK AT ACCESS &
	LUADING AREA-/A.
6.	DUMP TRUCK(S) HAUL MATERIAL TO LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE.
REACH	<u>1/B:</u>
1.	CREWS INSTALL TEMPORARY GRAVEL BAG CHECK DAM ACROSS CHANNEL AT DOWNSTREAM END OF REACH 7B.
2.	GRADALL LOWERS SKID-STEER INTO CHANNEL AT ACCESS
3.	& LOADING AREA-/B. SKID-STEER MOVES MATERIAL FROM PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
	TO ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7B.
4.	GRADALL STATIONED OUTSIDE AND ABOVE CHANNEL
	BANK IN ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7B SCOOPS MATERIAL
	IN CHANNEL & LOADS INTO DUMP TRUCK.
5.	DUMP TRUCK(S) HAUL MATERIAL TO LEGAL DISPOSAL
	SITE.
REACH	17C:
1.	VACTOR REMOVES STANDING WATER FROM CHANNEL &
	THEN IS POSITIONED AT UPSTREAM END TO CAPTURE ANY
	INCOMING FLOWS.
2.	CREWS REMOVE FENCE AT ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7C.
3.	CREWS INSTALL TEMPORARY GRAVEL BAG CHECK DAM
	ACROSS CHANNEL AT DOWNSTREAM END OF REACH 7C.
4.	SKID-STEER ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL FROM ACCESS &
	LOADING AREA-7C.
5.	SKID-STEER MOVES MATERIAL TO ACCESS & LOADING
6	EXCAVATOR STATIONED OUTSIDE & ABOVE CHANNEL
	BANK IN ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7C EXCAVATES
	MATERIAL FROM CHANNEL
7.	EXCAVATOR LOADS MATERIAL INTO WAITING DUMP
	TRUCK IN STAGING AREA-7C.
8.	DUMP TRUCK(S) HAULS MATERIAL TO A LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE.
PROPE	NAL METHODOLOGY FOR REACH /B & /C IF PRIVATE RTY ACCESS IS NOT GRANTED
1.	VACTORS ARE PARKED IN ROSELLE ST NEAR STATION 7+41
	AND 8+24.
2.	CREWS MANUALLY PUSH MATERIAL WITH SHOVELS TO
	VACIOR TUBE.
3.	VACIORS HAUL MATERIAL TO A LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE.

Sorrento Area Channels – Reach 7 – MMP Map No. 9

POST-MAINTENANCE	DEMOBILIZE EQUIPMENT.
	REPLACE FENCE AT ACCESS & LOADING AREA-7C.
	DESTODE SITE INCLUDING TEMPODADY ACCESSION ADDISC
	RESTORE SITE, INCLUDING TEMPORARY ACCESS/LOADING
	AREA(S), TO PRE-MAINTENANCE OR AS-BUILT CONDITION.
	REMOVE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION BMPS.
OTHER NOTES	SWEEPERS WILL SWEEP ALL STAGING AREAS, ADJACENT PUBLIC
	RIGHT OF WAY. & TRUCK ROUTES NIGHTLY.
	REMOVE STANDING WATER (IF ANY) WITHIN DRAINAGE FACILITY
	WITH VACIOR.
	NO FUELING TO HAPPEN ON-SITE. EQUIPMENT WILL BE FUELED
	OFF-SITE
	CITY WILL IMPLEMENT A WEATHER-TRIGGERED ACTION PLAN, AS
	DESCRIBED IN THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN. PRIOR TO
	A FORECASTED SIGNIFICANT RAIN EVENT.

Attachment 4

Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures

GENERAL

General Mitigation 1: Prior to commencement of work, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental Designee of the Entitlements Division shall verify that mitigation measures for impacts to biological resources (Mitigation Measures 4.3.1 through 4.3.20), historical resources (Mitigation Measures 4.4.1 and 4.4.2), land use policy (Mitigation Measures 4.1.1 through 4.1.13), paleontological resources (Mitigation Measure 4.7.1), and water quality (Mitigation Measures 4.8.1 through 4.8.3) have been included in entirety on the submitted maintenance documents and contract specifications, and included under the heading, "Environmental Mitigation Requirements." In addition, the requirements for a Pre-maintenance Meeting shall be noted on all maintenance documents.

General Mitigation 2: Prior to the commencement of work, a Pre-maintenance Meeting shall be conducted and include, as appropriate, the MMC, SWD Project Manager, Biological Monitor, Historical Monitor, Paleontological Monitor, Water Quality Specialist, and Maintenance Contractor, and other parties of interest.

General Mitigation 3: Prior to the commencement of work, evidence of compliance with other permitting authorities is required, if applicable. Evidence shall include either copies of permits issued, letters of resolution issued by the Responsible Agency documenting compliance, or other evidence documenting compliance and deemed acceptable by the ADD Environmental Designee.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measure 4.3.1: Prior to commencement of any activity within a specific annual maintenance program, a qualified biologist shall prepare an IBA for each area proposed to be maintained. The IBA shall be prepared in accordance with the specifications included in the Master Program.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.2: No maintenance activities within a proposed annual maintenance program shall be initiated before the City's Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental Designee and state and federal agencies with jurisdiction over maintenance activities have approved the IMPs and IBAs including proposed mitigation for each of the proposed activities. In their review, the ADD Environmental Designee and agencies shall confirm that the appropriate maintenance protocols have been incorporated into each IMP.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.3: No maintenance activities within a proposed annual maintenance program shall be initiated until the City's ADD Environmental Designee and Mitigation Monitoring Coordinator (MMC) have approved the qualifications for biologist(s) who shall be responsible for monitoring maintenance activities which may impact sensitive biological resources.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.4: Prior to undertaking any maintenance activity included in an annual maintenance program, a mitigation account shall be established to provide sufficient funds to implement

all biological mitigation associated with the proposed maintenance activities. The fund amount shall be determined by the ADD Environmental Designee. The account shall be managed by the City's SWD, with quarterly status reports submitted to DSD. The status reports shall separately identify upland and wetland account activity. Based upon the impacts identified in the IBAs, money shall be deposited into the account, as part of the project submittal, to ensure available funds for mitigation.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.5: Prior to commencing any activity that could impact wetlands, evidence of compliance with other permitting authorities is required, if applicable. Evidence shall include copies of permits issued, letters of resolution issued by the Responsible Agency documenting compliance, or other evidence documenting compliance and deemed acceptable by the ADD Environmental Designee.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.6: Prior to commencing any activity where the IBA indicates significant impacts to biological resources may occur, a pre-maintenance meeting shall be held on site with the following in attendance: City's SWD Maintenance Manager (MM), MMC, and Maintenance Contractor (MC). The biologist selected to monitor the activities shall be present. At this meeting, the monitoring biologist shall identify and discuss the maintenance protocols that apply to the maintenance activities. At the pre-maintenance meeting, the monitoring biologist shall submit to the MMC and MC a copy of the maintenance plan (reduced to $11^{\circ}x17^{\circ}$) that identifies areas to be protected, fenced, and monitored. This data shall include all planned locations and design of noise attenuation walls or other devices. The monitoring biologist also shall submit a maintenance schedule to the MMC and MC indicating when and where monitoring is to begin and shall notify the MMC of the start date for monitoring.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.7: Within three months following the completion of mitigation monitoring, two copies of a written draft report summarizing the monitoring shall be prepared by the monitoring biologist and submitted to the MMC for approval. The draft monitoring report shall describe the results including any remedial measures that were required. Within 90 days of receiving comments from the MMC on the draft monitoring report, the biologist shall submit one copy of the final monitoring report to the MMC.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.8: Within six months of the end of an annual storm water facility maintenance program, the monitoring biologist shall complete an annual report which shall be distributed to the following agencies: the City of San Diego DSD, CDFG, RWQCB, USFWS, and Corps. At a minimum, the report shall contain the following information:

- Tabular summary of the biological resources impacted during maintenance and the mitigation;
- Master table containing the following information for each individual storm water facility or segment which is regularly maintained;
- Date and type of most recent maintenance;
- Description of mitigation which has occurred; and
- Description of the status of mitigation which has been implemented for past maintenance activities.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.9: Wetland impacts resulting from maintenance shall be mitigated in one of the following two ways: (1) habitat creation, restoration, and/or enhancement, or (2) mitigation credits. The amount of mitigation shall be in accordance with ratios in Table 4.3-10 unless different mitigation ratios are required by state or federal agencies with jurisdiction over the impacted wetlands. In this event, the mitigation ratios required by these agencies will supersede, and not be in addition to, the ratios defined in Table 4.3-10. No maintenance shall commence until the ADD Environmental Designee has determined

that mitigation proposed for a specific maintenance activity meets one of these two options.

Table 4.3-10			
WETLAND MITIGATION RATIOS			
WETLAND TYPE	MITIGATION RATIO		
Southern riparian forest	3:1		
Southern sycamore riparian forest	3:1		
Riparian woodland	3:1		
Coastal saltmarsh	4:1		
Coastal brackish marsh	4:1		
Southern willow scrub	2:1		
Mule fat scrub	2:1		
Riparian scrub ¹	2:1		
Freshwater marsh ²	2:1		
Cismontane alkali marsh	4:1		
Disturbed wetland	2:1		
Streambed/natural flood channel	2:1		

¹ Mitigation ratio within the Coastal Zone will be 3:1

² Mitigation ratio within the Coastal Zone will be 4:1

Mitigation locations for wetland impacts shall be selected using the following order of preference, based on the best mitigation value to be achieved.

- 1. Within impacted watershed, within City limits.
- 2. Within impacted watershed, outside City limits on City-owned or other publicly-owned land.
- 3. Outside impacted watershed, within City limits.
- 4. Outside impacted watershed, outside City limits on City-owned or other publically-owned land.

In order to mitigate for impacts in an area outside the limits of the watershed within which the impacts occur, the SWD must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the ADD Environmental Designee in consultation with the Resource Agencies that no suitable location exists within the impacted watershed.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.10: Whenever maintenance will impact wetland vegetation, a wetland mitigation plan shall be prepared in accordance with the Conceptual Wetland Restoration Plan contained in Appendix H of the Biological Technical Report, included as Appendix D.3 of the PEIR.

Mitigation which involves habitat enhancement, restoration or creation shall include a wetland mitigation plan containing the following information:

- Conceptual planting plan including planting zones, grading, and irrigation;
- Seed mix/planting palette;
- Planting specifications;
- Monitoring program including success criteria; and
- Long-term maintenance and preservation plan.

Mitigation which involves the use of mitigation credits shall include the following:

• Location of the mitigation bank;

- Description of the credits to be acquired including support for the conclusion that the acquired habitat mitigates for the specific maintenance impact; and
- Documentation that the credits are associated with a mitigation bank which has been approved by the appropriate Resource Agencies.

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.11 not applicable)

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.12 not applicable)

Mitigation Measure 4.3.13: Prior to commencing any maintenance activity which may impact sensitive biological resources, the monitoring biologist shall verify that the following actions have been taken, as appropriate:

- Fencing, flagging, signage, or other means to protect sensitive resources to remain after maintenance have been implemented;
- Noise attenuation measures needed to protect sensitive wildlife are in place and effective; and/or
- Nesting raptors have been identified and necessary maintenance setbacks have been established if maintenance is to occur between January 15 and August 31.

The designated biological monitor shall be present throughout the first full day of maintenance, whenever mandated by the associated IBA. Thereafter, through the duration of the maintenance activity, the monitoring biologist shall visit the site weekly to confirm that measures required to protect sensitive resources (e.g., flagging, fencing, noise barriers) continue to be effective. The monitoring biologist shall document monitoring events via a Consultant Site Visit Record. This record shall be sent to the MM each month. The MM will forward copies to MMC.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.14: Whenever off-site mitigation would result in a physical disturbance to the proposed mitigation area, the City will conduct an environmental review of the proposed mitigation plan in accordance with CEQA. If the off-site mitigation would have a significant impact on biological resources associated with the mitigation site, mitigation measures will be identified and implemented in accordance with the MMRP resulting from that CEQA analysis.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.15: Impacts to listed or endemic sensitive plant species shall be offset through implementation of one or a combination of the following actions:

- Impacted plants would be salvaged and relocated;
- Seeds from impacted plants would be collected for use at an off-site location;
- Off-site habitat that supports the species impacted shall be enhanced and/or supplemented with seed collected on site; and/or
- Comparable habitat at an off-site location shall be preserved.

Mitigation which involves relocation, enhancement or transplanting sensitive plants shall include the following:

- Conceptual planting plan including grading and, if appropriate, temporary irrigation;
- Planting specifications;
- Monitoring Program including success criteria; and
- Long-term maintenance and preservation plan.

Maintenance Measure 4.3.16: Maintenance activities shall not occur within the following areas:

- 300 feet from any nesting site of Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii);
- 1,500 feet from known locations of the southern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*);
- 900 feet from any nesting sites of northern harriers (*Circus cyaneus*);
- 4,000 feet from any nesting sites of golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*); or
- 300 feet from any occupied burrow or burrowing owls (Athene cunicularia).

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.17 not applicable)

Mitigation Measure 4.3.18: If a subject species is not detected during the protocol survey, the qualified biologist shall submit substantial evidence to the ADD Environmental Designee and an applicable resource agency which demonstrates whether or not mitigation measures such as noise walls are necessary between the dates stated for each species. If this evidence concludes that no impacts to this species are anticipated, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.19: If the SWD chooses not to do the required surveys, then it shall be assumed that the appropriate avian species are present and all necessary protection and mitigation measures shall be required as described in Mitigation Measure 4.3.21.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.20: If no surveys are completed and no sound attenuation devices are installed, it will be assumed that the habitat in question is occupied by the appropriate species and that maintenance activities would generate more than $60dB(A)L_{eq}$ within the habitat requiring protection. All such activities adjacent to protected habitat shall cease for the duration of the breeding season of the appropriate species and a qualified biologist shall establish a limit of work.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.21: If maintenance occurs during the raptor breeding season (January 15 to August 31), a pre-maintenance survey for active raptor nests shall be conducted in areas supporting suitable habitat. If active raptor nests are found, maintenance shall not occur within 300 feet of a Cooper's hawk nest, 900 feet of a northern harrier's nest, or 500 feet of any other raptor's nest until any fledglings have left the nest.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.22: If removal of any eucalyptus trees or other trees used by raptors for nesting within a maintenance area is proposed during the raptor breeding season (January 15 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall ensure that no raptors are nesting in such trees. If maintenance occurs during the raptor breeding season, a pre-maintenance survey shall be conducted and no maintenance shall occur within 300 feet of any nesting site of Cooper's hawk or other nesting raptor until the young fledge. Should the biologist determine that raptors are nesting, the trees shall not be removed until after the breeding season. In addition, if removal of grassland or other habitat appropriate for nesting by northern harriers, a qualified biologist shall ensure that no harriers are nesting in such areas. If maintenance occurs during the raptor breeding season, a pre-maintenance survey shall be conducted and no maintenance shall occur within 900 feet of any nesting site of northern harrier until the young fledge.

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.23 not applicable)

Mitigation Measure 4.2.24: If maintenance activities will occur within areas supporting listed and/or

narrow endemic plants, the boundaries of the plant populations designated sensitive by the resource agencies will be clearly delineated with flagging or temporary fencing that must remain in place for the duration of the activity.

Mitigation Measure 4.2.25: In order to avoid impacts to nesting avian species, including those species not covered by the MSCP, maintenance within or adjacent to avian nesting habitat shall occur outside of the avian breeding season (January 15 to August 31) unless postponing maintenance would result in a threat to human life or property.

LAND USE

Mitigation Measure 4.1.1: Prior to commencing maintenance on any storm water facility within, or immediately adjacent to, a Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), the ADD Environmental Designee shall verify that all MHPA boundaries and limits of work have been delineated on all maintenance documents.

(**Mitigation Measure 4.1.2:** A qualified biologist (possessing a valid Endangered Species Act Section 10(a)(1)(a) recovery permit) shall survey those habitat areas inside and outside the MHPA suspected to serve as habitat (based on historical records of site conditions) for the coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo and/or other listed species. Surveys for the appropriate species shall be conducted pursuant to the protocol survey guidelines established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. When other sensitive species, including, but not limited to, the arroyo toad, burrowing owl, or Quino checkerspot butterfly are known or suspected to be present all appropriate protocol surveys and mitigation measures identified in Subchapter 4.3, Biological Resources, required shall be implemented.

Mitigation Measure 4.1.3: If a listed species is located within 500 feet of a proposed maintenance activity and maintenance would occur during the associated breeding season, an analysis of the noise generated by maintenance activity shall be completed by a qualified acoustician (possessing current noise engineer license or registration with monitoring noise level experience with listed animal species) and approved by the ADD Environmental Designee. The analysis shall identify the location of the $60dB(A)L_{eq}$ noise contour on the maintenance plan. The report shall also identify measures to be undertaken during maintenance to reduce noise levels.

Mitigation Measure 4.1.4: Based on the location of the 60 dB(A) Leq noise contour and the results of the protocol surveys, the Project Biologist shall determine if maintenance has the potential to impact breeding activities of listed species. If one or more of the following species are determined to be significantly impacted by maintenance, then maintenance (inside and outside the MHPA) shall avoid the following breeding seasons unless it is determined that maintenance is needed to protect life or property.

- Coastal California gnatcatcher (between March 1 and August 15 inside the MHPA only; no restrictions outside MHPA);
- Least Bell's vireo (between March 15 and September 15); and
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (between May 1 and September 1).

Mitigation Measure 4.1.5: If maintenance is required during the breeding season for a listed bird to protect life or property, then the following conditions must be met:

• At least two weeks prior to the commencement of maintenance activities, under the direction of a

qualified acoustician, noise attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from maintenance activities shall not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat. Concurrent with the commencement of maintenance activities and the maintenance of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques implemented are determined to be inadequate by the qualified acoustician or biologist, then the associated maintenance activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved or until the end of the breeding season of the subject species, as noted above.

- Maintenance noise shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly on varying days, or more frequently depending on the maintenance activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the ADD, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of maintenance equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.
- Prior to the commencement of maintenance activities that would disturb sensitive resources during the breeding season, the biologist shall ensure that all fencing, staking and flagging identified as necessary on the ground have been installed properly in the areas restricted from such activities.
- If noise attenuation walls of other devices are required to assure protection to identified wildlife, then the biologist shall make sure such devices have been properly constructed, located, and installed.

Mitigation Measure 4.1.6: A pre-maintenance meeting shall be held with the Maintenance Contractor, City representative and the Project Biologist. The Project Biologist shall discuss the sensitive nature of the adjacent habitat with the crew and subcontractor. Prior to the pre-maintenance meeting, the following shall be completed:

- The Storm Water Division (SWD) shall provide a letter of verification to the Mitigation Monitoring Coordination Section stating that a qualified biologist, as defined in the City of San Diego Biological Resources Guidelines, has been retained to implement the projects MSCP monitoring Program. The letter shall include the names and contact information of all persons involved in the Biological Monitoring of the project. At least thirty days prior to the premaintenance meeting, the qualified biologist shall submit all required documentation to MMC, verifying that any special reports, maps, plans and time lines, such as but not limited to, revegetation plans, plant relocation requirements and timing, MSCP requirements, avian or other wildlife protocol surveys, impact avoidance areas or other such information has been completed and updated.
- The limits of work shall be clearly delineated. The limits of work, as shown on the approved maintenance plan, shall be defined with orange maintenance fencing and checked by the biological monitor before initiation of maintenance. All native plants or species of special concern, as identified in the biological assessment, shall be staked, flagged and avoided within Brush Management Zone 2, if applicable.

Mitigation Measure 4.1.7: Maintenance plans shall be designed to accomplish the following.

• Invasive non-native plant species shall not be introduced into areas adjacent to the MHPA.

Landscape plans shall contain non-invasive native species adjacent to sensitive biological areas, as shown on the approved maintenance plan.

- All lighting adjacent to, or within, the MHPA shall be shielded, unidirectional, low pressure sodium illumination (or similar) and directed away from sensitive areas using appropriate placement and shields. If lighting is required for nighttime maintenance, it shall be directed away from the preserve and the tops of adjacent trees with potentially nesting raptors, using appropriate placement and shielding.
- All maintenance activities (including staging areas and/or storage areas) shall be restricted to the disturbance areas shown on the approved maintenance plan. The project biologist shall monitor maintenance activities, as needed, to ensure that maintenance activities do not encroach into biologically sensitive areas beyond the limits of work as shown on the approved maintenance plan.
- No trash, oil, parking or other maintenance-related activities shall be allowed outside the established maintenance areas including staging areas and/or storage areas, as shown on the approved maintenance plan. All maintenance related debris shall be removed off-site to an approved disposal facility.
- Access roads through MHPA-designated areas shall comply with the applicable policies contained in the "Roads and Utilities Construction and Maintenance Policies" identified in Section 1.4.2 of the City's Subarea Plan.

Mitigation Measure 4.1.8: Prior to commencing any maintenance in, or within 500 feet of any area determined to support coastal California gnatcatchers, the ADD Environmental Designee shall verify that the MHPA boundaries and the following project requirements regarding the coastal California gnatcatcher are shown on the maintenance plans:

NO MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR BETWEEN MARCH 1 AND AUGUST 15, THE BREEDING SEASON OF THE COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER, UNTIL THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN MET TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ADD ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGNEE:

- a. A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST (POSSESSING A VALID ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SECTION 10(a)(1)(A) RECOVERY PERMIT) SHALL SURVEY THOSE HABITAT AREAS WITHIN THE MHPA THAT WOULD BE SUBJECT TO MAINTENANCE NOISE LEVELS EXCEEDING 60 DECIBELS [dB(A)] HOURLY AVERAGE FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER. SURVEYS FOR THE COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SHALL BE CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO THE PROTOCOL SURVEY GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE WITHIN THE BREEDING SEASON PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY MAINTENANCE. IF GNATCATCHERS ARE PRESENT, THEN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS MUST BE MET:
 - 1. BETWEEN MARCH 1 AND AUGUST 15, MAINTENANCE OF OCCUPIED GNATCATCHER HABITAT SHALL BE PERMITTED. AREAS RESTRICTED FROM SUCH ACTIVITIES SHALL BE STAKED OR FENCED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST; AND
 - 2. BETWEEN MARCH 1 AND AUGUST 15, NO MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR WITHIN ANY PORTION OF THE SITE WHERE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES WOULD RESULT IN NOISE LEVELS EXCEEDING 60 dB(A)

HOURLY AVERAGE AT THE EDGE OF OCCUPIED GNATCATCHER HABITAT. AN ANALYSIS SHOWING THAT NOISE GENERATED BY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES WOULD NOT EXCEED 60 dB(A) HOURLY AVERAGE AT THE EDGE OF OCCUPIED HABITAT MUST BE COMPLETED BY A QUALIFIED ACOUSTICIAN (POSSESSING CURRENT NOISE ENGINEER LICENSE OR REGISTRATION WITH MONITORING NOISE LEVEL EXPERIENCE WITH LISTED ANIMAL SPECIES) AND APPROVED BY THE CITY MANAGER AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES. PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES DURING THE BREEDING SEASON, AREAS RESTRICTED FROM SUCH ACTIVITIES SHALL BE STAKED OR FENCED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST; <u>OR</u>

- 3. AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A QUALIFIED ACOUSTICIAN, NOISE ATTENUATION MEASURES (e.g., BERMS, WALLS) SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ENSURE THAT NOISE LEVELS RESULTING FROM MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES WILL NOT EXCEED 60 dB(A) HOURLY AVERAGE AT THE EDGE OF HABITAT OCCUPIED BY THE COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER. CONCURRENT WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES AND THE MAINTENANCE OF NECESSARY NOISE ATTENUATION FACILITIES. NOISE MONITORING* SHALL BE CONDUCTED AT THE EDGE OF THE OCCUPIED HABITAT AREA TO ENSURE THAT NOISE LEVELS DO NOT EXCEED 60 dB(A) HOURLY AVERAGE. IF THE NOISE ATTENUATION TECHNIQUES IMPLEMENTED ARE DETERMINED TO BE INADEQUATE BY THE QUALIFIED ACOUSTICIAN OR BIOLOGIST, THEN THE ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL CEASE UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT ADEQUATE NOISE ATTENUATION IS ACHIEVED OR UNTIL THE END OF THE BREEDING SEASON (AUGUST 16).
 - * Maintenance noise shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly on varying days, or more frequently depending on the maintenance activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the ADD environmental designee, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average or dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of maintenance equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.
- b. IF COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHERS ARE NOT DETECTED DURING THE PROTOCOL SURVEY, THE QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST SHALL SUBMIT SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO THE CITY MANAGER AND APPLICABLE RESOURCE AGENCIES WHICH DEMONSTRATES WHETHER OR NOT MITIGATION MEASURES SUCH AS NOISE WALLS ARE NECESSARY BETWEEN MARCH 1 AND AUGUST 15 AS FOLLOWS:
 - 1. IF THIS EVIDENCE INDICATES THE POTENTIAL IS HIGH FOR COASTAL

CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER TO BE PRESENT BASED ON HISTORICAL RECORDS OR SITE CONDITIONS, THEN CONDITION A.III SHALL BE ADHERED TO AS SPECIFIED ABOVE.

2. IF THIS EVIDENCE CONCLUDES THAT NO IMPACTS TO THIS SPECIES ARE ANTICIPATED, NO MITIGATION MEASURES WOULD BE NECESSARY.