Appendix F
Biological Resources

F-1: Biological Resources Letter Report

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April 17, 2015 7139-01

Mr. Seth Litchney
City of San Diego – Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue
San Diego, California 92101

Subject: ***Biological Resources Letter Report for the Franklin Ridge Road Extension Project, City of San Diego, California***

Dear Mr. Litchney:

This letter report provides an analysis of potential biological resource impacts associated with the proposed Franklin Ridge Road Extension Project in the City of San Diego, California.

In accordance with the current San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines (San Diego 2012) this survey letter report describes the survey methods; existing biological resources in terms of vegetation communities/land covers, plants, and wildlife; potential for sensitive biological resources to be present; potential project impacts to these resources; and recommended avoidance and mitigation measures, if needed. The project impacts, regulations, and mitigation measures are discussed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), California Fish and Game Code, and the City of San Diego Final MSCP Subarea Plan (City Subarea Plan; San Diego 1997).

1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Franklin Ridge Road Extension Project (project) consists of constructing a four lane street (i.e., Franklin Ridge Road) complete with bicycle lanes and pedestrian pathways as a connection from Phyllis Place located in Serra Mesa, southward to Via Alta in Mission Valley.

The biological survey discussed in this letter report concentrated on identifying biological resources that may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act as administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter Cologne Act as administered by Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Sections 1600-1603 of the Fish and Game Code as administered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), Sections within Chapter 14 Article 3 Division 1 (i.e., Environmentally Sensitive Lands) of the City of San Diego Municipal Code as administered by the City of San Diego (City), and other potential special-status biological resources.

2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project site is located within the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project site occupies approximately 2.05-acres within the community of Serra Mesa in the City of San Diego, San County Diego, California (Figure 1). The site is immediately south of Phyllis Place, east of Abbotshill Road and approximately 0.22 miles west of Interstate 805 (I-805). The approximate centroid of the project is 32°47'02.15" north latitude, 117°08'50.75" west longitude situated on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute La Jolla Quadrangle in Township 16 South, Range 3 West, Section 13 (Figure 2). For clarity, throughout this report the study area is defined as the approximate 2.05-acre project site and the surrounding 150-foot survey buffer which will be used to provide context and evaluation for indirect effects.

2.1 Topography and Land Uses

The topography in the study area generally slopes downward naturally toward the southern extents of the Civita project site (previously known as Quarry Falls). The highest elevation on site occurs along the northern portion of the proposed project at the existing road shoulder and sidewalk south of Phyllis Place. Elevations on site range from approximately 230 feet to 300 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).The lowest elevation on site is occurs in the central portion, south of the transmission line.

The study area is within the San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program, in the City of San Diego Subarea Plan (San Diego 1997), in an area designated as the "Urban Areas." The project is not within the City Coastal Zone Map No. C-908 as shown in Chapter 13, Article 2, Division 4 (San Diego 2012). The site also is not designated Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA).

Currently, the 2.05- acre project site is primarily disturbed in character and supports existing development (associated with the Quarry Falls EIR; Quarry Falls project now known as Civita). Phyllis Place (existing two lane paved road) is located directly north of the site. Immediately east and west of the project site are disturbed lands. Developed land associated with the Quarry Falls EIR (Civita) is immediately south of the site to the west and east. Generally, the study area is surrounded by existing residential development; the First Assembly of God Church is located immediately north, the California Interstate Highway 805 (I-805) is located approximately 0.22-miles east, and the "Mission Valley" area of San Diego is located immediately to the south. An active energy transmission line (four-post towers) and easement, running east-west, bisects the site.

2.2 Soils

According to Bowman (1973), the project site supports two different soil types: Altamont clay (AtD), 9–15% slopes; and Olivenhain cobbly loam (OhE), 9%–30% slopes.

The Altamont series consists of deep, well drained clays formed from calcareous shale and sandstone. Soils are on gently sloping to very steep uplands at elevations ranging from 200 to 600 feet. Soils in the Olivenhain Series are well-drained, deep cobbly loams with cobbly clay subsoil. Olivenhain soils were formed in alluvium and are found on old marine terraces.

3 METHODS

Data regarding biological and jurisdictional resources present within the study area were obtained through a review of pertinent literature and field reconnaissance; both are described in detail below.

3.1 Literature Review

The following data sources were reviewed to assist with the biological and jurisdiction efforts:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFG 2014)
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2014)

3.2 Field Reconnaissance

The survey was performed by Dudek biologist, Thomas Liddicoat, in February 2015 (Table 1). The biological survey included the mapping of vegetation communities and land covers present within the project study area, an evaluation of jurisdictional wetlands or waters, and an evaluation of the potential for special-status species to occur in the study area. As stated above, throughout this report the study area is defined as the approximate 2.05-acre project site and the surrounding 150-foot survey buffer. Areas within the surrounding buffer were reviewed to only evaluate potential project effects on adjacent biological resources, if present.

Table 1
Survey Conditions

Date	Time	Personnel	Survey Conditions
2/20/2015	0745-0900	Thomas Liddicoat	100% cloud cover, overcast; 0 miles per hour wind; 58˚-60 Degrees Fahrenheit

3.3 Resource Mapping

The survey was conducted on foot to visually and audibly cover 100% of the project study area and a 100-scale (i.e., 100 feet = 1 inch) digital orthographic map of the site with aerial imagery (Google Earth 2015) was utilized to map the vegetation communities and record any special-status biological resources directly in the field.

The vegetation community and land cover mapping follows the classifications described by Holland (1986), as adopted in the City of San Diego Land Development Code, Biology Guidelines (San Diego 2012). In some cases, Oberbauer (2008) is also utilized as a reference, especially with regards to land cover types. Areas on site that supported less than 20% native plant species cover were mapped as disturbed habitat (DH) 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 coastal sage scrub). Vegetation community and land cover mapping was conducted for the entire study area.

Observable biological resources including perennial plants and conspicuous wildlife (i.e., birds and some reptiles) commonly accepted as regionally sensitive by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), CDFW, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) were recorded on the field map, where applicable. Additionally, an assessment and determination of potential for locally recognized special-status species (i.e., Narrow Endemic and Covered Species listed in the City Subarea Plan) to occur on site was conducted. Subsequent to the survey the site mapping and findings were digitized by Dudek Global Information Systems (GIS) staff using ArcGIS software. A geographic information system (GIS) coverage was created using ArcCAD to calculate acreages of each vegetation type and impacts of the proposed project.

3.4 Plants and Animals

All plant species encountered during the field survey were identified and recorded directly into a field notebook. Those species that could not be identified immediately were brought into the laboratory for further investigation. A compiled list of plant species observed in the study area is presented in Appendix A.

Wildlife species detected during the field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded. Binoculars (8.5 x 42 magnifications) were used to aid in the identification of observed wildlife. In addition to species actually detected, expected wildlife use of the site (including special status species) was determined by known habitat preferences of local species and

knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. A list of wildlife species observed on the property is presented in Appendix A.

Scientific and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (formerly CNPS list) follow the California Native Plant Society On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2014). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2012a).

Latin and common names of animals follow American Ornithologists' Union (2012) for birds, and Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals.

3.5 Special-Status Biological Resources

Special-status biological resources are those defined as follows: (1) species that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local conservation agencies and organizations due to limited, declining, or threatened population sizes; (2) species and habitat types recognized by local and regional resource agencies as sensitive; (3) habitat areas or vegetation communities that are unique, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife; (4) wildlife corridors and habitat linkages.; and (5) biological resources which may or may not be considered sensitive, but are regulated under local, state, and/or federal laws.

Searches through the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2014) online inventory database and California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) online inventory were conducted to assist in the determination of special-status plant and animal species potentially present on site (CDFW 2014). Specifically, both a one-quad search and a nine-quad search were conducted. In addition to these State database searches, each of the 87 species covered under the City's Subarea Plan, including Narrow Endemic Species, were individually evaluated in relation to the project site to assist in determining the level of potential to occur on site.

3.6 Wetlands Delineation

A jurisdictional delineation of "waters of the United States," including wetlands, under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), CDFW, and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) was conducted in accordance with the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (TR Y-87-1) and the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (ACOE 2008). The site was evaluated for evidence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM), soil saturation, surface water, and hydrophytic vegetation. A predominance of hydrophytic vegetation, where associated with a

stream channel, would define CDFW-regulated wetlands. The limits of areas under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB generally match those areas delineated as ACOE-jurisdictional. However, stream channels with evidence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) that lack connectivity to waters of the U.S. may be considered to be under the jurisdiction of RWQCB and CDFW but not under the jurisdiction of ACOE.

4 RESULTS

The quantification of biological resources described herein pertain to the project site only (approximately 2-acres) and do not include the 150-foot survey buffer evaluated during the reconnaissance survey. The 150-foot buffer is included on project maps to provide context as to the type of adjacent biological resources present only.

4.1 Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types

Based on species composition and general physiognomy, one native vegetation community was identified within the project site: disturbed coastal sage scrub (dCSS). In addition, two land cover types are located on site: developed land (DEV) and disturbed habitat (DH). Vegetation communities considered sensitive by the City Subarea Plan include those listed as Tier I through Tier III, as shown in Table 2. The vegetation communities and land cover types on site are described in detail below, their acreages are presented in Table 2, and their spatial distributions are presented in the Biological Resources Map (Figure 3).

Table 2
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types On Site

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	Subarea Plan Tier	Acreage
Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub (dCSS)	Tier II	0.21
Developed Land (DEV)	Tier IV	1.07
Disturbed Habitat (DH)	Tier IV	0.77
	Grand Total	**2.05**

Coastal Sage Scrub according to Holland, is a native plant community is composed of a variety of soft, low shrubs, aromatic shrubs, characteristically dominated by drought-deciduous species such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and sages (*Salvia* spp.), with scattered evergreen shrubs, including lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*) and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*).

This vegetation community is ranked as Tier II and is considered sensitive under the City Subarea Plan (City of San Diego 2012).

On site, the coastal sage scrub (CSS) is considered disturbed (i.e., disturbed coastal sage scrub (dCSS)) due to the low percent cover of native species (approximately 20% to 45%). Dominant native species on site included, California sagebrush, bladderpod spiderflower (*Peritoma arborea*), bluedicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*), and lemonade berry. Non-native annual weeds such as: bromes (*Bromus diandrus, B. madritensis*), mustards (*Brassica* sp., *Hirschfeldia* sp., *Sisymbrium* sp.), filaree (*Erodium* sp), and Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*) dominated (55% to 80% cover) this mapped vegetation community on site. Disturbed coastal sage scrub is mapped in the central portion of the project site (Figure 3).

Disturbed Habitat is a land cover type characterized by a predominance of non-native species, often introduced and established through human action. Oberbauer et al. (2008) describes disturbed habitat (DH) as areas that have been physically disturbed (by previous legal human activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association but continues to retain a soil substrate. Typically, vegetation, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of non-native plant species such as ornamentals or exotic species (i.e., weeds). DH is not regulated by the environmental resource agencies and is included within the disturbed category (Tier IV) according to the City of San Diego Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

On site, DH is primarily located along Phyllis Place and dominated by sweet clover, mustards, stork's bill, and brome grasses (Figure 3).

Developed land, according to Oberbauer et al. 2008, represents areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation communities are not supported. This land cover type generally consists of semi-permanent structures, homes, parking lots, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that require irrigation (e.g., ornamental greenbelts). Typically, this land cover type is unvegetated or supports a variety or ornamental plants. Developed land (DEV) is not regulated by the environmental resource agencies and is included within the disturbed category (Tier IV) according to the City of San Diego Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

On site, developed land includes paved City streets/sidewalks (i.e., Phyllis Place road) and existing graded areas associated with the Civita project. Developed land is the predominant land cover on site (Figure 3).

4.2 Plants and Animals

A total of 40 species of vascular plants, 24 native (60%) and 16 non-native (40%), were recorded from the site in 2015. The floral diversity is high relative to the amount of site disturbances. The complete list of plant species identified on site during the survey in 2015 is provided as Appendix A.

A total of seven wildlife species were recorded in the project boundary during the survey (Appendix A). All wildlife species observed are common, disturbance-adapted species typically found in urban and suburban settings, such as common raven (*Corvus corax*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*). The habitat is limited in size and disturbed in character which provides relatively few resources for wildlife due to the lack of cover, structural diversity, and lack of movement/dispersal.

4.3 Special-Status Plants and Animals

Two special-status plant species were observed on site during the 2015 survey, San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*), approximately five individuals, and San Diego County viguiera (*Viguiera laciniata*). San Diego barrel cactus, rare plant rank 2B.1 and MSCP Covered, was observed at two locations south of the transmission line within the mapped coastal sage scrub vegetation. San Diego County viguiera, rare plant rank 4.2, was also observed within the mapped coastal sage scrub on site. No special-status wildlife species were observed on site during the survey.

A search of CNPS and CNDDB records was utilized to develop matrices of special-status plant and wildlife species that may have potential to occur on site due to the presence of suitable habitat (taking into consideration vegetation communities, soils, elevation, and geographic range, life form/blooming period, etc.). These two matrices of special-status plant and wildlife species (i.e., federally, state, or locally listed species), their favorable habitat conditions, and their potential to occur on site based on the findings of the field investigations are presented in Appendices B and C, respectively. Species considered special-status under the City Subarea Plan, including Narrow Endemic Species, are included in Appendices B and C.

Two of the plant species presented in Appendix B were detected during the field survey. No other species listed in Appendix B have potential to occur (i.e., not expected or low potential to occur) on site.

None of the wildlife species presented in Appendix C were detected during the field survey; however, there are three species determined to have a moderate potential to occur on site: California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; gnatcatcher), Dulzura pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*), and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus*

fallax fallax). The gnatcatcher has moderate potential to forage on site; however, there is no suitable habitat that would support nesting for the species. Both of the small mammal species also have a moderate potential to occur on the project site; however, the site is substantially disturbed and historically graded. California gnatcatcher is recorded within 1,000 feet of the project, within habitat to the east of the site near the CA-805 freeway; no other special status species have been recorded (Figure 5).

4.4 Wetlands Delineation

Hydrology and vegetation were examined throughout the project study area but, because no potential wetland sites or non-wetland waters (i.e., drainages, channels, etc.) were identified, no data station pits were dug, and no formal wetland determination data forms were recorded.

It should be noted that within the central area on site mapped as developed, an existing underground culvert (draining from Phyllis Place) was observed projecting from the hillside. This downstream section of the culvert was excavated and exposed as part of the Civita project construction. This culvert drainage is described and incorporated into the Civita project (Quarry Falls 2008).

Within the project study area, no jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters were observed during the survey.

5 RELATIONSHIP TO MSCP

The project site lies within the central portion of the City of San Diego's Subarea Plan boundary, is located within in the "Urban Area," and is not located within any preserve lands incorporated into the MHPA. Figure 2 depicts the nearest MHPA lands as occurring approximately 0.28 miles west and approximately 0.76 miles south of the project site. The project site lies on the boundary between the Serra Mesa Community Plan and Mission Valley Community Plan. The proposed project is a compatible land use as adopted into the revised Serra Mesa Community Plan (San Diego 2008).

6 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists including a street connection (i.e., Franklin Ridge Road) from Phyllis Place in Serra Mesa southward to Via Alta in the Quarry Falls Specific Plan area in Mission Valley (i.e., Civita). The roadway, if implemented would extend approximately 460 feet, southward, and would
include bicycle lanes and pedestrian sidewalks.

7 PROJECT IMPACTS

This section addresses direct impacts and indirect impacts that would result from implementation of the project.

Direct impacts include both the permanent loss of on-site habitat and the plant and wildlife species that it contains and the temporary loss of on-site habitat. Direct impacts were quantified by overlaying the project impact area footprint onto the biological resources map. All biological resources within the direct permanent impact area are considered 100% lost. The development of road (including curb/gutter and sidewalks) are considered a direct permanent impact. For purposes of this assessment, all biological resources within the areas to be graded were considered directly impacted.

Indirect impacts refer to off-site and on-site effects that are short-term impacts (i.e., not permanent) due to the project implementation or long-term (i.e., permanent) due to the design of the project and the effects it may have to adjacent resources. For this project, it is assumed that the potential indirect impacts resulting from construction activities may include dust, noise, and general human presence that may temporarily disrupt species and habitat vitality and construction-related soil erosion and runoff. With respect to these latter factors, however, all project grading will be subject to the typical restrictions (e.g., Best Management Practices) and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including the federal Clean Water Act, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Furthermore, the project will be compliant with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.). Specifically, if construction activities are to take place during the combined bird breeding season (i.e., February 15 through August 31 for most bird species; and January 1 through August 31 for raptors), a one-time biological survey for nesting bird species, including raptors, shall be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction to identify any active nesting. If occupied nests are present, an appropriate buffer area around the nest shall be established and maintained until the juvenile birds have fledged.

7.1 Direct Impacts

7.1.1 Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types

Direct impacts to vegetation communities/jurisdictional waters of the U.S./State were analyzed by overlaying the project design and impact area on the vegetation map. Impacts associated with the proposed project were calculated and are presented in Table 3 below. Impacts include direct

impacts resulting from grading and construction of Franklin Ridge Road. Direct impacts (i.e., Potential Project Limits) are depicted on Figure 4 and include the entire project site. Permanent impacts are areas where hardscape features (e.g., concrete, pavement, structures, etc.) will replace vegetated (non-developed) areas. Temporary impacts are defined as areas impacted by initial construction, but will be restored post construction to retain vegetation. No specific brush management zones were analyzed for this project.

Table 3
Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Vegetation Community/ Land Cover Type	Subarea Plan Tier	Temporary Impact Acres	Permanent Impact Acres	Total Impacts
Uplands				
Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub	Tier II	0.12	0.09	0.21
Disturbed Habitat	Tier IV	0.25	0.52	0.77
Developed	Tier IV	0.56	0.51	1.07
	Total	**0.93**	**1.12**	**2.05**

7.1.2 Special-Status Plants and Animals

Implementation of the proposed project would directly permanently impact all special-status plant species that could potentially occur on site. Two special status species were observed on site: San Diego barrel cactus (CRPR 2B.1) and San Diego County viguiera (CRPR 4). No additional species were identified as having potential to occur on site. For special-status plants, impacts to state or federally listed species, and/or impacts to plants listed as CRPR 1 or 2, are considered significant under CEQA by most lead agencies. Impacts to CRPR 4 species typically are not considered to be significant. The proposed project, if implemented, would directly impact (i.e., 100% removal) both species on site as a result of project construction however, the impacts were previously addressed by the Civita project. Both of these plant species were either observed on site or were anticipated as potentially present during the analysis for the Civita project (Quarry Falls Program EIR). Due to the low status of San Diego County viguiera and small patch of the plant species within a small patch of disturbed habitat, impacts are less than significant. San Diego barrel cactus is a covered species under MSCP, and as such, impacts are addressed; the species is not a narrow endemic species. The presence of five individuals constitutes a small number of the population and impacts to the species are less than significant.

Although no special status wildlife species were observed, the project has moderate potential to impact a few species. The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse and the Dulzura pocket mouse

have a moderate potential to occur on site and may be impacted as a result of site grading. Impacts to these species may be considered significant. However, due to the size and amount of proposed project impacts it is not likely project implementation will have a detrimental effect on the species, if present on site.

Breeding of California gnatcatcher on site is not expected; thus, no impacts to the species is anticipated. Although no raptors were observed during the survey, raptors could use the eucalyptus trees off site north of the site and could use on-site areas for foraging. If construction activity is to take place during the breeding season (i.e., February 15 through September 31, starting January 1 for raptors), a one-time biological survey for nesting bird species must be conducted within the proposed impact area no more than 72 hours prior to construction. This survey is necessary to assure avoidance of impacts to nesting birds protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped on the construction plans along with a buffer of 300 feet for raptors and 100 feet for other species, and will be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete.

7.2 Indirect Impacts

Potential short-term indirect impacts to biological resources as a result of the current project are related to overall project construction activities and may include: dust, noise, general human presence, and construction-related soil erosion and runoff. Potential long-term indirect impacts to biological resources may also occur as a result of the proposed project through introduction of non-native species, increased human presence, and noise.

In accordance with the City's Subarea Plan and pursuant to the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board Municipal Permit and the City's Storm Water Standards Manual (SWSM, San Diego 2012a), all development located within the City processing development permits through the City are required to implement site design, source control, and treatment control best management practices (BMPs). All development projects will be required to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program controls by incorporating BMPs during construction and permanent BMP's as defined by the City's SWSM as part of the project development.

7.2.1 Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types

There are no native vegetation communities directly adjacent to the project site. The surrounding area is disturbed, developed, or undergoing construction (Civita). Storm water runoff on site does drain via streets and the storm drain system toward Civita in Mission Valley, which ultimately flows through the San Diego River to the Pacific Ocean.

Implementation of stormwater regulations are expected to substantially control adverse edge effects during and following construction both adjacent and downstream from the site. Therefore, indirect impacts to off-site vegetation communities, including potential jurisdictional riparian areas, are not expected to be significant.

7.2.2 Special-Status Plants and Animals

There are no native vegetation communities adjacent to the site therefore indirect impacts to off-site special-status plant species are not expected to occur.

Most of the indirect impacts to vegetation communities and special-status plants cited above can also affect special-status wildlife. Wildlife may also be indirectly affected in the short-term and long-term by noise and lighting which can disrupt normal activities and subject wildlife to higher predation risks and adverse edge effects can cause degradation of habitat quality through the invasion of pest species. Breeding birds can be significantly affected by short-term construction-related noise, which can result in the disruption of foraging, nesting, and reproductive activities. Although the areas within the project boundary support very limited suitable vegetation for bird nesting, there is a moderate potential for sensitive raptors and other native birds, which may be affected by construction-related noise, to nest within the adjacent habitat east and west of the project, including the ornamental landscaping to the north associated with existing development. If construction activity is to take place during the breeding season (i.e., February 15 through September 31, starting January 1 for raptors), a one-time biological survey for nesting bird species must be conducted within the proposed impact area 72 hours prior to construction. This survey is necessary to assure avoidance of impacts to nesting birds protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped on the construction plans and an appropriate buffer may be implemented.

7.3 Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

The project is not adjacent to any MHPA lands; the nearest is approximately 1,450 feet away from the site. Thus, the Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (LUAGs) do not apply to this project and as such a discussion of conformance to the LUAGs is not provided.

8 MITIGATION

In accordance with the City Biology Guidelines, direct impacts to sensitive upland habitats (i.e., MSCP Subarea Plan Tier I through Tier III) are considered significant and require mitigation. Tier II sensitive upland habitat is identified on site (i.e., coastal sage scrub, including the disturbed form) and will be directly impacted as a result of the project; thus, mitigation is

required. The project will directly permanently and temporarily impact approximately 0.21 acre of coastal sage scrub habitat, and in accordance with the City Subarea Plan, requires a 1:1 mitigation ratio if mitigation occurs within the MHPA, for a total of 0.21 acre of mitigation needed (1.5:1 ratio if outside the MHPA, totaling 0.32 acre).

Because the currently proposed project lies almost entirely (98%) within the boundaries of the Civita project (Quarry Falls Program EIR), it is assumed that any proposed impacts within the Civita EIR boundaries have been approved and will be fully mitigated as part of that project. Figure 6 attached to this report presents the biological resource mapping overlap between the proposed project site and the Civita EIR (Figure 6). Although the current site mapping reflects changes since the Civita EIR approval and Civita construction commencement, all impact areas of the proposed project were previously authorized as part of the Civita project impacts. Thus, no additional mitigation is required for the impacts to the disturbed coastal sage scrub for the current proposed project since it was previously mitigated during the approval process of the Civita project. Similarly, no additional mitigation is required for the special status plant and wildlife species present or potentially present due to the previous mitigation and approval of the Civita project.

If construction activity is to take place during the breeding season (i.e., February 15 through September 31, starting January 1 for raptors), a one-time biological survey for nesting bird species must be conducted within the proposed impact area 72 hours prior to construction. This survey is necessary to assure avoidance of impacts to nesting birds protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped on the construction plans and an appropriate buffer implemented.

The remaining area of the proposed project is located outside the Civita EIR impact boundary, totals 0.04 acre, and is mapped as disturbed habitat (Subarea Plan Tier IV) alongside the south of Phyllis Place road. According to the City guidelines, mitigation is not required for permanent impacts to Tier IV vegetation. In conclusion, the proposed project will result in a no-net-loss of biological resources and is consistent with the City MSCP.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me via telephone at 760.479.4286 or via email at tliddicoat@dudek.com.

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Liddicoat
Biologist

Att.: 1, Figures 1–6
Appendix A, List of Vascular Plant and Wildlife Species Observed Within the Project Boundary
Appendix B, Matrix of Special-Status Plant Species and Potential to Occur
Appendix C, Matrix of Special-Status Wildlife Species and Potential to Occur

cc: Anita Hayworth, Dudek
Shawn Shamlou, Dudek

REFERENCES CITED

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ATTACHMENT 1

Figures 1–6

SOURCE: Shaded Relief 2014

FIGURE 1

Regional Map

DUDEK

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FRANKLIN RIDGE ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT

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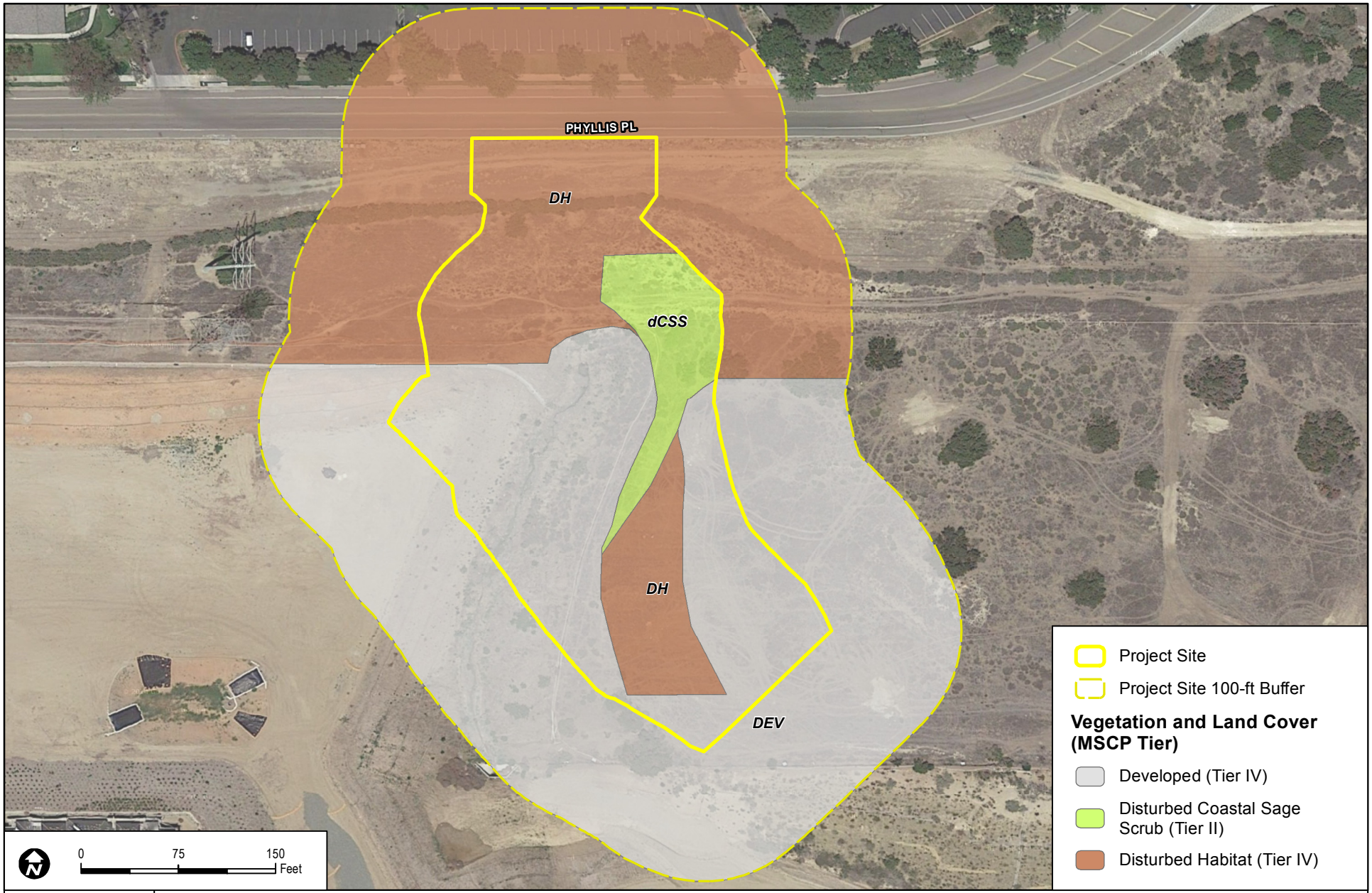
SOURCE: NAIP 2014

FIGURE 2

Vicinity Map

DUDEK

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FRANKLIN RIDGE ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT



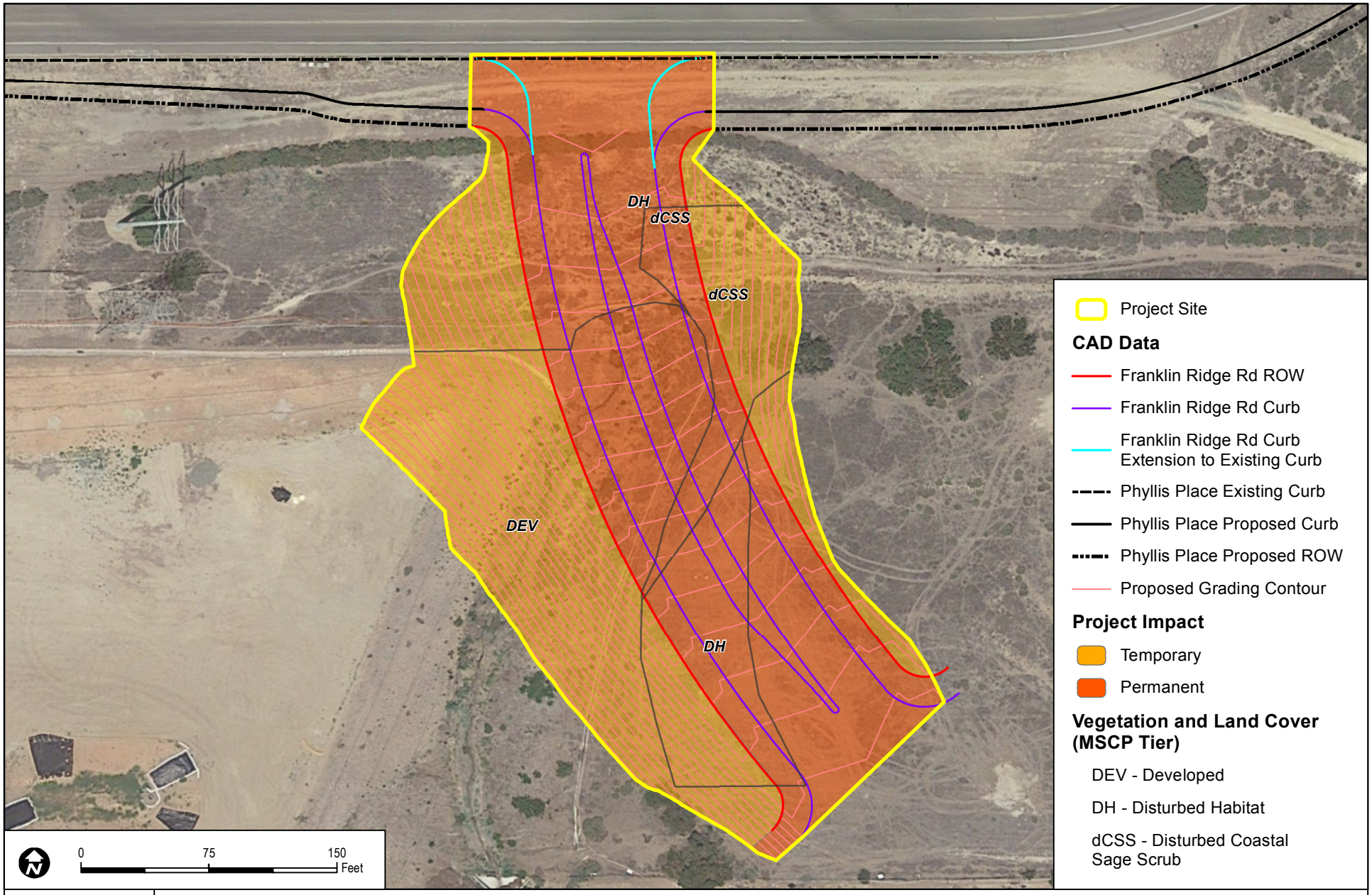
SOURCE: Google Maps 2015

DUDEK

FIGURE 3

Biological Resources Map

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FRANKLIN RIDGE ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT



SOURCE: Google Maps 2015

DUDEK

FIGURE 4

Project Impacts Map

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FRANKLIN RIDGE ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT

SOURCE: Google Maps 2015, USFWS

FIGURE 5

Special Status Species within 1000-foot Buffer

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FRANKLIN RIDGE ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT

Civita (Quarry Falls) Site Boundary
Project Site
Project Site 100-ft Buffer

Current Vegetation (DUDEK 2015)

DEV - Developed (Tier IV)

dCSS - Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub (Tier II)

DH - Disturbed Habitat (Tier IV)

Mapped in 2007 Vegetation (Quarry Falls EIR 2008)

Annual Grasslands
Coastal Sage Scrub
Disturbed Habitat
Disturbed Wetlands
Mining Footprint (Developed)
Mixed Chaparral

0 50 100 Feet

SOURCE: Google Earth Maps 2015, Quarry Falls EIR 2008, DUDEK 2015

DUDEK

Figure 6
Comparison of Current and Mapped in 2007 Vegetation and Land Cover

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FRANKLIN RIDGE ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT

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APPENDIX A

List of Vascular Plant and Wildlife Species Observed Within the Project Boundary

APPENDIX A
List of Vascular Plant and Wildlife Species Observed Within the Project Boundary

VASCULAR SPECIES

DICOTS

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

Malosma laurina—laurel sumac
Rhus integrifolia—lemonade sumac

APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY

Apiastrum angustifolium—mock parsley

APOCYNACEAE—DOGBANE FAMILY

* *Nerium oleander*—oleander

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

* *Cynara cardunculus*—cardoon
* *Glebionis coronaria*—crowndaisy
Artemisia californica—coastal sagebrush
Baccharis pilularis—coyotebrush
Encelia californica—California brittlebush
Encelia farinosa—brittlebush
Eriophyllum confertiflorum—golden-yarrow
Euthamia occidentalis—western goldentop
Isocoma menziesii—Menzies' goldenbush
Lasthenia californica—California goldfields
Viguiera laciniata—San Diego County viguiera

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Brassica nigra*—black mustard
* *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard
* *Sisymbrium* sp.—mustard species

CACTACEAE—CACTUS FAMILY

Ferocactus viridescens—San Diego barrel cactus

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

* *Atriplex semibaccata*—Australian saltbush
* *Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle

CLEOMACEAE—CLEOME FAMILY

Peritoma arborea—bladderpod spiderflower

EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY

* *Euphorbia serpens*—matted sandmat

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon glaber—common deerweed

* *Melilotus officinalis*—sweetclover

Lupinus sp.—lupine species

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

* *Erodium* sp.—stork's bill

LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY

Salvia apiana—white sage

MALVACEAE—MALLOW FAMILY

* *Malva parviflora*—cheeseweed mallow

PLANTAGINACEAE—PLANTAIN FAMILY

Plantago erecta—dotseed plantain

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum fasciculatum—Flat-topped buckwheat

PRIMULACEAE—PRIMROSE FAMILY

Dodecatheon clevelandii—padre's shootingstar

RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Ceanothus sp.—Ceanothus

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

Adenostoma fasciculatum—chamise

MONOCOTS

MELANTHIACEAE—FALSE HELLEBORE FAMILY

Toxicoscordion fremontii—Fremont's deathcamas

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

* *Avena barbata*—slender oat
* *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome
* *Bromus madritensis*—compact brome
* *Schismus barbatus*—common Mediterranean grass

THEMIDACEAE—BRODIAEA FAMILY

Dichelostemma capitatum—bluedicks

WILDLIFE SPECIES

BIRDS

AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS AND BUSHTITS

Psaltriparus minimus—Bushtit

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Aphelocoma californica—Western scrub-jay
Corvus corax—Common raven

EMBERIZIDAE—EMBERIZIDS

Melozone crissalis—California towhee

PARULIDAE—WOOD-WARBLERS

Setophaga coronata—Yellow-rumped warbler

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans—Black phoebe

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

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APPENDIX B

Matrix of Special-Status Plant Species and Potential to Occur

APPENDIX B
Matrix of Vascular Plant Species and Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal dunes/ perennial herb/ Feb-Nov/ 0-328	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Acanthomintha ilicifolia	San Diego thorn-mint	FT/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/Clay, openings/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 33-3150	Low potential to occur. Site contains limited suitable vegetation and soils. Species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Acmispon prostratus	Nuttall's acmispon	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub(sandy)/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun(Jul)/ 0-33	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Adolphia californica	California adolphia	None/ None/ 2B.1/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ perennial deciduous shrub/ Dec-May/ 148-2428	Low potential to occur. Site contains suitable vegetation and soils, however, perennial shrub would have been detected if present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Agave shawii var. *shawii*	Shaw's agave	None/ None/ 2B.1/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/ perennial leaf succulent/ Sep-May/ 33-394	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed during surveys.
Ambrosia chenopodiifolia	San Diego bur-sage	None/ None/ 2B.1/ None	Coastal scrub/ perennial shrub/ Apr-Jun/ 180-509	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed during surveys.
Ambrosia monogyra	singlewhorl burrobrush	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub/sandy/ perennial shrub/ Aug-Nov/ 33-1640	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	FE/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Apr-Oct/ 66-1362	Low potential to occur. Clay soils present and species occurs in disturbed habitat, however, no vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/sandy/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 3-1001	Low potential to occur. Suitable vegetation present but soils are not appropriate. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *crassifolia*	Del Mar manzanita	FE/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral(maritime, sandy)/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Dec-Jun/ 0-1198	Not expected to occur. No suitable soils or vegetation present and perennial shrub would have been observed surveys.
Arctostaphylos otayensis	Otay manzanita	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; metavolcanic soils/evergreen shrub/January–April/902–5,577	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range, no suitable vegetation and perennial shrub would have been observed during surveys.
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland/sandy, mesic/ perennial deciduous shrub/ (Feb),May-Sep/ 49-3002	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed during surveys. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/rocky/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Feb-Jun/ 591-3281	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Astragalus deanei	Dean's milk-vetch	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest/ perennial herb/ Feb-May/ 246-2280	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed during surveys.
Astragalus tener var. *titi*	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub(sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie(mesic)/often vernally mesic areas/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 3-164	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation or soils present. Not observed during surveys.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline or clay/ perennial herb/ Mar-Oct/ 10-1509	Low potential to occur. Suitable clay soils and habitat, however species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/ annual herb/ Mar-Oct/ 0-459	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat, however species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Baccharis vanessae	Encinitas baccharis	FT/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral(maritime), Cismontane woodland/sandstone/ perennial deciduous shrub/ Aug-Nov/ 197-2362	Not expected to occur. No suitable dense chaparral vegetation present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE/ SE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub/sandy or gravelly/perennial evergreen shrub/March–June/899–2,707	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range, and perennial shrub would have been observed during surveys.
Bergerocactus emoryi	golden-spined cereus	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/sandy/ perennial stem succulent/ May-Jun/ 10-1296	Not expected to occur. No appropriate soils and perennial would have been observed during surveys.
Bloomeria clevelandii	San Diego goldenstar	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/clay/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ Apr-May/ 164-1526	Low potential to occur. Appropriate clay soils and limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral(openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/often clay/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ Mar-Jun/ 82-3675	Low potential to occur. Appropriate clay soils and limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic, clay, sometimes serpentinite/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ May-Jul/ 98-5551	Low potential to occur. Appropriate clay soils and limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Calamagrostis densa (koelerioides)	Fire redgrass	None/ None/ CBR/ Covered	Meadows, slopes, dry hills, ridges/perennial herb/June–August/0–7,545	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and burns/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 33-4003	Low potential to occur. No appropriate soils and limited suitable habitat.
California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 49-3937	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable vegetation and soils present, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Calochortus dunnii	Dunn's mariposa lily	None/ CR/ 1B.2/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland/gabbroic or metavolcanic, rocky/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ (Feb),Apr-Jun/ 607-6004	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and species requires less disturbed habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None/ None/ 3/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy or clay/ annual herb/ Mar-May(Jun)/ 0-984	Low potential to occur. Suitable vegetation and soils present, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Caulanthus heterophylles	California mustard	None/ None/ CBR/ Covered	Dry, open scrub, chaparral, generally after fire disturbance/annual/March–May/0-4,593	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Ceanothus cyaneus	Lakeside ceanothus	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Apr-Jun/ 771-2477	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Ceanothus verrucosus	wart-stemmed ceanothus	None/ None/ 2B.2/ Covered	Chaparral/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Dec-May/ 3-1247	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present and perennial shrub would have been observed during surveys. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Marshes and swamps(margins), Valley and foothill grassland(vernally mesic), Vernal pools/ annual herb/ May-Nov/ 0-1575	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana*	Orcutt's pincushion	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal bluff scrub(sandy), Coastal dunes/ annual herb/ Jan-Aug/ 0-328	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Chamaebatia australis	southern mountain misery	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral(gabbroic or metavolcanic)/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Nov-May/ 984-3346	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum*	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/ CE/ 1B.2/ Covered	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/ annual herb (hemiparasitic)/ May-Oct/ 0-98	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Chorizanthe orcuttiana	Orcutt's spineflower	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral(maritime), Coastal scrub/sandy openings/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 10-410	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat present and species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/often clay/ annual herb/ Apr-Jul/ 98-5020	Low potential to occur. Suitable clay soils and limited suitable habitat, however species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy/ annual herb/ (Feb),Mar-Jun(Aug)/ 16-984	Low potential to occur. No appropriate soils and species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Clarkia delicata	delicate clarkia	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/often gabbroic/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 771-3281	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Clinopodium chandleri	San Miguel savory	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic/shrub/March–July/400–3,550	Low potential to occur. No appropriate soils, and slightly outside elevation range. Shrub would have been observed if present during surveys.
Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. *diversifolia*	summer holly	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Apr-Jun/ 98-2592	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral(openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/clay, serpentinite seeps/ annual herb/ Mar-Jul/ 98-2297	Low potential to occur. Appropriate clay soils and limited suitable habitat; however species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. *incana*	San Diego sand aster	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Jun-Sep/ 10-377	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat and species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. *linifolia*	Del Mar Mesa sand aster	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral(maritime, openings), Coastal scrub/sandy/ perennial herb/ May-Sep/ 49-492	Low potential to occur. No appropriate soils. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Cylindropuntia californica var. californica	snake cholla	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial stem succulent/ Apr-May/ 98-492	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed if present during surveys.
Deinandra conjugens	Otay tarplant	FT/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ annual herb/ May-Jun/ 82-984	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat and soils, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/usually vernally mesic, sometimes sandy/ annual herb/ Apr-Nov/ 82-3084	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ (Jan),Mar-Jul/ 164-1640	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Dicranostegia orcuttiana	Orcutt's bird's-beak	None/ None/ 2B.1/ Covered	Coastal scrub/ annual herb (hemiparasitic)/ (Mar),Apr-Jul(Sep)/ 33-1148	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/rocky, often clay or serpentinite/ perennial herb/ Apr-Jun/ 16-1476	Low potential to occur. Appropriate clay soils and habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Dudleya brevifolia	short-leaved dudleya	None/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral(maritime, openings), Coastal scrub/Torrey sandstone/ perennial herb/ Apr-May/ 98-820	Low potential to occur. No suitable Torrey sandstone soils. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Dudleya variegata	variegated dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/clay/ perennial herb/ Apr-Jun/ 10-1903	Low potential to occur. Appropriate clay soils and limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/rocky/ perennial herb/ May-Jun/ 33-1804	Low potential to occur. No appropriate soils. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Ericameria palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's goldenbush	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/mesic/ perennial evergreen shrub/ (Jul),Sep-Nov/ 98-1969	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed during surveys.
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button-celery	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic/ annual / perennial herb/ Apr-Jun/ 66-2034	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Erysimum ammophilum	Sand-loving wallflower	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub; sandy openings/perennial herb/February–June/0–196	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub/rocky/ perennial shrub/ Dec-Aug(Oct)/ 33-1640	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed during surveys. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Ferocactus viridescens	San Diego barrel cactus	None/ None/ 2B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/ perennial stem succulent/ May-Jun/ 10-1476	Observed. Two individuals recorded. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Frankenia palmeri	Palmer's frankenia	None/ None/ 2B.1/ None	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt), Playas/ perennial herb/ May-Jul/ 0-33	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Fremontodendron mexicanum	Mexican flannelbush	FE/ CR/ 1B.1/ None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/gabbroic, metavolcanic, or serpentinite/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Mar-Jun/ 33-2349	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present and species would have been observed if present during surveys.
Geothallus tuberosus	Campbell's liverwort	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal scrub(mesic), Vernal pools/clay/ ephemeral liverwort/ N.A./ 33-1969	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat and clay soils, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Githopsis diffusa ssp. *filicaulis*	Mission Canyon bluecup	None/ None/ 3.1/ None	Chaparral(mesic, disturbed areas)/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 1476-2297	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Grindelia hallii	San Diego gumplant	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland/ perennial herb/ May-Oct/ 607-5725	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 66-3133	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat and clay soils, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Hesperocyparis forbesii	Tecate cypress	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/clay, gabbroic or metavolcanic/ perennial evergreen tree/ N.A./ 262-4921	Not expected to occur. . The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. *sessiliflora*	beach goldenaster	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Chaparral(coastal), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Mar-Dec/ 0-4019	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Holocarpha virgata ssp. *elongata*	graceful tarplant	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/ May-Nov/ 197-3609	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	None/ None/ 3.2/ None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland(saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 16-3281	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*	decumbent goldenbush	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub(sandy, often in disturbed areas)/ perennial shrub/ Apr-Nov/ 33-443	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat, however, perennial species would have been observed if present during surveys. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Iva hayesiana	San Diego marsh-elder	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Marshes and swamps, Playas/ perennial herb/ Apr-Oct/ 33-1640	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal dunes(mesic), Meadows and seeps(alkaline seeps), Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ (Mar),May-Jun/ 10-2953	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Feb-Jun/ 3-4003	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Lepechinia cardiophylla	Heart-leaved pitcher sage	None/ None / 1B.2/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland/shrub/April–July/1,706–4,494	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Lepechinia ganderi	Gander's pitcher sage	None/ None/ 1B.3/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; gabbroic or metavolcanic soils/shrub/June–July/1,000–3,297	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/ None/ 4.3/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ annual herb/ Jan-Jul/ 3-2904	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Leptosyne maritima	sea dahlia	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Mar-May/ 16-492	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Lycium californicum	California box-thorn	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/ perennial shrub/ (Dec),Mar-Aug/ 16-492	Low potential to occur. Perennial would have been observed during surveys. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/clay/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 49-3510	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat and clay soils present, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Mimulus aurantiacus var. *aridus*	low bush monkeyflower	None/ None/ 4.3/ None	Chaparral(rocky), Sonoran desert scrub/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Apr-Jul/ 2461-3937	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Mobergia calculiformis	light gray lichen	None/ None/ 3/ None	Coastal scrub/On rocks/ crustose lichen (saxicolous)/ N.A.	Low potential to occur. No rocky outcrops on site. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *lanata*	Felt-leaved monardella	None/None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/rhizomatous herb/June–August/984–5,167	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Monardella viminea	willowy monardella	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland/alluvial ephemeral washes/ perennial herb/ Jun-Aug/ 164-738	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Mucronea californica	California spineflower	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy/ annual herb/ Mar-Jul(Aug)/ 0-4593	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Myosurus minimus ssp. *apus*	little mousetail	None/ None/ 3.1/ None	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools(alkaline)/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 66-2100	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Nama stenocarpum	mud nama	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Marshes and swamps(lake margins, riverbanks)/ annual / perennial herb/ Jan-Jul/ 16-1640	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	FT/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps(assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 98-2149	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline), Vernal pools/Mesic/ annual herb/ Apr-Jul/ 49-3970	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Nemacaulis denudata var. *denudate*	coast woolly-heads	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Coastal dunes/ annual herb/ Apr-Sep/ 0-328	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Nemacaulis denudata var. *gracilis*	slender cottonheads	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub/ annual herb/ (Mar),Apr-May/ -164-1312	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Nolina interrata	Dehesa nolina	None/SE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral; gabbroic, metavolcanic or serpentinite soils/perennial herb/June–July/606–2,805	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Ophioglossum californicum	California adder's-tongue	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools(margins)/mesic/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ (Dec),Jan-Jun/ 197-1722	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Apr-Aug/ 49-2165	Not expected to occur. No vernal pools on site. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Orobanche parishii ssp. *brachyloba*	short-lobed broomrape	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/sandy/ perennial herb (parasitic)/ Apr-Oct/ 10-1001	Low potential to occur. No appropriate soils, and species requires less disturbed habitat.
Packera ganderi	Gander's ragwort	None/ SR/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral; burns, gabbroic outcrops/perennial herb/April–June/1,312–-3,937	Not expected to occur. There is no suitable habitat present and the site is located outside the species' known elevation range.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *aurea*	golden-rayed pentachaeta	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/ Mar-Jul/ 262-6070	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Phacelia ramosissima var. *austrolitoralis*	south coast branching phacelia	None/ None/ 3.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/sandy, sometimes rocky/ perennial herb/ Mar-Aug/ 16-984	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	FC/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 3-1312	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Pinus torreyana ssp. *torreyana*	Torrey pine	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/Sandstone/ perennial evergreen tree/ N.A./ 246-525	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present and perennial tree would have been observed during surveys. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Piperia cooperi	chaparral rein orchid	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/ perennial herb/ Mar-Jun/ 49-5200	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Pogogyne abramsii	San Diego mesa mint	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Mar-Jul/ 295-656	Not expected to occur. No suitable vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Pogogyne nudiuscula	Otay Mesa mint	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Vernal pools/ annual herb/ May-Jul/ 295-820	Not expected to occur. No suitable vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/sandy, clay loam/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Feb-Apr(Aug)/ 49-1312	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat and soils, however, perennial species would have been observed if present during surveys. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Rosa minutifolia	Small-leaved rose	None/ SE/ 2B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, coastal scrub/deciduous shrub/January–June/492–524	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and this perennial shrub would have been observed during surveys.
Salvia munzii	Munz's sage	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Feb-Apr/ 377-3494	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Selaginella cinerascens	ashy spike-moss	None/ None/ 4.1/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ N.A./ 66-2100	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/sometimes alkaline/ annual herb/ Jan-Apr/ 49-2625	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Solanum xanti	Purple nightshade	None/ None/ None/ Covered	Shrublands, oak and pine woodland, coniferous forest/perennial herb/February–June/0–8,858	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Sphaerocarpos drewei	bottle liverwort	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/openings, soil/ ephemeral liverwort/ N.A./ 295-1969	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	None/ None/ 2B.1/ None	Sonoran desert scrub(often mesic, sandy)/ perennial herb/ Jan-Dec/ 591-984	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Stipa diegoensis	San Diego County needle grass	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/rocky, often mesic/ perennial herb/ Feb-Jun/ 33-2625	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat, however, species requires less disturbed habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR[1]/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewel-flower	None/ None/ 4.3/ None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/ perennial herb/ May-Aug/ 2198-8202	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Stylocline citroleum	oil neststraw	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Chenopod scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ annual herb/ Mar-Apr/ 164-1312	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat and clay soils present, however, species requires less disturbed habitat.
Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/ perennial herb/ May-Oct(Jan)/ 0-16	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps(margins of coastal salt)/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Jan-Dec/ 0-164	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Tetracoccus dioicus	Parry's tetracoccus	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial deciduous shrub/ Apr-May/ 541-3281	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	woven-spored lichen	None/ None/ 3/ None	Chaparral(openings)/On soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on Selaginella spp/ crustose lichen (terricolous)/ N.A./ 951-2165	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Viguiera laciniata	San Diego County viguiera	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial shrub/ Feb-Jun(Aug)/ 197-2461	Observed. Two individuals recorded on site. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Xanthisma junceum	rush-like bristleweed	None/ None/ 4.3/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Jun-Jan/ 787-3281	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

[1] Regulatory Status (CDFW 2015; CNPS 2015).
[2] "Vicinity" refers to species recorded in the USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla quadrangle (CNPS 2015).

Federal Designations:
FE: Species listed as endangered by USFWS
FT: Species listed as threatened by USFWS

State Designations:
ST: State threatened
SE: State endangered

San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program:
Covered: MSCP Covered Species

CRPR:
California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)
1A: Plants presumed extinct in California
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3: Plants about which we need more information–a review list
4: Plants of limited distribution–a watch list
CBR: Considered but Rejected

Threat Ranks:
0.1: Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
0.2: Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)
0.3: Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known

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APPENDIX C

Matrix of Special-Status
Wildlife Species and Potential to Occur

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Matrix of Special-Status Wildlife Species and Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
		Amphibians		
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE / SSC/ None/ Covered	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding(typically 3rd order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT / SSC/ None/ Covered	Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands	Not expected. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None / SSC/ None/ None	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Not expected. There is no suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
		Reptiles		
Actinemys marmorata	western pond turtle	None /SSC/ None/ Covered	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orangethroat whiptail	None /SSC/ None/ Covered	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood	Low potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is recorded within the vicinity[2].
Crotalus ruber	red diamondback rattlesnake	None / SSC/ None/ None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Low potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. Also, no rock outcrops present on site. The species is known to occur within the region*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Blainville's horned lizard	None /SSC/ None/ Covered	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland	Low potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis	Coronado Island skink	None / SSC/ None/ None	Woodlands, grasslands, pine forests, chaparral; rocky areas near water	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None / SSC/ None/ None	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Low potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the region*
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None / SSC/ None/ None	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii (nesting)	Cooper's hawk	None / WL/ None/ Covered	Nests and forages in dense stands of live oak, riparian woodlands, or other woodland habitats often near water	Low potential to nest on site, no suitable trees. Moderate potential to forage on site; however, the habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the region*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SE,SSC/None/Covered	Nests near fresh water, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberrry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected. No suitable habitat present.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None / WL/ None/ Covered	Nests and forages open coastal scrub and chaparral with low cover of scattered scrub interspersed with rocky and grassy patches	Low potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Aquila chrysaetos (nesting & wintering)	golden eagle	BCC/FP, WL/None/ Covered	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Not expected. Unlikely to forage over the site and no nesting habitat is present.
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	BCC / WL/ None/ None	Nests and forages in coastal scrub and dry chaparral; typically in large, unfragmented patches dominated by chamise; nests in more dense patches but uses more open habitat in winter	Low potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the region*
Athene cunicularia (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC / SSC/ None/ Covered	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows.	Low potential. No burrows were observed during survey. Soils are clay and not readily friable for excavating burrows. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Branta canadensis	Canada goose	None /None/ None/ Covered	Various habitats near water. Migrates and winters in coastal and freshwater marshes, lakes, rivers, fields, etc. Breeds in open or forested areas near lakes, ponds, large streams, and inland and coastal marshes.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present and site is limited in size. The species is known to occur within the region*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Buteo regalis (wintering)	ferruginous hawk	BCC / WL/ None/ Covered	Winters and forages in open, dry country, grasslands, open fields, agriculture	Not expected to winter. Does not nest in the region. Low potential to forage on site during winter due to marginal site quality, limited size, and substantial disturbance in character.
Buteo swainsoni (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC / ST/ None/ Covered	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to nest. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis (San Diego & Orange Counties only)	coastal cactus wren	BCC / SSC/ None/ Covered	Southern cactus scrub patches, maritime succulent scrub, cactus thickets in coastal sage scrub	Not expected. No suitable habitat on site. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (nesting)	Western snowy plover (coastal population)	FT,BCC/CSC/None/Covered	Nests primarily on coastal beaches, in flat open areas, with sandy or saline substrates; less commonly in salt pans, dredged spoil disposal sites, dry salt ponds and levees.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Charadrius montanus (wintering)	mountain plover	BCC / SSC/ None/ Covered	Winters in shortgrass prairies, plowed fields, open sagebrush and sandy deserts	Not expected. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present.
Circus cyaneus (nesting)	northern harrier	None / SSC/ None/Covered	Nests in open wetlands including marshy meadows, wet lightly-grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes, but also in drier habitats such as grassland and grain fields; forages in variety of habitats, including grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	Not expected to nest. Low potential to forage on site. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC / SE/ None/ None	Nests dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present on site. The species is known to occur within the region*
Egretta rufescens	reddish egret	None / None/ None/Covered	Saltmarsh, mudflats, coastal lagoons	Not expected. No suitable habitat present on site
Elanus leucurus (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None / FP/ None/ None	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Not expected to nest. Moderate potential to forage on site. The species is known to occur within the region*
Empidonax traillii extimus (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE / SE/ None/Covered	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Not expected. No suitable habitat present.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None / WL/ None/ None	Nests and forages in grasslands disturbed lands, agriculture, and beaches; nests in alpine fell fields of the high Sierra	Low potential. Suitable habitat present on site; however, habitat is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the region*
Falco mexicanus (nesting)	prairie falcon	BCC / WL/ None/ None	Forages in grassland, savanna, rangeland, agriculture, desert scrub, alpine meadows; nest on cliffs or bluffs	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Falco peregrinus anatum (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FDL/SDL,FP/None/ Covered	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Not expected to nest. No suitable habitat present. Moderate potential to forage on site, due to limited habitat size. The species is known to occur within the region*
Haliaeetus leucocephalus (nesting & wintering)	bald eagle	FDL, BCC / SE, FP/ None/ Covered	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	Not expected. No suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Ixobrychus exilis (nesting)	least bittern	BCC / SSC/ None/ None	Nests in freshwater and brackish marshes with dense, tall growths of aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	BCC / ST, FP/ None/ None	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra foothill populations	Not expected. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Numenius americanus (nesting)	long-billed curlew	BCC / WL/ None/Covered	Nests in grazed, mixed grass, and short-grass prairies. Localized nesting along the California coast; winters and forages in coastal estuaries, mudflats, open grassland and cropland	Not expected. No suitable habitat present.
Pandion haliaetus (nesting)	osprey	None / WL/ None/ None	Large waters (lakes, reservoirs, rivers) supporting fish; usually near forest habitats, but widely observed along the coast	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	None / SE/ None/Covered	Nests and forages in coastal saltmarsh dominated by pickleweed	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus (nonbreeding/ wintering)	Large-billed savannah sparrow	None/ CSC/None/Covered	Saltmarsh, pickleweed	Not expected. No suitable habitat present.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus (nesting colonies & communal roosts)	California brown pelican	FDL / SDL, FP/ None/ Covered	Forage in warm coastal marine and estuarine environments; in California, nests on dry, rocky offshore islands	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Plegadis chihi (nesting colony)	white-faced ibis	None / WL/ None/ Covered	Nests in shallow marshes with areas of emergent vegetation; winter foraging in shallow lacustrine waters, flooded agricultural fields, muddy ground of wet meadows, marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, flooded fields and estuaries	Not expected. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT / SSC/ None/ Covered	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 feet in elevation	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species may forage on site, but nesting potential is low. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Setophaga petechia (nesting)	yellow warbler	BCC / SSC/ None/ None	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Rallus obsoletus levipes	Ridgeway's rail	FE/ SE, P/None/ Covered	Coastal saltmarsh	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Sialia mexicana	western bluebird	None / None/ None/Covered	Open forests of deciduous, coniferous or mixed trees, savanna, edges of riparian woodland	Low potential. This species has been expanding into coastal San Diego neighborhoods in recent years and may potentially forage on site but would not breed. No suitable cavity nesting habitat on site. The species was not recorded within the vicinity or region.
Sternula antillarum browni (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE / SE, FP/ None/Covered	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flat	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Thalasseus elegans (nesting colony)	elegant tern	None / WL/ None/Covered	Inshore coastal waters, bays, estuaries and harbors; forages over open water	Not expected. No suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE / SE/ None/Covered	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC/WBWG: H/ None	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	Not expected. No suitable outcrops for roosting present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	None / SSC/ None/ None	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 feet.	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the region*
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None / SSC/ None/ None	Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat present on site is marginal quality, limited in size, and substantially disturbed in character. The species is known to occur within the region*
Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican long-tongued bat	None/SSC/ WBWG:H/ None	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland; roosts in caves, mines, and buildings	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None / SC, SSC/ WBWG: H/ None	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, also man-made structures and tunnels	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	None /SSC/WBWG:H/ None	Foothills, mountains, desert regions of southern California, including arid deserts, grasslands, and mixed conifer forests; roosts in rock crevices and cliffs; feeds over water and along washes	Not expected. No suitable rock cliffs for roosting present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None/SSC/ WBWG:H/ None	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees and tunnels	Not expected. No suitable outcrops for roosting present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	None / None/ WBWG:M / None	Coastal & montane forest, roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present on site. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat	None / SSC/ WBWG:H / None	Forest, woodland, riparian, mesquite bosque and orchards, including fig, apricot, peach, pear, almond, walnut, and orange; roosts in tree canopy	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None/None/WBWG:M/ None	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding.	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat and highly disturbed. The species is known to occur within the region*
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None / SSC/ WBWG:H / None	Valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet; roost in riparian and palms	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None / SSC/ None/ None	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, and rangelands	Low potential. No suitable habitat present. Project site is not an arid habitat and open areas are heavily disturbed with little cover. The species is known to occur within the region*
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None / None/ WBWG:LM / None	Closely tied to open water which is used for foraging; open forests and woodlands are optimal habitat	Not expected. No open water present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None / SSC/ None/ None	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, with semi to dense vegetation cover; also found in rocky areas	Low potential. Lack of suitable cactus habitat, dense cover habitat, or rocky outcrops on site. The species is known to occur within the region*
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None / SSC/ WBWG:M / None	Pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with dropoffs, caverns, buildings	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	None / SSC/ WBWG:MH / None	Rocky areas; roosts in caves, holes in trees, buildings, and crevices on cliffs and rocky outcrops; forages over water	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Odocoileus hemionus	mule deer	None /None/None/ Covered	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, woodlands, forest; often browses in open areas adjacent to cover	Not expected. Habitat very limited in size, lack of connectivity to adjacent habitats that could be used as corridors, and the site's adjacency to surrounding development areas.
Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	FE / SSC/ None/ None	Fine-grain sandy substrates in open coastal strand, coastal dunes and river alluvium	Not expected. No suitable sandy habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Puma concolor	cougar	None /None/None/ Covered	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, woodlands, forest; rests in rocky areas, and on cliffs and ledges that provide cover.	Not expected. Habitat very limited in size, lack of connectivity to adjacent habitats that could be used as corridors, lack of prey available, and the site's adjacency to surrounding development areas.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None / SSC/ None/Covered	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, pastures, especially with friable soils	Not expected. Habitat very limited in size, lack of connectivity to adjacent habitats that could be used as corridors, lack of prey available, and the site's adjacency to surrounding development areas. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
		Invertebrates		
Branchinecta sandiegonensis	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE /None/None/ Covered	Small, shallow vernal pools, occasionally ditches and road ruts.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Callophrys thornei	Thorne's hairstreak	None /None/None/ Covered	Tecate cypress	Not expected. No host plant present.
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot	FE / None/ None/ None	Sparsely vegetated hilltops, ridgelines, occasionally rocky outcrops; host plant Plantago erecta and nectar plants must be present	Low potential. Host plant observed in project area, but habitat is highly disturbed and limited in size. The species is known to occur within the region*
Lycaena hermes	Hermes copper	FC / None/ None/ None	Coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral supporting at least 5% cover of host plant Rhamnus crocea	Not expected. Host plant not observed. Coastal sage scrub on site is disturbed and limited in size. The species is known to occur within the region*
Panoquina errans	wandering skipper	None /None/None/ Covered	Salt marsh from Los Angeles to Baja, Mexico	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE / None/ None/ Covered	Deep, long-lived vernal pools, vernal pool-like seasonal ponds, stock ponds; warm water pools that have low to moderate dissolved solids	Not expected. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*

The federal and state status of species is based on the Special Animals List (January 2015) (CDFG 2015).

* "Vicinity" refers to species recorded in the USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla quadrangle (CDFW 2015). "Region" refers to species recorded within the six quadrangles surrounding USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla quadrangle (CDFW 2015).

Federal Designations:

BCC Fish and Wildlife Service: Birds of Conservation Concern
(FD) Federally delisted; monitored for 5 years.
FE Federally listed as Endangered.
FT Federally listed as Threatened.

State Designations:

SSC California Species of Special Concern
P California Department of Fish and Game Protected and Fully Protected Species
(SD) State-delisted.
WL California Department of Fish and Game Watch List

San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program:

Covered: MSCP Covered Species

Other:

WBWG Western Bat Working Group
L: Species is stable globally but there may be localized conservation concerns.
M: Species warrants closer evaluation, research, and conservation actions
H: Species are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment

F-2: Supplemental Biological Resources Letter Report

March 27, 2017

Mr. Seth Litchney
City of San Diego
Planning Department
San Diego, California 92101

Subject: **Supplemental Biological Resources Letter Report for the Gas Line Work Area for the Serra Mesa CPA Roadway Connection Project**

Dear Mr. Litchney:

On March 23, 2017, ICF conducted a biological survey within two small areas immediately east and west of the existing project site for the Serra Mesa CPA Roadway Connection Project (project) in order to determine if sensitive biological resources are present. The survey was conducted when it became apparent that the raising of a gas line to a depth of 3 feet below ground level within the San Diego Gas & Electric easement could be hastened if the project was to proceed prior to the gas line work being performed.

Each area where work on the gas line is to occur is approximately 6,000 square feet for a total work area of approximately 12,000 square feet (0.27 acre). The survey area for this effort included an approximately 150-foot buffer around each area. In addition, these areas have been added to the existing project site, which previously comprised only the roadway, pedestrian amenities, landscaping, and construction staging area.

This biological resources impact memo analyzes potential effects on sensitive biological resources associated with construction of the project in the survey area. This memo is intended to supplement the "Biological Resources Letter Report for the Franklin Ridge Road Extension Project" prepared in April 2015 by Dudek (Biological Resources Letter Report; BRLR). The survey is limited to the areas that were not previously surveyed in the previous biological resources report. The addition of the gas line work area would result in a slight increase in impacts on disturbed coastal sage scrub, a sensitive vegetation community. No additional sensitive plant or wildlife species were observed or were determined to have the potential to occur that were not previously identified in the BRLR.

Study Methods

Prior to conducting a field survey of the project site, ICF biologists reviewed the results of the BRLR in order to guide the current survey effort. On March 23, 2017, following review of all available materials, ICF biologist Lance Wooley conducted a site visit (Table 1). The survey categorized and mapped plant communities to assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species (Table 1). Vegetation communities were mapped on a 300-foot scale aerial photograph in the field and later digitized into geographic information system (GIS) coverage using ArcGIS software. General habitat mapping and vegetation communities were categorized using required City classifications (i.e., Oberbauer 2008). All plant species observed were noted.

Table 1. Survey Date and Condition

Date	Time	Biologist	Survey Type
3/23/17	0830–0930	Lance Wooley	General survey, vegetation mapping

Due to the timing of the surveys, some plants and migrating or summer-breeding birds may not have been detected. Similarly, nocturnal wildlife species would not have been readily detected because the survey was conducted in the later morning after the sun had risen.

Study Results

Vegetation Communities

No new vegetation communities were observed compared to the BRLR. One native vegetation community was identified within the project site: disturbed coastal sage scrub. In addition, one land cover type was located within the survey area: disturbed habitat. Vegetation communities considered sensitive by the City of San Diego Biology Guidelines include those listed as Tier I through Tier III, as shown in Table 2. The vegetation communities and land cover types on site are described below.

Coastal Sage Scrub is a native plant community composed of a variety of soft, low shrubs, aromatic shrubs, characteristically dominated by drought deciduous species such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and sages (*Salvia* spp.), with scattered evergreen shrubs, including lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*) and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). This vegetation community is ranked as Tier II and is considered sensitive pursuant to the City of San Diego Biology Guidelines. On site, the coastal sage scrub is considered disturbed due to the low percentage cover of native species (approximately 20% to 45%).

Disturbed Habitat is a land cover type characterized by a predominance of nonnative species, often introduced and established through human action. Oberbauer et al. (2008) describes disturbed habitat as areas that have been physically disturbed (by previous legal human activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association but continues to retain a soil substrate. Typically, vegetation, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of nonnative plant species such as ornamentals or exotic species (i.e., weeds). This habitat is not regulated by the environmental resource agencies and is included within the disturbed category (Tier IV) according to the City of San Diego Biology Guidelines.

Table 2. Vegetation Communities within the Survey Area

Vegetation/Land Cover Type	Habitat Tier	Acreage
Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub	II	0.05
Disturbed Habitat	IV	0.25
Total		0.30

Plant and Wildlife Species

In comparison to the BRLR, a total of 9 new plant species were observed, 8 of which were non-native. A total of 27 species of vascular plants—6 native and 21 nonnative—were recorded within the survey area. The complete list of plant species identified on site during the survey is provided in Table 3. No new wildlife species were observed. The BRLR noted that a total of seven wildlife species were recorded in the project boundary during that survey, which were common, disturbance-adapted species typically found in urban and suburban settings, such as common raven (*Corvus corax*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*). The habitat is limited in size and disturbed in character, which provides relatively few resources for wildlife due to the lack of cover, structural diversity, and lack of movement/dispersal.

Table 3. Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Artemisia californica	Coastal Sagebrush
**Atriplex semibaccata*	Australian Saltbush
Baccharis pilularis	Chaparral Broom, Coyote Brush
Bahiopsis laciniata	San Diego Sunflower
**Brachypodium distachyon*	Purple Falsebrome
**Brassica nigra*	Black Mustard
**Bromus diandrus*	Ripgut Grass
**Bromus madritensis* ssp. *madritensis*	Compact Brome
**Cupaniopsis* sp.	Carrotwood
**Erodium cicutarium*	Red-Stem Filaree/Storksbill
**Glebionis coronaria*	Garland/Crown Daisy
**Hedypnois cretica*	Crete Hedypnois
**Hirschfeldia incana*	Short-Pod Mustard
**Hordeum murinum* ssp. *leporinum*	Hare Barley
Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac
**Malva parviflora*	Cheeseweed
Marah macrocarpa	Manroot, Wild-Cucumber
**Medicago polymorpha*	California Burclover
**Melilotus officinalis*	Sweetclover
**Nerium oleander*	Oleander
**Nicotiana glauca*	Tree Tobacco
Peritoma arborea var. *arborea*	Coast Bladderpod
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonadeberry
**Salsola tragus*	Prickly Russian-Thistle, Tumbleweed
**Sonchus asper* ssp. *asper*	Prickly Sow-Thistle
**Sonchus oleraceus*	Common Sow-Thistle

*Nonnative

Special-Status Species

No new special-status species were observed compared to the BRLR. One special-status plant species was observed on site during the survey: San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*). This species was also observed during the previous survey recorded within the biological report (Dudek 2015); however, the nomenclature for the plant has since been updated (Calflora 2017).[1] This species has a California rare plant rank (CRPR) 4.2 and was observed within the mapped disturbed coastal sage scrub on site.

No special-status wildlife species were observed compared to the BRLR. The BRLR determined that there are three species determined to have a moderate potential to occur on site: coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; gnatcatcher), Dulzura pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*), and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax).*

Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

This section is structured in accordance with the BRLR and utilizes similar language. It addresses direct impacts and indirect impacts that would result from the addition of the utilities work area.

Direct impacts include both the permanent loss of onsite habitat and the plant and wildlife species that it contains and the temporary loss of onsite habitat. Direct impacts were quantified by overlaying the project impact area footprint onto the biological resources map.

Indirect impacts refer to offsite and onsite effects that are short-term impacts (i.e., not permanent) due to the project implementation or long-term (i.e., permanent) design of the project and the effects it may have on adjacent resources. Indirect impacts were previously detailed within the BRLR and the addition of the relatively small work areas would not change or alter the conclusions presented therein.

Furthermore, the project will be compliant with all applicable laws, including the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.). Specifically, if construction activities are to take place during the combined bird breeding season (i.e., February 15 through August 31 for most bird species, and January 1 through August 31 for raptors), a one-time biological survey for nesting bird species, including raptors, shall be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction to identify any active nesting. If occupied nests are present, an appropriate buffer area around the nest shall be established and maintained until the juvenile birds have fledged.

Direct Impacts

Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types

Direct impacts are depicted on Figure 1 and include the gas line work area. The addition of this area would directly impact 0.04 acres of disturbed coastal sage scrub and 0.23 acres of disturbed habitat. Because the addition of the gas line work area would potentially affect an additional area of disturbed coastal sage scrub in the eastern portion of the site, impacts would be significant and mitigation is required.

[1] The Dudek report referred to this species as San Diego County viguiera (*Viguiera laciniata*).

Table 4. Impacts on Vegetation Communities

Vegetation/Land Cover Type	Habitat Tier	Acreage
Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub	II	0.04
Disturbed Habitat	IV	0.23
Total		0.27

Sensitive Plant Species

As previously discussed in the BRLR, implementation of the proposed project would directly affect San Diego County sunflower (CRPR 4). For special-status plants, impacts on state or federally listed species, and/or impacts on plants listed as CRPR 1 or 2, are considered significant under the California Environmental Quality Act by most lead agencies. Impacts on CRPR 4 species typically are not considered to be significant. Due to the low status of San Diego County sunflower and small patch of the plant species within a small patch of disturbed habitat, impacts would be less than significant.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

No sensitive wildlife species were observed on site. As previously discussed in the BRLR, three sensitive wildlife species have the potential to occur on site: coastal California gnatcatcher, Dulzura pocket mouse, and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse. The BRLR analyzed potential impacts and mitigation measures to reduce impacts on these species. The addition of a relatively small area to the project site to conduct utilities work would not substantially change the conclusions of the report and the project would be required to adhere to the mitigation provided in that report and as provided in the environmental impact report and associated mitigation monitoring and reporting program.

Mitigation Measures

In accordance with the City Biology Guidelines, direct impacts to sensitive upland habitats (i.e., Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan Tier I through Tier III) are considered significant and require mitigation. Tier II sensitive upland habitat was identified on site (i.e., disturbed coastal sage scrub) and will be directly affected as a result of the project; therefore, mitigation is required.

The addition of the gas line work area would directly impact approximately 0.04 acre of coastal sage scrub habitat. With the addition of this area, the total impacts to disturbed coastal sage scrub for the project are 0.25 acres. In accordance with the City of San Diego Biology Guidelines, this requires a 1:1 mitigation ratio if mitigation occurs within the Multi-Habitat Planning Area, for a total of 0.25 acre of mitigation needed (1.5:1 ratio if outside the Multi-Habitat Planning Area, totaling 0.38 acre). Prior to the commencement of any grading activities or, if a grading permit is required, prior to issuance of a grading permit, evidence shall be provided that demonstrates a total of 0.25 acre of credit from the San Diego Habitat Acquisition Fund or another approved mitigation bank (such as Marron Valley) has been acquired to mitigate the loss of disturbed coastal sage scrub (Tier II).

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me via telephone or email.

Sincerely,

Greg Kazmer
Project Manager

References

Calflora. 2017. Taxon Report 10787. Bahiopsis laciniata (A. Gray) E. E. Schilling & Panero. Accessed online March 27: http://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species_query.cgi?where-taxon=Bahiopsis+laciniata

Oberbauer, T., M. Kelly, and J. Buegge. 2008. *Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County*. Based on R. F. Holland. 1986**.** *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. Sacramento, CA: The Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, Nongame Heritage Program.

Attachments: Figure 1

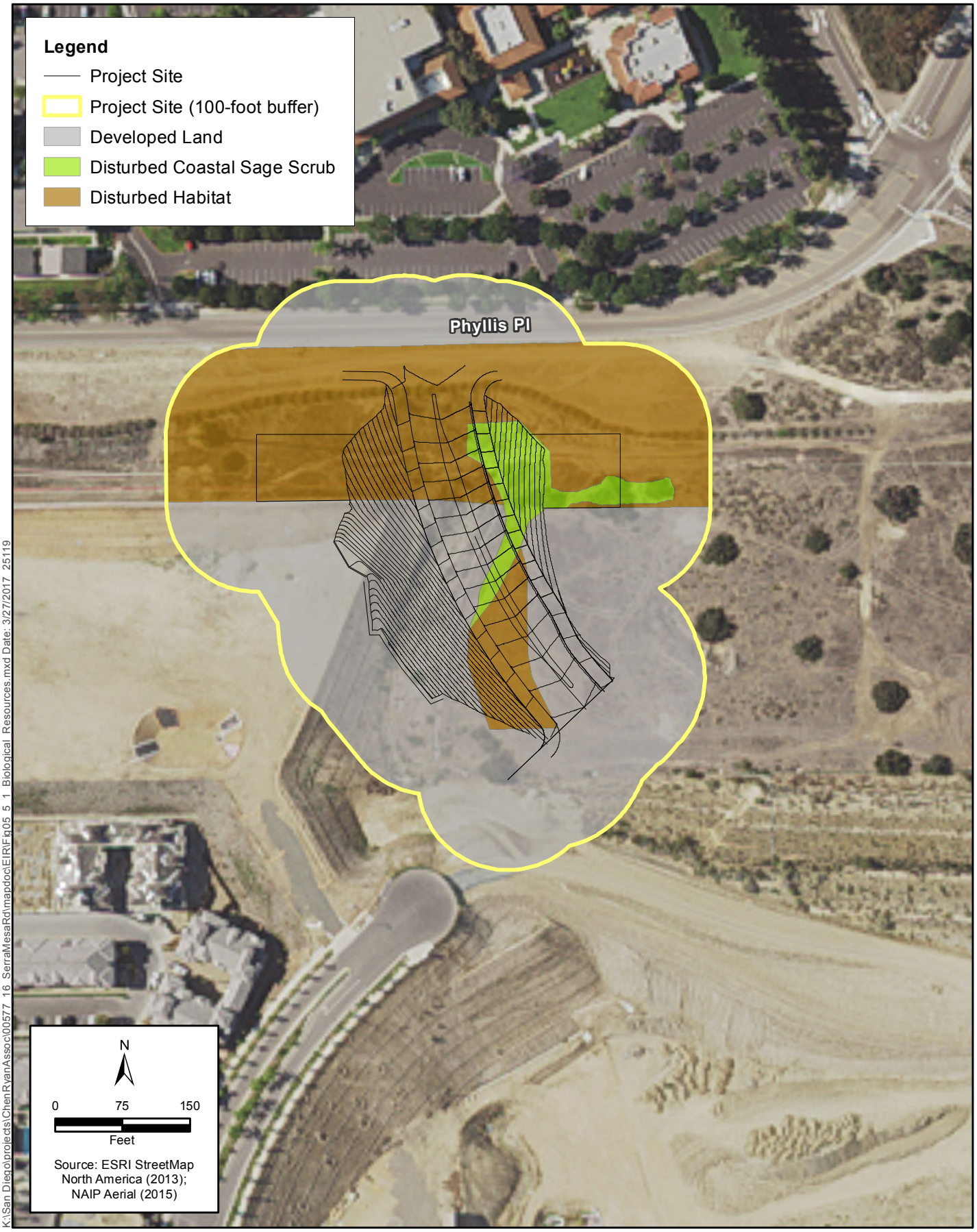

Figure 1
Biological Resources