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Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the UU798 Block 1Y Underground Utility District Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Chralowicz:

This letter report provides an analysis of potential biological resource impacts associated with the proposed UU798 Block 1Y Underground Utility District Project (project) located in the Torrey Pines and Carmel Valley Community Plan areas in the City of San Diego, California (Figure 1).

In accordance with the current San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012), this survey letter report provides an introduction, a summary of the pertinent biological resource regulations, a project description, the survey methods, existing biological resources, special-status biological resources, project impacts (direct and indirect), and project mitigation. The project impacts, avoidance, and mitigation measures (MMs) are discussed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 702-703, 1918), California Fish and Game Code (DFG Code), the *City of San Diego Final Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan* (City Subarea Plan; City of San Diego 1997), and the City of San Diego's (City's) Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESLs) regulations.

1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project consists of converting existing overhead utilities to underground utilities. Existing overhead utility infrastructure consists of electrical and communication lines affixed to wooden and steel poles located primarily within residential parcels and public road rights-of-way. The existing infrastructure will be completely removed from the residential and public road rights-of-way and the relocated utilities will be placed in existing roadways and developed areas associated with the private residences within the underground utility district boundary.

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The biological survey discussed in this letter report concentrated on identifying biological resources that may be subject to regulation under the City's MSCP Subarea Plan (City Subarea Plan), Section 404 of the CWA as administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Section 401 of the CWA 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 Wildlife (CDFW), and other potential special-status biological resources.

All work would occur within the public right-of-way and utility easements. The project is within the City Coastal Zone Map No. C-908 (City of San Diego 2014); however, the project is exempt from a Coastal Development Permit pursuant to San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) §126.0704(e) (City of San Diego 2017).

2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is separated into two areas; Site 1 is located west of Interstate 5 (I-5) in the community north of Carmel Valley Road including residences along Via Aprilla, Via Borgia, Via Cortina, Via Donada, Via Felino, Via Nestore, Via Pisa, and Via Merano. Site 1 is located within the Torrey Pines Community Plan area (Council District 1) and is centered at approximately 32°56'03" north latitude, 117°15'14" west longitude. Site 1 is on the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic Del Mar quadrangle map Sections 23 and 24, Range 4 West, Township 14 South (Figure 1).

Site 2 is located east of I-5 in the community east of El Camino Real including residences along Arroyo Sorrento Road, Via Del Mar, Tierra Del Sur, and Arroyo Sorrento Place. Site 2 is located within the Carmel Valley Community Plan area (Council District 1) and is centered at approximately 32°55'44" north latitude, 117°13'48" west longitude. Site 1 is on the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic Del Mar quadrangle map Sections 19 and 30, Range 3 West, Township 14 South (Figure 1).

Topography and Land Uses

Site 1 is located adjacent to the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and the terrain varies from flat to gently south- and southwest-facing slopes with elevation ranging from approximately sea level in the northwest to 90 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the eastern portion of the site. The surrounding land uses includes primarily single family residential development as well as commercial development along Carmel Valley Road. Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, located to the west and south of the proposed project, is mapped as Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) under the City's Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP).

Site 2 is located on gently to moderately sloping terrain situated on both south- and north-facing slopes with elevation ranging from approximately 140 feet AMSL in the southwest to 370 feet AMSL in the northeastern portion of the site. Land uses consist of low-density single family residential development characterized by lots generally larger than 1-acre as well as landscaped and natural open space. Open space areas in the eastern and northwestern portions of Site 2, as well as additional open space outside of the project site, are mapped as MHPA.

Soils

According to the San Diego County Soil Survey, two soil types were mapped in Site 1: Corralitos loamy sand (CsC), 5% to 9% slopes; and tidal flats. Four soil types were mapped within Site 2: Carlsbad gravelly loamy sand, 2% to 5% slopes; Corralitos loamy sand, 9% to 15% slopes, loamy alluvial land-Huerhuero complex, 9% to 50% slopes, severely eroded; and terrace escarpments (USDA-NRCS 2017) (Bowman 1973).

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. For the purposes of this survey and report, the project site refers to the existing roadways and utility poles and the biological study area refers to the underground utility district boundary in Site 1 and Site 2 as well as a 100 foot buffer surrounding the underground utility district boundary. Biological resources outside of the study area were also assessed to determine connectivity to additional local and regional habitats when determining species potential to occur.

Literature Review

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

- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Websoil Survey (U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA 2017a),
- CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2017a-e),
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2017),
- MSCP (City of San Diego 1997),
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2017)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species Occurrence Data (USFWS 2017), and

- San Diego Geographic Information Source (SanGIS) database (SanGIS 2017).

Field Reconnaissance

The field survey was performed by Dudek biologists Randall McInvale and Mackenzie Forgey on September 12, 2017 (Table 1). The biological survey was conducted in accordance with the City’s Guidelines for Conducting Biological Surveys (Appendix II, City of San Diego 2012) and included the mapping of vegetation communities and land covers present in the 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 noted above, the study area is defined as the underground utility district boundaries plus a 100 foot-wide study corridor surrounding each site. This is intended to better facilitate a review of all potential direct and indirect impacts resulting from the project (i.e., trenching areas, new facilities/structures, staging areas).

Table 1
Survey Conditions

Date	Time	Personnel	Survey Conditions
9/12/2017	0800–1100	Randall McInvale Mackenzie Forgey	Overcast (100% cloud cover); 0-1 mph winds; 70° Fahrenheit

Resource Mapping

The survey was conducted on foot to visually cover 100% of the study area. A 200-scale (i.e., 200 feet = 1 inch) aerial photograph map (SD 2014) with an overlay of the project boundary was utilized to map the vegetation communities and record any special-status biological resources directly in the field. Observable biological resources—including perennial plants and conspicuous wildlife (i.e., birds and some reptiles) commonly accepted as regionally special status by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), CDFW, and 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’s Subarea Plan) to occur on site was conducted. The information recorded onto the field maps (e.g., vegetation communities and plant/animal species locations) was subsequently digitized into a Geographic Information System (GIS) format.

The vegetation community and land cover mapping follows the classifications described by Holland (1986), as adopted in the City Land Development Code, Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012). In some cases, Oberbauer et al. (2008) was also utilized as a reference, especially

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with regards to land cover types. Areas on site supporting less than 20% native plant species cover were mapped as disturbed land, and areas supporting 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 at each site.

Following completion of the field work, Dudek GIS Specialist Nina Isaieva digitized the mapped findings using ArcGIS and calculated coverage acreages using ArcMap.

Flora and Fauna

The 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 survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded directly onto a field notebook. Binoculars (8x42 magnification) were used to aid in the identification of wildlife. In addition to species actually detected during the survey, expected wildlife use of the site was determined by known habitat preferences of local species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. A list of wildlife species observed in the study area is presented in Appendix B.

Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2008) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 2012) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, and North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2001), and San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM 2002) for butterflies.

Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (formerly CNPS List) follow the CNPS Online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2017). 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 2017) and common names follow the USDA NRCS Plants Database (USDA 2017b).

Wetlands Delineation

A jurisdictional delineation of “waters of the United States (U.S.),” including wetlands, under the jurisdiction of the USACE, CDFW, RWQCB, CCC and City was not conducted in the study area; however, the study area was evaluated for the presence or potential presence of jurisdictional wetlands and waters in accordance with the *1987 USACE Wetland Delineation*

Manual (USACE 1987) and the *Interim Regional Supplement to the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (USACE 2008). Available data sources including the NWI and historical aerial photos were queried prior to the field survey to determine presence of known jurisdictional wetland and water resources. The field survey included an evaluation for evidence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM), surface water, and hydrophytic vegetation. A predominance of a bed and bank with evidence of hydrology and/or hydrophytic vegetation, where associated with a stream channel, defined CDFW-regulated wetlands. The limits of areas under the jurisdiction of the City and RWQCB generally match those areas delineated as USACE-jurisdictional. However, stream channels with evidence of an 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 USACE. Further, artificially created wetlands or seasonal drainages that lack wetlands vegetation (i.e., ephemeral and/or intermittent channels) do not meet the City's definition of a wetland per the San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

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 special status; (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; or (5) biological resources that may or may not be considered special status, but are regulated under local, state, and/or federal laws.

Searches through the CNPS online inventory database (CNPS 2017) and CNDDDB online inventory were conducted to assist in the determination of special-status plant and animal species potentially present on site (CDFW 2017a-e). Specifically, both a one-quad search and a nine-quad search were conducted. In addition to these state database searches, species covered under the City's Subarea Plan, including Narrow Endemic Species, were evaluated in relation to the project to assist in determining the level of potential to occur in the study area.

4 RESULTS

These results are intended to provide a description of the biological resources present within and in the vicinity of the project site that may support protected resources. The quantification of the biological resources present within the study area is provided in Table 2.

Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types

Four vegetation communities and two non-native land cover types were identified in Site 1 including southern coastal salt marsh, estuarine, southern maritime chaparral, coastal sage scrub, ornamental plantings, and urban/developed (Figure 2). Two vegetation communities and three non-native land cover types were identified in Site 2 including coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral, eucalyptus woodland, ornamental plantings, and urban/ developed land (Figure 3).

The vegetation communities and land cover types recorded in the study area are described in detail below, their acreages are presented in Table 2, and their spatial distributions are presented on the Biological Resources Maps (Figures 2 and 3). Also included in Table 2 is the designation of vegetation community sensitivity, based on rarity and ecological importance, as identified by the City’s Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012).

Table 2
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Project Study Area

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	Subarea Plan Tier ¹	Acreage ²	
		Site 1	Site 2
<i>Upland Vegetation Communities</i>			
Southern Maritime Chaparral	I	12.41	--
Coastal Sage Scrub, including disturbed	II	8.10	16.02
Southern Mixed Chaparral	IIIA	--	41.30
<i>Upland Land Covers</i>			
Urban/Developed	IV	55.28	76.95
Eucalyptus Woodland	IV	--	6.65
Ornamental Plantings	IV	0.57	11.59
<i>Waters of the U.S., including Wetlands</i>			
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	Wetland	5.07	--
Estuarine	Wetland	0.49	--
Total		81.92	152.51

¹ City Subarea Plan tiers from City Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

² Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Southern Maritime Chaparral is a low, fairly open chaparral dominated by wart stemmed ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*) and Del Mar Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *crassifolia*). This vegetation community occurs on weathered sands within the coastal fog belt (Holland 1986).

Southern maritime chaparral was mapped in the northeastern portion of Site 1 in association with sandstone cliffs adjacent to the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. Dominant species within this vegetation community include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), lemonade sumac (*Rhus integrifolia*), and wart stemmed ceanothus. The vegetation community was mapped on site based on the species present as well as the location within sandstone cliffs in the coastal fog belt. Southern maritime chaparral identified in Site 1 is located within mapped MHPA.

Southern Mixed Chaparral is comprised of broad-leaved sclerophyll shrubs, 1.5-3 meters tall. Occasionally with patches of bare soil or forming a mosaic with Venturan coastal sage scrub or Riversidean sage scrub. This vegetation community occurs on dry, rocky, often steep slopes with little soil and moderate temperatures. Slopes are typically north-facing in southern California (Holland 1986).

Southern mixed chaparral was mapped in the Site 2 study area in association with north-facing slopes. Within Site 2, the vegetation community is dominated by chamise, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), lemonade sumac, and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Southern mixed chaparral identified in Site 2 is located within mapped MHPA.

Coastal Sage Scrub is composed of a variety of soft, low shrubs, characteristically dominated by drought-deciduous species such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and sages (*Salvia* spp.), with scattered evergreen shrubs, including lemonade sumac, and laurel sumac. This vegetation community typically develops on xeric slopes. Coastal sage scrub is ranked as Tier II habitat per the City's Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

Coastal sage scrub was identified at Site 1 in association with Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. Within Site 1, this vegetation community is dominated by California sagebrush, flat-top buckwheat, California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), and coast goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*). Disturbed coastal sage scrub supports more than 25% non-native vegetation and in the context of Site 2 supports a substantial percent cover of hottentot fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*). Coastal sage scrub identified in Site 1 is located within, as well as outside of mapped MHPA.

Site 2 supports coastal sage scrub which is associated with open space areas in the western and eastern portions of the study area. Within Site 2, this vegetation community is dominated by California sagebrush, flat-top buckwheat, black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), with scattered lemonade sumac and toyon present throughout the study area. Disturbed coastal sage scrub is also present within the Site 2 study area and is located primarily in the vicinity of individual residences at the fringes of intact coastal sage scrub habitat. Disturbed coastal sage scrub supports more than 25%

non-native vegetation and in the context of Site 2 supports a substantial percent cover of shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and hottentot fig. Coastal sage scrub identified in Site 2 is located within, as well as outside of mapped MHPA.

Southern Coastal Salt Marsh is comprised of highly productive, herbaceous and suffrutescent, salt-tolerant hydrophytes forming moderate to dense cover and up to 1 meter tall. Growing season is longer in comparison to northern coastal salt marsh (Holland 1986). This vegetation community is usually found along sheltered inland margins of bays, lagoons, and estuaries. These hydric soils are subject to regular tidal inundation by salt water for at least part of each year (Holland 1986).

Coastal salt marsh was mapped in Site 1 in association with Los Peñasquitos Lagoon in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. Within the study area, this vegetation community is dominated by pickleweed (*Salicornia* sp.) and salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*). Coastal salt marsh habitat identified in Site 1 is located within mapped MHPA. Coastal salt marsh is a wetland waters of the U.S. and as such would be regulated by the USACE and RWQCB, pursuant to Sections 401 and 404 of the federal Clean Water Act; the CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600-1605 of the California Fish and Game Code; and the City pursuant to the MSCP Subarea Plan (1997) and the City's current San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

Estuarine habitats occur on periodically and permanently flooded substrates and open water portions of semi-enclosed coastal waters where tidal seawater is diluted by flowing fresh water. Salinity and depth varies dramatically in estuarine habitats, resulting in high species richness but low diversity of phyla (Holland 1986).

Estuarine habitat was mapped in Site 1 in association with Los Peñasquitos Lagoon in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. Estuarine habitat identified in Site 1 is located within mapped MHPA. Estuarine areas are a wetland waters of the U.S. and as such would be regulated by the USACE and RWQCB, pursuant to Sections 401 and 404 of the federal Clean Water Act; the CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600-1605 of the California Fish and Game Code; and the City pursuant to the MSCP Subarea Plan (1997) and the City's current San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

Eucalyptus Woodland, although not recognized by Holland (1986) as a native plant community, is a distinct "naturalized" vegetation type that is fairly widespread throughout Southern California and is considered a woodland habitat. It typically consists of monotypic stands of introduced Australian eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.). The understory is either depauperate or absent owing to shade and the possible allelopathic (i.e., toxic) properties of the eucalyptus leaf litter. Although eucalyptus

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woodlands are of limited value to most native plants and animals, they frequently provide nesting and perching sites for several raptor species.

This vegetation community was mapped only in Site 2 within and surrounding residential lots. On-site, this vegetation community is comprised of stands of river redgum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*). Ornamental pine trees (*Pinus* sp.) are also present within this vegetation community at lower percent cover. The understory comprised primarily of bare ground and landscaped areas. Eucalyptus woodland is ranked as Tier IV and is not considered sensitive under the City's Biology Guidelines. Thus, impacts to these areas would not require mitigation.

Ornamental Plantings is described by Oberbauer et al. (2008) as a land cover type that refers to areas where non-native ornamental species and landscaping schemes have been installed and maintained. Ornamental plantings are not regulated by the environmental resource agencies and are included within the disturbed category according to the City's Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012). This land cover is ranked as Tier IV and is not considered sensitive under the City's Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012). Thus, impacts to these areas would not require mitigation.

Ornamental plantings were mapped at both Site 1 and Site 2. This vegetation community is associated primarily with residential landscaping between urban/ developed plots. This land cover supports a myriad of ornamental species in the study area, including, not limited to, jade plant (*Crassula ovata*), hottentot fig, and oleander (*Nerium oleander*).

Urban/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 maintenance and irrigation (e.g., ornamental greenbelts). Typically, this land cover type is unvegetated or supports a variety of ornamental plants and landscaping. Urban/developed land is not regulated by the environmental resource agencies and is often considered a disturbed category. This land cover is ranked as Tier IV and is not considered sensitive under the City's Biology Guidelines. Thus, impacts to these areas would not require mitigation.

Within the study area, urban/developed land includes homes, associated structures, paved streets/sidewalks, and existing developed structures in both Site 1 and Site 2.

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Wetlands Delineation

A formal (routine) wetland delineation was not conducted within the study area. However, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon is a known jurisdictional wetland resource within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. This resource is considered jurisdictional wetland waters of the U.S. by the USACE acting under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act; the RWQCB acting under Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; the CDFW acting under Sections 1600–1607 of the California Fish and Game Code; the California Coastal Commission (CCC) under the Coastal Act, and the City pursuant to the MSCP Subarea Plan (1997) and the City’s current San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012). The proposed project will avoid Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and all associated jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. and state.

Plants and Animals

A total of 35 species of vascular plants, 22 native and 13 non-native were recorded in the study area during the September 2017 survey (Appendix A). The diversity of native plant species is low due to the proximity of the work sites to existing development and the overall urban and disturbed character of the study area. It is important to note that this list is not all-inclusive in that it does not include a comprehensive list of all the ornamental species, cultivars, and exotic fruit trees observed in home, street and commercial landscaping. Additionally, many annual species could not be detected at the time of the survey and many areas were surveyed at a reconnaissance level and not with enough detail to record a comprehensive list of plant species.

A total of 11 wildlife species were recorded in the study area during the 2017 survey (Appendix B). The wildlife species observed during the survey include American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), Anna’s hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). No mammals, reptiles or amphibians were observed during the survey. Two invertebrates, California sister (*Adelpha californica*) and California horn snail (*Cerithidea californica*) were observed during the survey.

Special-Status Plants and Animals

No federally or state-listed species or other special-status species were observed during the survey. However, due to the presence of native habitat within the study area that is linked to open space outside the study area, there is potential for special-status plants and wildlife to occur.

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 in the study area 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 C and D, respectively. Species considered special status under the City's Subarea Plan, including Narrow Endemic Species, are also included in these appendices.

None of the plant species presented in Appendix C were detected during the field survey; however, due to the timing and reconnaissance nature of the survey many of these species may not have been identifiable. Based on the vegetation communities, soils, and habitat types present within the study area, a total of 32 plant species have moderate to high potential to occur within the study area. The species with potential to occur include Nuttall's acmispon (*Acmispon prostratus*), Shaw's agave (*Agave shawii* var. *shawii*), Del Mar manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *crassifolia*), aphanisma (*Aphanisma blitoides*), South Coast saltscale (*Atriplex pacifica*), Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*), golden-spined cereus (*Bergerocactus emoryi*), Lewis' evening-primrose (*Camissoniopsis lewisii*), wart-stemmed ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*), Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*), Orcutt's spineflower (*Chorizanthe orcuttiana*), seaside cistanthe (*Cistanthe maritima*), summer holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*), San Diego sand aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia* var. *incana*), Del Mar Mesa sand aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia* var. *linifolia*), snake cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica* var. *californica*), western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*), cliff spurge (*Euphorbia misera*), beach goldenaster (*Heterotheca sessiliflora* ssp. *sessiliflora*), graceful tarplant (*Holocarpha virgata* ssp. *elongata*), decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), San Diego marsh-elder (*Iva hayesiana*), southwestern spiny rush (*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), sea dahlia (*Leptosyne maritima*), California box-thorn (*Lycium californicum*), short-lobed broomrape (*Orobanche parishii* ssp. *brachyloba*), Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), chaparral rein orchid (*Piperia cooperi*), ashy spike-moss (*Selaginella cinerascens*), chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*), and estuary seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*). Within the study area, suitable habitat for all of these species is primarily associated with the coastal sage scrub vegetation community and to a lesser extent the southern coastal salt marsh and southern mixed chaparral vegetation communities; none are expected to occur in sparsely vegetated land covers such as ornamental, eucalyptus woodland, and urban/ developed land. Descriptions of the federally listed Del Mar manzanita and federal candidate Brand's star phacelia, as well as the federally and state listed Encinitas baccharis and Orcutt's spineflower, are provided below.

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Del Mar Manzanita

Del Mar manzanita is a federally listed endangered, CRPR 1B.1, and MCSP covered species. Del Mar manzanita is a perennial shrub associated with southern maritime chaparral vegetation and occurs on sandstone terraces and bluffs (USFWS 2010). This species is known to occur in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve and has moderate potential to occur within the study area. Within Site 1, the project footprint is not located within suitable habitat for this species. In Site 2, a total of two existing utility poles are located in potentially suitable habitat for this species, one of which is located in MHPA. There is a moderate potential for this species to occur in areas immediately adjacent to the pole removal locations, including along the access paths to the poles.

Brand's star phacelia

Brand's star phacelia is a federal candidate and CRPR 1B.1 species. Brand's star phacelia is an annual herb associated with coastal scrub and coastal dune vegetation (CNPS 2017). Within Site 1, the project footprint is not located within suitable habitat for this species.. In Site 2, a total of eight existing utility poles are located in suitable habitat for this species. There is a moderate potential for this species to occur in areas immediately adjacent to the pole removal locations, including along the access paths to the poles.

Encinitas Baccharis

Encinitas baccharis is a federally listed threatened, state listed endangered, CRPR 1B.1, and MCSP covered species. Encinitas baccharis is a perennial shrub associated with southern maritime chaparral and cismontane woodland vegetation (CNPS 2017). Within Site 1, the project footprint is not located within suitable habitat for this species. In Site 2, a total of two existing utility poles are located in suitable habitat for this species, one of which is located in MHPA. There is a moderate potential for this species to occur in areas immediately adjacent to the pole removal locations, including along the access paths to the poles.

Orcutt's Spineflower

Orcutt's spineflower is a federally and state listed endangered and CRPR 1B.1 species. Orcutt's spineflower is an annual herb associated with closed-cone coniferous forest, southern maritime chaparral, and coastal scrub vegetation (CNPS 2017). Within Site 1, the project footprint is not located within suitable habitat for this species. In Site 2, a total of eight existing utility poles are located in suitable habitat for this species. There is a moderate potential for this species to occur in areas immediately adjacent to the pole removal locations, including along the access paths to the poles.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

None of the wildlife species presented in Appendix D were detected during the field survey. Due to the limited amount of suitable habitat, the generally disturbed nature of the study area, and proximity of urban development, the conditions limit the potential for special-status wildlife species to occur in the study area.

Species with Moderate to High Potential to Occur

A total of 35 wildlife species presented in Appendix D would have moderate to high potential to occur within the study area, including 16 bird species; coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), Bell's sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), reddish egret (*Egretta rufescens*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*), Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*), white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus levipes*), California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*), and elegant tern (*Thalasseus elegans*). 8 reptile species; California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), San Diegan tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), red diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), San Diego ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*), Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), Coronado Island skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*). 9 mammal species; spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). And, 2 invertebrates; wandering skipper (*Panoquina errans*) and mimic tryonia (*Tryonia imitator*). Within the study area, suitable habitat for most of these species is primarily the southern coastal salt marsh, southern maritime chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and southern mixed chaparral vegetation communities. Open water associated with estuarine habitat provides foraging habitat for several species, but no nesting habitat. Descriptions of the three federally listed species—coastal California gnatcatcher, Ridgway's rail, and least tern — as well as the state endangered Belding's savannah sparrow, are provided below.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatcher is federally listed threatened, a SSC, and MSCP covered species. Coastal California gnatcatcher (gnatcatcher) breeds in lower elevations (less than 500 meters or 1,640 feet) south and west of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges (Atwood and Bolsinger 1992). Higher densities of this species occur in coastal San Diego and Orange counties, and lower densities are found in Los Angeles, Orange, western Riverside, southwestern San Bernardino, and inland San Diego counties (Atwood 1993; Preston et al. 1998). The coastal California gnatcatcher primarily occupies open coastal sage scrub habitat that is dominated by California sagebrush. This species is relatively absent from coastal sage scrub habitats dominated by black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage, or sugar sumac (*Rhus ovata*).

Site 1 has potential to support the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher in the surrounding habitat; however no suitable habitat is present within the project footprint. Numerous records for this species in the CNDDDB are located within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, including within the MHPA. These areas support good quality, well diversified and well-structured coastal sage scrub habitat within and adjacent to the study area. There is a high potential for this species to occur within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Additional patches of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat, also located within the MHPA, is present immediately east of Site 1 (Figure 2).

Site 2 supports suitable coastal sage scrub habitat in the western and eastern portions of the study area. Coastal sage scrub habitat is located within MHPA as well as outside of MHPA. Coastal sage scrub habitat is relatively fragmented within and surrounding Site 2; however, there is moderate potential for coastal California gnatcatcher to occur within these patches of coastal sage scrub. A total of two poles are located within coastal sage scrub habitat mapped within the MHPA. Two additional poles are located within coastal sage scrub habitat mapped outside of the MHPA (Figure 3).

Ridgway's Rail

Ridgway's rail is a federally and state listed endangered, state fully protected, and MCSP covered species. Ridgway's rail is a year-round resident in coastal wetland and brackish habitats, which breed in saline emergent wetlands and nests mostly in lower zones where cordgrass is abundant and tidal sloughs are nearby. Ridgway's rail prefers emergent wetland dominated by pickleweed (*Salicornia* sp.) and cordgrass (*Spartina* sp.) as well as brackish emergent wetland with pickleweed, cordgrass, and bulrush (*Schoenoplectus* sp.) (Zeiner et al. 1990a).

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Los Peñasquitos Lagoon located within and adjacent to the Site 1 study area provides suitable emergent wetland habitat for Ridgway's rail within the southern coastal salt marsh vegetation community and estuarine habitat, which is located within mapped MHPA. The project footprint is not located within these habitats; however, records for this species in the CNDDDB are located within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, including within the MHPA, and several breeding pairs have been documented in the lagoon (Zembal et al. 2015a). There is a moderate potential for this species to occur in areas adjacent to the project footprint within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon (Figure 3). Site 2 does not provide suitable habitat for this species within the study area.

California Least Tern

California least tern is a federally and state listed endangered, state fully protected, and MCSP covered species. California least tern is a breeding migrant species in the state, typically arriving at their breeding territory in late April to mid-May. Breeding colonies are located in southern California along marine and estuarine shores. Feeds in nearby shallow, estuaries and lagoons where small fish are abundant. Nests in loose colonies in areas relatively free of human or predatory disturbance. Nests on barren to sparsely vegetated sites near water, usually on sandy or gravelly substrates (Zeiner et al. 1990a).

Similar to Ridgway's rail, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon located within and adjacent to the Site 1 study area provides suitable emergent wetland habitat for California least tern within the southern coastal salt marsh vegetation community and estuarine habitat, which is located within mapped MHPA. The project footprint is not located within these habitats. There is a moderate potential for this species to forage in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, adjacent to the project footprint (Figure 2). Site 2 does not provide suitable habitat for this species within the study area.

Belding's Savannah Sparrow

Belding's savannah sparrow is a state listed endangered and MCSP covered species. Belding's savannah sparrow is a sub species of savannah sparrow, which is a year round resident of coastal salt marsh habitat in southern California. Belding's savannah sparrow is ecologically associated with dense pickleweed, particularly *Salicornia virginica*, where most nests are found (Zembal and Hoffman 2010).

Similar to Ridgway's rail, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon located within and adjacent to the Site 1 study area provides suitable emergent wetland habitat for Belding's savannah sparrow within the southern coastal salt marsh vegetation community and estuarine habitat, which is located within mapped MHPA. The project footprint is not located within these habitats. The species is known to

occur within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, with 101 breeding territories identified in 2010 (Zembal and Hoffman 2010) and 105 breeding territories identifies in 2015 (Zembal et al. 2015b). There is high potential for this species to occur in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, adjacent to the project footprint (Figure 3). Site 2 does not provide suitable habitat for this species within the study area.

5 RELATIONSHIP TO MSCP

The MSCP is a long-term regional conservation plan established to protect special-status species and habitats in San Diego County. The MSCP is divided into subarea plans that are implemented separately from one another. The Project study area is within the City’s Subarea Plan. This subarea encompasses 206,124 acres and is generally characterized by urban land use. The City MHPA is a “hard line” preserve developed by the City in cooperation with the wildlife agencies, property owners, developers, and environmental groups. The MHPA identifies biological core resource areas and corridors targeted for conservation, in which only limited development may occur (City of San Diego 1997).

For planning purposes, the City’s MSCP Subarea Plan has been divided into five distinct areas: Southern Area; Eastern Area; Urban Areas; Northern Area; and Cornerstone Lands and San Pasqual Valley. Urban habitat areas within the City included in the MHPA are primarily concentrated in existing urbanized locations, and include areas not incorporated in the major planned areas of the MHPA (City of San Diego 1997). Urban habitats in these areas include existing designated open space such as Mission Bay, Tecolote Canyon, Marian Bear Memorial Park, Rose Canyon, San Diego River, the southern slopes along Mission Valley, Carroll and Rattlesnake Canyons, Florida Canyon, Chollas Creek and a variety of smaller canyon systems dispersed throughout the more urban areas of the City (City of San Diego 1997). These areas contain a mix of habitats including coastal sage scrub, grasslands, riparian/wetlands, chaparral, and oak woodland. The lands are managed pursuant to existing Natural Resource Management Plans, Landscape Maintenance Districts, as conditions of permit approval, or are currently unmanaged. The areas also contribute to the public’s experience of nature and the local native environment. The majority of these lands consist of canyons with native habitats in relative proximity to other MHPA areas providing habitat. These areas contribute in some form to the MHPA, either by providing habitat for native species to continue to reproduce and find new territories, or by providing necessary shelter and forage for migrating species (mostly birds) (City of San Diego 1997).

As illustrated on Figures 2 and 3, the project study area intersects MHPA lands in the Urban Areas portion of the Subarea Plan at a few distinct locations: within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon in Site 1 and along vegetated slopes abutting residential development in Site 2. In addition, MHPA mapping

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is present within and adjacent to Site 2 over urban/ developed areas. In Site 1, the project footprint overlaps MHPA lands at one location within urban/ developed land. In Site 2, the project footprint overlaps MHPA lands at a total of two existing pole locations; one in southern mixed chaparral vegetation and the other in coastal sage scrub vegetation.

6 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the removal of overhead utility lines and construction of a new underground utility system by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) per the franchise agreement in the public right-of-way and within existing roads. The project proposes trenching of approximately 5 feet deep and 2.5 feet wide along one side of the public right-of-way, installing conduit and substructures such as transformers on concrete pads, installing cable through the conduits, providing individual customer connections, backfilling, removing the existing overhead utility lines and poles, and installing new streetlights where applicable. In total, approximately 12,120 linear feet of trenching will be included in the project. Curb ramps will be installed where missing. If applicable, street trees will be installed and streets will be resurfaced. Utility poles may need to be installed or upgraded at the boundary of the district where determined necessary for the transition from the existing aerial system to the new underground system. Locations will be determined during final design. Exact staging locations would be determined before construction, but would occur within or near the project boundary in a parking lot, paved area, or disturbed environment. Staging would not take place in sensitive habitat.

The power poles to be removed occur around the perimeter of the housing developments. The vast majority of these poles occur within disturbed areas. However, others are located in native habitat. Poles located in areas that are inaccessible via existing roads will be accessed on foot within the public right-of-way and utility easements and will be removed in sections by hand. No new roads would be created for the project, and no existing roads would be widened or otherwise improved. No vegetation removal is proposed to take place to access and remove these poles. The foot-access route to these poles is anticipated to be approximately 3 feet in width to accommodate personnel and hand tools. The work area around each of the poles accessed on foot is anticipated to encompass a 5 foot radius around the pole base, which will provide adequate area for a climber, groundman, hand tools, and pole sections during removal. Note that six poles in ESL in Site 2 will be cut at ground level with the underground portion remaining in place to minimize impacts to these sensitive habitats.

7 PROJECT IMPACTS

This section addresses direct impacts and indirect impacts that will result from implementation of the project. Impacts associated with the project include trenching for underground utilities, pole removals in developed areas, and foot paths to access utility poles which are inaccessible from existing roads. As noted above, poles located in areas inaccessible from existing roads and within MHPA will be cut at ground level with the underground portion remaining in place.

Direct Impacts may 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 included in this assessment are those that would result in the removal of sensitive vegetation communities or suitable habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. In regards to jurisdictional waters and wetlands, direct impacts are considered to include any project related activities within these boundaries. Direct impacts were quantified by overlaying the proposed impact alignment onto the biological resources map and evaluating the impacts by vegetation community.

Indirect Impacts refer to off-site and on-site effects that are short-term impacts (i.e., temporary) due to the Project construction or long-term (i.e., permanent) 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. No long-term indirect impacts are assumed to occur as the project does not result in a change of existing land use, noise, or human presence. The project will remove utilities from native vegetation communities, which will result in a net benefit to the overall habitat and no adverse indirect impacts long-term indirect impacts would result from the project.

Direct Impacts

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Trenching will result in direct impacts within developed areas (i.e. roads and private residences). The impacts from trenching are considered temporary because following installation of underground utilities, the trenches will be backfilled and the impact area will be re-paved or landscaped to be consistent with the pre-project conditions. Similarly, pole removals within developed areas are considered temporary impacts because the individual holes will be backfilled with native and imported fill material and re-paved or landscaped to be consistent with the surrounding area. Foot paths to pole removal locations inaccessible from existing roads are not

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considered to constitute a direct impact because no vegetation is proposed to be removed and measures will be taken to ensure that vegetation can recover from trampling.

Biological monitoring will include the inspection of equipment (e.g. tools, boots, etc.) to ensure that non-native species contamination is avoided during project activities. Additionally, biological monitoring will include the siting of the foot-access route in the least impactful areas within the utility right-of-way to minimize trampling of vegetation. Due to the temporary nature of the foot-access route, the vegetation is anticipated to recover without additional revegetation efforts. Table 3 provides a summary of these impacts.

**Table 3
Temporary Direct Impacts of the Project**

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	MSCP Subarea Plan Tier*	Acreage**	
		Site 1	Site 2
<i>Vegetation Communities</i>			
Southern Maritime Chaparral	I	--	--
Coastal Sage Scrub, including disturbed	II	--	--
Southern Mixed Chaparral	IIIA	--	--
<i>Upland Land Covers</i>			
Urban/Developed	IV	0.36	0.45
Eucalyptus Woodland	IV	--	0.002
Ornamental Plantings	IV	--	0.009
<i>Waters of the U.S., including Wetlands</i>			
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	Wetland	--	--
Estuarine	Wetland	--	--
Total		0.36	0.46

* Vegetation Tiers are defined by the City's Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

** Numbers may not total precisely due to rounding.

Urban/developed lands, eucalyptus woodland, and ornamental plantings provide little native habitat value and foraging opportunities for wildlife and are Tier IV vegetation communities as defined by the City's Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012); therefore, impacts to these vegetation communities/land covers would not be considered significant and no mitigation is required (City of San Diego 2012).

Project activities within coastal sage scrub (Tier II) and southern mixed chaparral (Tier IIIA) are not considered significant because no vegetation removal will occur, and therefore, no impacts will result. No project activities are proposed to occur within southern maritime chaparral (Tier I) vegetation. Additionally, impacts to Tier I, Tier II, and Tier IIIA communities less than the 0.1-

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acre are not considered significant based on the significance threshold established by the City's Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

Waters of the U.S., including Wetlands

As described above, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon is a known jurisdictional wetland resource within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve and is jurisdictional to the USACE under CWA Section 404, the RWQCB under CWA Section 401, CDFW under Section 1600 of DFG Code, CCC under the Coastal Act, and the City pursuant to the MSCP Subarea Plan (1997) and the City's current San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012). The project footprint is not located within jurisdictional waters, and therefore, all project related activities will avoid jurisdictional water resources and no impacts will occur.

Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were detected in the project study area during the 2017 site survey. A total of 32 special-status plant species have a moderate or high potential to occur within the study area. The majority of the project footprint avoids native vegetation; however, several pole removal locations are within coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral vegetation which, combined with substrate conditions, provides suitable habitat for these special-status plant species. Project activities will not result in the removal of native vegetation and/ or the removal of potentially occurring special-status plant species. Therefore, direct impacts to individual special-status plant species would not be considered significant.

As described above, biological monitoring will include the inspection of equipment to ensure that non-native species contamination is avoided during project activities. Additionally, biological monitoring will include a pre-construction survey for special-status plant species and the delineation of sensitive resources to be avoided during project activities. Additionally, contractor education will be conducted prior to the start of project activities in regards to the need to protect special-status plant species (**BIO-1**).

Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were detected in the project study area during the 2017 site survey. A total of 36 special-status wildlife species have a moderate or high potential to occur within the study area. Coastal sage scrub, southern maritime chaparral, southern coastal salt marsh, and southern mixed chaparral vegetation present within and in the vicinity of the study area provides suitable habitat for special-status wildlife and impacts to these vegetation communities have the potential to result in direct impacts to these species, which would be considered significant and

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would require mitigation (**BIO-1**). Several special-status wildlife species that are highly mobile and/or have potential to forage within the project site and study area would be temporarily displaced during project activities, and this displacement would not constitute a significant impact. In addition to the special-status wildlife species presented in Appendix D, breeding birds, including raptors, have potential to nest within and in the vicinity of the study area and direct impacts to nesting birds could potentially occur based on the timing of project activities. Impacts to nesting birds would be considered significant and would require mitigation (**BIO-1**).

Similar to special-status plant species, biological monitoring will include a pre-construction survey for special-status wildlife species and the delineation of sensitive resources to be avoided during project activities. Additionally, contractor education will be conducted prior to the start of project activities in regards to the need to protect special-status wildlife species (**BIO-1**).

Indirect Impacts

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Four native vegetation communities – southern coastal salt marsh, southern maritime chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and southern mixed chaparral – and one native land cover type – estuarine – were mapped within the study area. Short-term indirect impacts that may affect adjacent these vegetation communities include dust, invasive plant species, and increased human presence. Typical construction BMPs will limit the spread of dust. Vegetation impacts will be limited to trampling associated with foot-access routes used to access individual poles. Due to the temporary nature of the access routes and pole removal, the native vegetation is anticipated to recover without additional revegetation efforts. Biological monitoring will include the inspection of equipment (e.g. tools, boots, etc.) to ensure that non-native species contamination is avoided. Increased human presence is a potential short-term indirect impact. During construction, typical BMPs, such as having trash containers on site, a demarcated limit of work, and contractor education, will limit the potential for trash and other human disturbance. Therefore, short-term indirect impacts to off site, adjacent vegetation communities are not considered significant.

As discussed in the introduction of Section 7 above, the project will result in the removal of utility structures from native vegetation communities and as such, the project is not expected to result in any long-term indirect adverse impacts.

Special-Status Plant Species

Most of the indirect impacts to vegetation communities previously described can also affect special-status plants. Special-status plant species potentially present in the southern coastal salt

marsh, southern maritime chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and southern mixed chaparral vegetation communities would also be subject to indirect impacts potentially resulting from adverse edge effects, which can cause degradation of habitat quality through the invasion of pest species. Due to the temporary nature of the impacts and the limited impact area, short-term and long-term indirect impacts are not expected to result in the substantial loss of any special-status species. The potential for exceedance of the project work limits is not expected to be large enough to result in a substantial loss of any special-status species occurrence. As stated above, the City will incorporate biological monitoring and appropriate BMPs during construction to avoid and minimize these potential indirect impacts. Therefore, short- and long-term indirect impacts to on-site and off-site special-status plant species are not considered significant.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Most of the indirect impacts to vegetation communities previously described can also affect special-status wildlife. Wildlife may also be indirectly affected in the short-term by construction-related noise, which can disrupt normal activities and subject wildlife to higher predation risks. 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.

The project study area supports suitable vegetation for bird nesting, including trees associated with the street and property landscaping, southern coastal salt marsh, southern maritime chaparral, southern mixed chaparral, estuarine habitat, and coastal sage scrub vegetation. This is nesting habitat for raptors and songbirds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Indirect impacts from construction-related noise may occur to breeding wildlife if construction occurs during the breeding season (i.e., February 1 through September 15). Wildlife that would be significantly affected by noise, based on suitable habitat in the project vicinity and in accordance with the City's Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012), may occur up to 300 feet from the project work areas. Species whose breeding/nesting may be significantly impacted by noise include all raptor species (regardless of location relative to the MHPA), Ridgway's rail, Belding's savannah sparrow, and California gnatcatchers (within the MHPA only). This impact would be considered a significant impact, absent mitigation (**BIO-1**).

Consistency with the MSCP

The following outlines the proposed project's consistency with applicable MSCP policies and guidelines as set forth in Section 1.4 and 1.5 of the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.

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Of the total impacts associated with the project presented in Table 3, no impacts within MHPA lands in Site 1 and approximately 0.02 acre of temporary direct impact area is located within MHPA lands in Site 2. As described above, the temporary direct impacts associated with the project include foot-access routes to individual poles as well as work areas surrounding the poles. Temporary direct impacts to the MHPA are minimal and represent the minimum necessary to facilitate the required utility pole removals.

The MSCP establishes specific guidelines that limit activities that occur within the MHPA. In general, activities occurring within the MHPA must conform to these guidelines and, wherever feasible, should be located in the least sensitive areas.

In accordance with Section 1.4.1 (Compatible Land Uses) of the City's MSCP Subarea Plan, the following land uses are considered conditionally compatible with the biological goals and objectives of the MSCP and thus are allowed within the City's MHPA:

- Passive recreation
- Utility lines and roads per the directives outlined in Section 1.4.2 of the MSCP
- Limited water facilities and other essential public facilities
- Limited low density residential uses
- Brush management (Zone 2)
- Limited agriculture

Because the project proposes to improve existing utilities and infrastructure, which is considered a conditionally compatible use within the MHPA as outlined above, the project is consistent with Section 1.4.1 of the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.

Because of their importance and difficulty finding alternate locations, public infrastructure projects are often given special consideration by the MSCP. Section 1.4.2 (General Planning Policies and Design Guidelines) of the MSCP Subarea Plan outlines planning policies and design guidelines for various potential uses in MHPA lands. To document the proposed project's consistency with Section 1.4.2 of the City's Subarea Plan, a matrix has been prepared outlining the applicability of each policy and how the project intends on demonstrating consistency with said policy (Table 4). The City's MSCP Subarea Plan also contains policies found in Section 1.4.3 (Land Use Adjacency Guidelines), which are designed to help limit the impact of activities located adjacent to MHPAs.

The project is a compatible land use within the MHPA and follows the siting criteria outlined in Subsection 1.4.2 of the MSCP. Because a portion of the project occurs adjacent to and within the MHPA, the project is required to document compliance with the MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines Subsection 1.4.3. A matrix has been prepared documenting the project’s compliance with the MSCP (Table 4). The evaluation provided in the following matrix documents the applicable guidelines and the project’s compliance with the MSCP.

**Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines**

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.1 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<p>The following land uses are considered conditionally compatible with the biological objectives of the MSCP and thus will be allowed within the City’s MHPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive recreation • Utility lines and roads in compliance with policies described in Section 1.4.2 • Limited water facilities and other essential public facilities • Limited low density residential uses • Brush management (Zone 2) • Limited agriculture 	<p>The project proposes to remove existing utility lines and infrastructure from MHPA and relocate to developed areas. As such, it is a compatible land use within the City’s MHPA.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Roads and Utilities</i>		
<p>All proposed utility lines (e.g., sewer, water, etc.) should be designed to avoid or minimize intrusion into the MHPA. These facilities should be routed through developed or developing areas rather than the MHPA, where possible. If no other routing is feasible, then the lines should follow previously existing roads, easements, rights-of-way and disturbed areas, minimizing habitat fragmentation.</p>	<p>The removal of existing structures and facilities in MHPA lands will require foot-access within MHPA in Site 1 and 0.02 acre at Site 2, to accommodate the temporary access and individual pole removal. The project will not remove vegetation to minimize disturbances to MHPA. The relocated utility lines will be placed within developed areas outside of the MHPA.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Roads and Utilities</i>		
<p>All new development for utilities and facilities within or crossing the MHPA shall be planned, designed, located and constructed to minimize environmental impacts. All such activities must avoid disturbing the habitat of MSCP covered species and wetlands. If avoidance is infeasible, mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>Foot-access into MHPA lands is necessary to complete the proposed project. However all work planned is associated with existing utilities and infrastructure and does not include the construction of new/relocated utilities and facilitates in MHPA lands. All relocated utility lines will be placed in developed areas. Impacts to Ridgway’s rail and Belding’s savannah sparrow (Site 1) and California gnatcatcher (Sites 1 and 2) could occur in MHPA lands if work is to occur during the breeding season.</p>	<p>Project construction will be phased to avoid the breeding season for California gnatcatcher (March 1-August 15). If avoidance of the breeding season is infeasible, pre-construction protocol-level surveys for this species shall be conducted and proper noise attenuation features, nest buffers, and nest avoidance will be implemented in the event that nesting California gnatcatchers are observed within the MHPA and within 300 feet of the work site. Impacts to Ridgway’s rail and Belding’s savannah sparrow will be avoided through avoidance of work during the breeding season (March 15-September 15 for Ridgway’s rail and February 15-September 15 for Belding’s savannah sparrow) or the completion of pre-construction focused surveys, if the breeding season cannot be avoided. Nest buffers and nest avoidance will be implemented should nesting Ridgway’s rail and Belding’s savannah sparrow be identified within 500 feet of work areas.</p>

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<p>Temporary construction areas and roads, staging areas, or permanent access roads must not disturb existing habitat unless determined to be unavoidable. All such activities must occur on existing agricultural lands or in other disturbed areas rather than in habitat. If temporary habitat disturbance is unavoidable, then restoration of, and/or mitigation for, the disturbed area after project completion will be required.</p>	<p>The project impacts will take place primarily in previously developed areas. Impacts in vegetated areas will consist of foot-access routes and no vegetation removal is anticipated. Trampling of vegetation will likely occur.</p>	<p>Due to the temporary nature of the foot-access routes, the vegetation is anticipated to recover without additional revegetation efforts.</p>
<p>Construction and maintenance activities in wildlife corridors must avoid significant disruption of corridor usage. Environmental documents and mitigation monitoring and reporting programs covering such development must clearly specify how this will be achieved, and construction plans must contain all the pertinent information and be readily available to crews in the field. Training of construction crews and field workers must be conducted to ensure that all conditions are met. A responsible party must be specified.</p>	<p>No direct impacts to wildlife corridors are anticipated.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Roads in the MHPA will be limited to those identified in Community Plan Circulation Elements, collector streets essential for area circulation, and necessary maintenance/emergency access roads. Local streets should not cross the MHPA except where needed to access isolated development areas.</p>	<p>The proposed project does not involve the construction of new roads, trails, or access paths.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Roads and Utilities</i>		

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

<p>Development of roads in canyon bottoms should be avoided whenever feasible. If an alternative location outside the MHPA is not feasible, then the road must be designed to cross the shortest length possible of the MHPA in order to minimize impacts and fragmentation of sensitive species and habitat. If roads cross the MHPA, they should provide for fully-functional wildlife movement capability. Bridges are the preferred method of providing for movement, although culverts in selected locations may be acceptable. Fencing, grading and plant cover should be provided where needed to protect and shield animals, and guide them away from roads to appropriate crossings.</p>	<p>The proposed project does not involve the construction of new roads, trails, or access paths.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Where possible, roads within the MHPA should be narrowed from existing design standards to minimize habitat fragmentation and disruption of wildlife movement and breeding areas. Roads must be located in lower quality habitat or disturbed areas to the extent possible.</p>	<p>The proposed project does not involve the construction of new roads, trails, or access paths.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>For the most part, existing roads and utility lines are considered a compatible use within the MHPA and therefore will be maintained. Exceptions may occur where underutilized or duplicative road systems are determined not to be necessary as identified in the Framework Management.</p>	<p>The proposed project involves the removal of existing utility poles in MHPA lands at both sites. Impacts to MHPA lands due to the proposed project are minimal and are limited to the minimum amount necessary to complete the improvements.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<i>Fencing, Lighting, and Storage</i>		
<p>Fencing or other barriers will be used where it is determined to be the best method to achieve conservation goals and adjacent to land uses incompatible with the MHPA. For example, use chain link or cattle wire to direct wildlife to appropriate corridor crossings, natural rocks/boulders or split rail fencing to direct public access to appropriate locations, and chain link to provide added protection of certain sensitive species or habitats (e.g., vernal pools).</p>	<p>No fencing or permanent barriers are required or proposed.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Lighting shall be designed to avoid intrusion into the MHPA and effects on wildlife. Lighting in areas of wildlife crossings should be of low sodium or similar lighting. Signage will be limited to access and litter control and educational purposes.</p>	<p>No temporary or permanent lighting is required or proposed as part of the project.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Materials Storage</i>		
Prohibit storage of materials (e.g., hazardous or toxic chemicals, equipment, etc.) within the MHPA and ensure appropriate storage per applicable regulations in any areas that may impact the MHPA, especially due to potential leakage.	Equipment storage and the storage of hazardous or toxic chemicals will not occur within the MHPA. Equipment storage and material stockpiling will occur in designated disturbed upland and developed lands.	The project development footprint within and adjacent to MHPA lands will be clearly delineated in the field by the contractor with temporary flagging and/or fencing.
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.3 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Drainage</i>		
All new and proposed parking lots and developed areas in and adjacent to the preserve must not drain directly into the MHPA. All developed and paved areas must prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials and other elements that might degrade or harm the natural environment or ecosystem processes within the MHPA.	Ground disturbance for the project will largely consist of utility trenching in paved areas, which will create no runoff potential. Consistent with the City Storm Water Standards, existing previously legal drainage which flows toward the MHPA shall be minimized.	The MHPA boundary and the limits of ground disturbance shall be clearly delineated on the construction documents and surveyed by the contractor. At the conclusion of the project, the existing grade will be restored and the current drainage patterns will be unchanged.
<i>Toxics</i>		
Land uses, such as recreation and agriculture, that use chemicals or generate by-products such as manure, that are potentially toxic or impactful to wildlife, sensitive species, habitat, or water quality need to incorporate measures to reduce impacts caused by the application and/or drainage of such materials into the MHPA.	No hazardous construction materials storage would be allowed which could impact the adjacent MHPA (including fuel or sediment) and any drainage from the construction site must be clear of such materials. Consistent with the City Storm Water Standards, existing previously legal drainage which flows toward the MHPA shall be minimized.	The project development footprint within and adjacent to MHPA lands will be clearly delineated in the field by the contractor with temporary flagging and/or fencing. The contractor shall ensure all areas for staging, storage of equipment and materials, trash, equipment maintenance, and other construction related activities are within designated disturbed upland and developed lands

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.3 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Lighting</i>		
Lighting of all developed areas adjacent to the MHPA should be directed away from the MHPA. Where necessary, development should provide adequate shielding with non-invasive plant materials (preferably native), berming, and/or other methods to protect the MHPA and sensitive species from night lighting.	No additional permanent lighting or night work is proposed for this project.	N/A
<i>Noise</i>		
Uses in or adjacent to the MHPA should be designed to minimize noise impacts. Berms or walls should be constructed adjacent to commercial areas, recreational areas, and any other use that may introduce noises that could impact or interfere with wildlife utilization of the MHPA. Excessively noisy uses or activities adjacent to breeding areas must incorporate noise reduction measures and be curtailed during the breeding season of sensitive species. Adequate noise reduction measures should also be incorporated for the remainder of the year.	Direct impacts to nesting birds are not anticipated based on the project description; however, several listed and covered species have a moderate to high potential to forage, roost, and nest in the area and adjacent to the project vicinity at both sites.	Protocol surveys may be required for potential impacts to certain avian species during their breeding season: California gnatcatcher (3/1-8/15), Ridgway's rail (3/15-9/15), and Belding's savannah sparrow (2/15-9/15). California gnatcatcher, Ridgway's rail, and Belding's savannah sparrow are known to occur in the vicinity of Site 1 and suitable foraging and nesting habitat for California gnatcatcher is present at Site 2.
<i>Barriers</i>		
New development adjacent to the MHPA may be required to provide barriers (e.g., non-invasive vegetation, rocks/boulders, fences, walls, and/or signage) along the MHPA boundaries to direct public access to appropriate locations and reduce domestic animal predation.	The proposed project involves the removal of existing utility poles and the relocation of utility lines underground within existing developed areas. No permanent barriers are required or proposed.	N/A

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.3 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Invasives</i>		
No invasive non-native plant species shall be introduced into areas adjacent to the MHPA.	Entry into the MHPA will consist of foot-access routes to individual pole locations. There is potential for crews to inadvertently bring in non-native seeds and propagules on their person or on contaminated tools. A limited amount of vegetation will be temporarily impacted by the foot-access routes and pole removal activities.	Due to the temporary nature of the foot-access route, the vegetation is anticipated to recover without additional revegetation efforts.
<i>Brush Management</i>		
New residential development located adjacent to and topographically above the MHPA (e.g., along canyon edges) must be set back from slope edges to incorporate Zone 1 brush management areas on the development pad and outside of the MHPA.	The project is not a structural development and would not create any new brush management zones.	N/A
<i>Grading/Land Development</i>		
Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall be included within the development footprint for projects within or adjacent to the MHPA.	No manufactured slopes are associated with the proposed project.	N/A
MHPA Framework Management Plan Section 1.5.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
<i>Restoration</i>		
Restoration or revegetation undertaken in the MHPA shall be performed in a manner acceptable to the City. Where covered species status identifies the need for reintroduction and/or increasing the population, the covered species will be included in restoration/revegetation plans, as appropriate. Restoration or revegetation proposals will be required to prepare a plan that includes elements addressing financial responsibility, site preparation, planting specifications, maintenance, monitoring and success criteria, and remediation and contingency measures. Wetland restoration/revegetation proposals are subject to permit authorization by federal and state agencies.	The project will temporarily disturb sage scrub and chaparral habitats. The impacts will be limited to trampling of vegetation on foot-access routes and in the area immediately surrounding the pole locations.	Based on the implementation methodology and the limited impacts associated with the project, the vegetation is anticipated to recover without additional revegetation efforts.

Because direct impacts to MHPA lands associated with the project are temporary and limited to foot-access and utility pole removal, the project will not impact the goals and objectives of the City’s Subarea Plan. Thus, the project is consistent with the guidelines and policies of the MSCP.

8 MITIGATION

This section describes the mitigation measures (MMs) required to avoid direct and indirect impacts to special-status plants and wildlife, and breeding birds. These MMs will reduce identified and potential significant impacts to a level that is less than significant pursuant to CEQA.

BIO-1 Construction-related direct and indirect impacts may occur to special-status wildlife and plant species with potential to occur in the project site. Project related impacts will largely take place in urban/ developed areas; however, foot-access routes and individual pole removal locations will require access through native habitat in Site 1 and Site 2.

MM-1(a) The following general measures shall be implemented prior to construction to protect special-status wildlife and plant species from construction-related impacts.

1. **Biologist Verification** – The owner/permittee shall provide a letter to the City’s Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) section stating that a Project Biologist (Qualified Biologist) as defined in the City’s Biological Guidelines (2012), has been retained to implement the project’s biological monitoring program. The letter shall include the names and contact information of all persons involved in the biological monitoring of the project.
2. **Preconstruction Meeting** – The Qualified Biologist shall attend the preconstruction meeting, discuss the project’s biological monitoring program, and arrange to perform any follow up mitigation measures and reporting including site-specific monitoring, restoration or revegetation, and additional fauna/flora surveys/salvage.
3. **Biological Documents** – The Qualified Biologist shall submit all required documentation to MMC verifying that any special mitigation reports including but not limited to, maps, plans, surveys, survey timelines, or buffers are completed or scheduled per City Biology Guidelines, MSCP, ESL ordinance, project permit conditions; CEQA; state and federal endangered species acts (ESAs); and/or other local, state or federal requirements.
4. **BCME** – The Qualified Biologist shall present a Biological Construction Mitigation/Monitoring Exhibit (BCME) which includes the biological documents in 3 above. In addition, include: restoration/revegetation plans, plant salvage/relocation requirements (e.g., coastal cactus wren plant salvage, burrowing owl exclusions, etc.), avian or other wildlife surveys/survey

schedules (including general avian nesting and USFWS protocol), timing of surveys, wetland buffers, avian construction avoidance areas/noise buffers/barriers, other impact avoidance areas, and any subsequent requirements determined by the Qualified Biologist and the City ADD/MMC. The BCME shall include a site plan, written and graphic depiction of the project's biological mitigation/monitoring program, and a schedule. The BCME shall be approved by MMC and referenced in the construction documents.

5. **Avian Protection Requirements** – To avoid any direct impacts to raptors and/or any native/migratory birds, removal of habitat that supports active nests in the proposed area of disturbance should occur outside of the breeding season for these species (February 1 to September 15). If disturbance of habitat in the proposed project site must occur during the breeding season, the Qualified Biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds on the proposed area of disturbance. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 10 calendar days prior to the start of construction activities (including foot traffic within vegetation). The applicant shall submit the results of the pre-construction survey to City DSD for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities. If nesting birds are detected, a letter report or mitigation plan in conformance with the City's Biology Guidelines and applicable state and federal laws (i.e., appropriate follow up surveys, monitoring schedules, construction and noise barriers/buffers, etc.) shall be prepared and include proposed measures to be implemented to ensure that take of birds or eggs or disturbance of breeding activities is avoided. The report or mitigation plan shall be submitted to the City for review and approval and implemented to the satisfaction of the City. The City's MMC Section and Biologist shall verify and approve that all measures identified in the report or mitigation plan are in place prior to and/or during construction.
6. **Ridgway's Rail** – If project activities within 500 feet of suitable habitat for Ridgway's rail occur during the breeding season for this species (i.e. March 15 – September 15), a focused survey will be conducted to determine the presence/absence of the species within and adjacent to the proposed work area. The surveys should occur between February 15 – April 31 and a total of six (6) surveys shall be conducted. The biologist completing the surveys shall possess the requisite section 10(a)1(a) USFWS permit and CDFW Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for this species. At least one survey will be conducted at dusk, and one at dawn. The remaining four surveys can be conducted at either

dusk or dawn. Dawn surveys should begin at or just before sunrise and proceed for no more than three hours after sunrise. Dusk surveys begin two hours before sunset and continue until dark. Surveys shall be conducted with a minimum of seven days between surveys.

7. **Belding's Savannah Sparrow** – If project activities within 500 feet of suitable habitat for Belding's savannah sparrow occur during the breeding season for this species (i.e. February 15 – September 31), a focused survey will be conducted to determine the presence/ absence of the species within and adjacent to the proposed work area. The surveys should occur between February 15 – April 31 and a total of five (5) surveys shall be conducted, each between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m.
8. **Resource Delineation** – Prior to construction activities, the Qualified Biologist shall complete a pre-construction survey for special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to occur on site. Following the pre-construction survey the Qualified Biologist shall supervise the placement of orange construction fencing or equivalent along the limits of disturbance adjacent to sensitive biological habitats and verify compliance with any other project conditions as shown on the BCME. This phase shall include flagging plant specimens and delimiting buffers to protect sensitive biological resources (e.g., habitats/flora & fauna species, including nesting birds) during construction. Appropriate steps/care should be taken to minimize attraction of nest predators to the site.
9. **Education** – Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Qualified Biologist shall meet with the owner/permittee or designee and the contractor crew to conduct an on-site educational session regarding the need to avoid impacts outside of the approved construction area and to protect sensitive flora and fauna (e.g., explain the avian and wetland buffers, flag system for removal of invasive species or retention of sensitive plants, and clarify acceptable access routes/methods and staging areas, etc.).

The following measures shall be implemented during construction to ensure impacts to breeding wildlife are avoided and/or minimized.

10. **Monitoring** – All construction (including access/staging areas) shall be restricted to areas previously identified, proposed for development/staging, or previously disturbed as shown on "Exhibit A" and/or the BCME. The Qualified Biologist shall monitor construction activities as needed to ensure that construction activities do

not encroach into biologically sensitive areas, or cause other similar damage (e.g. import materials and equipment contaminated with non-native species seed or propagules), and that the work plan has been amended to accommodate any sensitive species located during the pre-construction surveys. In addition, the Qualified Biologist shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSV). The CSV shall be e-mailed to MMC on the 1st day of monitoring, the 1st week of each month, the last day of monitoring, and immediately in the case of any undocumented condition or discovery.

11. **Subsequent Resource Identification** – The Qualified Biologist shall note/act to prevent any new disturbances to habitat, flora, and/or fauna on site (e.g., flag plant specimens for avoidance during access, etc.). If active nests or other previously unknown sensitive resources are detected, all project activities that directly impact the resource shall be delayed until species specific local, state or federal regulations have been determined and applied by the Qualified Biologist.

The following measure shall be implemented immediately following construction.

12. **Post-Construction Impact Documentation** – The Qualified Biologist shall document post-construction impacts. In the event that impacts exceed previously allowed amounts, additional impacts shall be mitigated in accordance with City Biology Guidelines, ESL and MSCP, State CEQA, and other applicable local, state and federal law. The Qualified Biologist shall submit a final BCME/report to the satisfaction of the City ADD/MMC within 30 days of construction completion.

- MM-1(b)** Prior to the preconstruction meeting, the City Manager (or appointed designee) shall verify that the MHPA boundaries and the project requirements regarding the California gnatcatcher, as specified below, are shown on the construction plans.

No clearing, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities shall occur during the California gnatcatcher breeding season (March 1 to August 15), until the following requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the City Manager:

1. A Qualified Biologist (possessing a valid ESA Section 10(a)(1)(a) Recovery Permit) shall survey those habitat areas within the MHPA that would be subject to construction noise levels exceeding 60 decibels [db(a)] hourly average for the presence of the California gnatcatcher. Surveys for California gnatcatcher shall be conducted pursuant to the protocol survey guidelines established by the

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USFWS within the breeding season prior to the commencement of any construction. If California gnatcatchers are present, then the following conditions must be met:

- a. Between March 1 and August 15, no clearing, grubbing, or grading of occupied California gnatcatcher habitat shall be permitted. Areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; and
- b. Between March 1 and August 15, no construction activities shall occur within any portion of the site where construction activities would result in noise levels exceeding 60 db (a) hourly average at the edge of occupied California gnatcatcher habitat. An analysis showing that noise generated by construction activities would not exceed 60 db (a) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat must be completed by a Qualified Acoustician (possessing current noise engineer license or registration with monitoring noise level experience with listed animal species) and approved by the City Manager at least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. Prior to the commencement of construction activities during the breeding season, areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; or
- c. At least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities, under the direction of a qualified acoustician, noise attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from construction activities will not exceed 60 db(a) hourly average at the edge of habitat occupied by the California gnatcatcher. Concurrent with the commencement of construction activities and the construction of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 60 db (a) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques implemented are determined to be inadequate by the Qualified Acoustician or Biologist, then the associated construction activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved or until the end of the breeding season (August 16). Construction noise monitoring shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly on varying days, or more frequently depending on the construction activity, to verify that noise levels at the

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edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB (A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB (A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the City Manager, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of construction equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.

2. If California gnatcatchers are not detected during the protocol survey, the Qualified Biologist shall submit substantial evidence to the City Manager and applicable resource agencies which demonstrates whether or not mitigation measures such as noise walls are necessary between March 1 and August 15 as follows:
 - a. If this evidence indicates that the potential is high for California gnatcatcher to be present based on historical records or site conditions, then Condition 1(a) shall be adhered to as specified above.
 - b. If this evidence concludes that no impacts to this species are anticipated, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Randall McInvale via telephone at 760.479.4868 or via email at rmcinvale@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Randall McInvale
Biologist

Att.: Figures 1–3

Appendix A, List of Plant Species Observed within the Biological Study Area

Appendix B, List of Wildlife Species Observed within the Biological Study Area

Appendix C, Special-Status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area

Appendix D, Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area

cc: Brad Comeau, Dudek

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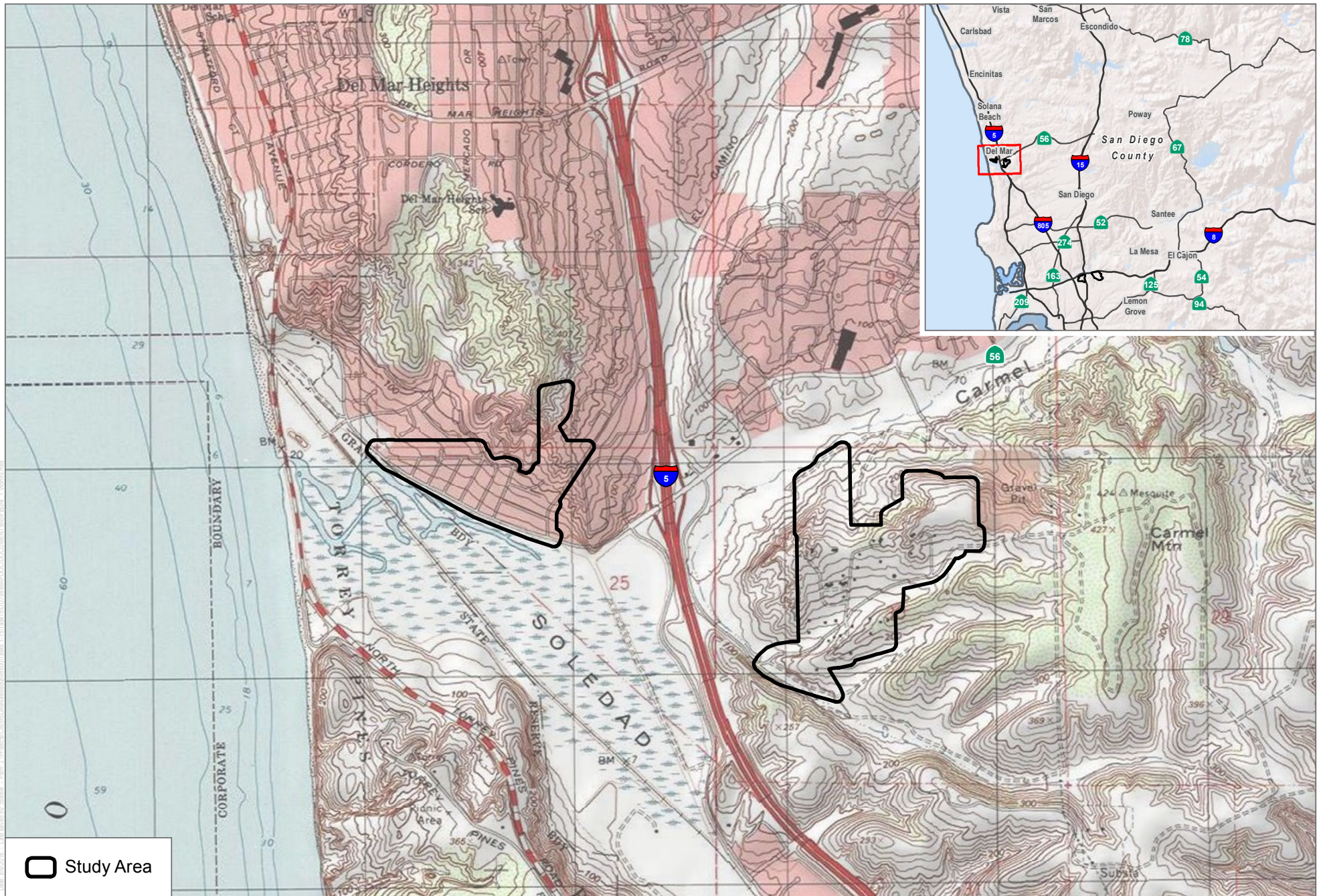
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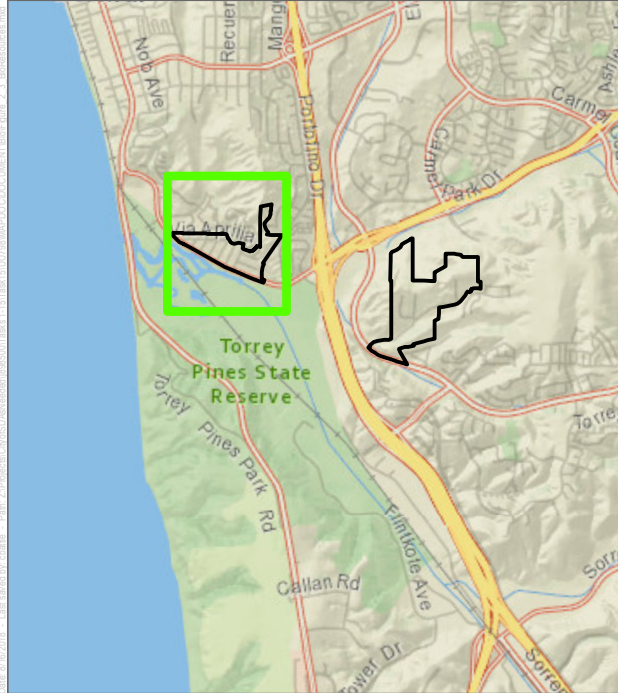
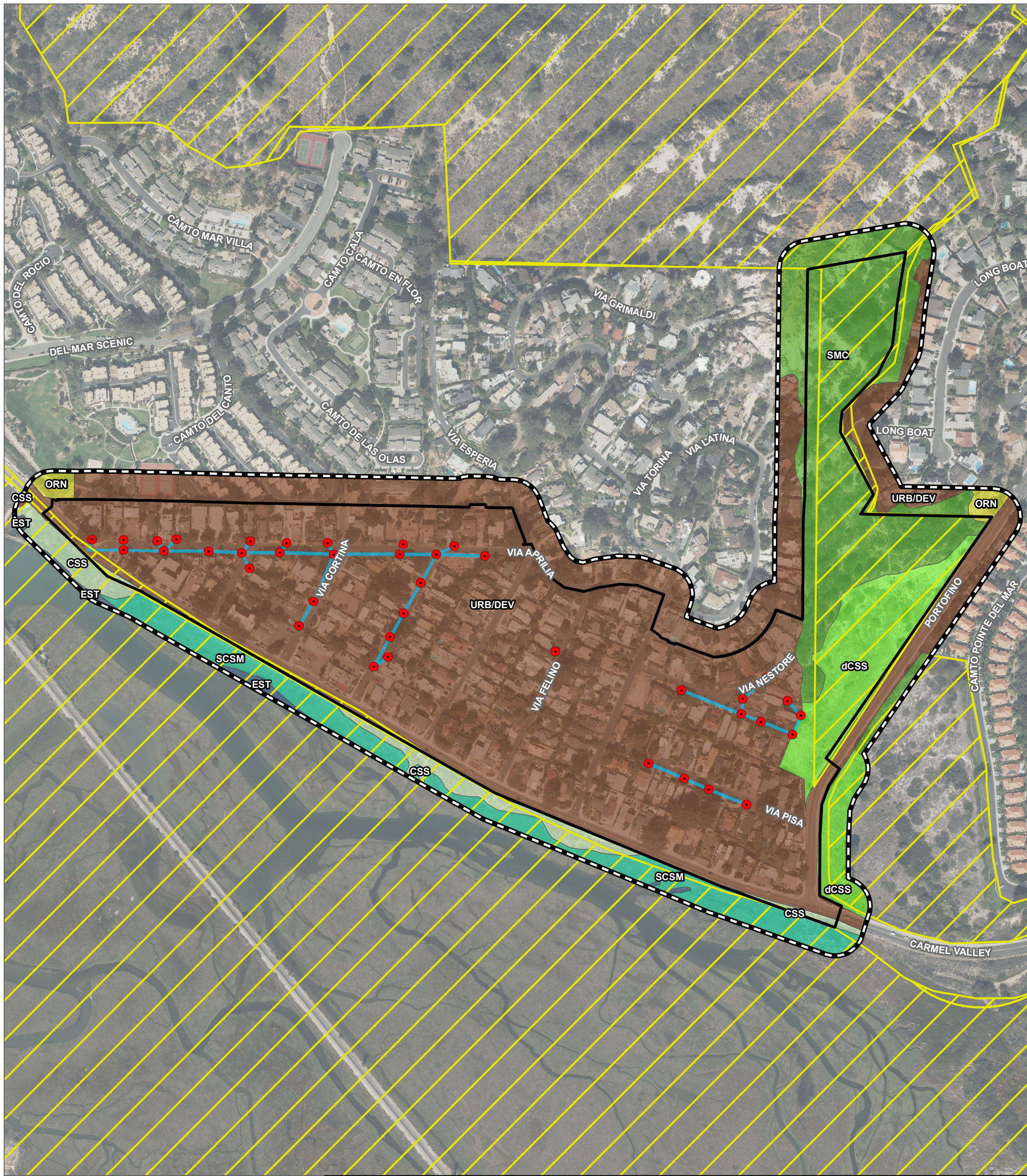


Study Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Del Mar Quadrangle

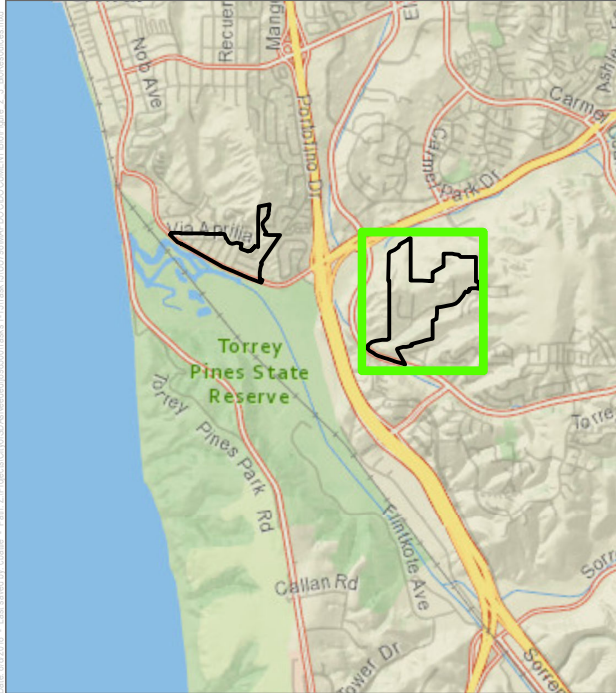
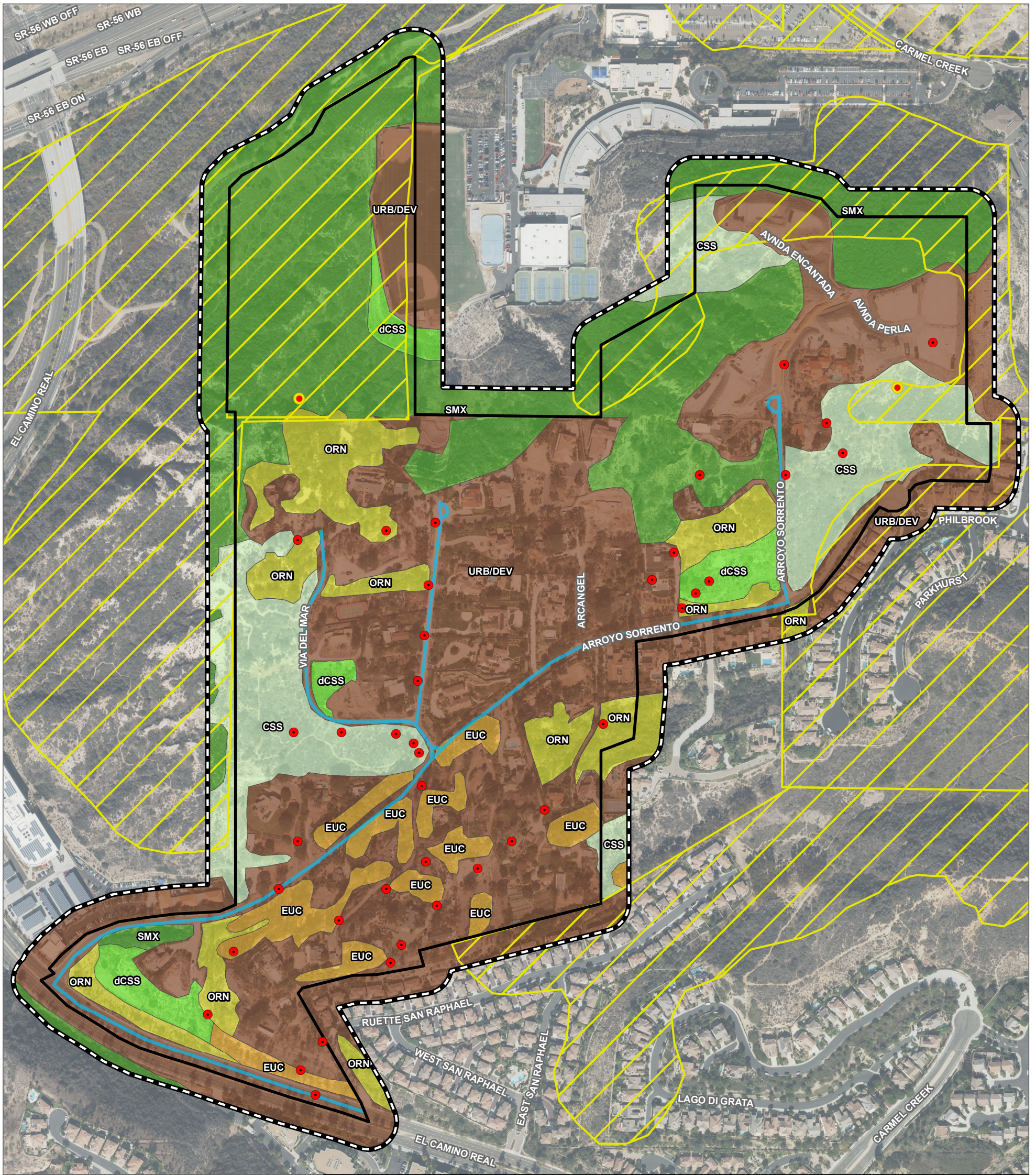
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FIGURE 1
Project Location



- Study Area
 - Underground Utility District Boundary
 - Existing Pole Outside MHPA
 - Utility Undergrounding
- Vegetation and Land Cover Type**
- EST - Estuarine
 - ORN - Ornamental Plantings
 - SCSM - Southern Coastal Salt Marsh
 - SMC - Southern Maritime Chaparral
 - URB/DEV - Urban/ Developed
 - CSS - Coastal Sage Scrub
 - dCSS - Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
 - MHPA

SOURCE: SD 2014



- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Study Area | | Vegetation and Land Cover Type |
| | Underground Utility District Boundary | | |
| | Existing Pole Inside MHPA | | |
| | Existing Pole Outside MHPA | | |
| | Utility Undergrounding Alignment | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

SOURCE: SD 2014



FIGURE 3

Biological Resources Site 2

APPENDIX A

List of Plant Species

Observed within the Biological Study Area

APPENDIX A
List of Plant Species Observed within the Biological Study Area

VASCULAR SPECIES

DICOTS

AMARANTHACEAE – AMARANTH FAMILY

- * *Carpobrotus edulis* – iceplant

AMARANTHACEAE – AMARANTH FAMILY

- * *Salsola tragus* – Russian thistle

ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

- Malosma laurina* – laurel sumac
- Rhus integrifolia* – lemonade sumac
- Schinus terebinthifolius* – Brazilian pepper tree

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- Ambrosia psilostachya* – western ragweed
- Artemisia californica* – coastal sagebrush
- Baccharis sarathroides* – broom baccharis
- * *Centaurea melitensis* – Maltese star-thistle
- Encelia californica* – California sunflower
- Erigeron canadensis*—horseweed
- Jaumea carnosa* – marsh jaumea
- Isocoma menziesii* – coast goldenbush
- Stephanomeria exigua* – small wirelettuce

ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY

- * *Washingtonia robusta* – Mexican fan palm

BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY

- * *Brassica nigra* – black mustard

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

- Salicornia* sp. – pickleweed

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

- Acmispon glaber* – deerweed
- * *Melilotus albus*—white sweetclover

APPENDIX A (Continued)

LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY

Salvia mellifera — black sage

MYRTACEAE – MYRTLE FAMILY

- * *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* – river redgum
- * *Eucalyptus globulus* – blue gum

PLATANACEAE – SYCAMORE FAMILY

Platanus racemosa – western sycamore

POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum fasciculatum – Eastern Mojave buckwheat

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

Adenostoma fasciculatum— chamise
Heteromeles arbutifolia—toyon

SOLOANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

- Datura wrightii* – jimsonweed
- * *Nicotiana glauca* – tree tobacco

MONOCOTS

PINACEAE – PINE FLAMILY

Pinus sp. – Pine
Pinus torreyana – Torrey pine

POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY

- * *Avena barbata* – slender oat
- * *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut
- * *Cortaderia selloana* – pampas grass
- Distichlis spicata* – saltgrass
- * *Pennisetum setaceum* – fountain grass

- * Signifies introduced (non-native) species

APPENDIX B

*List of Wildlife Species Observed
within the Biological Study Area*

APPENDIX B
List of Wildlife Species Observed within the Biological Study Area

BIRD

EMBERIZINES

EMBERIZIDAE—EMBERIZIDS

Melospiza crissalis—California towhee

TYRANNIDAE – TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans – black phoebe

BABBLERS

TIMALIIDAE – BABBLERS

Chamaea fasciata – wrenit

HAWKS

ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES

Buteo jamaicensis—red-tailed hawk

HERONS

ARDEIDAE – BITTERNs, HERONS, AND ALLIES

Ardea herodias – great blue heron

HUMMINGBIRDS

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna’s hummingbird

JAYS, MAGPIES, AND CROWS

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Aphelocoma californica—western scrub-jay

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

PIGEONS AND DOVES

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

APPENDIX B (Continued)

INVERTEBRATE

BUTTERFLIES

NYMPHALIDAE – BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES

Adelpha californica – California sister

SNAILS

POTAMIDIDAE – HORN SNAILS

Cerithidea californica – California horn snail

APPENDIX C

*Special-Status Plant Species Potentially
Occurring within the Biological Study Area*

APPENDIX C

Special-Status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Abronia maritima</i>	red sand-verbena	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal dunes/ perennial herb/ Feb-Nov/ 0-328	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. No suitable coastal dune habitat present.
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	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	Not expected to occur in the project site. Low potential to occur in the study area. No suitable clay soils or vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ²
<i>Acmispon prostratus</i>	Nuttall's acmispon	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub(sandy)/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun(Jul)/ 0-33	Moderate potential to occur in the project site (Site 1). Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	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 in the project site and study area. No suitable clay soils present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Agave shawii</i> var. <i>shawii</i>	Shaw's agave	None/ None/ 2B.1/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/ perennial leaf succulent/ Sep-May/ 33-394	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i>	singlewhorl burrobrush	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub/sandy/ perennial shrub/ Aug-Nov/ 33-1640	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/sandy/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 3-1001	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i>	Del Mar manzanita	FE/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral(maritime, sandy)/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Dec-Jun/ 0-1198	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, suitable freshwater mesic habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	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 study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Astragalus deanei</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, this species is not known from the vicinity ² .
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Coastal bluff scrub(sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie(mesic)/often vernal mesic areas/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 3-164	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, vernal pool and dune habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. This species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/ annual herb/ Mar-Oct/ 0-459	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle scale	None/None/1B.1/ None	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/June–Oct/80–6235	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation or vernal pool habitat is present. This species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas baccharis	FT/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral(maritime), Cismontane woodland/sandstone/ perennial deciduous shrub/ Aug-Nov/ 197-2362	Moderate potential to occur in the project site. Present within the study area (Site 2) based on CNDDDB. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Bergerocactus emoryi</i>	golden-spined cereus	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/sandy/ perennial stem succulent/ May-Jun/ 10-1296	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, suitable clay soils and vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	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	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, suitable clay soils and vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	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	Not expected to occur in the project site and/or study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils and vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and sandy soils are present; however, limited disturbed habitat is present. Non-native species are naturalized from adjacent yards and are not

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				associated with burn disturbance. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Calochortus dunnii</i>	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 study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and sandy soils are present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	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..
<i>Ceanothus otayensis</i>	Otay Mountain ceanothus	None/None/1B.2/ None	Chaparral (metavolcanic or gabbroic)/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan-Apr/1965-3610	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	wart-stemmed ceanothus	None/ None/ 2B.2/ Covered	Chaparral/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Dec-May/ 3-1247	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	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 in the project site or study area. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	None/None/1B.1/ None	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr-Sep/0-2100	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal bluff scrub(sandy), Coastal dunes/ annual herb/ Jan-Aug/ 0-328	Moderate potential to occur in the project site. Present within the study area (Site 1 and 2) based on CNDDDB. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Chamaebatia australis</i>	southern mountain misery	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral(gabbroic or metavolcanic)/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Nov-May/ 984-3346	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/ CE/ 1B.2/ Covered	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/ annual herb (hemiparasitic)/ May-Oct/ 0-98	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's spineflower	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral(maritime), Coastal scrub/sandy openings/ annual herb/ Mar-May/ 10-410	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils and vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Cistanthe maritima</i>	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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Clarkia delicata</i>	delicate clarkia	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/often gabbroic/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 771-3281	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	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	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	summer holly	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Apr-Jun/ 98-2592	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>incana</i>	San Diego sand aster	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Jun-Sep/ 10-377	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i>	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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggins' cryptantha	None/None/1B.2/ None	Coastal scrub; often clay/annual herb/Feb–June/65–900	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	snake cholla	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial stem succulent/ Apr-May/ 98-492	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western dichondra	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ (Jan),Mar-Jul/ 164-1640	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Diplacus aridus</i> [formerly <i>Mimulus auranticus</i> var. <i>aridus</i>]	low bush monkeyflower	None/None/4.3/ None	Chaparral (rocky), Sonoran desert scrub/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–July/2460–3935	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Dudleya brevifolia</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, Torrey sandstone soils are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				Pines State Reserve.
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present; however, clay soils and vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, rocky cliff habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush	None/ None/ 1B.1/ Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/mesic/ perennial evergreen shrub/ (Jul),Sep-Nov/ 98-1969	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Eriodictyon sessilifolium</i>	sessile-leaved yerba santa	None/None/2B.1/ None	Coastal scrub; volcanic/perennial shrub/July/555–560	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	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	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Erythranthe diffusa</i>	Palomar monkeyflower	None/None/4.3/ None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Apr–June/4000–6005	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	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 in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	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	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present; however, vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Frankenia palmeri</i>	Palmer's frankenia	None/ None/ 2B.1/ None	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt), Playas/ perennial herb/ May-Jul/ 0-33	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Campbell's liverwort	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal scrub(mesic), Vernal pools/clay/ ephemeral liverwort/ N.A./ 33-1969	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils and vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Githopsis diffusa</i> ssp. <i>filicaulis</i>	Mission Canyon bluecup	None/ None/ 3.1/ None	Chaparral(mesic, disturbed areas)/ annual herb/ Apr-Jun/ 1476-2297	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Grindelia hallii</i>	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 study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Hazardia orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's hazardia	None/CT/1B.1/ None	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub; often clay/perennial evergreen shrub/Aug–Oct/260–280	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>sessiliflora</i>	beach goldenaster	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Chaparral(coastal), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Mar-Dec/ 0-4019	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	graceful tarplant	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/ May-Nov/ 197-3609	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia	None/None/1B.3/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; clay, gabbroic/perennial herb/May-June/1310-4265	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub(sandy, often in disturbed areas)/ perennial shrub/ Apr-Nov/ 33-443	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and sandy soils are present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified within Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh-elder	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Marshes and swamps, Playas/ perennial herb/ Apr-Oct/ 33-1640	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Feb-Jun/ 3-4003	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	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 study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/ None/ 4.3/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ annual herb/ Jan-Jul/ 3-2904	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve
<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	sea dahlia	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Mar-May/ 16-492	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Lycium californicum</i>	California box-thorn	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/ perennial shrub/ (Dec),Mar-Aug/ 16-492	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> ssp. <i>platycarpha</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Mobergia calculiformis</i>	light gray lichen	None/ None/ 3/ None	Coastal scrub(?)/On rocks/ crustose lichen (saxicolous)/ N.A./ 33-33	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i>	Felt-leaved monardella	None/None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/rhizomatous herb/June–August/984–5,167	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Monardella viminea</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, no suitable alluvial ephemeral washes are present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	little mousetail	None/ None/ 3.1/ None	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools(alkaline)/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 66-2100	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation or vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	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 in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation or vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	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	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation or vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Coastal dunes/ annual herb/ Apr-Sep/ 0-328	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Ophioglossum californicum</i>	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	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Apr-Aug/ 49-2165	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation or vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Orobanche parishii</i> ssp. <i>brachyloba</i>	short-lobed broomrape	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/sandy/ perennial herb (parasitic)/ Apr-Oct/ 10-1001	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and sandy soils are present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² . Species typically requires less disturbed habitat.
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolitoralis</i>	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 in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	FC/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 3-1312	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and is present. The species is known to occur within

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Pinus torreyana</i> ssp. <i>torreyana</i>	Torrey pine	None/ None/ 1B.2/ Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/Sandstone/ perennial evergreen tree/ N.A./ 246-525	Absent in the project site. Present in the study area. Individual Torrey pine trees are present in landscaped areas in and around residences. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² . Naturally occurring Torrey pine are limited to Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Piperia cooperi</i>	chaparral rein orchid	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/ perennial herb/ Mar-Jun/ 49-5200	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>	San Diego mesa mint	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Mar-Jul/ 295-656	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation or vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i>	Otay Mesa mint	FE/ CE/ 1B.1/ Covered	Vernal pools/ annual herb/ May-Jul/ 295-820	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation or vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	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 in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	None/None/4.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial deciduous tree/Mar- June/160-4265	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Salvia munzii</i>	Munz's sage	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Feb-Apr/ 377-3494	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The project site is slightly below the elevation range for the species. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	ashy spike-moss	None/ None/ 4.1/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ N.A./ 66-2100	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	None/ None/ 2B.2/ None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/sometimes alkaline/ annual herb/ Jan-Apr/ 49-2625	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar-June/45-5020	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, mesic-alkaline habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Sphaerocarpos drewei</i>	bottle liverwort	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/openings, soil/ ephemeral liverwort/ N.A./ 295-1969	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur within the study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however most of the suitable habitat is presumed to have been lost to urbanization. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i>	purple stemodia	None/ None/ 2B.1/ None	Sonoran desert scrub(often mesic, sandy)/ perennial herb/ Jan-Dec/ 591-984	Not expected to occur. The study area 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 .
<i>Stipa diegoensis</i>	San Diego County needle grass	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/rocky, often mesic/ perennial herb/ Feb-Jun/ 33-2625	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, freshwater mesic habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² .
<i>Stylocline citroleum</i>	oil neststraw	None/ None/ 1B.1/ None	Chenopod scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/clay/ annual herb/ Mar-Apr/ 164-1312	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary seablite	None/ None/ 1B.2/ None	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/ perennial herb/ May-Oct(Jan)/ 0-16	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR ¹ /MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity ² and has been identified in Torrey Pines State Reserve.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i>	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	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .
<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	woven-spored lichen	None/ None/ 3/ None	Chaparral(openings)/On soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on <i>Selaginella</i> spp/ crustose lichen (terricolous)/ N.A./ 951-2165	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Viguiera laciniata</i>	San Diego County viguiera	None/ None/ 4.2/ None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ perennial shrub/ Feb-Jun(Aug)/ 197-2461	Low potential to occur. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity ² .

¹ Regulatory Status (CDFW 2017; CNPS 2017).

² "Vicinity" refers to species recorded in the USGS 7.5-minute Del Mar quadrangle (CNPS 2017).

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)

APPENDIX D

*Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially
Occurring within the Biological Study Area*

APPENDIX D

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Amphibians</i>				
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	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 to occur. There is no suitable slow-moving water or ponded areas and with adjacent upland habitat in the project site and study area. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Reptiles</i>				
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	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	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. The species is known to occur in the region*
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None/SSC/ None/ None	Commonly occurs in desert regions throughout southern California. Prefers open sandy areas with scattered brush. Also found in rocky areas	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	Orange-throated whiptail	None /SSC/ None/ Covered	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC/ None/ None	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamondback rattlesnake	None / SSC/ None/ None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the region*
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake	None/ None/ None/ None	Moist habitats including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland grassland, chaparral, mixed-conifer forest, and woodland habitats	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	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 to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado Island skink	None / SSC/ None/ None	Woodlands, grasslands, pine forests, chaparral; rocky areas near water	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	None / SSC/ None/ None	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None / SSC/ None/ None	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Birds</i>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable mature trees for nesting and adjacent foraging habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SE,SSC/None/Covered	Nests near fresh water, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Limited cattail vegetation present within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. No freshwater marsh habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (nesting)	grasshopper sparrow	None/SSC/ None/ None	Nests and forages in moderately open grassland with tall forbs or scattered shrubs used for perches	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's 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 to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Limited suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites and 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 to occur in the project site and study area. Very little suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	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.	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity or region*
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (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 occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> (San Diego and Orange Counties only)	coastal cactus wren	BCC / SSC/ None/ Covered	Southern cactus scrub patches.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (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 to occur. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (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.	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat is present in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. The species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC / SE/ None/ None	Nests dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories.	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	reddish egret	None / None/ None/Covered	Saltmarsh, mudflats, coastal lagoons	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity or region*
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable mature trees for nesting and adjacent foraging habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> (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 to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	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	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> (nesting)	prairie falcon	BCC / WL/ None/ None	Forages in grassland, savanna, rangeland, agriculture, desert scrub, alpine meadows; nest on cliffs or bluffs	Moderate potential to forage within the project site and study area. No suitable nesting habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (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	Moderate potential to forage within the project site and study area. No suitable nesting habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC/ None/ None	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> (nesting)	least bittern	BCC / SSC/ None/ None	Nests in freshwater and brackish marshes with dense, tall growths of aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation	Moderate potential to forage in the project site and study area. Low potential to nest due to limited suitable habitat. The species is known to occur in the region*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	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 to occur in the project site and study area. The species is presumed to be extirpated from San Diego County. The species is known to occur in the region*
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	None / SE/ None/Covered	Nests and forages in coastal saltmarsh dominated by pickleweed	High potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, which is known to support numerous breeding territories. The species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> (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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Low potential to nest due to limited suitable habitat. The species is known to occur in the vicinity*
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	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	High potential to occur in the project site and study area. Numerous CNDDDB records in the study area within MHPA. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (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 to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	Ridgway's rail	FE/ SE, P/None/ Covered	Coastal saltmarsh	Moderate potential to forage in the project site and study area. Low potential to nest due to limited suitable habitat. CNDDDB records within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Immediately southwest of the study area. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE / SE, FP/ None/Covered	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flat	Moderate potential to forage in the project site and study area. Low potential to nest due to limited suitable habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i> (nesting colony)	elegant tern	None / WL/ None/Covered	Inshore coastal waters, bays, estuaries and harbors; forages over open water	Moderate potential to forage in the project site and study area. Low potential to nest due to limited suitable habitat. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (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 to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Fish</i>				
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	None/SSC/ None/ None	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters (16 inches); substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Mammals</i>				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/SSC/WBVG: 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 to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable outcrops for roosting present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	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.	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	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	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	None/SSC/ WBVG:H/ None	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland; roosts in caves, mines, and buildings	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	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 to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	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	Moderate potential to forage in the project site and study area. No suitable rock cliffs for roosting present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	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	Moderate potential to forage in the project site and study area. No suitable outcrops for roosting present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	None / None/ WBWG:M / None	Coastal and montane forest, roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks.	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Limited suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	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.	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	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 to occur. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None / SSC/ None/ None	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, and rangelands	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	None / None/ WBWG:LM / None	Closely tied to open water which is used for foraging; open forests and woodlands are optimal habitat	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None / SSC/ None/ None	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	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 to occur. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	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	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	mule deer	None /None/None/ Covered	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, woodlands, forest; often browses in open areas adjacent to cover	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present and is contiguous with additional habitat
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE / SSC/ None/ None	Fine-grain sandy substrates in open coastal strand, coastal dunes and river alluvium	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. The study area is not within a known population of this species, which is limited to only three localities. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Puma concolor</i>	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 to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present; however, the project is located in proximity to extensive development
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None / SSC/ None/Covered	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, pastures, especially with friable soils	Low potential to occur project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Invertebrates</i>				
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE /None/None/ Covered	Small, shallow vernal pools, occasionally ditches and road ruts.	Not expected to occur project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	sandy beach tiger beetle	None / None/ None/ None	Sandy areas adjacent to non-brackish water along California coast; found in dry sand in upper zone	Not expected to occur project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Cicindela latesignata latesignata</i>	western beach tiger beetle	None / None/ None/ None	Sand and alkali flats at the mouth of river, sandy areas, beaches in coastal Southern California	Not expected to occur project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Cicindela latesignata obliviosa</i>	Oblivious tiger beetle	None/None/ None/ None	Inhabited the Southern California coastline, from La Jolla north to the Orange County line. Occupied saline mudflats and moist sandy spots in estuaries of small streams in the lower zone.	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present; however, the species has not been observed in over 20 years. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>	senile tiger beetle	None / None/ None/ None	Salt marshes	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present; however, the species naturally exists at low levels. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Coelus globosus</i>	globose dune beetle	None / None/ None/ None	Coastal dunes	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch	None / None/ None/ None	Overwinters in eucalyptus groves	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. No known overwintering sites in the study area. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot	FE / None/ None/ None	Sparsely vegetated hilltops, ridgelines, occasionally rocky outcrops; host plant <i>Plantago erecta</i> and nectar plants must be present	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Helminthoglypta coelata</i>	mesa shoulderband	None / None/ None/ None	Coastal San Diego County: found in rock slides, beneath bark, and among coastal vegetation.	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the region*

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/Other/MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	Hermes copper	FC / None/ None/ None	Coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral supporting at least 5% cover of host plant <i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat present; however, host plant not observed. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Melitta californica</i>	California mellitid bee	None / None/ None/ None	Found in deserts of SE California, SW Arizona and Baja California (collected from desert apricot). Also collected at Torrey Pines, on sea dahlia.	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
<i>Panoquina errans</i>	wandering skipper	None /None/None/ Covered	Salt marsh from Los Angeles to Baja, Mexico	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation, including host plant (saltgrass) is present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	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 to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	None / None/ None/ None	Coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*

The federal and state status of species is based on the Special Animals List (July 2017) (CDFW 2017).

* "Vicinity" refers to species recorded in the USGS 7.5-minute Del Mar quadrangle (CDFW 2017). "Region" refers to species recorded within the six quadrangles surrounding USGS 7.5-minute Del Mar quadrangle (CDFW 2017).

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

APPENDIX D (Continued)

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