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Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the UU908 Block 3DD 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 UU908 Block 3DD Underground Utility District Project (project) located in the Normal Heights Community Plan area 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. A total of two poles and associated infrastructure are located within the City's Multiple Species Conservation Plan Multiple Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) and are comprised of Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL). The existing infrastructure will be completely removed from the MHPA and the relocated

utilities will be placed in existing roadways and developed areas associated with the private residences within the underground utility district boundary.

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 outside of the City Coastal Zone and is therefore exempt from a Coastal Development Permit.

2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located south of Interstate 8 (I-8), west of Interstate 15 (I-15), east of State Route 805 (CA-805), in the residential community north of Copley Drive. The project is located on the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic La Mesa quadrangle map (Figure 1).

Topography and Land Uses

The project is above Mission Valley to the south and the terrain varies from flat to steep north and northeast-facing slopes with elevation ranging from approximately 100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the north and northwest sections to approximately 400 feet above AMSL in the south and southeastern portion of the site. The surrounding land uses includes primarily single family residential development as well as commercial development along Camino del Rio South. The MHPA lands are on the outer edges of the site and bounded by the I-8 and I-15 freeways (Figure 2); however, these open space areas do connect to additional off-site MHPA lands to the west.

Soils

According to the San Diego County Soil Survey, three soil types were mapped in the project area: Terrace escarpments (TeF); Reiff fine sandy loam, 5 to 9 % slopes; and Urban land (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 plus a buffer surrounding the underground utility district boundary (Figure 2). 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 (CNDDB; 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 biologist Scott Gressard on September 14, 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
9/14/2017	0900–12450	Scott Gressard	Cloudy (70% cloud cover); 0-3 mph winds; 71˚ 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 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 ArcCAD.

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 (10x42 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, 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 CNDDB 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 native vegetation communities and four non-native land cover types were identified on the project. These included coastal sage scrub, Eucalyptus woodland, disturbed coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub (*Baccharis*-dominated), southern mixed chaparral, disturbed land, ornamental plantings, and urban/developed land (Figure 2). The vegetation communities and land cover types recorded in the study area are described in detail below, their acreages are presented in Table 2. 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]
Native Vegetation Communities		
Coastal Sage Scrub, including disturbed	II	83.5
disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub (*Baccharis*-dominated)	II	2.7
Southern Mixed Chaparral	IIIA	4.6
Non-Native Vegetation Communities and Land Covers		
Urban/Developed	IV[3]	110.8
Eucalyptus Woodland	IV	3.3
Ornamental Plantings	IV	6.9
Disturbed Land	IV	1.4
	Total	**213.2**

1 City Subarea Plan tiers from City Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).
2 Totals may not sum due to rounding.
3 Not defined in City's Biology Guidelines, but assumed Tier IV for project purposes

Coastal Sage Scrub (including disturbed) 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 was identified in the study area along east, west, and north-facing slopes and is associated with the MHPA. This vegetation community is dominated by California sagebrush, flat-top buckwheat, California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), and coast goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*).

Disturbed coastal sage scrub is also present within the study area and is located primarily in the vicinity of individual residences between more pristine coastal sage scrub habitat. Disturbed coastal sage scrub supports more than 25% non-native vegetation and in the context of the study area supports a substantial percent cover of Mission cacuts (*Opuntia ficus-indica*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) and hottentot fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*). Both coastal sage scrub and disturbed coastal sage scrub are considered Tier II habitats per the City's Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012) and impacts to this community would be considered significant absent mitigation. In the study area, both communities are also identified within, as well as outside of the MHPA.

Coastal Sage Scrub (*Baccharis*-dominated)

Similar to the coastal sage scrub community described above, the Baccharis-dominated variety of coastal sage includes an intermix of low-growing, aromatic shrubs that are drought-deciduous, such as California sagebrush and lemonadeberry. The difference is that this variety supports a higher percent cover of *Baccharis* species, particularly *Baccharis sarothoides* and/or *Baccharis pilularis*.

Within the study area, coastal sage scrub (*Baccharis*-dominated) occurs in the south eastern section along the slope adjacent to the I-15 freeway primarily outside of the MHPA, although a small portion does intersect this boundary. This community is considered a Tier II habitat per the City's Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012) and impacts to this community would be considered significant absent mitigation.

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 study area in association with northeast-facing slopes and is within the MHPA. In the study area, this vegetation community is dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Southern mixed chaparral is a Tier IIIA habitat per the City's Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012) and impacts to this community would be considered significant absent mitigation.

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

Within the study area, eucalyptus woodland is present scattered along the edges of the residential development and in the adjacent canyons. Eucalyptus woodland is a Tier IV habitat per the City's

Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012) and impacts to this community would not require mitigation.

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 is the primary land cover and it includes homes, associated structures, and paved streets/sidewalks along the entire impact alignment. Impacts to urban/developed land 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 mapped throughout the study area. This vegetation community is associated primarily with residential landscaping between urban/ developed plots. Ornamental plantings are not regulated by the environmental resource agencies and are considered a Tier IV habitat according to the City's Land Development Manual Biology Guidelines (June 2012). Thus, impacts to these areas would not require mitigation.

Wetlands Delineation

A formal (routine) wetland delineation was not conducted within the study area. Evidence of hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation were examined throughout the study area, but no potential wetland sites or non-wetland waters (e.g., drainages and channels) were identified. No jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters of the United States (based on definitions of the City, state, and federal agencies) occur within the proposed impact area (i.e., area of proposed underground utility improvements).

Plants and Animals

A total of 38 species of vascular plants, 18 native and 20 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 13 wildlife species were recorded in the study area during the 2017 survey (Appendix B). The wildlife species observed during the survey included Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). No mammals, reptiles or amphibians were observed during the survey.

Special-Status Plants and Animals

One coastal California gnatcatcher; a federally listed threatened, SSC, and MSCP covered species; was observed during the biological survey. No other 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 other 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 23 plant species have moderate to high potential to occur within the study area. The species with potential to occur include California adolphia (*Adolphia*

californica), singlewhorl burrobrush (*Ambrosia monogyra*), golden-spined cereus (*Bergerocactus emoryi*), Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*), wart-stemmed ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*), seaside cistanthe (*Cistanthe maritima*), summer holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*), San Diego sand aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. incana*), snake cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica* var. *californica*), western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*), San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*), decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), sea dahlia (*Leptosyne maritima*), California box-thorn (*Lycium californicum*), California spineflower (*Mucronea californica*), short-lobed broomrape (*Orobanche parishii* ssp. *brachyloba*), Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), chaparral rein orchid (*Piperia cooperi*), Cedros Island oak (*Quercus cedrosensis*), Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), ashy-spike moss (*Selaginella cinerascens*), woven-spored lichen (*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*), and San Diego County viguiera (*Viguiera lacinata*).

Within the project site and study area, suitable habitat for all of these species is primarily associated with the coastal sage scrub and to a lesser extent the southern mixed chaparral vegetation communities. Southern mixed chaparral communities are not present on the project site and coastal sage scrub habitat is limited to a small area. None are expected to occur in sparsely vegetated land covers such as ornamental, eucalyptus woodland, and urban/ developed land. No federally listed species have potential to occur on the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

As noted above, one individual coastal California gnatcatcher was observed within the study area. None of the other 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 project site, and proximity of urban development, the conditions limit the potential for special-status wildlife species to occur in the project site. However, suitable habitat for special-status species is present in the coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral vegetation communities present within the overall study area.

Species with Moderate to High Potential to Occur

A total of 12 wildlife species presented in Appendix D would have moderate to high potential to occur within the Project study area, including 3 bird species;

Orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), red diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), Blaineville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*

californica), Dulzura pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*), northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), and San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*).

Within the study area, suitable habitat for most of these species is primarily the coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral vegetation communities. Descriptions of the one federally listed species — coastal California gnatcatcher — is 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, *Baccharis* species, or sugar sumac (*Rhus ovata*).

The study area has potential to support the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher in the project footprint as well as in the surrounding habitat and one individual was identified during the reconnaissance survey. In addition, numerous records for this species in the CNDDB are located along the north-facing slopes and canyons in Mission Valley, including within the MHPA. These areas support good quality, well diversified and well-structured coastal sage scrub habitat within the study area. There is a high potential for this species to occur in areas immediately adjacent to the pole removal locations within the MHPA, including along the access paths to the poles (Figure 2).

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 Figure 2, the project study area intersects MHPA lands in the Urban Areas portion of the Subarea Plan. The project footprint overlaps MHPA lands at two existing pole locations, which are located within coastal sage scrub habitat.

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 14,886 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 urban/developed areas. However, several 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 the two poles located in MHPA as well as two additional existing poles are located within coastal sage scrub habitat outside of MHPA will be cut at ground level with the underground portion remaining in place to minimize impacts to soils within 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 urban/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. 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 increased 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 urban/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 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. However, a Revegetation Plan will be developed prior to project initiation and will include methodology to determine if restoration of the temporary impact area is necessary, native species planting palettes, erosion control measures, as well as success criteria for revegetated areas. Following project completion, the project biologist will assess the access routes and pole removal locations, and if the biologist determines that significant temporary impacts did occur from access, the revegetation plan will be implemented to restore native vegetation within the project site.

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[1]	Acreage
Native Vegetation Communities		
Coastal Sage Scrub, including disturbed	II	-
Southern Mixed Chaparral	IIIA	-
Non-Native Vegetation Communities and Land Covers		
Urban/Developed	IV[3]	0.85
	Total	**0.85**

1 Vegetation Tiers are defined by the City's Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).
3 Not defined in City's Biology Guidelines, but assumed Tier IV for project purposes

Impacts to Tier IV vegetation communities defined by the City's Biology Guidelines, as mentioned in Section 4, would not be considered significant and no mitigation would be required (City of San Diego 2012).

Project activities within coastal sage scrub (Tier II) 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 mixed chaparral vegetation (Tier IIIA). In addition, since access areas within Tier I, Tier II, and Tier IIIA communities total to less than the 0.1-acre, the proposed impacts would not be considered significant based on the thresholds established by the City's Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012).

Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were detected in the project study area during the 2017 site survey. A total of 23 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, as mentioned previously, two pole removal locations are within coastal sage scrub 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 along all proposed access and construction activity alignments within sensitive vegetation and

the biologist shall delineate any sensitive resources present for avoidance 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-2**).

Special-Status Wildlife

The federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher was the special-status wildlife species detected in the study area during the 2017 site survey. In addition, a total of 13 special-status wildlife species have a moderate or high potential to occur within the project site and/or study area. Coastal sage scrub is present in a limited area on the project site and coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral vegetation are present in the study area. Both communities provide 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 would require mitigation (**BIO-2**). 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-2**).

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-2**).

Indirect Impacts

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Four native vegetation communities – coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub (*Baccharis*-dominated), and southern mixed chaparral 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; however, Revegetation Plan developed for the project will be implemented if determined to be necessary. 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 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 mixed chaparral, 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) and coastal California gnatcatchers (within the MHPA only). This impact would be considered a significant impact, absent mitigation (**BIO-2**).

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.

Of the total impacts associated with the project presented in Table 3, 0.03 acre of the temporary foot access routes are located within MHPA lands in the project site. As described above, the work in MHPA lands associated with the project include foot-access routes to individual poles as well as work areas surrounding the poles. Temporary access in MHPA is minimal and represents 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 and/or adjacent to 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
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: • 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	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.	N/A
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	**Applicability**	**Implementation**
Roads and Utilities		

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

All proposed utility lines (e.g., sewer, water, etc.) should be designed to avoid or minimize intrusion into the MHPA. These facilities should be routed through developed or developing areas rather than the MHPA, where possible. If no other routing is feasible, then the lines should follow previously existing roads, easements, rights-of-way and disturbed areas, minimizing habitat fragmentation.	The removal of existing structures and facilities in MHPA lands will require foot-access within MHPA totaling 0.03 acre to accommodate the temporary access and individual pole removal. The project will not remove vegetation in order to minimize disturbances to MHPA. The relocated utility lines will be placed within developed areas outside of the MHPA.	N/A
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	**Applicability**	**Implementation**
Roads and Utilities		
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.	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 California gnatcatcher could occur in MHPA lands if work is to occur during the breeding season.	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.

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
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.	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 and the project Revegetation Plan will be implemented should impacts to vegetation be determined to be permanent by the project biologist.	Due to the temporary nature of the foot-access routes, the vegetation is anticipated to recover without additional revegetation efforts. However, a Revegetation Plan will be developed prior to project initiation and will include methodology to determine if restoration of the temporary impact area is necessary, native species planting palettes, erosion control measures, as well as success criteria for revegetated areas. Following project completion, the project biologist will assess the access routes and pole removal locations, and if the biologist determines that significant temporary impacts did occur from access, the revegetation plan will be implemented to restore native vegetation within the project site.
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.	No direct impacts to wildlife corridors are anticipated.	N/A
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.	The proposed project does not involve the construction of new roads, trails, or access paths.	N/A

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
Roads and Utilities		
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.	Since all access will be temporary and achieved by foot, the proposed project does not involve the construction of new roads, trails, or access paths.	N/A
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.	The proposed project does not involve the construction of new roads.	N/A
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.	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.	N/A
Fencing, Lighting, and Storage		
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).	No fencing or permanent barriers are required or proposed.	N/A
Lighting shall be designed to avoid intrusion into the MHPA and effects on wildlife. Lighting in areas of wildlife crossings should be of low sodium or similar lighting. Signage will be limited to access and litter control and educational purposes.	No night work is proposed and therefore no temporary or permanent lighting is required or proposed as part of the project.	N/A

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.2 MSCP Subarea Plan	Applicability	Implementation
Materials Storage		
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 urban/developed lands.	The project development footprint within and adjacent to MHPA lands will be clearly delineated in the field by the contractor in coordination with the project biologist using temporary flagging and/or fencing.
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.3 MSCP Subarea Plan	**Applicability**	**Implementation**
Drainage		
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 in coordination with the project biologist. At the conclusion of the project, the existing grade will be restored and the current drainage patterns will be unchanged.

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

Toxics		
Land uses, such as recreation and agriculture, that use chemicals or generate by-products such as manure, that are potentially toxic or impactive to wildlife, sensitive species, habitat, or water quality need to incorporate measures to reduce impacts caused by the application and/or drainage of such materials into the MHPA.	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 in coordination with the project biologist using 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
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.3 MSCP Subarea Plan	**Applicability**	**Implementation**
Lighting		
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
Noise		
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 coastal California gnatcatcher (3/1-8/15)should work be proposed during this species' breeding season: Coastal California gnatcatcher are known to occur within and in the vicinity of the project site and study area and suitable foraging and nesting habitat is present.
Barriers		

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

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
MHPA Adjacency Guidelines Section 1.4.3 MSCP Subarea Plan	**Applicability**	**Implementation**
Invasives		
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. However, a Revegetation Plan will be developed prior to project initiation and will include methodology to determine if restoration of the temporary impact area is necessary, native species planting palettes, erosion control measures, as well as success criteria for revegetated areas. Following project completion, the project biologist will assess the access routes and pole removal locations, and if the biologist determines that significant temporary impacts did occur from access, the revegetation plan will be implemented to restore native vegetation within the project site. This plan would be submitted to DSD for review and approval prior to implementation.
Brush Management		

Table 4
Project Consistency Determination with MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

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
Grading/Land Development		
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**
Restoration		
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 native 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. In order to determine if restoration of the temporary impact area is necessary, the project biologist will assess the access routes and pole removal locations at the completion of project. If the biologist determines that significant temporary impacts did occur from access, the revegetation plan will be implemented to restore native vegetation within the project site. This plan would be submitted to DSD for review and approval prior to implementation.

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 jurisdictional wetlands, 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 No direct impacts to sensitive vegetation (i.e. coastal sage scrub) are anticipated to occur during project implementation. However, unanticipated impacts could occur and could result in impacts to these sensitive resources.

MM-1 Mitigation for potential unanticipated impacts to sensitive vegetation communities will include an assessment of the foot-access routes and pole removal locations within these areas at the completion of project to be completed by the project biologist. The foot-access routes and pole removal locations within the coastal sage scrub habitat will be limited to a trampling along a foot-access route and no vegetation removal is proposed. Following project completion, the vegetation is anticipated to recover without additional revegetation efforts. However, a Revegetation Plan will be prepared by a qualified Biological or Restoration Specialist to establish appropriate revegetation methodology and success criteria prior to project initiation. As a component of the Revegetation Plan, a method for determining vegetation health within the foot-access route and pole removal locations will be included. This method will be used to determine if revegetation via planting and seeding is necessary following project implementation. Should it become necessary, habitat restoration will feature native species that are typical of the area, and erosion control features will include silt fence and straw fiber rolls, where appropriate. The revegetation areas will be monitored and maintained for 25 months to ensure adequate natural regeneration of vegetation and establishment and sustainability of the plantings/seeding.

BIO-2 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.

MM-2(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 mentioned in 3 above. In addition, this submittal shall 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, 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. **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 flagging along the limits of disturbance adjacent to the MHPA and 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.
7. **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 any avian 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.

8. **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 (CSVR). The CSVR 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.
9. **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.

10. **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-2(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 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 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 Scott Gressard via telephone at 858.997.6874 or via email at sgressard@dudek.com.

Sincerely,

Scott Gressard, MS
Environmental Specialist

Att.: Figures 1–2
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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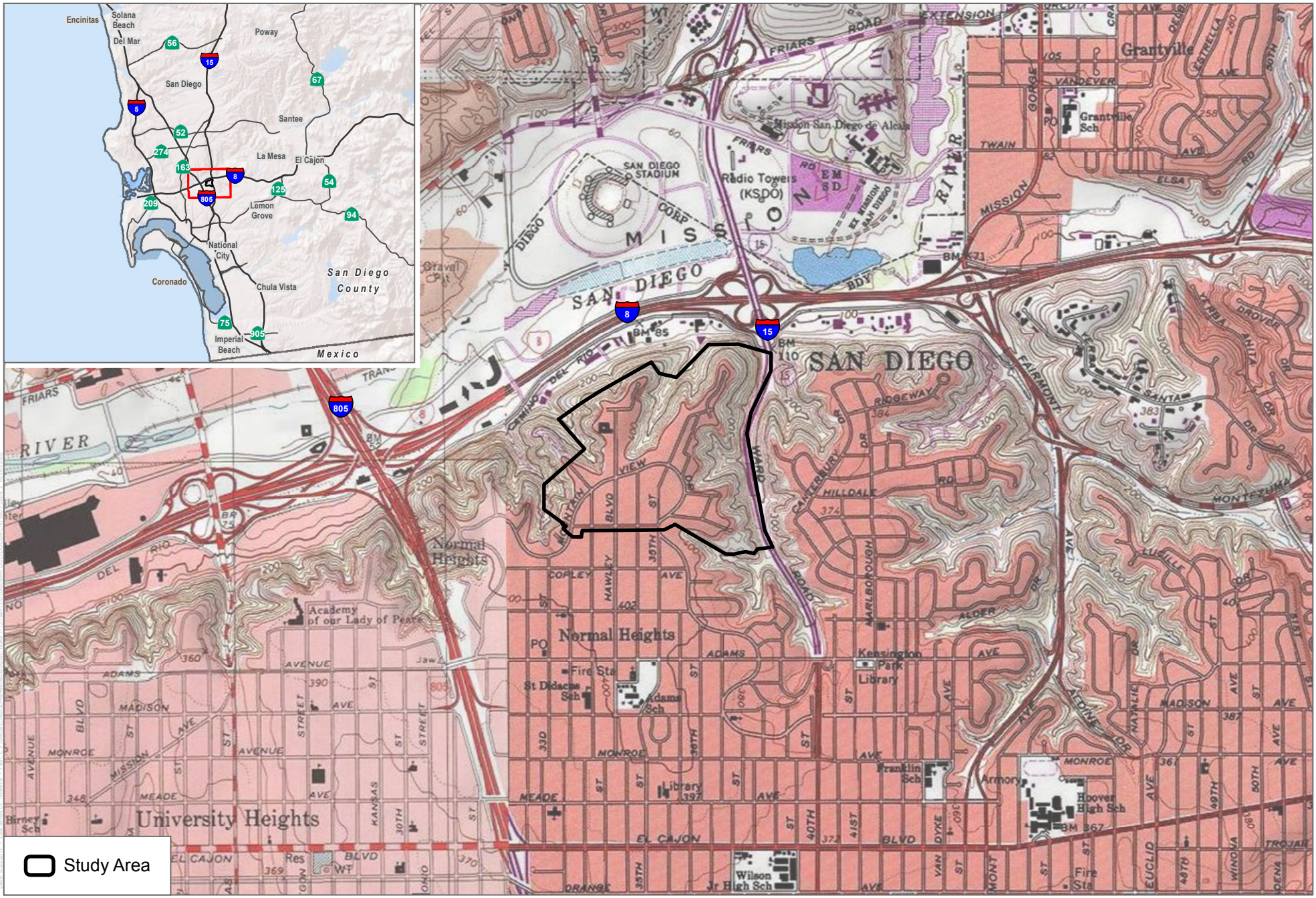


SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series La Mesa Quadrangle

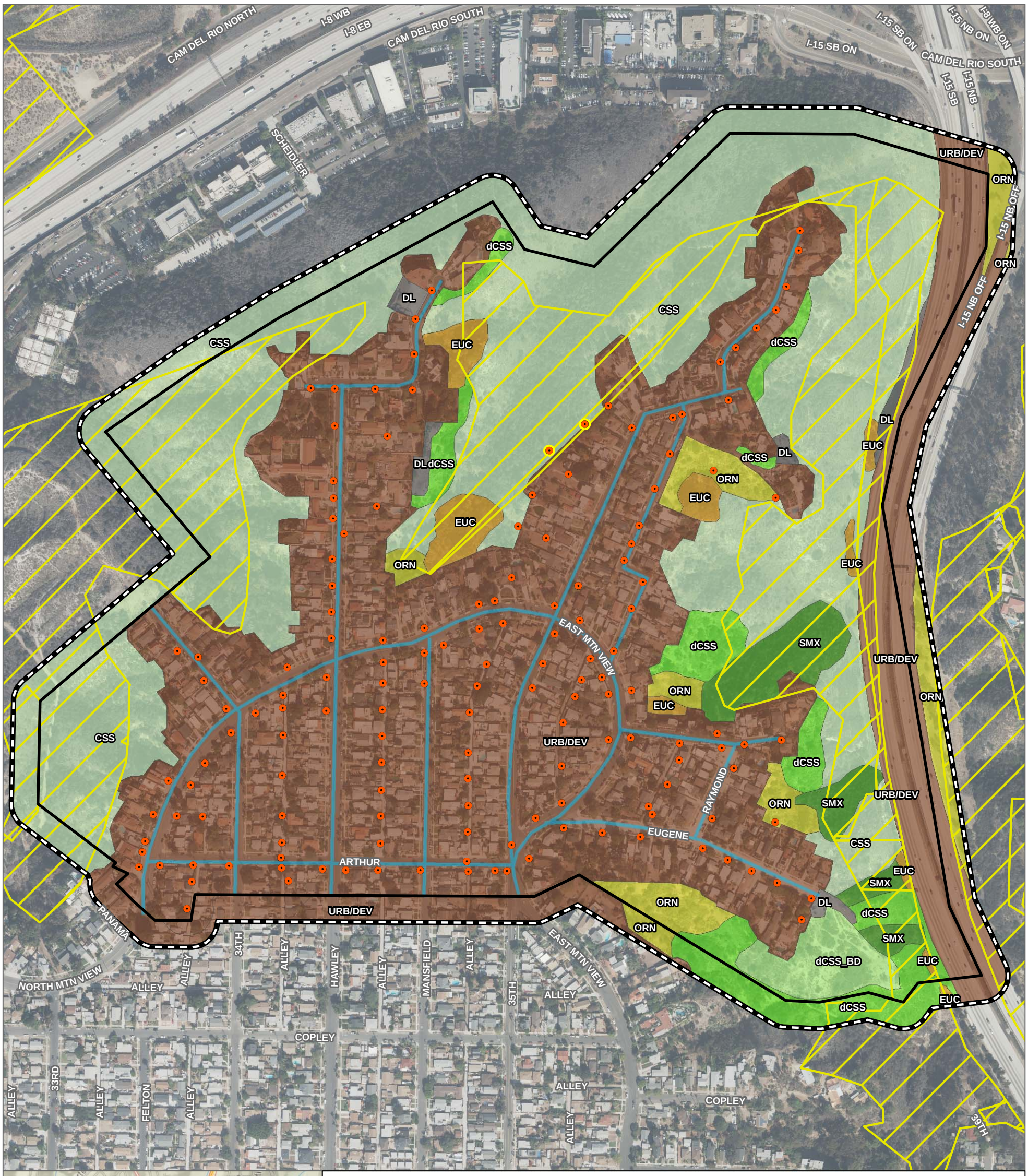
DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Biological Resources Letter Report for the UU908 Underground Utility District Project



SOURCE: SD 2014

DUDEK 0 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 2

Biological Resources

Biological Resources Letter Report for the UU908 Underground Utility District Project

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

* *Agave americana* – century plant

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

* *Schinus molle* – Peruvian pepper tree

Toxicodendron diversilobum – poison oak

APIACEAE – CARROT FAMILY

* *Foeniculum vulgare* – fennel

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Artemisia californica – coastal sagebrush

Baccharis sarathroides – broom baccharis

* *Centaurea melitensis* – Maltese star-thistle

Encelia californica – California sunflower

Erigeron canadensis—horseweed

Isocoma menziesii – coast goldenbush

ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY

* *Washingtonia robusta* – Mexican fan palm

* *Phoenix canariensis* – Canary date palm

BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Brassica nigra* – black mustard

CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY

* *Opuntia ficus indica* – barbary fig

Opuntia littoralis – coast prickly pear

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon glaber – deerweed

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

Quercus agrifolia – coast live oak

LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY

Salvia mellifera — black sage

Salvia apiana – white sage

MYRTACEAE – MYRTLE FAMILY

* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* – river redgum

* *Eucalyptus globulus* – blue gum

POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum fasciculatum – Eastern Mojave buckwheat

RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Ceanothus cuneatus — buck brush

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

Adenostoma fasciculatum— chamise

Heteromeles arbutifolia—toyon

SOLONACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Datura wrightii – jimsonweed

* *Nicotiana glauca* – tree tobacco

MONOCOTS

PINACEAE – PINE FLAMILY

* *Pinus* sp. – Pine

POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY

* *Arundo donax* – giant reed

* *Avena barbata* – slender oat

* *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut

* *Cortaderia selloana* – pampas grass

* *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

Melozone crissalis—California towhee

TYRANNIDAE – TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans – black phoebe

FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES

FRINGILLIDAE - FINCHES

Spinus psaltria – lesser goldfinch

HAWKS

ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES

Buteo jamaicensis—red-tailed hawk

HUMMINGBIRDS

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird

JAYS, MAGPIES, AND CROWS

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Corvus brachyrhynchos — American crow

LONG-TAILED TITS

AEGITHALIDAE – BUSHTITS

Psaltriparus minimus - bushtit

MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHER

MIMIDAE - MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS

Mimus polyglottos – Northern mockingbird
Toxostoma redivivum – California thrasher

PASSERINES

CERTHIIDAE – SMALL PASSERINE

Polioptila californica – coastal California gnatcatcher

WRENS

TROGLODYTIDAE – WRENS

Troglodytes aedon – house wren

PIGEONS AND DOVES

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

MAMMAL

SCIURIDAE – SQUIRRELS

Otospermophilus beecheyi – California ground squirrel

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/ CNPS/MSCP)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal dunes/perennial herb/Feb–Nov/0–330	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. There is no suitable vegetation or dune habitat present.
Acanthomintha ilicifolia	San Diego thorn-mint	FT/CE/1B.1/NE	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay, openings/annual herb/Apr–June/30–3150	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. No suitable clay soils or vernal pool habitat present. Previously recorded occurrence in the vicinity[2] more recently noted as extirpated (Snapp-Cook, 2009).
Acmispon prostratus	Nuttall's acmispon	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy)/annual herb/Mar–June(July)/0–35	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Adolphia californica	California adolphia	None/None/2B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay/perennial deciduous shrub/Dec–May/30–2430	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Agave shawii var. shawii	Shaw's agave	None/None/2B.1/NE	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; Maritime succulent scrub/perennial leaf succulent/Sep–May/5–395	Low potential to occur in the project site or study area. Maritime habitat not present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Ambrosia chenopodiifolia	San Diego bur-sage	None/None/2B.1/None	Coastal scrub/perennial shrub/Apr–June/180–510	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Coastal scrub habitat is present, but the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2] and the perennial shrub would have been observed if present.
Ambrosia monogyra	singlewhorl burrobrush	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub; sandy/perennial shrub/Aug–Nov/30–1640	Low potential to occur on the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable vegetation present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	FE/None/1B.1/NE	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Oct/65–1360	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present, but vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	None/None/1B.2/NE	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Feb–June/0–1000	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. Preferred coastal habitat is not present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. crassifolia	Del Mar manzanita	FE/None/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral (maritime, sandy)/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–June/0–1200	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. There is no suitable maritime habitat present and perennial shrub would have been observed if present.

Arctostaphylos otayensis	Otay manzanita	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; metavolcanic/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Apr/900–5575	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy, mesic/perennial deciduous shrub/(Feb)May–Sep/45–3000	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Some suitable vegetation is present, but no riparian habitat is present and suitable soils are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/Feb–June/590–3280	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Astragalus deanei	Dean's milk-vetch	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest/perennial herb/Feb–May/245–2280	Low potential to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation is present, however the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2] and perennial species would have been observed if present.
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/CE/1B.1/NE	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic); often vernally mesic areas/annual herb/Mar–May/0–165	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation or soils present.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/5–1510	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable alkaline or clay soils are absent.
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/annual herb/Mar–Oct/0–460	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable coastal habitat is absent.
Baccharis vanessae	Encinitas baccharis	FT/CE/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland; sandstone/perennial deciduous shrub/Aug,Oct,Nov/195–2360	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and sandstone substrate are absent. The species in not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Bergerocactus emoryi	golden-spined cereus	None/None/2B.2/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial stem succulent/May–June/5–1295	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation and soils are present.
Bloomeria clevelandii	San Diego goldenstar	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–May/160–1525	Low potential to occur in the project site or 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].

Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/CE/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June/80–3675	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 within the vicinity[2].
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic, clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/95–5550	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 known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and burns/annual herb/(Jan)Mar–June/30–4005	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and soils present. Disturbed land is also present, however, is unassociated with burn disturbance. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	None/None/1B.2/None	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; clay/annual herb/Mar–May/45–3935	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation and soils are not present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Calochortus dunnii	Dunn's mariposa lily	None/CR/1B.2/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland; gabbroic or metavolcanic, rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Feb)Apr–June/605–6005	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None/3/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or clay/annual herb/Mar–May(June)/0–985	Low potential to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation is present, but clay soils are absent.
Castilleja plagiotoma	Mojave paintbrush	None/None/4.3/None	Great Basin scrub (alluvial), Joshua tree woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial herb (hemiparasitic)/Apr–June/980–8200	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Ceanothus cyaneus	Lakeside ceanothus	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–June/770–2475	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Ceanothus otayensis	Otay Mountain ceanothus	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral (metavolcanic or gabbroic)/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Apr/1965–3610	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Ceanothus verrucosus	wart-stemmed ceanothus	None/None/2B.2/Covered	Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–May/0–1245	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1575	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	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. Suitable vegetation and soils are absent.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	Orcutt's pincushion	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes/annual herb/Jan–Aug/0–330	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable coastal vegetation is absent.
Chamaebatia australis	southern mountain misery	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral (gabbroic or metavolcanic)/perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–May/980–3345	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/CE/1B.2/Covered	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/May–Oct(Nov)/0–100	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest; alluvial fan, granitic/annual herb/May–Aug/980–6235	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Chorizanthe orcuttiana	Orcutt's spineflower	FE/CE/1B.1/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub; sandy openings/annual herb/Mar–May/5–410	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, this species range is extremely limited and it is only known from a few occurrences in San Diego County. Typically associated with openings in southern maritime chaparral, which is absent in the study area.
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina	long-spined spineflower	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/annual herb/Apr–July/95–5020	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present; however vernal pools and suitable soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–June(Aug)/15–985	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation and soils are present.
Clarkia delicata	delicate clarkia	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; often gabbroic/annual herb/Apr–June/770–3280	Not expected to occur in the project site or study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Clinopodium chandleri	San Miguel savory	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic/perennial shrub/Mar–July/390–3525	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, suitable soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia	summer holly	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–June/95–2590	Low potential to occur in the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable vegetation present and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite seeps/annual herb/Mar–July/95–2430	Not expected to occur in project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, serpentine soil is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. incana	San Diego sand aster	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial herb/June–Sep/5–375	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. linifolia	Del Mar Mesa sand aster	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral (maritime, openings), Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial herb/May,July,Aug,Sep/45–490	Low potential to occur in project site and study area. Suitable vegetation type present; however is not maritime variety. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Cylindropuntia californica var. californica	snake cholla	None/None/1B.1/NE	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial stem succulent/Apr–May/95–490	Moderate potential to occur in project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Deinandra conjugens	Otay tarplant	FT/CE/1B.1/NE	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; clay/annual herb/(Apr)May–June/80–985	Low potential to occur in project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, suitable clay soil is absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; usually vernally mesic, sometimes sandy/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–Nov/80–3085	Low potential to occur in project site and study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, suitable clay soil is absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Jan)Mar–July/160–1640	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present on the site and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Dicranostegia orcuttiana	Orcutt's bird's-beak	None/None/2B.1/Covered	Coastal scrub/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/(Mar)Apr–July(Sep)/30–1150	Low potential to occur on the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Diplacus aridus	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 site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; rocky, often clay or serpentinite/perennial herb/Apr–June/15–1475	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Dudleya brevifolia	short-leaved dudleya	None/CE/1B.1/NE	Chaparral (maritime, openings), Coastal scrub; Torrey sandstone/perennial herb/Apr–May/95–820	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable maritime habitat at sandstone are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Dudleya variegata	variegated dudleya	None/None/1B.2/NE	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/perennial herb/Apr–June/5–1905	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vernal pool habitat and clay soils are absent.
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; rocky/perennial herb/May–June/30–1805	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, rocky soils are absent and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Ericameria palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's goldenbush	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; mesic/perennial evergreen shrub/(July)Sep–Nov/95–1970	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present, however mesic soils are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Eriodictyon sessilifolium	sessile-leaved yerba stanta	None/None/2B.1/None	Coastal scrub; volcanic/perennial shrub/July/555–560	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii	San Diego button-celery	FE/CE/1B.1/Covered	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic/annual / perennial herb/Apr–June/65–2035	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area.. Suitable vegetation is present; however, vernal pool habitat and mesic soils are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Erythranthe diffusa	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 in the project site or the study area.. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge	None/None/2B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub; rocky/perennial shrub/Dec–Aug(Oct)/30–1640	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area.. Suitable vegetation is present; however, rocky substrate is absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Ferocactus viridescens	San Diego barrel cactus	None/None/2B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/perennial stem succulent/May–June/5–1475	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Frankenia palmeri	Palmer's frankenia	None/None/2B.1/None	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas/perennial herb/May–July/0–35	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.

Fremontodendron mexicanum	Mexican flannelbush	FE/CR/1B.1/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; gabbroic, metavolcanic, or serpentinite/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar–June/30–2350	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, serpentine or metavolcanic soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Galium proliferum	desert bedstraw	None/None/2B.2/None	Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; rocky, carbonate (limestone)/annual herb/Mar–June/3900–5350	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Geothallus tuberosus	Campbell's liverwort	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal scrub (mesic), Vernal pools; soil/ephemeral liverwort/N.A./30–1970	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable mesic soils and vernal pool habitat is absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Githopsis diffusa ssp. filicaulis	Mission Canyon bluecup	None/None/3.1/None	Chaparral (mesic, disturbed areas)/annual herb/Apr–June/1475–2295	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Grindelia hallii	San Diego gumplant	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial herb/May–Oct/605–5725	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay; open grassy areas within shrubland/annual herb/Mar–May/65–3135	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Hesperocyparis forbesii	Tecate cypress	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral; clay, gabbroic or metavolcanic/perennial evergreen tree/N.A./260–4920	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation and clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. sessiliflora	beach goldenaster	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral (coastal), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/perennial herb/Mar–Dec/0–4020	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable coastal habitat is absent.
Holocarpha virgata ssp. elongata	graceful tarplant	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/May–Nov/195–3610	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	None/None/3.2/None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools/annual herb/Mar–June/15–3280	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable saline and vernal pool habitat is absent.
Horkelia truncata	Ramona horkelia	None/None/1B.3/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; clay, gabbroic/perennial herb/May–June/1310–4265	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (sandy, often in disturbed areas)/perennial shrub/Apr–Nov/30–445	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation and soils are present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Iva hayesiana	San Diego marsh-elder	None/None/2B.2/None	Marshes and swamps, Playas/perennial herb/Apr–Oct/30–1640	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. No suitable vegetation present.
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal dunes (mesic), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps), Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Mar)May–June/5–2955	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable alkaline and mesic habitats are absent.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Feb–June/0–4005	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vernal pool and coastal saline habitats are absent.
Lepechinia cardiophylla	heart-leaved pitcher sage	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial shrub/Apr–July/1705–4495	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Lepechinia ganderi	Gander's pitcher sage	None/None/1B.3/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Gabbroic or metavolcanic/perennial shrub/June–July/1000–3295	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Jan–July/0–2905	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Leptosyne maritima	sea dahlia	None/None/2B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/perennial herb/Mar–May/15–490	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Lycium californicum	California box-thorn	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/perennial shrub/(Dec)Mar,June,July,Aug/15–490	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Microseris douglasii ssp. platycarpha	small-flowered microseris	None/None/4.2/None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/annual herb/Mar–May/45–3510	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, clay soils and vernal pool habitat are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Mobergia calculiformis	light gray lichen	None/None/3/None	Coastal scrub (?); On rocks/crustose lichen (saxicolous)/N.A./30–35	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Rocky soils are absent and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. lanata	felt-leaved monardella	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Aug/980–5165	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Monardella viminea	willowy monardella	FE/CE/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland; alluvial ephemeral washes/perennial herb/June–Aug/160–740	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, alluvial ephemeral wash habitat is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Mucronea californica	California spineflower	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy/annual herb/Mar–July(Aug)/0–4595	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation and soils are present.
Myosurus minimus ssp. apus	little mousetail	None/None/3.1/None	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (alkaline)/annual herb/Mar–June/65–2100	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation and vernal pool habitat are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	None/None/2B.2/None	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)/annual / perennial herb/Jan–July/15–1640	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable marsh and riverbank habitat is absent.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	FT/None/1B.1/NE	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/95–2150	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation and aquatic habitats are absent.
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools; Mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/5–3970	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable alkaline, mesic, and vernal pool habitats are absent.
Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata	coast woolly-heads	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal dunes/annual herb/Apr–Sep/0–330	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable dune habitat is absent.
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	None/None/2B.2/None	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–May/-160–1310	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable dune habitat is absent.
Ophioglossum californicum	California adder's-tongue	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (margins); mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Dec)Jan–June/195–1720	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, vernal pool habitat and mesic soils are absent. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity[2].
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE/CE/1B.1/NE	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–Aug/45–2165	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. No suitable vegetation present.
Orobanche parishii ssp. brachyloba	short-lobed broomrape	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial herb (parasitic)/Apr–Oct/5–1000	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.

Packera ganderi	Gander's ragwort	None/CR/1B.2/Covered	Chaparral (burns, gabbroic outcrops)/perennial herb/Apr–June/1310–3935	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. aurea	golden-rayed pentachaeta	None/None/4.2/None	Cismontane woodland, oak woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Mar–July/260–6070	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	None/None/3.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt); sandy, sometimes rocky/perennial herb/Mar–Aug/15–985	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present, but rocky substrate is absent.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar–June/0–1310	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Pickeringia montana var. tomentosa	woolly chaparral-pea	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral; Gabbroic, granitic, clay/evergreen shrub/May–Aug/0–5575	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable gabbroic, granitic, or clay soils are absent.
Pinus torreyana ssp. torreyana	Torrey pine	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral; Sandstone/perennial evergreen tree/N.A./95–525	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, suitable sandstone substrate is absent and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Piperia cooperi	chaparral rein orchid	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial herb/Mar–June/45–5200	Low potential to occur within the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the study area. Suitable vegetation present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Pogogyne abramsii	San Diego mesa mint	FE/CE/1B.1/NE	Vernal pools/annual herb/Mar–July/295–655	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. No suitable vernal pool habitat present.
Pogogyne nudiuscula	Otay Mesa mint	FE/CE/1B.1/NE	Vernal pools/annual herb/May–July/295–820	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. No suitable vernal pool habitat present.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy, gravelly/perennial herb/(July)Aug–Nov(Dec)/0–6890	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation and soils are present.
Quercus cedrosensis	Cedros Island oak	None/None/2B.2/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial evergreen tree/Apr–May/835–3150	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None/1B.1/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy, clay loam/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr(May–Aug)/45–1310	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or study area. Suitable vegetation present, and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].

Quercus engelmannii	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 or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Often in burns/perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–July/65–3935	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2] and perennial species would have been observed if present.
Salvia munzii	Munz's sage	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr/375–3495	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Selaginella cinerascens	ashy spike-moss	None/None/4.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial rhizomatous herb/N.A./65–2100	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sometimes alkaline/annual herb/Jan–Apr(May)/45–2625	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present, but alkaline soils are absent. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]; however, most recent collections date back to 1935 and are unlikely to persist onsite.
Sidalcea neomexicana	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 or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however; alkaline or mesic soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2] and perennial species would have been observed if present.
Sphaerocarpos drewei	bottle liverwort	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; openings, soil/ephemeral liverwort/N.A./295–1970	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	None/None/2B.1/None	Sonoran desert scrub (often mesic, sandy)/perennial herb/(Jan)Apr,June,Aug,Sep,Oct,Dec/590–985	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Stipa diegoensis	San Diego County needle grass	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; rocky, often mesic/perennial herb/Feb–June/30–2625	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, rocky and mesic soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/May–Aug/2195–8200	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Stylocline citroleum	oil neststraw	None/None/1B.1/None	Chenopod scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; clay/annual herb/Mar–Apr/160–1310	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation present; however, clay soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	None/None/1B.2/None	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial herb/(May)July–Oct(Jan)/0–15	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (margins of coastal salt)/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Dec/0–165	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable coastal salt habitats are absent.
Tetracoccus dioicus	Parry's tetracoccus	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–May/540–3280	Not expected to occur in the project site or the study area. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	woven-spored lichen	None/None/3/None	Chaparral (openings); On soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on Selaginella spp/crustose lichen (terricolous)/N.A./195–2165	Low potential to occur within the project site. Moderate potential to occur within the study area. Suitable vegetation is present and mammal pellet habitat is available within chaparral habitat in study area. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Triquetrella californica	coastal triquetrella	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; soil/moss/N.A./30–330	Low potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present; however, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Viguiera laciniata	San Diego County viguiera	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial shrub/Feb–June(Aug)/195–2460	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Xanthisma junceum	rush-like bristleweed	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial herb/May–Jan/785–3280	Moderate potential to occur in the project site or the study area. Suitable vegetation is present.

[1] Regulatory Status (CDFW 2017; CNPS 2017).

[2] "Vicinity" refers to species recorded in the USGS 7.5-minute La Mesa 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

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

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/MSCP)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE/SSC/ Covered	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. 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*
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None/SSC/ 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	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. 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*.
Reptiles				
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC/ None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	Low potential to occur on the project site. and in the study area. Suitable habitat is present, but preferred mesic soils are absent. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity*.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None/SSC/ 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 and in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	None/WL/ Covered	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley–foothill hardwood	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and in the study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC/ None	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Although suitable habitat is present, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity*.
Coluber fuliginosus	Baja California coachwhip	None/SSC/ None	In California restricted to southern San Diego County, where it is known from grassland and coastal sage scrub.	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Although suitable habitat is

			Open areas in grassland and coastal sage scrub.	present, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity*.
Crotalus ruber	red diamondback rattlesnake	None/SSC/ None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat is present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
Diadophis punctatus similis	San Diego ringneck snake	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 and study area. Suitable moist habitat is not present, and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity*.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC/ 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 habitats	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat and sandy soils are present and the species is known to occur in the vicinity*
Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis	Coronado skink	None/WL/ None	Woodlands, grasslands, pine forests, and chaparral; rocky areas near water	Low potential to occur in the project site. and in the study area. Suitable habitat is present, but preferred water source is absent. The species is known to occur in the vicinity*
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC/ 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*
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC/ None	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable hydrological features present onsite.
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii (nesting)	Cooper's hawk	None/WL/ 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. Could utilize ornamental and eucalyptus woodlands on site. The species is known to occur in the vicinity*
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/PSE, SSC/ Covered	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberrry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable hydrophilic vegetation or freshwater wetlands present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California	None/WL/ Covered	Nests and forages in open coastal scrub and chaparral with low cover of scattered scrub interspersed with rocky	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is

	rufous-crowned sparrow		and grassy patches	present.The species is known to occur within the vicinity*.
Ammodramus savannarum (nesting)	grasshopper sparrow	None/SSC/ None	Nests and forages in moderately open grassland with tall forbs or scattered shrubs used for perches	Not expected to occur within the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Aquila chrysaetos (nesting & wintering)	golden eagle	BCC/FP, WL/ Covered	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Not expected to occur within the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	BCC/WL/ 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 project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present, although fragmented and bounded by development. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Athene cunicularia (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC/ Covered	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Low potential to occur in project site and study area. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2,] but enough suitable habitat is not present onsite.
Buteo swainsoni (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC/ST/ 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. No suitable nesting habitat or foraging vegetation present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis (San Diego & Orange Counties only)	coastal cactus wren	BCC/SSC/ Covered	Southern cactus scrub patches	Low potential to occur in project site and study area. No suitable southern cactus scrub habitat is present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC/ Covered	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2]
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC/SE/ None	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2]

Elanus leucurus (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP/ None	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable woodland or riparian nesting vegetation present, and limited foraging habitat onsite. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Empidonax traillii extimus (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE/ 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 riparian vegetation present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None/WL/ None	Nests and forages in grasslands, disturbed lands, agriculture, and beaches; nests in alpine fell fields of the Sierra Nevada	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is not present. The species is not known to occur in the vicinity[2],
Falco mexicanus (nesting)	prairie falcon	BCC/WL/ None	Forages in grassland, savanna, rangeland, agriculture, desert scrub, alpine meadows; nest on cliffs or bluffs	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Although the species is known to occur in the vicinity[2], suitable nesting habitat is not present and suitable foraging habitat is limited.
Falco peregrinus anatum (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FDL, BCC/SDL, FP/ Covered	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable riparian or cropland vegetation is not present and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Icteria virens (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC/ 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. Suitable riparian vegetation is not present and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Ixobrychus exilis (nesting)	least bittern	BCC/SSC/ None	Nests in freshwater and brackish marshes with dense, tall growth of aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Although the species is not known to occur within the vicinity and suitable marsh habitat is not present.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	BCC/ST, FP/ None	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Pandion haliaetus (nesting)	osprey	None/WL/ None	Large waters (lakes, reservoirs, rivers) supporting fish; usually near forest habitats, but widely observed along the coast	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable open water or forest habitats are present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].

Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	None/SE/ Covered	Nests and forages in coastal saltmarsh dominated by pickleweed (Salicornia spp.)	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus (nesting colonies & communal roosts)	California brown pelican	FDL/SDL, FP/ Covered	Forages in warm coastal marine and estuarine environments; in California, nests on dry, rocky offshore islands	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Phalacrocorax auritus (nesting colony)	double-crested cormorant	None/WL/ None	Nests in riparian trees near ponds, lakes, artificial impoundments, slow-moving rivers, lagoons, estuaries, and open coastlines; winter habitat includes lakes, rivers, and coastal areas	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC/ 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 above mean sea level	Observed within the study area. Suitable vegetation is present onsite with connectivity to suitable habitat offsite. The species is known to occur within the vicinitiy[2].
Rallus obsoletus levipes	Ridgway's rail	FE/SE, FP/ Covered	Coastal wetlands, brackish areas, coastal saline emergent wetlands	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Setophaga petechia (nesting)	yellow warbler	BCC/SSC/ 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. Although the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2], no suitable habitat is present.
Sternula antillarum browni (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE/SE, FP/ Covered	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flats	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat is present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE/ 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[2].
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC/ 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	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable outcrops for roosting present. The species is not known to occur

				within the vicinity[2].
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/SSC/ None	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed-conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 feet above mean sea level	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat present, and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/SSC/ None	Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon–juniper, and annual grassland	Moderate potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable habitat present, and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican long-tongued bat	None/SSC/ None	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon–juniper woodland; roosts in caves, mines, and buildings	Not expected to occur. No suitable desert or montane vegetation or suitable roosting sites are present
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC/ None	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels	Low potential to occur within the project site or study area. No suitable habitat present, and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	None/SSC/ 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	Low potential to occur within the project site or study area. No suitable rock crevices or cliffs for roosting or open water onsite. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None/SSC/ 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 rock cliffs for roosting present. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	None/None/ None	Old-growth forest, maternity roosts in trees, large snags 50 feet aboveground; hibernates in hollow trees, rock crevices, buildings, mines, caves, and under sloughing bark; forages in or near coniferous or mixed deciduous forest, stream or river drainages	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation, rock crevices, or drainages present onsite. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat	None/SSC/ None	Forest, woodland, riparian, mesquite bosque, and orchards, including fig, apricot, peach, pear, almond, walnut, and orange; roosts in tree canopy	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present onsite, although the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None/None/ None	Forest, woodland riparian, and wetland habitats; also juniper scrub, riparian forest, and desert scrub in arid areas; roosts in tree foliage and sometimes cavities, such	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present onsite, although the species is known to

			as woodpecker holes	occur within the vicinity[2].
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None/SSC/ None	Valley–foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet above mean sea level; roosts in riparian and palms	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present onsite, although the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None/SSC/ 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 vegetation is present, and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Myotis ciliolabrum	western small-footed myotis	None/None/ None	Arid woodlands and shrublands, but near water; roosts in caves, crevices, mines, abandoned buildings	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable roosting habitat present, and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	None/None/ None	Brush, woodland, and forest habitats from sea level to 9,000 feet above MSL; prefers coniferous habitats; forages along habitat edges, in open habitats, and over water; roosts in buildings, crevices, under bark, and snags; uses caves as night roosts	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable roosting habitat present, and the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None/None/ None	Riparian, arid scrublands and deserts, and forests associated with water (streams, rivers, tinajas); roosts in bridges, buildings, cliff crevices, caves, mines, and trees	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable roosting habitat or nearby streams, rivers, or washes. The species however, is known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC/ 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*
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None/SSC/ None	Pinyon–juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with drop-offs, caverns, and buildings	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Although the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2], no suitable vegetation is present.
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	None/SSC/ None	Rocky areas; roosts in caves, holes in trees, buildings, and crevices on cliffs and rocky outcrops; forages over water	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable roosting habitat and open water is not present onsite. The species is known to occur within the vicinity*
Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	FE/SSC/ None	fine-grained sandy substrates in open coastal strand, coastal dunes, and river alluvium	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. Suitable sandy coastal habitat is

				not present, and the species is not known to occur within the region*
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC/ Covered	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. Although suitable habitat is present, the species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Invertebrates				
Branchinecta sandiegonensis	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE/None/ Covered	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vernal pool habitat present. The species is known to occur within the region*
Callophrys thornei	Thorne's hairstreak	None/None/ Covered	Interior cypress woodland dominated by host plant Hesperocyparis forbesii (Tecate cypress)	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Cicindela gabbii	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	None/None/ None	Inhabits estuaries and mudflats along the coast of Southern California	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vegetation present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	None/None/ None	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Cicindela latesignata latesignata	western beach tiger beetle	None/None/ None	Mudflats and beaches in coastal Southern California	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Cicindela senilis frosti	senile tiger beetle	None/None/ None	Inhabits marine shoreline, from Central California coast south to saltmarshes of San Diego; also found at Lake Elsinore	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Cincindela latesignata obliviosa	Oblivious tiger beetle	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. Has not been observed in 20 years. The oblivious tiger beetle (C. l. obliviosa) is no longer the accepted name for this species (ITIS 2016).	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].

Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle	None/None/ None	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Danaus plexippus	monarch	None/None/ None	Wind-protected tree groves with nectar sources and nearby water sources	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is known to within the region*.
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE/None/ None	Annual forblands, grassland, open coastal scrub and chaparral; often soils with cryptogamic crusts and fine-textured clay; host plants include Plantago erecta, Antirrhinum coulterianum, and Plantago patagonica (Silverado Occurrence Complex)	Low potential to occur in the project site and study area. The species is known to occur within the vicinity, however host plants were not observed onsite.
Helminthoglypta coelata	mesa shoulderband	None/None/ None	Coastal San Diego County: found in rock slides, beneath bark, and among coastal vegetation.	Low potential to occur within the project site and study area. No suitable habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Lycaena hermes	Hermes copper	FC/None/ None	Coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral supporting at least 5% cover of host plant *Rhamnus crocea*	Low potential to occur within the project site and study area. Suitable vegetation is present and the species is known to occur within the vicinity[2], however host plants were not observed onsite.
Melitta californica	California mellitid bee	None/None/ None	Desert regions of southwestern Arizona, southeastern California, and Baja California, Mexico; also collected from Torrey Pines, San Diego County	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable desert habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Panoquina errans	wandering skipper	None/None/ Covered	Saltmarsh	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable desert habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE/None/ Covered	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable vernal pool habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].
Tryonia imitator	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	None/None/ None	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries, and saltmarshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County	Not expected to occur in the project site and study area. No suitable aquatic habitat present. The species is not known to occur within the vicinity[2].

[1] Regulatory Status (CDFW 2017; CNPS 2017).

[2] "Vicinity" refers to species recorded in the USGS 7.5-minute La Mesa quadrangle (CNPS 2017).

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 La Mesa quadrangle (CDFW 2017). "Region" refers to species recorded within the six quadrangles surrounding USGS 7.5-minute La Mesa 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 Wildlife Protected and Fully Protected Species
(SD) State-delisted.
WL California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List

San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program:

Covered: MSCP Covered Species