

INDIVIDUAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility: Mission Bay High School (MBHS) and Pacific Beach Drive/Olney Street (PBO)

Master Program Map No.: 36 & 37

Date: September 2, 2014

Biologist Name/Cell Phone No.: Stacy Nigro / 619-462-1515

Instructions: This form must be completed for each storm water facility identified in the Annual Maintenance Needs Assessment report and prior to commencing any maintenance activity on the facility. The Existing Conditions information shall be collected prior to preparation of the Individual Maintenance Plan (IMP) to assist in developing the IMP. The remaining sections shall be completed after the IMP has been prepared. Attach additional sheets as needed.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of San Diego (City) has developed the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MMP, Master Maintenance Program) (City 2011a) to govern channel operation and maintenance activities in an efficient, economic, environmentally and aesthetically acceptable manner to provide flood control for the protection of life and property. This document provides a summary of the Individual Biological Assessment (IBA) for proposed maintenance activities within the Mission Bay High School (MBHS) (Map 36) and Pacific Beach Dr./Olney St. (PBO) (Map 37). Channels to comply with the MMP's Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) (City 2011b). Map numbers correspond to those contained in the MMP.

IBA procedures under the MMP provide the guidelines for a site-specific inspection of the proposed maintenance activity site including access routes, and temporary spoils storage and staging areas. A qualified biologist determines whether or not sensitive biological resources could be affected by the proposed maintenance and potential ways to avoid impacts in accordance with the measures identified in the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP; Attachment 1) of the PEIR and the MMP protocols. This IBA provides a summary of the biological resources associated with the storm water facility, quantification of impacts to sensitive biological resources, and the nature of mitigation measures required to mitigate for those impacts, if any found.

Project Location and Description

The purpose of the project is to maintain the existing storm water facilities by restoring the original design capacity to provide public safety and protection of property. The City is proposing to routinely maintain the MBHS and PBO channels through periodic removal of trash, debris, vegetation and accumulated sediment.

The MBHS and PBO channels are located west of Interstate 5 in the Pacific Beach community of the City (Figure 1), and are situated adjacent to Pacific Beach Drive and Mission Bay High School just north of Mission Bay (Figure 2). The channels are located in un-sectioned lands in Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the San Bernardino Base and Meridian U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute La Jolla quadrangle map (Figure 3). Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve is located southwest of the site, along the northern edge of Mission Bay.

The channels are located within the City and California Coastal Commission's Coastal Overlay Zone (Coastal Appealable and Coastal Permit) and Pacific Beach community. The project area is zoned RS-1-7 (Residential-Single Unit), and designated as School (Senior High) and Single-Family (Residential) in the Pacific Beach Community Plan. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the project is located outside of the Special Flood Hazard Areas Subject to Inundation by the 1% Annual Chance Flood as well as the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood areas. The channels are within the Peñasquitos Hydrologic Unit. The site is not located within the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program's (MSCP) Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA). The City's MHPA is mapped within the Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve which is directly downstream and southwest of the project site.

A more detailed discussion of the channels is provided below.

MBHS Channel

The MBHS channel runs in a north-south direction for approximately 1,075 feet from the southwesterly corner of the Mission Bay High School bus loading/unloading zone to Pacific Beach Drive, and discharges into the PBO channel. It is bordered by Mission Bay High School to the east and a military single-family residential housing development and Quincy Street to the west. The MBHS channel is a concrete trapezoidal channel with a 4-foot (ft) bottom width, 10-ft top width, and 2-ft channel depth, with a nearly flat, longitudinal slope (0.25%). The channel receives storm flows from:

- a 27-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) at its upstream end,
- a 36-inch RCP located 250 ft south of its upstream end,
- the adjacent Mission Bay High School baseball field and northerly parking lot areas, and
- the adjacent Mission Bay High School tennis court.

PBO Channel

The PBO channel runs in an east-west direction for approximately 897 ft from the southwesterly corner of Mission Bay High School to Olney Street. The channel is bordered by Pacific Beach Drive and Campland on the Bay to the south and a military single-family residential housing development to the north.

The PBO channel is a trapezoidal earthen channel with a bottom width that varies from 3 to 5 ft, a top width that varies from 20 ft to 26 ft, an average channel depth of 5 to 6 ft, and a nearly flat, longitudinal slope (0.25%). The channel receives storm flows from:

- the MBHS channel,
- an 18-inch RCP located 245 ft west of its upstream end,
- Mission Bay High School football/baseball fields, and Lee Street, and
- a portion of the Campland at the Bay parking lot.

The PBO channel discharges into a 42-inch RCP projecting barrel culvert that is located at the intersection of Pacific Beach Drive and Olney Street. The culvert conveys storm flows to the south side of Pacific Beach Drive and discharges into a concrete vault known as the Mission Bay Sewage Interceptor System (MBSIS) box. This box was installed as part of the City's efforts to divert dry weather flows into the sewer system. The MBSIS box discharges into a concrete basin where water then flows out of the basin to a natural channel that conveys storm water to Mission Bay.

Proposed Maintenance

Maintenance will involve removal of sediment and vegetation to restore the original capacity of the two channels to convey storm water. Maintenance will begin by removing standing water in the channel with vacator trucks. Once the standing water has been removed, the vacator trucks will be stationed at the upstream and downstream ends of the MBHS channel and upper end of the PBO channel to capture surface flow during maintenance. In addition, sandbags will be placed across the downstream end of the channel.

A skid steer or excavator will be used in the channel to remove sediment and vegetation. This equipment will enter the channel from access points indicated on the Individual Maintenance Plan (IMP). The skid steer/excavator will push sediment and vegetation to central locations where the material will be removed by a gradall stationed outside the channel at areas identified on the IMP. The gradall will scoop up the material, and transfer it directly into a dump truck for disposal at an approved landfill.

Upon completion of the maintenance, the sandbags will be removed. The equipment will be transported back to the City yard.

A more detailed discussion of the maintenance activities is contained in Attachment 7.

Survey Methods and Date:

Desktop Literature Review

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted a review of existing project documentation and permits as part of this IBA. Document review included the MMP; PEIR

(City 2011b) and Appendices; and draft applications for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit, California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Potential occurrence of special-status species within the project site was determined by a habitat suitability assessment, a review of records from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), species occurrence data from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Carlsbad Office's Listing of Multiple Species Database, and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) rare plant online inventory. A half-mile radius was used to specifically assess the potential for sensitive species for the MBHS and PBO maintenance areas. A CNDDDB search was conducted for the USGS 7.5-minute La Jolla quadrangle, which encompasses the maintenance area. Results of this search are presented in Attachment 2.

Biological Survey and Site Assessment

HELIX conducted a biological survey and site assessment of the proposed MBHS and PBO maintenance, access, and loading areas on May 19, 2014, with a follow-up site visit on June 16, 2014. Surveys were conducted on foot. Biologists walked the length of both channels. Vegetation communities were mapped in accordance with the City's Biology Guidelines (City 2012) and follow classifications described by Holland (1986). Plant and animal species observed or otherwise detected during the survey were recorded. Observed sensitive species were documented and potential for occurrence of other sensitive species was assessed based on site conditions and review of CNDDDB and USFWS database records. Vegetation communities and sensitive species were mapped on a 150-scale (1 inch = 150 feet) map with a 2012 aerial photograph base map. Representative photographs were taken during the survey and are provided in this report. Plants were identified according to The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California (Baldwin et al. [2012]).

Biological Resources:

Stream Type: Perennial Intermittent Ephemeral

Stream type designations are based on USGS topographical map stream designations and field visit review of the channels. Neither of the MBHS or PBO channels is depicted on the USGS La Jolla quadrangle. The results of the site assessment determined that both channels are likely to have intermittent to perennial sources of water from urban and irrigation runoff due to extensive urbanization and proximity to adjacent development.

Vegetation:

For purposes of this IBA, only vegetation or land covers within the proposed maintenance areas, including associated work areas (i.e., access and loading areas), are described below.

A total of five vegetation communities or land cover types were identified during the assessment: freshwater marsh, non-native grassland, non-native vegetation/ornamental,

disturbed habitat, and developed land (Tables 1 and 2; Figure 4). See PEIR Appendix D.1 (Biological Resources Report) for general descriptions of vegetation communities/land cover types (City 2011b). A list of plant species observed during the May 19, 2014 survey is provided as Attachment 3.

**Table 1
Existing Wetland Vegetation Communities by Channel**

Vegetation Community or Land Cover Type (Holland Code)	City MSCP Habitat Designation/Tier	MBHS (Map 36) (ac)*	PBO (Map 37) (ac)	Total (ac)
Freshwater Marsh (52400)	Freshwater Marsh/None	0.13	0.18	0.31
TOTAL		0.13	0.18	0.31

*Concrete-lined channel

**Table 2
Existing Upland Vegetation Communities by Channel**

Vegetation Community or Land Cover Type (Holland Code)	City MSCP Habitat Designation/Tier	MBHS (Map 36) (ac)	PBO (Map 37) (ac)	Total (ac)
Non-native Grassland (42200)	Non-native Grassland/Tier IIIB	0.08	0.22	0.30
Non-native Vegetation/Ornamental (12000)	Disturbed/Tier IV	0.12	0.22	0.34
Disturbed Habitat (12000)	Disturbed/Tier IV	0.02	0.20	0.22
Developed (12000)	Disturbed/Tier IV	0.20	0.18	0.38
TOTAL		0.42	0.82	1.24

MBHS Channel (Map 36)

Maintenance Area:

MBHS is a concrete-lined channel supporting an accumulation of sediment on which freshwater marsh has established. A narrow band of non-native grassland occurs along portions of its eastern edge, and non-native vegetation/ornamental species parallel its western edge. A few non-native trees are adjacent or near to the channels, including eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Freshwater Marsh

California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) and cattail (*Typha* sp.) are the dominant species present in the MBHS channel.

Non-native Grassland

Non-native grassland on site is dominated by ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), but also includes cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), hottentot-fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), salt heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), and Crete weed (*Hedynois cretica*).

Non-native Vegetation/Ornamental

Hottentot-fig is the dominant species present in this community on site.

Access and Loading Areas:

The access and loading areas consist of disturbed habitat and developed lands.

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat is either unvegetated or is dominated by non-native, weedy species that are adapted to a regime of frequent disturbance (ruderal). Within the project site, these areas consist of unvegetated areas and areas with sparse cheeseweed.

Developed Land

Developed lands in the access and loading areas include paved roadways and parking lots.

PBO Channel (Map 37)

PBO Map 37 is an earthen-bottom channel that supports freshwater marsh. A narrow band of non-native grassland occurs along its southern edge, and non-native vegetation/ornamental species parallel its northern edge.

Maintenance Area:

Freshwater Marsh

California bulrush is the dominant species present, with scattered Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucratus*), and other species.

Non-native Grassland

Non-native grassland on site is dominated by ripgut grass but also includes cheeseweed, hottentot-fig, salt heliotrope, and Crete weed.

Non-native Vegetation/Ornamental

Hottentot-fig is the dominant species present in this community on site.

Access and Loading Areas:

The access and loading areas consist of disturbed habitat and developed lands.

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat is either unvegetated or is dominated by non-native, weedy species that are adapted to a regime of frequent disturbance (ruderal). This includes dirt areas along Pacific Beach Drive that are used for parking.

Developed Land

Developed lands in the access and loading areas include paved roadways.

Special Status Species:

No federal or state-listed, or other special status plant species were detected during the biological survey, and no special status plant species are expected to occur in the maintenance areas. No federal or state-listed animal species were detected during the biological survey. One special-status animal species (Cooper's hawk [*Accipiter cooperi*]) was detected, and two additional special status animal species have been documented in the vicinity per database records (further discussed below). Sensitive species records that have been documented in CNDDDB and USFWS databases and observations made during the field survey are discussed in more detail in the Sensitive Plants/Animals Observed sections below.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*). A single individual was observed perched in a eucalyptus tree on the south side of Pacific Beach Drive across from the maintenance area for PBO (Figure 4). This is an MSCP Covered Species (City 1997), but has no federal or state listing status. Eucalyptus trees adjacent to the channel also provide potential roosting/nesting habitat for this species and other raptors.

The following sensitive wildlife species have potential to occur in the area based on the presence of suitable habitat:

Belding's Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*). CNDDDB occurrences are located approximately 1,400 feet to the southwest in salt marsh habitat within Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve (Figure 5). This species is state-listed endangered and MSCP Covered. Belding's savannah sparrow is strongly affiliated with coastal marshes dominated by pickleweed. Suitable habitat does not occur in the project site.

Light-footed Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*). CNDDDB occurrences are located approximately 1,400 feet to the southwest in salt marsh habitat within Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve (Figure 5). This species is federal- and state-listed endangered, and MSCP Covered. Light-footed clapper rail is most often associated with salt marsh habitat, but has been known to use freshwater marsh. This species is not expected to nest on site as suitable nesting habitat is not present, and has low potential to forage on site, as suitable foraging habitat is narrow and limited in size, and is surrounded by roads and development. More extensive, higher quality habitat is located in the Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Reserve. Captive-bred individuals have been released in the Reserve as recently as November 2013 (USFWS 2013).

Wildlife Value:

Freshwater marsh within the maintenance area provides habitat for wildlife, including potential nesting and foraging songbirds and small mammals. Eucalyptus trees adjacent to the maintenance area have potential to support nesting raptors. A combined list of the nine wildlife species detected during the biological survey and site assessment is provided below.

- American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
- Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)

- Bushtit (*Psaltiriparus minimus*)
- Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)
- Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)
- House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*)
- Orange-crowned Warbler (*Oreothlypis celata*)
- Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

Are there current level of anthropogenic influences on habitat with the project footprint (e.g., homeless encampment, illegal dumping)? Yes No

If yes, describe the influence:

Anthropogenic influences on habitat in the MBHS and PBO maintenance areas include small amounts of trash and debris (no large dump sites were noted), noise from nearby road traffic and adjacent construction, noise from the adjacent high school, and noise from vehicle parking along Pacific Beach Drive. Evidence of transient occupancy also was noted in the PBO channel.

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

If yes, describe them and their purpose:

Based on a search of the California Protected Area Database, there are no conservation easements within the maintenance areas. Both channels are mapped within a drainage easement and public right-of-way.

Jurisdictional Areas:

In addition to the general biological survey and site assessment, HELIX also conducted a jurisdictional delineation on May 19, 2014. The jurisdictional delineation was conducted to identify and map potential jurisdictional waters and wetlands, including Waters of the U.S. (WUS) subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA); streambed and riparian habitat subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the CDFW pursuant to Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code; coastal wetlands subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission, and wetlands pursuant to the City's Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL) regulations.

USACE wetland boundaries were determined using three criteria (vegetation, hydrology, and soils) established for wetland delineations as described within the Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and Arid West Regional Supplement (USACE 2008). Areas were determined to be non-wetland WUS if there was evidence of regular surface flow (e.g., bed and bank) but either the vegetation or soils criterion was not met.

CDFW jurisdictional boundaries (i.e., Waters of the State) were determined based on the presence of riparian vegetation or regular surface flow. Coastal wetland boundaries were determined using the wetland definition in Section 30121 of the California Coastal Act. "Wetland" means lands within the coastal zone which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens. Coastal wetlands were determined based on the presence of a single wetland criterion, meaning that a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, or wetland hydrology was present.

City wetland boundaries were based on the definition of wetlands pursuant to the City’s ESL regulations of the Municipal Code (San Diego Municipal Code Section 143.0101 *et seq.*), and include areas characterized by any of the following conditions: (1) All areas persistently or periodically containing naturally occurring wetland vegetation communities characteristically dominated by hydrophytic vegetation, including but not limited to salt marsh, brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, riparian forest, oak riparian forest, riparian woodlands, riparian scrub, and vernal pools; (2) Areas that have hydric soils or wetland hydrology and lack naturally occurring wetland vegetation communities because human activities have removed the historic wetland vegetation or catastrophic or recurring natural events or processes have acted to preclude the establishment of wetland vegetation as in the case of salt pannes and mudflats; (3) Areas lacking wetland vegetation communities, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology due to non-permitted filling of previously existing wetlands; and (4) Areas mapped as wetlands on Map C-713 as shown in Chapter 13, Article 2, Division 6 (Sensitive Coastal Overlay Zone).

Proposed maintenance of the MBHS and PBO channels would result in impacts to 0.31 acre of wetland under USACE, RWQCB, CDFW, City, and Coastal Commission jurisdiction (Table 3; Figure 6).

Table 3
Impacts to Waters of the U.S./Waters of the State/Coastal Wetlands/City Wetlands by Channel

Vegetation Community	City MSCP Habitat Designation	MBHS (Map 36) (ac)*	PBO (Map 37) (ac)	Total (ac)
Freshwater Marsh	Freshwater Marsh	0.13	0.18	0.31
TOTAL		0.13	0.18	0.31

*Concrete-lined channel

A functional assessment of the MBHS and PBO channels impact area was conducted in accordance with the methodology outlined in the El Cuervo Del Sur Wetland Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, dated February 28, 2014 (URS 2014a). The assessment uses six evaluation criteria as indicators of functional capacity with possible scores for each ranging from 0 to 1.0 in increments of 0.2 to 0.3 depending on the metric. Evaluation criteria are:

1. Habitat – Structural Diversity
2. Habitat – Coverage and Spatial Diversity
3. Percent of Exotic, Invasive Vegetation
4. Hydrologic Regime of Riparian Zone

- 5. Micro- and Macro-Topographic Complexity
- 6. Biogeochemical Processes

Results of the functional assessment are as follows:

Structural diversity was scored at 0.4 for both channels because they lack structural (vertical) diversity, and do not support a shrub understory (Table 4).

Table 4
Results of Functional Assessment

Evaluation Criteria	Score	
	MBHS	PBO
Structural Diversity	0.4	0.4
Coverage and Spatial Diversity	0.6	0.6
Percent of Exotic, Invasive Vegetation	0.6	0.6
Hydrologic Regime of Riparian Zone	0.5	0.5
Micro- and Macro-Topographic Complexity	0	0.2
Biogeochemical Processes	0.8	0.8
Average	0.5	0.5

Coverage and spatial diversity was scored at 0.6 for both channels because they support greater than 50 percent cover of monotypic vegetation (Table 4).

Percent of exotic, invasive vegetation scored a 0.6 because cover by non-native, invasive species was estimated to be greater than 10 percent but less than 39 percent for both channels (Table 4).

Hydrologic regime scored a 0.5 as the channels are sustained by urban runoff (Table 4).

Micro- and macro-topography scored a 0.2 for the PBO channel, which is characterized by a homogenous, flat earthen surface with little to no micro- and macro-topographic features. This criterion scored a zero for the MBHS channel because it is a concrete-lined channel (Table 4).

Biogeochemical processes scored a 0.8 because both channels contain at least 50 percent relative cover of riparian vegetation, and between 40 and 60 percent relative cover with woody debris, leaf litter, or detritus (Table 4).

The average score was 0.5 for the MBHS and PBO channels.

Attach documentation supporting the determination of jurisdictional areas.

See Data Form for Sampling Point 1 in Attachment 4. One sampling point was deemed to be representative of both channels since they support the same vegetation communities and receive hydrologic inputs from the same sources.

<p>Sensitive* Plant Species Observed: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>If yes, what species were observed and where? If yes, complete a California Native Species Field Survey Form and submit it to the California Natural Diversity Database.</u></p> <p>No special status plant species were observed during the biological survey.</p> <p>* Sensitive species shall include those listed by state or federal agencies as well as species that could be considered sensitive under Sections 15380(b) and (c) and 15126(c) of the CEQA Guidelines.</p>	<p>Sensitive* Animal Species Observed/Detected: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>If yes, what species were observed/detected and where? If yes, complete a California Native Species Field Survey Form and submit it to the California Natural Diversity Database.</u></p> <p>One special status animal species was observed during the biological survey:</p> <p>A Cooper's hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>) was observed eating prey in a eucalyptus tree on the south side of Pacific Beach Drive, across from the PBO channel. Cooper's hawk is an MSCP Covered Species, and potential nesting habitat could occur in adjacent eucalyptus trees. A CNDDDB Field Survey Form was completed and submitted to CDFW for this observation (Attachment 5).</p> <p>* Sensitive species shall include those listed by state or federal agencies as well as species that could be considered sensitive under Sections 15380(b) and (c) and 15126(c) of the CEQA Guidelines.</p>
<p>Is any portion of the maintenance activity within an MHPA? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>If yes, describe which portions are within an MHPA:</u></p> <p>MHPA lands are located downstream (adjacent) to the PBO maintenance area (Figure 5) within the Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve, and the project must therefore conform to MHPA Adjacency Guidelines. MHPA lands are not within or adjacent to the MBHS channel.</p> <p>An analysis of the project's conformance with MSCP Management Directives (MSCP Section 1.4.2) and MHPA Adjacency Guidelines (MSCP Section 1.4.3) is provided in Attachment 6.</p>	

Is there moderate or high potential for listed animal species to occur in or adjacent to the impact area? Yes No

If yes, which species (check all that apply) and describe any surveys which should be undertaken to determine whether those species could occur within the maintenance area:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Least Bell's vireo | <input type="checkbox"/> Riverside fairy shrimp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Southwester willow flycatcher | <input type="checkbox"/> California least tern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo toad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light-footed clapper rail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal California gnatcatcher | <input type="checkbox"/> Western snowy plover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego fairy shrimp | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Nesting birds and raptors |

Light-footed Clapper Rail

As previously stated, light-footed clapper rail is known to occur in the nearby Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve located southwest of the PBO channel. Clapper rail nesting occurs primarily in cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*), which does not occur on site. Thus, suitable nesting habitat does not occur on site. The nearest suitable nesting locations are located in salt marsh in the northern portion of the Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Reserve, which is located approximately 300 ft south of the western tip of the PBO maintenance area (Figure 7). There is low potential for this species to forage on site due to the narrow composition of the channels, adjacency to roads and other urban edge effects, as well as a lack of preferred habitat. Furthermore, the channels do not provide connectivity between suitable clapper rail habitat areas.

Nesting Raptors

Potential habitat for nesting raptors exists in adjacent and nearby eucalyptus trees and other large ornamental trees. These areas have the potential to support nesting raptors such as red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) and Cooper's hawk.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act Protected Birds

The potential exists for birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) to nest in adjacent and nearby eucalyptus trees, and other large ornamental trees.

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

Attachment 2 contains CNDDDB animal species records for the project quadrangle (La Jolla). Figure 5 depicts CNDDDB and USFWS database records within one-half mile of the project site.

Is there moderate or high potential for a listed plant species to occur in or adjacent to the impact area? Yes No

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

Based on a review of CNDDDB plant records for the project quadrangle (La Jolla) and current site observations, there is low potential for sensitive plant species to occur within the maintenance area.

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

Attachment 2 contains CNDDDB plant species records for the project quadrangle.

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

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

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

As discussed earlier, nesting birds and raptors (e.g. Cooper's hawk) have the potential to occur within or adjacent to the area of the proposed channel maintenance. Thus, pre-construction nesting surveys are necessary to help ensure no impacts to avian species occur and that the project would comply with the MBTA and MMP's PEIR MMRP.

If yes, provide justification:

Not Applicable.

Is it anticipated that maintenance activities would generate noise in excess of 60 dB(A) L_{eq} ?

Yes No

Potential maintenance noise impacts on the clapper rail nesting area in Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Reserve are related to potential indirect impacts on breeding activities which may be caused by the equipment noise associated with the maintenance in the PBO channel.

An Individual Noise Assessment (INA) (HELIX 2014) was conducted for the proposed maintenance operations to determine the noise levels expected to be generated by the equipment proposed to be used during maintenance. As discussed earlier, equipment to be used during maintenance is expected to include a skid steer/excavator, gradall, dump truck and a vactor truck. According the IMP, the skid steer/excavator, gradall and dump truck are

expected to operate in close proximity to one another. This equipment combination was assumed as a single noise source. While vactor trucks are expected to operate independently of the other equipment, vactor truck noise was added to the other equipment to estimate a worst-case noise condition.

Based on the calculations contained in the INA, the 60 dBA L_{eq} when the gradall, skid steer/excavator and dump truck operate together would occur 300 ft away from the equipment. When the vactor truck is added to the other three pieces of equipment, the 60 dBA L_{eq} would extend 430 feet away from the equipment location. The location of the 60 dBA L_{eq} noise contour for these equipment operation scenarios is illustrated in Figure 7. The expanded areas on Figure 7 represent the additional noise generated by vactor trucks.

Thus, depending on whether a vactor truck is used during the maintenance, the 60 dBA L_{eq} would be located at a distance of either 300 or 430 ft from the westerly end of the PBO channel, which lies nearest the clapper rail habitat. If a vactor truck is not used within 430 feet of the habitat, maintenance would not impact the clapper rail habitat because the habitat would lie outside the limits of the 60 dBA L_{eq} contour. If a vactor truck is used, nesting activities of the clapper rail could be impacted because the 60 dBA L_{eq} contour would extend approximately 130 feet into areas which may be used for nesting.

If yes, what measures should be taken to avoid adverse impacts on avian bird breeding within or adjacent to the maintenance?

Should a vactor truck be used within 430 ft of light-footed clapper rail habitat, breeding related to the clapper rail could be adversely impacted. Two options exist for avoiding adverse noise impacts to the clapper rail. One option would be to avoid operation of the vactor truck within 430 feet of the clapper rail habitat during the breeding season (February 15 to August 15). The second option would be to install noise attenuation barriers around the vactor truck to assure that noise levels in the clapper rail habitat would not exceed 60 dBA L_{eq} during the breeding season. The barrier heights and locations would be determined by a qualified acoustician..

Biological Resource Conditions Relative to Original Survey Conducted for MASTER PROGRAM Final Program EIR (May 2010) (vegetation communities present, including adjacent uplands; general habitat quality/level of disturbance):

The majority of habitat mapping and jurisdictional delineation work for the PEIR was conducted by HELIX in late winter and early spring of 2007 and 2008. Based on 2012 aerial photographs and the 2014 field survey, the distribution of freshwater marsh within the MBHS and PBO channels is the same as that described in PEIR Appendix D. Adjacent upland communities are largely similar, with minor changes in distribution of non-native grassland and disturbed habitat. Vegetation/land cover within proposed access and loading areas have not changed, consisting of disturbed habitat and developed lands.

Although dominated by native species, freshwater marsh in the channels was considered to be of moderate quality due to a combination of factors, including presence of trash and debris,

evidence of transient occupancy, presence of invasive species such as Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucratus*), lack of buffer from urban development, its narrow width/small size, exposure to adjacent road noise, and lack of connectivity to other native habitat.

Adjacent uplands are low quality, consisting of ruderal and developed areas.

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS

See Attachment 7 – IMP Maintenance Methodology for a description of the maintenance methods.

Vegetation/Land Cover Impacts:	1.55 acres
Wetland (all freshwater marsh)	0.31 acre
Upland (non-native grassland, non-native vegetation/ornamental, disturbed habitat, and developed land)	1.24 acre
Jurisdictional Areas:	
Wetland WUS, RWQCB, CDFW Wetlands, City Wetlands, and Coastal Commission Wetlands:	0.31 acre ¹

Other Jurisdictional Areas:

None.

¹Includes 0.13 acre of freshwater marsh occurring on the concrete-lined MBHS channel.

Is there a moderate or high potential for maintenance to impact an MHPA? Yes
 No

If yes, discuss the potential impacts that could occur from the portion within or adjacent to that MHPA:

The maintenance area is not located within an MHPA; the nearest MHPA is located just southwest of the site in the Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Reserve (Figure 5). To avoid indirect impacts, maintenance activities would conform to MHPA Adjacency Guidelines as discussed in Attachment 6. No impacts to the MHPA would occur.

Is there moderate or high potential for listed animal species to be impacted? Yes
 No

If yes, which species (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Least Bell’s vireo | <input type="checkbox"/> Riverside fairy shrimp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Southwester willow flycatcher | <input type="checkbox"/> California least tern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo toad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light-footed clapper rail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal California gnatcatcher | <input type="checkbox"/> Western snowy plover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego fairy shrimp | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Nesting birds and raptors |

Light-footed Clapper Rail

The potential for impacts to clapper rail from the proposed project is considered low, however, if a vector truck will be located within 430 feet of potential clapper rail nesting area between February 15 to August 15, one of the following conditions must be met:

- Protocol surveys for clapper rail must be conducted by a USFWS-permitted biologist to determine active nest locations within 430 feet of the maintenance area. If no nests are present, maintenance may take place without restriction. If active nests are present within this distance, a qualified acoustician shall determine whether maintenance equipment would cause noise levels in potential clapper rail habitat to exceed 60 dBA L_{eq} during the breeding season. If so, maintenance equipment must either be setback from potential nesting habitat or noise attenuation implemented in a manner which assures that nearby nesting habitat for the clapper rail would not be exposed to noise levels in excess of 60 dBA L_{eq} during the breeding season. (PEIR MMs 4.1.3, 4.3.17 and 4.3.18).
- If no surveys are completed and no sound attenuation devices are installed, it shall be assumed that clapper rail is present, and that vector trucks would generate greater than 60 dB(A) L_{eq} within the habitat requiring protection. Use of vector trucks within 430 ft of clapper rail habitat shall cease for the duration of the breeding season and a qualified biologist shall establish a limit of work (PEIR MM 4.3.20).

Nesting Raptors

Impacts to nesting raptors would be avoided by conducting maintenance outside of the raptor breeding season (January 15 through August 31) or, if maintenance is planned during the raptor nesting season, pre-construction nesting surveys would be conducted within 3 days of initiating maintenance activities and maintenance setback buffers established around active nests in accordance with PEIR MM 4.3.13 and 4.3.16. Reduced setbacks shall be allowed if the biological monitor determines that the setbacks can be reduced, based on the field observations, ambient conditions, life history of the affected birds, and type of maintenance proposed. In the event the biological monitor determines that a reduced setback is appropriate, the biologist shall prepare a letter summarizing the basis for the reduced setbacks, and send it to the CDFW and USFWS for concurrence prior to invoking reduced setbacks.

Nesting Birds Protected Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Impacts to nesting birds, including those species not covered by the MSCP, would be avoided by conducting maintenance outside of the avian breeding season (January 15 through August 31) in areas within or adjacent to avian nesting habitat, unless postponing maintenance would result in a threat to human life or property (PEIR MM 4.3.25). If maintenance during the breeding season cannot be avoided, a pre-construction nesting survey must be conducted within 3 days of initiating maintenance activities and active nests must be avoided and an appropriate setback buffer determined by the biological monitor until the nest is no longer

active. Reduced setbacks shall be allowed if the biological monitor determines that the setbacks can be reduced, based on the field observations, ambient conditions, life history of the affected birds, and type of maintenance proposed. In the event the biological monitor determines that a reduced setback is appropriate, the biologist shall prepare a letter summarizing the basis for the reduced setbacks, and send it to the CDFW and USFWS for concurrence prior to invoking reduced setbacks.

Furthermore, implementation of applicable MMs 4.1.1 through 4.1.8, and 4.3.15 through 4.3.25 of the PEIR would reduce the potential direct and indirect impacts to special-status species to below a level of significance Refer to Attachment 1 for full text of PEIR MMs regarding biological resources.

MITIGATION

Applicable Maintenance Protocols (list the applicable maintenance protocols based on the biological resources occurring or likely to occur on site --include any special protocols required):

BIO-1 Restrict vehicles to access designated in the Master Program.

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

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

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

BIO-7 Avoid mechanized maintenance within 300 feet of a Cooper's hawk nest, 900 feet of a northern harrier's nest, or 500 feet of any other raptor's nest until any fledglings have left the nest. Reduced setbacks shall be allowed if the biological monitor determines

that the setbacks can be reduced, based on the field observations, ambient conditions, life history of the affected birds, and type of maintenance proposed. In the event the biological monitor determines that a reduced setback is appropriate, the biologist shall prepare a letter summarizing the basis for the reduced setbacks and send it to the CDFW and USFWS for concurrence prior to invoking reduced setbacks.

Applicable PEIR mitigation measures:

General Mitigation 1, 2, 3, and 4;

Biological Resources 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.9, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.3.13, 4.3.14, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.3.22, 4.3.25

Land Use 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.1.7

Applicable PEIR MMs have been included in their entirety in Attachment 1.

Other mitigation measures: Regulatory permits, agreements and/or authorizations may require additional conditions to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts to biological resources.

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

The project will impact 0.31 acre of wetland habitat, consisting entirely of freshwater marsh. A total of 0.18 acre occurs within a natural-bottom channel (PBO channel), while the remainder (0.13 acre) occurs within a concrete-lined channel (MBHS channel). USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW do not require compensatory habitat mitigation for impacts occurring within the concrete-lined channel. Mitigation for all wetland impacts (totaling 0.31 acre) is required by the City and Coastal Commission, including impacts to wetland habitat within concrete-lined channels.

The project will impact 0.30 acre of non-native grassland. According to the City's Biology Guidelines, mitigation is not required for impacts to non-native grasslands totaling less than 1.0 acre which are completely surrounded by existing urban developments. However, the PEIR requires mitigation for impacts to non-native grassland because of the cumulative nature of the program. Thus, the project would mitigate for impacts to 0.30 acre of non-native grassland.

Impacts to Tier IV habitats do not require mitigation as these habitats (e.g. non-native vegetation/ornamental, disturbed habitat, and developed lands) are not sensitive.

Proposed mitigation, in accordance with the PEIR mitigation ratios (MM 4.3.9 and MM 4.3.11) are presented below (Table 5).

Table 5
City Mitigation for Proposed Channel Maintenance Impacts

Vegetation Community	Impact (ac)	Ratio	Mitigation (ac)
Freshwater Marsh	0.31*	4:1	1.24
Non-native Grassland	0.30	0.5:1	0.15
Non-native Vegetation/ Ornamental	0.34	--	0
Disturbed Habitat	0.22	--	0
Developed	0.38	--	0
TOTAL	1.55	--	1.24

*Includes freshwater marsh on concrete-lined channel.

USACE/RWQCB/CDFW Jurisdictional Wetlands:

The proposed maintenance will require mitigation to compensate for 0.18 acre of impact to areas jointly regulated by the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. Mitigation is proposed at a 2:1 ratio, resulting in a total mitigation requirement of 0.36 acre (Table 6). USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW do not require compensatory habitat mitigation for impacts occurring within the concrete-lined channel.

Table 6
USACE/RWQCB/CDFW Mitigation Summary

Habitat	Impacts to Natural-Bottom Channel (ac)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation (ac)
Wetlands			
Freshwater marsh	0.18	2:1	0.36
TOTAL	0.18	-	0.36

City and Coastal Commission Wetlands:

The proposed maintenance will require mitigation to compensate for 0.31 acre of impact to City and Coastal Commission wetlands, including freshwater marsh occurring within the MBHS concrete-lined channel. Wetland mitigation will be conducted at a 4:1 ratio for impacts to freshwater marsh, comprised of 1:1 creation and 3:1 enhancement to comply with the PEIR and applicable Coastal Development Permit, resulting in a total mitigation requirement of 1.24 acres (Table 7).

Table 7
City and Coastal Commission Mitigation Summary for Wetland Impacts

Vegetation Community	Impact (ac)	Ratio	Mitigation (ac)
Freshwater Marsh	0.31*	4:1	1.24
TOTAL	0.31	--	1.24

*Includes freshwater marsh on concrete-lined channel.

Mitigation Description/Location:

Mitigation for wetland impacts is proposed within the Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve to achieve one part of the required mitigation ratio as wetlands creation and the remaining portions as wetland enhancement. Refer to the El Cuervo Del Sur Wetland Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (URS 2014a) and Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve Conceptual Wetland Enhancement Plan (URS 2014b) for more details regarding specifics of these mitigation sites. The locations of the mitigation sites are depicted on Figure 8.

Non-native grassland impacts shall be mitigated through payment into the City's Habitat Acquisition Fund, acquisition and preservation of specific land, or purchase of mitigation credits.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS**Individual Biological Assessment Report Figures:**

- Figure 1 – Regional Location Map
- Figure 2 – Project Vicinity Map (Aerial Photograph)
- Figure 3 – Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)
- Figure 4 – Vegetation and Sensitive Biological Resources
- Figure 5 – MHPA and Sensitive Species Occurrences within One-half Mile of Project Location
- Figure 6 – Waters of the U.S./State and Coastal Commission and City Wetlands
- Figure 7 – Maintenance Noise Relative to Sensitive Bird Habitat
- Figure 8 – Project Site and Mitigation Locations

Individual Biological Assessment Report Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures
- Attachment 2: CNDDDB RareFind Records Search of La Jolla Quadrangle
- Attachment 3: Plant Species Observed

Attachment 3: Plant Species Observed
Attachment 4: Jurisdictional Delineation Sampling Point Data Form
Attachment 5: CNDDDB Field Survey Form
Attachment 6: MSCP Conformance Review: Sections 1.4.2 and 1.4.3
Attachment 7: IMP Maintenance Methodology

References:

- Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, editors. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, second edition. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- City of San Diego (City). 2012. *Land Development Code Biology Guidelines* (as amended by Resolution No. R-307376). June.
- 2011a. *Master Storm Water Maintenance Program*. San Diego, California. October.
- 2011b. *Final Recirculated Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program PEIR*. San Diego, California. October.
1997. *City of San Diego Subarea Plan, Multiple Species Conservation Program*. March.
- HELIX 2014. *Individual Noise Assessment for the MBHS/PBO Channel Maintenance*. September.
- Holland, R.F. 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. Nongame-Heritage Program, California Department of Fish & Game.
- URS. 2014a. *El Cuervo Del Sur Wetland Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan*. February 28.
- 2014b. *Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Conceptual Wetland Enhancement Plan*.
- USFWS 2013. *Field Notes Entry – California-Nevada Offices*. November 20, 2013.
<http://www.fws.gov/fieldnotes/regmap.cfm?arskey=34476&callingKey=region&callingValue=8>

SITE PHOTOS



PHOTO NOTES:
Looking east at the PBO channel from near the intersection of Pacific Beach Drive and Olney Street.



PHOTO NOTES: Looking west at the PBO channel from near the east end of the channel.



PHOTO NOTES:
Looking north at the MBHS channel from its southern end.



PHOTO NOTES:
Looking south at the MBHS channel from the intersection of Thomas Avenue and Quincy Street. Development on one side of the channel and hottentot-fig on the other.



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Regional Location Map

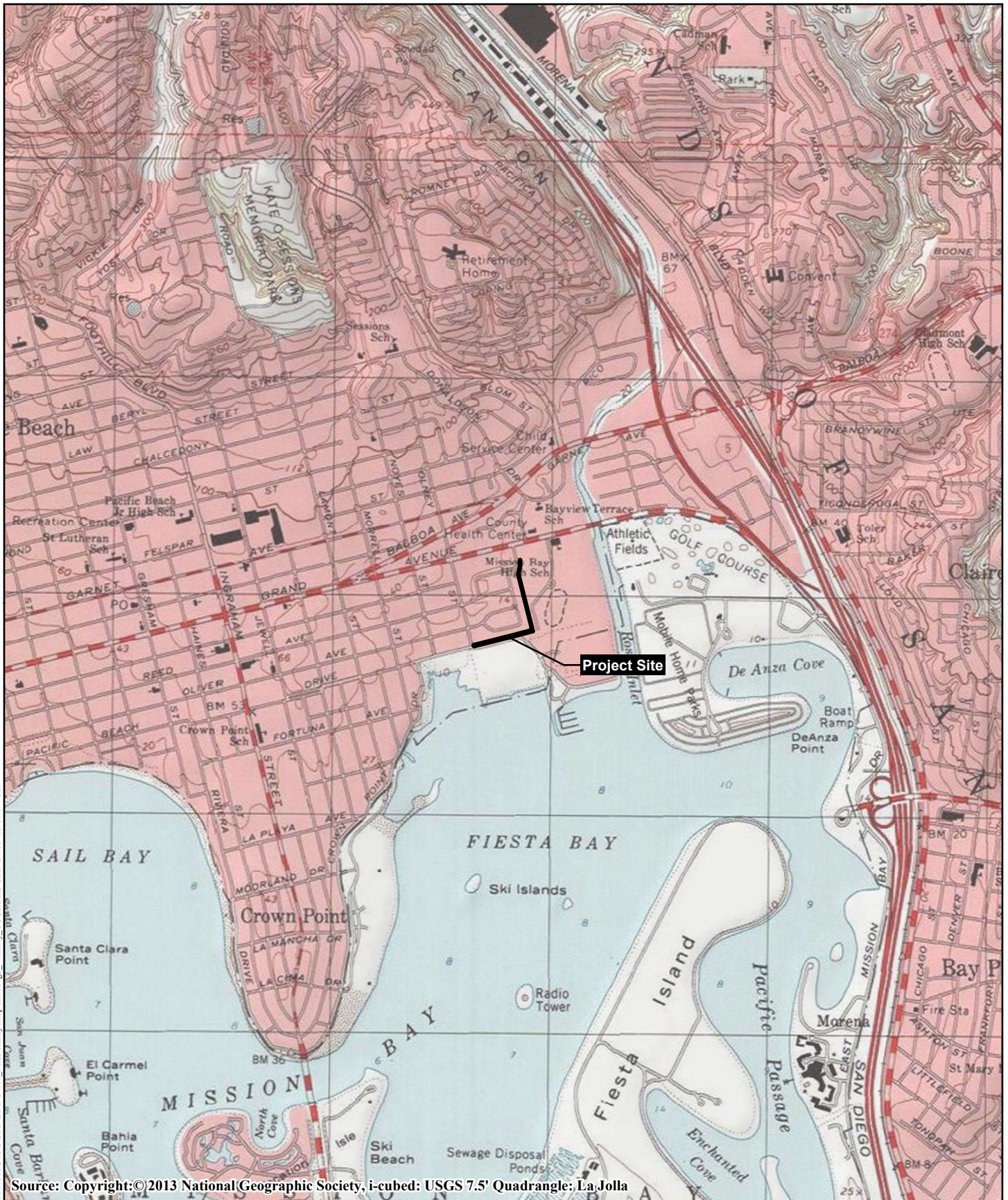
STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 & 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



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Project Vicinity Map (Aerial Photograph)

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 & 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)
 STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 & 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL
 AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



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Vegetation and Sensitive Biological Resources
 STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 AND 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



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MHPA and Sensitive Species Occurrences within One-half Mile of Project Location

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 AND 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



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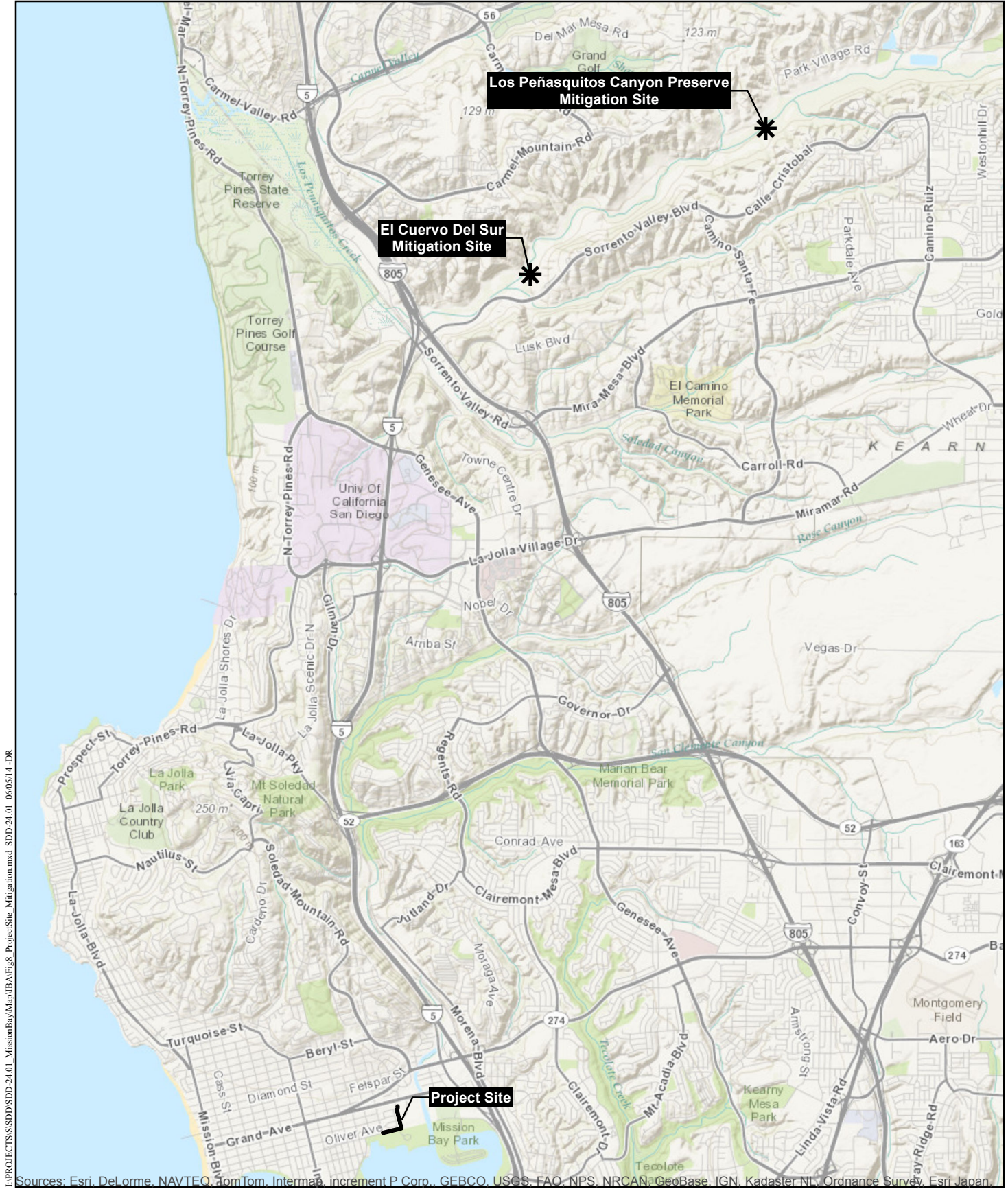
Waters of the U.S./State and Coastal Commission and City Wetlands

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 AND 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



Maintenance Noise Relative to Sensitive Bird Habitat

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 AND 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



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Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan,

Project Site and Mitigation Locations

STORM WATER FACILITY MAPS 36 AND 37 (MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS)



Attachment 1

APPLICABLE PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES



Attachment 1

Applicable PEIR Mitigation Measures

GENERAL

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

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

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

General Mitigation 4: Prior to commencement of work and pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the State of California Fish & Game Code, evidence of compliance with Section 1605 is required, if applicable. Evidence shall include either copies of permits issued, letters of resolution issued by the Responsible Agency documenting compliance, or other evidence documenting compliance and deemed acceptable by the ADD Environmental Designee.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

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

Mitigation Measure 4.3.3: No maintenance activities within a proposed annual maintenance

program shall be initiated until the City's ADD Environmental Designee and Mitigation Monitoring Coordinator (MMC) have approved the qualifications for biologist(s) who shall be responsible for monitoring maintenance activities which may impact sensitive biological resources.

Mitigation Measure 4.3.4: Prior to undertaking any maintenance activity included in an annual maintenance program, a mitigation account shall be established to provide sufficient funds to implement all biological mitigation associated with the proposed maintenance activities. The fund amount shall be determined by the ADD Environmental Designee. The account shall be managed by the City's SWD, with quarterly status reports submitted to DSD. The status reports shall separately identify upland and wetland account activity. Based upon the impacts identified in the IBAs, money shall be deposited into the account, as part of the project submittal, to ensure available funds for mitigation.

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

Mitigation Measure 4.3.6: Prior to commencing any activity where the IBA indicates significant impacts to biological resources may occur, a pre-maintenance meeting shall be held on site with the following in attendance: City's SWD Maintenance Manager (MM), MMC, and Maintenance Contractor (MC). The biologist selected to monitor the activities shall be present. At this meeting, the monitoring biologist shall identify and discuss the maintenance protocols that apply to the maintenance activities.

At the pre-maintenance meeting, the monitoring biologist shall submit to the MMC and MC a copy of the maintenance plan (reduced to 11"x17") that identifies areas to be protected, fenced, and monitored. This data shall include all planned locations and design of noise attenuation walls or other devices. The monitoring biologist also shall submit a maintenance schedule to the MMC and MC indicating when and where monitoring is to begin and shall notify the MMC of the start date for monitoring.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation locations for wetland impacts shall be selected using the following order of

preference, based on the best mitigation value to be achieved.

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

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

Mitigation Measure 4.3.10: Whenever maintenance will impact wetland vegetation, a wetland mitigation plan shall be prepared in accordance with the Conceptual Wetland Restoration Plan contained in Appendix H of the Biological Technical Report, included as Appendix D.3 of the PEIR. Mitigation which involves habitat enhancement, restoration or creation shall include a wetland mitigation plan containing the following information:

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

Mitigation which involves habitat acquisition and preservation shall include the following:

- Location of proposed acquisition;
- Description of the biological resources to be acquired including support for the conclusion that the acquired habitat mitigates for the specific maintenance impact; and
- Documentation that the mitigation area would be adequately preserved and maintained in perpetuity.

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

- Location of the mitigation bank;

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

Mitigation Measure 4.3.11: Upland impacts shall be mitigated through payment into the City’s Habitat Acquisition Fund, acquisition and preservation of specific land, or purchase of mitigation credits in accordance with the ratios identified in Table 4.3-11. Upland mitigation shall be completed within six months of the date the related maintenance has been completed.

Table 4.3-11 UPLAND HABITAT MITIGATION RATIOS¹			
Vegetation Type	Tier	Location of Impact with Respect to the MHPA	
		Inside	Outside
Coast live oak woodland	I	2:1	1:1
Scrub oak chaparral	I	2:1	1:1
Southern foredunes	I	2:1	1:1
Beach	I	2:1	1:1
Diegan coastal sage scrub	II	1:1	1:1
Coastal sage-chaparral scrub	II	1:1	1:1
Broom baccharis scrub	II	1:1	1:1
Southern mixed chaparral	IIA	1:1	0.5:1
Non-native grassland	IIIB	1:1	0.5:1
Eucalyptus woodland	IV	--	--
Non-native vegetation/ornamental	IV	--	--
Disturbed habitat/ruderal	IV	--	--
Developed	IV	--	--

¹Assumes mitigation occurs within an MHPA

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.12 not applicable)

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

- Fencing, flagging, signage, or other means to protect sensitive resources to remain after maintenance have been implemented;
- Noise attenuation measures needed to protect sensitive wildlife are in place and effective; and/or

- Nesting raptors have been identified and necessary maintenance setbacks have been established if maintenance is to occur between January 15 and August 31.

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

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

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.15 not applicable)

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

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

Mitigation Measure 4.3.17: If evidence indicates the potential is high for a listed species to be present, based on historical records or site conditions, then clearing, grubbing, or grading (inside and outside the MHPA) shall be restricted during the breeding season where development may impact the following species:

- Light-footed clapper rail (between February 15 and August 15);
- Western snowy plover (between March 1 and September 15);
- Least tern (between April 1 and September 15);
- Cactus wren (between February 15 and August 15); or
- Tricolored black bird (between March 1 and August 1).

When other sensitive species, including, but not limited to, the arroyo toad, burrowing owl, or Quino checkerspot butterfly are known or suspected to be present all appropriate protocol surveys and mitigation measures shall be implemented.

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

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

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

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

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

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.23 not applicable)

(Mitigation Measure 4.3.24 not applicable)

Mitigation Measure 4.3.25: In order to avoid impacts to nesting avian species, including those species not covered by the MSCP, maintenance within or adjacent to avian nesting habitat shall

occur outside of the avian breeding season (January 15 to August 31) unless postponing maintenance would result in a threat to human life or property.

LAND USE

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

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

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

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

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

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

- At least two weeks prior to the commencement of maintenance activities, under the direction of a qualified acoustician, noise attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from maintenance activities shall not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat. Concurrent with the commencement of maintenance activities and the maintenance of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques implemented are determined to be inadequate by the qualified acoustician or biologist, then the associated maintenance activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved or until the end of the breeding season of the subject species, as noted above.
- Maintenance noise shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly on varying days, or more frequently depending on the maintenance activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the ADD, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of maintenance equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.
- Prior to the commencement of maintenance activities that would disturb sensitive resources during the breeding season, the biologist shall ensure that all fencing, staking and flagging identified as necessary on the ground have been installed properly in the areas restricted from such activities.
- If noise attenuation walls or other devices are required to assure protection to identified wildlife, then the biologist shall make sure such devices have been properly constructed, located and installed.

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

- The Storm Water Division (SWD) shall provide a letter of verification to the Mitigation Monitoring Coordination Section stating that a qualified biologist, as defined in the City of San Diego Biological Resources Guidelines, has been retained to implement the projects MSCP monitoring Program. The letter shall include the names and contact information of all persons involved in the Biological Monitoring of the project. At least thirty days prior to the pre-maintenance meeting, the qualified biologist shall submit all required documentation to MMC, verifying that any special reports, maps, plans and time lines, such as but not limited to, revegetation plans, plant relocation requirements and timing, MSCP requirements, avian or other wildlife protocol surveys, impact avoidance areas or other such information has been completed and updated.

- The limits of work shall be clearly delineated. The limits of work, as shown on the approved maintenance plan, shall be defined with orange maintenance fencing and checked by the biological monitor before initiation of maintenance. All native plants or species of special concern, as identified in the biological assessment, shall be staked, flagged and avoided within Brush Management Zone 2, if applicable.

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

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

(Mitigation Measure 4.1.8 not applicable)



Attachment 2

CNDDDB RAREFIND RECORDS SEARCH OF
LA JOLLA QUADRANGLE



California Department of Fish and Game
 Natural Diversity Database
 Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
1 <i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> San Diego thorn-mint	PDLAM01010	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
2 <i>Acmispon prostratus</i> Nuttall's acmispon	PDFAB2A0V0			G1	S1	1B.1
3 <i>Adolphia californica</i> California adolphia	PDRHA01010			G3G4	S2	2B.1
4 <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091			G5T3	S2S3	
5 <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	PDAST0C0M0	Endangered		G1	S1	1B.1
6 <i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> aphanisma	PDCHE02010			G3G4	S3	1B.2
7 <i>Artemisia palmeri</i> San Diego sagewort	PDAST0S160			G3	S3.2	4.2
8 <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orangethroat whiptail	ARACJ02060			G5	S2	SC
9 <i>Athene cucularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010			G4	S3	SC
10 <i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0			G2	S2	1B.2
11 <i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0			G3G4	S2	1B.2
12 <i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i> San Diego goldenstar	PMLIL1H010			G2	S2	1B.1
13 <i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp	ICBRA03060	Endangered		G1	S1	
14 <i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i> Orcutt's brodiaea	PMLIL0C0B0			G2	S2	1B.1
15 <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i> sandiegensis coastal cactus wren	ABPBG02095			G5T3Q	S3	SC
16 <i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i> wart-stemmed ceanothus	PDRHA041J0			G3	S2.2	2B.2
17 <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095			G5T1	S1	1B.1
18 <i>Charina trivirgata</i> rosy boa	ARADA01020			G4G5	S3S4	
19 <i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> Mexican long-tongued bat	AMACB02010			G4	S1	SC
20 <i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's spineflower	PDPGN040G0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
21 <i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i> long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1			G5T3	S3	1B.2
22 <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101			G5T2	S1	
23 <i>Cicindela latesignata latesignata</i> western beach tiger beetle	IICOL02113			G2G4T1T2	S1	

California Department of Fish and Game
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Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
24 Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia summer holly	PDERI0B011			G3T2	S2	1B.2
25 Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. incana San Diego sand aster	PDAST2M025			G4T1	S1	1B.1
26 Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly	IILEPP2010			G5	S3	
27 Dudleya brevifolia short-leaved dudleya	PDCRA04053		Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
28 Dudleya variegata variegated dudleya	PDCRA040R0			G2	S2	1B.2
29 Dudleya viscida sticky dudleya	PDCRA040T0			G2	S2	1B.2
30 Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii San Diego button-celery	PDAP10Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
31 Euderma maculatum spotted bat	AMACC07010			G4	S2S3	SC
32 Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011			G5T4	S3?	SC
33 Euphorbia misera cliff spurge	PDEUP0Q1B0			G5	S2	2B.2
34 Ferocactus viridescens San Diego barrel cactus	PDCAC08060			G3	S3	2B.1
35 Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010			G4	S3.2	4.2
36 Helminthoglypta coelata mesa shoulderband	IMGASC2530			G1	S1	
37 Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. sessiliflora beach goldenaster	PDAST4V0K2			G4T2T3	S1	1B.1
38 Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens decumbent goldenbush	PDAST57091			G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
39 Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010			G5	S3S4	
40 Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1			G4T3	S2.1	1B.1
41 Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114			G5T3	S3	4.3
42 Leptosyne maritima sea dahlia	PDAST2L0L0			G3	S2.2	2B.2
43 Mobergia calculiformis light gray lichen	NLT0018660			G1	S1	3
44 Monardella viminea willowy monardella	PDLAM18140	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
45 Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020			G5	S4?	
46 Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened		G1	S1	1B.1

California Department of Fish and Game
Natural Diversity Database
Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
47 Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0			G2	S2	1B.1
48 Nemaacaulis denudata var. denudata coast woolly-heads	PDPGN0G011			G3G4T3?	S2.2	1B.2
49 Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010			G4	S2S3	SC
50 Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020			G5	S2	SC
51 Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
52 Panoquina errans wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	IILEP84030			G4G5	S1	
53 Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015		Endangered	G5T3	S3	
54 Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510			G1	S1	1B.1
55 Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100			G3G4	S3S4	SC
56 Pogogyne abramsii San Diego mesa mint	PDLAM1K010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
57 Pogogyne nudiuscula Otay Mesa mint	PDLAM1K040	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
58 Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened		G3T2	S2	SC
59 Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0			G2	S2	1B.1
60 Rallus longirostris levipes light-footed clapper rail	ABNME05014	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1T2	S1	
61 San Diego Mesa Hardpan Vernal Pool	CTT44321CA			G2	S2.1	
62 Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060			G3?	S2	2B.2
63 Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA			G2	S2.1	
64 Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA			G3	S3.2	
65 Southern Maritime Chaparral	CTT37C30CA			G1	S1.1	
66 Southern Riparian Forest	CTT61300CA			G4	S4	
67 Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA			G3	S3.2	
68 Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020			G3	S3	SC
69 Stemodia durantifolia purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010			G5	S2.1?	2B.1
70 Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2S3	
71 Stylocline citroleum oil neststraw	PDAST8Y070			G2	S2	1B.1
72 Suaeda esteroa estuary seablite	PDCHE0P0D0			G3	S2	1B.2

California Department of Fish and Game
 Natural Diversity Database
 Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
73 <i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010			G5	S4	SC
74 <i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i> woven-spored lichen	NLTEST7980			G3	S1	3
75 <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped garter snake	ARADB36160			G4	S3S4	SC
76 <i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040			G2G3	S2S3	
77 <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	



Attachment 3

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED



Attachment 3
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET
CHANNELS

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Eudicots		
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> *	hottentot-fig
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Brazilian pepper tree
Asteraceae	<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	tarweed
	<i>Hedypnois cretica</i> *	Crete hedypnois
	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	goldenbush
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	sow-thistle
	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	salt heliotrope
Brassicaceae	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	perennial mustard
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i> *	spotted spurge
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium</i> sp.*	filaree
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed
Myrsinaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel
Mytaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	eucalyptus
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.*	ash
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	willow herb
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock
Salicaceae	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
Monocots		
Arecaceae	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall flatsedge
	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> *	umbrella sedge
	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	pale spike-rush
	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	California bulrush
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	common ripgut grass
Typhaceae	<i>Typha</i> sp.	cattail

*Non-native species



Attachment 4

JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION SAMPLING
POINT DATA FORM



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Mission Bay High School and Pacific Beach Drive/Olney St Channels City/County: San Diego/San Diego Sampling Date: 05/19/2014
 Applicant/Owner: City of San Diego State: CA Sampling Point: 1
 Investigator(s): Stacy Nigro and George Aldridge Section, Township, Range: unsectioned lands/ 16 S / 3 W, La Jolla Quad
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): channel Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): < 1
 Subregion (LRR): C Lat: 32.796974 Long: -117.226646 Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: Made Land NWI classification: not identified on NWI map

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks: USACE and CDFW freshwater marsh wetland located along the Pacific Beach Drive/Olney Street channel.	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'x40'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
N/A = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
N/A = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'x40'</u>)				
1. <u>Schinus terebinthifolius</u>	5	X	FAC	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5 = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'x40'</u>)				
1. <u>Schoenoplectus californicus</u>	90	X	OBL	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. <u>Cyperus involucratus</u>	5	_____	FACW	
3. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	5	_____	FACW	
4. <u>Cyperus eragrostis</u>	< 1	_____	FACW	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
100 = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'x40'</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
N/A = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		
Remarks: Hydrophytic vegetation present.				

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
no pit								

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: Hydric soil assumed present based on dominance by OBL species and abrupt change in vegetation at the wetland edge, combined with observed sources of urban runoff.	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)	
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>3</u> (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:		
Remarks: Wetland hydrology present.		



Attachment 5

CNDDDB FIELD SURVEY FORM



Mail to:
 California Natural Diversity Database
 California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
 1807 13th Street, Suite 202
 Sacramento, CA 95811
 Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDDB@wildlife.ca.gov

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
 Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
 EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 05/19/2014

Reset

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Send Form

Scientific Name: *Accipiter cooperi*

Common Name: Cooper's hawk

Species Found? Yes No _____
 If not, why?

Total No. Individuals 1 Subsequent Visit? yes no

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ no unk.
 Yes, Occ. # _____

Collection? If yes: _____
 Number _____ Museum / Herbarium _____

Reporter: Stacy Nigro, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc

Address: 7578 El Cajon Blvd, La Mesa, CA 91942

E-mail Address: stacyn@helixepi.com

Phone: (619) 462-1515

Plant Information

Phenology: _____% vegetative _____% flowering _____% fruiting

Animal Information

1
 # adults # juveniles # larvae # egg masses # unknown
 wintering breeding nesting rookery burrow site other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

Eucalyptus tree located adjacent to the south side of Pacific Beach Drive, just east of Olney Street, San Diego, CA - community of Pacific Beach

County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: San Diego

Quad Name: La Jolla Elevation: approx 10 ft amsl

T 16S R 3W Sec _____, _____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H M S Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): _____

T _____ R _____ Sec _____, _____ ¼ of _____ ¼, Meridian: H M S GPS Make & Model _____

DATUM: NAD27 NAD83 WGS84 Horizontal Accuracy _____ meters/feet

Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 UTM Zone 11 OR Geographic (Latitude & Longitude)

Coordinates: 32.796673 -117.227014

Habitat Description (plants & animals) plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:

Animal Behavior (Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):

One Cooper's hawk perched in a mature eucalyptus tree adjacent to the road, eating a small bird. Immediate surroundings are urban/developed consisting of roads, a high school, RV park, and residential neighborhoods with many non-native trees planted for landscaping. Mission Bay is located just to the south and southwest.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Except for Mission Bay, surroundings consist of dense urban development.

Visible disturbances: None

Threats: None

Comments:

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- Keyed (cite reference): _____
- Compared with specimen housed at: _____
- Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
- By another person (name): _____
- Other: Field ID

Photographs: (check one or more) Slide Print Digital
 Plant / animal
 Habitat
 Diagnostic feature

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? yes no



Attachment 6

MSCP CONFORMANCE REVIEW:
SECTIONS 1.4.2 AND 1.4.3



Attachment 6
MSCP CONFORMANCE REVIEW: SECTION 1.4.2 AND SECTION 1.4.3
MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS

Section 1.4.2 General Planning Policies and Design Guidelines

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

Attachment 6
MSCP CONFORMANCE REVIEW: SECTION 1.4.2 AND SECTION 1.4.3
MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS

Section 1.4.2 General Planning Policies and Design Guidelines (cont.)

Roads and Utilities - Construction and Maintenance(cont.)

Fencing, Lighting, and Signage

1. Fencing or other barriers will be used where it is determined to be the best method to achieve conservation goals and adjacent to land uses incompatible with the MHPA. For example, use chain link or cattle wire to direct wildlife to appropriate corridor crossings, natural rocks/boulders or split rail fencing to direct public access to appropriate locations, and chain link to provide added protection of certain sensitive species or habitats (e.g., vernal pools).

Not applicable.

2. Lighting shall be designed to avoid intrusion into the MHPA and effects on wildlife. Lighting in areas of wildlife crossings should be of low-sodium or similar lighting. Signage will be limited to access and litter control and educational purposes.

No lighting will be installed as part of the project.

Materials Storage

Prohibit storage of materials (e.g., hazardous or toxic, chemicals, equipment, etc.) within the MHPA and ensure appropriate storage per applicable regulations in any areas that may impact the MHPA, especially due to potential leakage.

Temporary storage of hazardous materials such as equipment fuel will follow all applicable guidelines.

1. Mining operations include mineral extraction, processing and other related mining activities (e.g. asphaltic processing). Currently permitted mining operations that have approved restoration plans may continue operating in the MHPA. New or expanded mining operations on lands conserved as part of the MHPA are incompatible with MSCP preserve goals for covered species and their habitat unless otherwise agreed to by the wildlife agencies at the time the parcel is conserved. New operations are permitted in the MHPA if: 1) impacts have been assessed and conditions incorporated to mitigate biological impacts and restore mined areas; 2) adverse impacts to covered species in the MHPA have been mitigated consistent with the Subarea Plan; and 3) requirements of other City land use policies and regulations (e.g. Adjacency Guidelines, Conditional Use Permit) have been satisfied. Existing and any newly permitted operations adjacent to or within the MHPA shall meet noise, air quality and water quality regulation requirements, as identified in the conditions of any existing or new permit, in order to adequately protect adjacent preserved areas and covered species. Such facilities shall also be appropriately restored upon cessation of mining activities.

Not applicable.

2. All mining and other related activities must be consistent with the objectives, guidelines, and recommendations in the MSCP plan, the City of San Diego's Environmentally Sensitive Lands Ordinance, all relevant long-range plans, as well as with the State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975.

Not applicable.

3. Any sand removal activities should be monitored for noise impacts to surrounding sensitive habitats, and all new sediment removal or mining operations proposed in proximity to the MHPA, or changes in existing operations must include noise reduction methods that take into consideration the breeding and nesting seasons of sensitive bird species.

Not applicable.

Attachment 6
MSCP CONFORMANCE REVIEW: SECTION 1.4.2 AND SECTION 1.4.3
MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS

Section 1.4.2 General Planning Policies and Design Guidelines (cont.)

Mining, Extraction, and Processing Facilities

4. All existing and future mined lands adjacent to or within the MHPA shall be reclaimed pursuant to SMARA. Ponds are considered compatible uses where they provide native wildlife and wetland habitats and do not conflict with conservation goals of the MSCP and Subarea Plan.	Not applicable.
5. Any permitted mining activity including reclamation of sand must consider changes and impacts to water quality, water table level, fluvial hydrology, flooding, and wetland and habitats upstream and downstream, and provide adequate mitigation.	Not applicable.

Flood Control

1. Flood control should generally be limited to existing agreements with resource agencies unless demonstrated to be needed based on a cost benefit analysis and pursuant to a restoration plan. Floodplains within the MHPA, and upstream from the MHPA if feasible, should remain in a natural condition and configuration in order to allow for the ecological, geological, hydrological, and other natural processes to remain or be restored.	Project implementation would remove vegetation within the existing storm water channels to assure proper flood control function, the natural configuration of the storm water facilities would not be modified. The project is consistent with flood control maintenance that occurred when the MSCP was established. The project also conforms to the MMP and PEIR.
2. No berming, channelization, or man-made constraints or barriers to creek, tributary, or river flows should be allowed in any floodplain within the MHPA unless reviewed by all appropriate agencies, and adequately mitigated. Review must include impacts to upstream and downstream habitats, flood flow volumes, velocities and configurations, water availability, and changes to the water table level.	The project would not construct barriers or result in substantial modification to the existing channels. The project is not within the MHPA.
3. No riprap, concrete, or other unnatural material shall be used to stabilize river, creek, tributary, and channel banks within the MHPA. River, stream, and channel banks shall be natural, and stabilized where necessary with willows and other appropriate native plantings. Rock gabions may be used where necessary to dissipate flows and should incorporate design features to ensure wildlife	The project does not include placement of riprap, concrete, or other man-made materials. The project is not within the MHPA.

Section 1.4.3 – Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

Drainage

1. All new and proposed parking lots and developed areas in and adjacent to the preserve must not drain directly into the MHPA. All developed and paved areas must 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. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. These systems should be maintained approximately once per year, or as often as needed, to ensure proper functioning. Maintenance should include dredging out of sediments if needed, removing exotic plant materials, and adding chemical- neutralizing compounds (e.g. clay compounds) when necessary and appropriate.	The project will not result in the construction of new paved or developed areas that would drain into the MHPA. Existing drainage patterns would be maintained.
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Attachment 6
MSCP CONFORMANCE REVIEW: SECTION 1.4.2 AND SECTION 1.4.3
MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS

Section 1.4.3 – Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (cont.)

Toxics

<p>2. Land uses, such as recreation and agriculture, that use chemicals or generate by-products such as manure, that are potentially toxic or impactful to wildlife, sensitive species, habitat, or water quality need to incorporate measures to reduce impacts caused by the application and/or drainage of such materials into the MHPA. Such measures should include drainage/detention basins, swales, or holding areas with non-invasive grasses or wetland-type native vegetation to filter out the toxic materials. Regular maintenance should be provided. Where applicable, this requirement should be incorporated into leases on publicly owned property as leases come up for renewal.</p>	<p>Standard construction BMPs will be installed during maintenance activities. The project would comply with state and local water quality regulations</p>
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Lighting

<p>3. 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.</p>	<p>No lighting will be installed as part of the project.</p>
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Noise

<p>4. Uses in or adjacent to the MHPA should be designed to minimize noise impacts. Berms or walls should be constructed adjacent to commercial areas, recreational areas, and any other use that may introduce noises that could impact or interfere with wildlife utilization of the MHPA. Excessively noisy uses or activities adjacent to breeding areas must incorporate noise reduction measures and be curtailed during the breeding season of sensitive species. Adequate noise reduction measures should also be incorporated for the remainder of the year.</p>	<p>Whenever possible, maintenance will be conducted outside the avian breeding season to avoid noise impacts to nesting birds. If maintenance must take place during the breeding season, pre-maintenance surveys will be conducted and appropriate nest setbacks established (as necessary) and noise attenuation measures implemented, if needed.</p>
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Barriers

<p>5. New development adjacent to the MHPA may be required to provide barriers (e.g., non-invasive vegetation, rocks/boulders, fences, walls, and/or signage) along the MHPA boundaries to direct public access to appropriate locations and reduce domestic animal predation.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
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Invasives

<p>6. No invasive non-native plant species shall be introduced into areas adjacent to the MHPA.</p>	<p>The project would not introduce non-native species into the MHPA.</p>
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Attachment 6
MSCP CONFORMANCE REVIEW: SECTION 1.4.2 AND SECTION 1.4.3
MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL AND PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE/OLNEY STREET CHANNELS

Section 1.4.3 – Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (cont.)

Brush Management

<p>7. New residential development located adjacent to and topographically above the MHPA (e.g., along canyon edges) must be set back from slope edges to incorporate Zone 1 brush management areas on the development pad and outside of the MHPA. Zones 2 and 3 will be combined into one zone (Zone 2) and may be located in the MHPA upon granting of an easement to the City (or other acceptable agency) except where narrow wildlife corridors require it to be located outside of the MHPA. Zone 2 will be increased by 30 feet, except in areas with a low fire hazard severity rating where no Zone 2 would be required. Brush management zones will not be greater in size that is currently required by the City’s regulations. The amount of woody vegetation clearing shall not exceed 50 percent of the vegetation existing when the initial clearing is done. Vegetation clearing shall be done consistent with City standards and shall avoid/minimize impacts to covered species to the maximum extent possible. For all new development, regardless of the ownership, the brush management in the Zone 2 area will be the responsibility of a homeowners association or other private party. For existing project and approved projects, the brush management zones, standards and locations, and clearing techniques will not change from those required under existing regulations.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
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Grading/Land Development

<p>8. Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall be included within the development footprint for projects within or adjacent to the MHPA.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
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Attachment 7

IMP MAINTENANCE METHODOLOGY



**Mission Bay High School and Pacific Beach Drive/Olney Channels –
MMP MAP No. 36 & 37
IMP Maintenance Methodology Table**

FACILITY/CHANNEL	MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL (MBHS) AND PACIFIC BEACH/OLNEY (PB/OLNEY) CHANNELS	
DIMENSIONS	<u>MBHS CHANNEL</u> TRAPAZOIDAL, CONCRETE-LINED 1,075' LENGTH APPROX. 10' TOP WIDTH 4' BOTTOM WIDTH 2' IN DEPTH 1/2-1' OF SEDIMENT 40-70 CUBIC YARDS MAXIMUM CUBIC YARDS: 150	<u>PB/OLNEYCHANNEL</u> EARTHEN 897' LENGTH APPROX. 20-26' TOP WIDTH 3-5' BOTTOM WIDTH 5-6' IN DEPTH 1/2-1' OF SEDIMENT 80-140 CUBIC YARDS MAXIMUM CUBIC YARDS: 250
MAINTENANCE METHOD	MECHANIZED SEDIMENT & VEGETATION REMOVAL	
EQUIPMENT (EQUIPMENT WILL BE EQUIVALENT OR SMALLER IN SIZE/TYPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRADALL • SKID STEER (BOBCAT S650) • RUBBER TRACKED SKIDSTEER (JOHN DEERE 333E) • EXCAVATOR (JOHN DEERE 50D) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUMP TRUCKS(S) (10/12 YD) • BACKHOE (JOHN DEERE 410K) • VACTOR (2100 PLUS PD)
SCHEDULE	IN CHANNEL WORK WILL TAKE 1-2 WEEKS – 7 DAYS A WEEK; 7:00 AM TO 7:00 PM.	
STAFFING	MON-FRI – 6 TO 8 PEOPLE SA-SUN – 6 TO 10 PEOPLE (ADDITIONAL TRUCK DRIVERS MAY BE AVAILABLE)	
MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE		
CHANNEL SEQUENCE	1. <u>MBHS CHANNEL</u> STATION 9+97 TO 20+72 2. <u>PB/OLNEY CHANNEL</u> PB 1 (STATION 8+58 TO 9+97) PB 2 (STATION 1+00 TO 8+58)	
ACCESS & LOADING AREA(S)	<u>MBHS CHANNEL</u> <i>ACCESS & LOADING AREA – MB1:</i> STATION 10+04 TO 13+09, (305' X 20') - EXCAVATOR & SKID STEER ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL FROM PARKING LOT <i>LOADING AREA – MB2:</i> STATION 20+00 TO 20.72 (72' X 20') – VACTOR TO REMOVE STANDING, INCOMING, OR CONTAINED WATER FROM CHANNEL <u>PB/OLNEY CHANNEL</u> <i>ACCESS & LOADING AREA – PB1:</i> STATION 8+58 TO 8+73, (15' X 20') - RUBBER TRACKED SKID - STEER ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL FROM PACIFIC BEACH DRIVE <i>LOADING AREA – PB2:</i> STATION 1+08 TO 8+58, (750' X 20') - GRADALL LOADS TRUCKS	

**Mission Bay High School and Pacific Beach Drive/Olney Channels –
MMP MAP No. 36 & 37
IMP Maintenance Methodology Table**

STAGING & STOCKPILE AREA	N/A – NO EQUIPMENT WILL BE STAGED ON SITE. ALL MATERIALS WILL BE HAULED IMMEDIATELY TO A LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE (MIRAMAR LANDIFLL).
METHODOLOGY	<p><u>MBHS CHANNEL</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VACTOR(S) TO REMOVE STANDING WATER FROM CHANNEL AT STA 20+72 & THEN POSITION VACTORS AT STA 20+72 & STA 10+04 TO CAPTURE ANY INCOMING OR CONTAINED FLOWS. 2. CREWS INSTALL TEMPORARY SANDBAG BERM ACROSS CHANNEL AT DOWNSTREAM END OF MBHS CHANNEL. 3. SKID-STEER(S) AND/OR EXCAVATOR ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL AT ACCESS & LOADING AREA-MB1. 4. EXCAVATOR MAY BE UTILIZED IN THE CHANNEL IF NECESSARY TO MOVE VEGETATION TO GRADALL, DUE TO CHANNEL GEOMETRY 5. SKID-STEER(S) PUSH VEGETATION & SEDIMENT TO GRADALL STATIONED OUTISDE OF CHANNEL WITHIN ACCESS & LOADING AREA-MB1. 6. GRADALL STATIONED AT ACCESS & LOADING AREA-MB1 SCOOPS MATERIAL FROM CENTRAL LOCATION WITHIN CHANNEL & LOADS MATERIAL INTO WAITING DUMP TRUCK LOCATED IN EXISTING PAVED PARKING LOT. 7. DUMP TRUCKS HAUL MATERIAL TO LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE. 8. SKID-STEER & EXCAVATOR EXITS CHANNEL. <p><u>PB/OLNEY CHANNEL (PB 1)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VACTOR(S) TO REMOVE STANDING WATER FROM CHANNEL AND CAPTURE ANY INCOMING OR CONTAINED FLOWS AT STA 8+73. 2. CREWS INSTALL TEMPORARY SANDBAG BERM ACROSS PIPE INLET AT DOWNSTREAM END OF PB/OLNEY CHANNEL. 3. RUBBER TRACKED SKID - STEER ENTER/EXIT(S) CHANNEL AT ACCESS POINT WITHIN ACCESS & LOADING AREA-PB1. 4. RUBBER TRACKED SKID - STEER PUSHES MATERIAL TO GRADALL STATIONED ALONG ACCESS & LOADING AREA-PB1 UNTIL IT REACHES EASTERN LIMIT OF WORK (STATION 9+97). 5. GRADALL LOADS MATERIALS FROM PB/ONLEY CHANNEL DIRECTLY INTO DUMP TRUCKS. 6. DUMP TRUCK HAULS MATERIAL TO LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE. <p><u>PB/OLNEY CHANNEL (PB 2)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GRADALL POSITIONS ITSELF ALONG LOADING AREA-PB2 ABOVE CHANNEL BANK & SCOOPS VEGETATION & SEDIMENT FROM CHANNEL INTO DUMP TRUCKS.

**Mission Bay High School and Pacific Beach Drive/Olney Channels –
MMP MAP No. 36 & 37
IMP Maintenance Methodology Table**

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. DUMP TRUCK HAULS MATERIAL TO LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE. 3. REMOVE SANDBAG BERM FROM DOWNSTREAM END OF CHANNEL.
POST-MAINTENANCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DEMOBILIZE EQUIPMENT. 2. REMOVE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION BMPS.
OTHER NOTES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SWEEPERS WILL SWEEP ADJACENT PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND IMMEDIATE TRUCK LOADING SITES NIGHTLY. 2. REMOVE STANDING WATER (IF ANY) WITHIN DRAINAGE FACILITY WITH VACTOR. 3. EQUIPMENT FUELED OUTSIDE CHANNEL & LOCATED AT LEAST 150' FROM WATERS OF US/STATE. 4. BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN PATH TO BE CLOSED DURING MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.