Report:	Biological Resources Letter Report
Date:	June 12, 2020
Project Name:	Mapleview Street Green Streets Project
Project Number(s):	County No. PWG-00455
Project Proponent:	County of San Diego Department of Public Works
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1. Summary

Environmental Science Associates (ESA), on behalf of the County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW), has prepared this Biological Resources Letter Report for the proposed Mapleview Street Green Streets Project (project) located in the unincorporated community of Lakeside in San Diego County, California (**Figure 1**). The project includes structural best management practices (dispersion areas, biofiltration basins, and cobble-lined swales) along Mapleview Street from Vine Street to Pino Drive and sidewalk improvements along Mapleview Street designed for improved stormwater quality. ESA conducted a biological reconnaissance survey on October 22, 2019, and determined that the project has the potential to result in minimal impacts to sensitive plants and wildlife because the project is entirely on developed land and surrounded by residential development. Special-status wildlife species were observed within a small portion of the project area.

2. Introduction, Project Description, Location, Setting

The purpose of this report is to document the biological resources identified present or potentially present in the project area; identify potential biological resource impacts resulting from the proposed project; and recommend measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate significant impacts consistent with federal, state and local rules and regulations including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan (County 1998), and Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO). This report includes biological resource information based on a desktop data review and reconnaissance-level field survey conducted by ESA biologist Jaclyn Catino-Davenport on October 22, 2019. This analysis was conducted for the project area and 100-foot buffer of the project area, referred to herein as the biological study area (BSA).

The proposed Mapleview Street Green Streets Project would improve stormwater conveyance and water quality along Mapleview Street through implementation of structural stormwater best management practices (BMPs). The project occurs along approximately 0.69 mile of Mapleview Street from Vine Street to Pino Drive located within the unincorporated community of Lakeside in San Diego County. The existing drainage conveyance along Mapleview Street consists of curb and gutter, asphalt concrete berm, earthen channels, sub-surface storm drains

with curb inlets, and concrete-lined flood control channels. Runoff from rain events, ground water infiltration, and irrigation activities flows into the County's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) with limited treatment before entering the San Diego River. The goal of the project is to improve water quality by treating wet weather flows along Mapleview Street to help meet indicator bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) targets in the San Diego River watershed.

Proposed improvements include installation of approximately 460 linear feet of 5-foot wide sidewalks, 200 linear feet of a 3-foot wide cobble-lined swale, and 550 linear feet of 4-foot wide biofiltration basins along Mapleview Street between Vine Street and Ashwood Street. The new cobble-lined swale and biofiltration basins will be connected to the existing concrete-lined flood control channel and the existing unlined roadside ditch would be improved with an 8-foot wide dispersion area. These improvements would remain unlined and consist of a layer of cobble, amended soil, and a choker layer to increase the amount of retention, infiltration and treatment of stormwater flows. A masonry retaining wall, with heights varying from approximately 4 to 6-feet, would be constructed along a portion of the north side of the dispersion area to stabilize the eroded banks of the channel, as needed.

Strom drain improvements would occur at the intersection of Ashwood Street and Mapleview Street and would continue east along the north side of Mapleview Street for approximately 450 feet. An existing 57- by 38-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) at Ashwood Street would be replaced with a 6- by 2-foot reinforced concrete box (RCB), and an existing 42- by 29-inch CMP located east of Ashwood Street would be replaced with a 4- by 3-foot RCB to increase the flow capacity. East of the storm drain improvements, 8-foot wide biofiltration basins would be constructed within the shoulder of the roadway. The basins would consist of a multi-layer treatment area to allow for infiltration and treatment of stormwater runoff and a plastic liner. A 4.5-foot wide decomposed granite maintenance corridor would be constructed north of the basins and a 5-foot wide sidewalk with curb and gutter south of the basins. The sidewalk, curb, gutter, driveway, and road improvements would continue along Mapleview Street and terminate west of Pino Drive. On the south side of Mapleview Street, and located east and west of Duncan Drive, sidewalk, curb, gutter, and driveway improvements would be constructed. Construction is anticipated to last approximately 6 months.

Two facilities under the County's Regional General Permit-53 (RGP-53) permit program are within the project area and undergo regular maintenance by the County Department of Public Works (DPW). The two maintained facilities are numbered; Facility 33-006 is the maintained roadside ditch that carries flows in a westerly direction to Facility FC-020, the concrete-lined flood control channel. County DPW routinely maintains these facilities by removing sediment, vegetation, and debris.

The 3.02-acre project area plus a 100-foot buffer (BSA, totaling 22.49 acres) is located along Mapleview Street between Vine Street and Pino Drive in the unincorporated community of Lakeside in San Diego County, California (**Figure 2**). The project area is located at an elevation of approximately 400 to 440 feet above mean sea level and is within Township 15 South, Range 1E, Sections 17 and 18 of the El Cajon U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle. The project consists of 138 Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) (**Appendix A**).

The project is located in the Lower San Diego Watershed and the Los Coches Creek-San Diego River sub-watershed. The existing concrete-lined flood control channel that runs north then west through the project area is approximately 10 feet wide at the top and along the bottom, 10 feet deep, and 409 feet long and through a series

of culverts, terminates in the San Diego River. The concrete-lined flood control channel originates from Lindo Lake to the south and carries overflow from Lindo Lake as well as runoff from surrounding developed areas. The roadside ditch contributes flow to the concrete-lined flood control channel and flows in an east to west direction. The roadside ditch originates at a culvert north of Mapleview Street and just west of Ashwood Street and carries flows from surrounding developed areas. The roadside ditch travels through two steel-corrugated culverts that are approximately 6 feet wide before entering into the concrete-lined flood control channel to the west. The roadside ditch is approximately 3 to 6 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 527 feet long.

3. Regional Context

The BSA is bordered by residential development (apartment buildings, single residential homes, etc.) on all sides. Additional, the Lakeside Rodeo Arena is also bordering the BSA to the northwest. Beyond the residential development to the north, there is open space approximately 200 feet north of the BSA.

The project is within unincorporated land in the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment of the South County MSCP Planning Area but does not overlap any designated protection or conservation areas. A pre-approved mitigation area (PAMA) is located approximately 140 feet east and approximately 200 feet north of the BSA (Figure 2). The BSA does not qualify as a Biological Resource Core Area (BRCA) as defined by the BMO as described further below.

4. Habitat and Vegetation Communities

The BSA contains a total of two vegetation communities and land cover types: non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated and urban/developed (**Table 1** and **Figure 3**). The County of San Diego BMO classify sensitive upland habitats into four tiers of sensitivity: Tier I (rare uplands), Tier II (uncommon uplands), Tier III (common uplands) and Tier IV (other uplands). Wetlands do not have an MSCP tier but are considered a sensitive wetland by local, state, and federal agencies.

Vegetation communities and cover types within the BSA were classified according to *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California* by Holland (1986) as modified by Oberbauer (2008). These communities are depicted in Figure 3 and described below.

The survey area was limited to two vegetation communities or land cover types: non-native grassland, broadleaf-dominated and urban/developed. In general, native plants were few and far between, with the exception of a few individual native shrub or tree species, such as laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) within undeveloped portions of the BSA. Plant species observed in the BSA are listed in **Appendix B**.

TABLE 1
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES WITHIN THE BSA

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	MSCP Tier	Acreage within the BSA
Non-Native Grasslands		
Non-Native Grasslands: Broadleaf-Dominated (42210)	III	1.86
Other Land Cover Types		
Urban/Developed (12000)	N/A	20.63
Total Acres	N/A	22.49

Uplands

Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated (42210)

Non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated describes areas that are dominated by one or several non-native, invasive broadleaf species where non-native broadleaf species account for more than 50 percent of the total vegetative cover. Germination occurs with the onset of the late fall rains; growth, flowering, and seed-set occur from winter through spring. With a few exceptions, the plants are dormant through the summer-fall dry season, persisting as seeds. Remnant native species are variable.

Non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated occur within the undeveloped portions of BSA north of Mapleview Street in the western portion of the BSA, including the roadside ditch, and within undeveloped areas north and south of Mapleview Street in the eastern portion of the BSA. Non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated areas are characterized by approximately 70–100 percent cover with weedy, non-native forbs such as red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), Canada horseweed (*Erigeron Canadensis*), short pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and annual sunflower (*Helianthus annus*). Plants also observed in smaller numbers included puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), and redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*).

Other Land Cover Types

Urban/Developed (12000)

Urban/developed consist of areas that no longer support native vegetation due to physical alteration (Oberbauer et al. 2008). This may include the construction of structures, hardscaping, pavement, and/or landscaping (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Within the BSA, the urban/developed land cover type consists primarily of apartment buildings, residential homes, concrete-lined flood control channels, and paved roads. Landscape/ornamental vegetation occurs scattered throughout the areas mapped as urban/developed within the BSA, and primarily includes ornamental pine trees (*Pinus* sp.), eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.), and other ruderal species.

5. Special-Status Species

Prior to conducting field surveys, a review of publicly available data was conducted to determine the potential for special-status species to occur within the BSA. The review included data provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2019a and 2019b), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2019), California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2019), and local databases (SanBIOS 2019). During the field survey, habitats were assessed for their potential to support special-status species and all incidentally observed species were recorded. No focused special-status species surveys were conducted. All plant and wildlife species observed during the general survey are presented in **Appendix B** and **C**, respectively. A table describing the potential to occur for all special-status species with CNDDB and SanBIOS records within 1-mile of the BSA, is included as **Appendix D**. The occurrence potential of special-status species was evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Observed: Species was detected during general or focused surveys within the project area (conducted within the last 5 years).

- High (H): The project area is within the current range of the species and highly suitable habitat is present within the project area. The species has been detected in the last 25 years in the project area or within dispersal range for the species (if survey data is available).
- Moderate (M): The project area is within the current range of the species and moderately suitable habitat is present within the project area.
- Low (L): The project area is within the current range of the species and marginally suitable habitat is present or the project area is within the historic range or the species and highly suitable habitat is present; or, focused surveys were conducted for the species and the species was not detected.
- Unlikely (U): The project area is outside of the known current range of the species and/or suitable habitat is not present within the project area, or species not detected during general or focused surveys (for highly detectable species).

Sensitive Plants

No special-status plant species were observed within the BSA. A comprehensive list of sensitive plant species with potential for occurrence within the BSA based on the records search results is presented in **Appendix D**. The potential for a special-status plant to occur in the BSA is based on species range and habitat conditions. No special-status plant species have a high or moderate potential to occur within the BSA.

Sensitive Wildlife

Two sensitive wildlife species, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) and orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), were observed within the BSA. An additional wildlife species has a low potential to occur within the BSA: western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). A comprehensive list of sensitive wildlife species with potential for occurrence within the BSA based on the records search results is presented in **Appendix D**. If not noted as observed, the potential for a special-status wildlife species to occur in the BSA is based on species range and habitat conditions within the BSA.

Cooper's hawk. This species is an MSCP covered species and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) watch list species. This species was observed perching and eating a prey remain on a residential building in the northern portion of the BSA (**Figure 4**). Suitable trees for nesting (e.g. eucalyptus and pine trees) occur within the urban/developed land within the BSA. This species has also been reported within one mile of the BSA (SanBIOS 2019). No active nests were observed within the BSA at the time of the field survey.

Orange-throated whiptail. This species is a CDFW species of special concern and is a covered species under the MSCP. At least eight individuals of this species were observed within both the non-native grassland habitat and urban/developed land cover type in the northern portion of the BSA (Figure 5). This species has also been reported within one mile of the BSA (CDFW 2019).

Western yellow bat. This species is a CDFW species of special concern. This species has a low potential to occur within the BSA and is expected to occur only as a transient species. While individual palm trees occur in the BSA, this species is unlikely to roost in the BSA due to the lack of riparian or palm grove habitats that are preferred by this species and the urbanized nature of the BSA. This species has also been reported within one mile of the BSA (CDFW 2019, SanBIOS 2019).

Nesting/Migratory Birds. The project also has potential to support migratory and nesting birds within the entire BSA. Migratory and nesting birds are protected under the California Fish and Game Code (FGC) and federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

6. Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

The biological reconnaissance survey did not include an evaluation of potential waters and wetlands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA); the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under CWA Section 401 and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; and CDFW under FGC Section 1600 et seq. However, a separate aquatic resources delineation survey was conducted on June 5, 2019, which identified and evaluated the impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and waterways (ESA 2019). Similar to the biological reconnaissance survey, the delineation was conducted for the project area plus a 100-foot buffer of the project area. The delineation was based on field verification of potential jurisdictional features, field data points collected using a Trimble handheld GPS unit, and aerial imagery-based desktop mapping. Two aquatic resources were mapped and include a concrete-lined flood control channel and a roadside ditch. A summary of the results of the jurisdictional delineation is provided below.

Waters of the U.S.

No wetland waters of the U.S. were delineated in the field, but the concrete-lined flood control channel was identified as potential waters of the U.S. based on the presence of Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) indicators and because this feature supports relatively permanent flow and is a tributary to the San Diego River. The concrete-lined flood control channel comprises 0.10 acre and approximately 409 linear feet of the delineation study area, and is mapped in **Figures 5a** and **5b**.

Based on review of historic aerial images provided in Appendix F of the *Draft Mapleview Street Green Streets Project Aquatic Resources Delineation Report*, the roadside ditch was determined to be excavated in uplands since the images did not indicate tributaries or other waterways were present historically where the roadside ditch is currently located (ESA 2020). Therefore, the roadside ditch is likely excluded from regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as it is a roadside ditch lacking a relatively permanent flow of water and was excavated wholly in and draining only uplands. The roadside ditch is mapped as a potential non-jurisdictional feature in Figures 5a and 5b.

Waters of the State

Waters of the State, including waters of the U.S. and non-federal waters that may be regulated as a surface water of the State under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, were delineated using the same methodology as waters of the U.S. Waters of the State include 0.05-acre (527 linear feet) of the roadside ditch and 0.10-acre (409 linear feet) of the concrete-lined flood control channel based on the extent of the OHWM as observed in the field. The concrete-lined flood control channel is also considered a waters of the U.S and as such will be regulated under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The roadside ditch is not considered a waters of the U.S. and will be regulated under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Waters of the State are mapped in **Figures 6a** and **6b**.

CDFW Jurisdiction

Potential areas subject to Section 1600 et seq. of the FGC was delineated based on the presence of features that meet CDFW's broadly applied interpretation of stream and lakes, including areas that exhibit regular and natural ponding and drainage features that exhibit a bed and bank. Areas potentially subject to Section 1600 et seq. of the FGC are also applied to include associated riparian areas, including floodplains, streambanks up to the top of bank (for natural channel banks), and associated wetlands and riparian vegetation to the outer dripline.

The delineation study area lacked riparian vegetation and therefore potential jurisdiction was limited to the roadside ditch and concrete-lined flood control channel as they both exhibited a bed and bank and are subject to seasonal flows primarily fed by storm events. Due to the presence of non-native grassland: broadleaf dominated vegetation within the roadside ditch, it is considered a vegetated streambed. Due to the absence of vegetation and presence of concrete lining (urban/developed), the concrete-lined flood control channel is considered an unvegetated streambed.

Features potentially subject to FGC 1600 et seq. include the 0.05-acre (527 linear feet) vegetated roadside ditch and 0.10-acre (409 linear feet) unvegetated concrete-lined flood control channel. These features are mapped in **Figures 7a** and **7b**.

7. Other Unique Features/Resources

The BSA does not support other unique features or resources such as wildlife movement corridors. The BSA and surrounding areas are primarily developed. Photographs of the BSA are included as **Appendix E**. The BSA is not expected to function as an important wildlife corridor due to the lack of substantial flows to support special-status aquatic wildlife and native vegetation, and lack of habitat connectivity from and to the project area due to surrounding development.

8. Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

This section discusses direct and indirect impacts to biological resources that may occur from construction and implementation of the project. Direct impacts include alteration, disturbance, or destruction of biological resources; indirect impacts include impacts such as elevated noise and dust levels, soil compaction, decreased water quality, and introduction of invasive species.

Riparian Habitat and Sensitive Natural Communities

The BSA does not support riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. Therefore, there would be no impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities and no mitigation required.

The project would result in a total of 3.02 acres of impacts to vegetation communities and land cover types, including 0.99 acres of non-native grasslands: broadleaf-dominated and 2.04 acres of urban/developed habitat (Figure 3). Impacts to urban/developed habitat are not significant and would thus not require mitigation. Proposed permanent impacts to non-native grassland (Tier III) are considered significant impacts and would require mitigation. The BMO requires mitigation for non-native grassland at a ratio of 0.5:1 if the impacted land does not

meet criteria for a BRCA. **Table 2** summarizes the permanent and temporary impacts to the vegetation communities and land cover types within the project area. Impacts would be reduced to a level of less than significant with the implementation of below mitigation measures MM-BIO 1 and MM-BIO-2.

> **MM-BIO 1:** Mitigate permanent impacts to non-native grassland at a 0.5:1 ratio. Mitigation is intended to reduce the impacts to non-native grassland habitat as well as to orange-throated whiptail to a level of less than significant. Mitigation can be accomplished through on-site preservation, restoration or creation of non-native grassland (or a biologically equivalent habitat type); or preservation, restoration or creation of non-native grassland (or a biologically equivalent habitat type) offsite within a County habitat preserve. Mitigation could also be accomplished via payment of fees into an authorized private mitigation/conservation bank.
>
> **MM-BIO 2:** All temporary impacts to non-native grassland habitat will be restored on site to pre-project conditions or better.

TABLE 2
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES, IMPACTS, & MITIGATION

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	MSCP Tier	Existing Acreage Within the BSA	Permanent Impacts (Acres)	Temporary Impacts (Acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Required Mitigation (Acres)
Uplands						
Non-Native Grasslands: Broadleaf-Dominated (42210)	III	1.86	0.16	0.82	0.5:1	0.08
Other Land Cover Types						
Urban/Developed (12000)	N/A	20.63	1.13	0.91	N/A	0.00
Total Acres[1]		22.49	1.30	1.73	-	0.08

[1] Totals may not sum due to rounding

[2] Permanent impacts totaling 0.16 acres would be mitigated at a ratio of 0.5:1.

Special-Status Plants

No special-status plant species were observed within the BSA, nor are special-status plants expected to occupy the BSA. Therefore, no substantial adverse effects to special-status plant species would occur. No mitigation is required.

Special-Status Wildlife

The project may result in direct impacts to small mammals and reptiles with low mobility, including orange-throated whiptail. While it is anticipated that most mammals, reptiles, and birds would be able to move out of the way during grading, any project impacts to these species would be less than significant because adequate habitat for these species is conserved by the MSCP. However, given the presence of a high concentration of orange-throated whiptails on the project site, the impacts to this species would be considered significant without mitigation. However, impacts would be reduced to a level of less than significant with the implementation of the Habitat Mitigation measure discussed above.

Direct impacts to migratory and nesting birds, including Cooper's hawk, could result from the accidental destruction of nests through removal of vegetation and trees, if construction were to occur during the raptor and MBTA bird breeding season (January 15 and September 1). Direct impacts to migratory and nesting birds would be considered significant. Indirect impacts to migratory and nesting birds include disturbance noise and construction activities which could potentially result in nest abandonment. To reduce these impacts to a level of less than significant, the following mitigation measure MM-BIO 3 is recommended:

> **MM-BIO 3:** If construction initiation occurs between January 15 and September 1, a pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey of the project area and an appropriate buffer of up to 500 feet shall be completed by a qualified biologist prior to vegetation removal. If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped on construction plans along with a buffer as recommended by the qualified biologist. The buffer area(s) established by the qualified biologist will be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined that the nest is no longer active. The qualified biologist shall be a person familiar with bird breeding behavior and capable of identifying the bird species of San Diego County by sight and sound and determining alterations of behavior as a result of human interaction. Buffers will be based on local topography and line of sight, species behavior and tolerance to disturbance, and existing disturbance levels.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

Based on the jurisdictional delineation, the project area does not support wetlands as defined under the Clean Water Act. As reflected in **Table 3A** and **3B**, permanent and temporary impacts to the concrete-lined flood control channel would be avoided. Permanent and temporary impacts to the roadside ditch are anticipated. As part of the project design, improvements to the existing roadside ditch will occur and will include the widening and revegetation of the impacted area. Further, the bioswale and basin improvements are designed to improve the water quality with the BSA and to downstream aquatic resources. Therefore, the project is self-mitigating and no mitigation is proposed at this time; however, mitigation requirements will be coordinated with the resources agencies during the permitting process.

TABLE 3A:
IMPACT SUMMARY TO JURISDICTIONAL AREAS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

		Non-Wetland Waters of the U.S. (Acres/Linear Feet)		Non-Wetland Waters of the State (Acres/Linear Feet)1			
Feature	**Cowardin Type**	**Permanent**	**Temporary**	**Permanent**	**Temporary**	**Vegetation/Land Cover**	**Location**
Roadside ditch	R4SBEx	N/A	N/A	<0.01/31	0.04/494	Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated	32.863594°, -116.918891°
Concrete-lined flood control channel	R4SBEx	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	Urban/Developed	32.863409°, -116.920588°
Totals:		**0/0**	**0/0**	**<0.01/31**	**0.04/494**		

[1] Impacts to waters of the state are limited to those protected under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

TABLE 3B:
IMPACT SUMMARY TO CDFW AREAS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

		CDFW Limit Vegetated Streambed (Acres)		CDFW Limit Unvegetated Streambed (Acres)				
Feature	**Cowardin Type**	**Permanent**	**Temporary**	**Permanent**	**Temporary**	**Average Stream Width (ft)**	**Vegetation/Land Cover**	**Location**
Roadside ditch	R4SBEx	<0.01/31	0.04/494	0/0	0/0	6	Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated	32.863594°, -116.918891°
Concrete-lined flood control channel	R4SBEx	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	10	Urban/Developed	32.863409°, -116.920588°
Totals:		**<0.01/31**	**0.04/494**	**0/0**	**0/0**			

Wildlife Movement and Nursery Sites

The project would not substantially interfere with movement of wildlife or any established wildlife corridors and is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for wildlife nursery sites, including bat maternity roosts. The following measure is recommended to further reduce the potential for impacts to roosting bats.

> **Pre-Construction Roosting Bat Survey:** If construction initiation occurs between June and August, a pre-construction survey of potential bat roosting habitat within 100 feet of the project impact area shall be completed by a qualified biologist. The survey will involve a visual inspection for signs of bat presence, such as guano, insect parts, and staining. If signs of bat presence are detected, buffer area(s) shall be established by the qualified biologist and avoided until September or until roosting bats are no longer present.

Local Policies, Ordinances, and Adopted Plans

The BSA does not overlap any hardline preserve areas or conflict with any provisions of the MSCP. The project would result in permanent impacts to 0.16-acre and temporary impacts to 0.82-acre of non-native grassland, a Tier III community under the BMO. However, compensatory mitigation is proposed above and reduce these impacts to less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

No significant impacts to riparian or other sensitive natural communities, special-status plant or wildlife species, jurisdictional wetlands or waters, or wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites would occur as a result of the project with implementation of proposed avoidance and minimization measures, where applicable. Therefore, the project would not contribute to cumulative impacts to these resources in the region. The proposed project would be consistent with the MSCP, which is the applicable Plan for the project area. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any local policies, ordinances, or adopted plans.

No significant cumulative impacts to biological resources would result from implementation of the proposed project.

9. Conformance with MSCP Findings

The project is in conformance with the MSCP findings of the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment (County 1997) as follows:

- The project is consistent with the MSCP.
- All feasible mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project and there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging locations, alignments, or non-structural alternatives that would meet project objectives.
- The project does not encroach into wetlands or a floodplain; however, non-wetland waters occur within the project. No net loss of non-wetland waters are anticipated.
- No mature riparian woodland would be destroyed or reduced.
- No critical populations of sensitive plants would be impacted.

10. References

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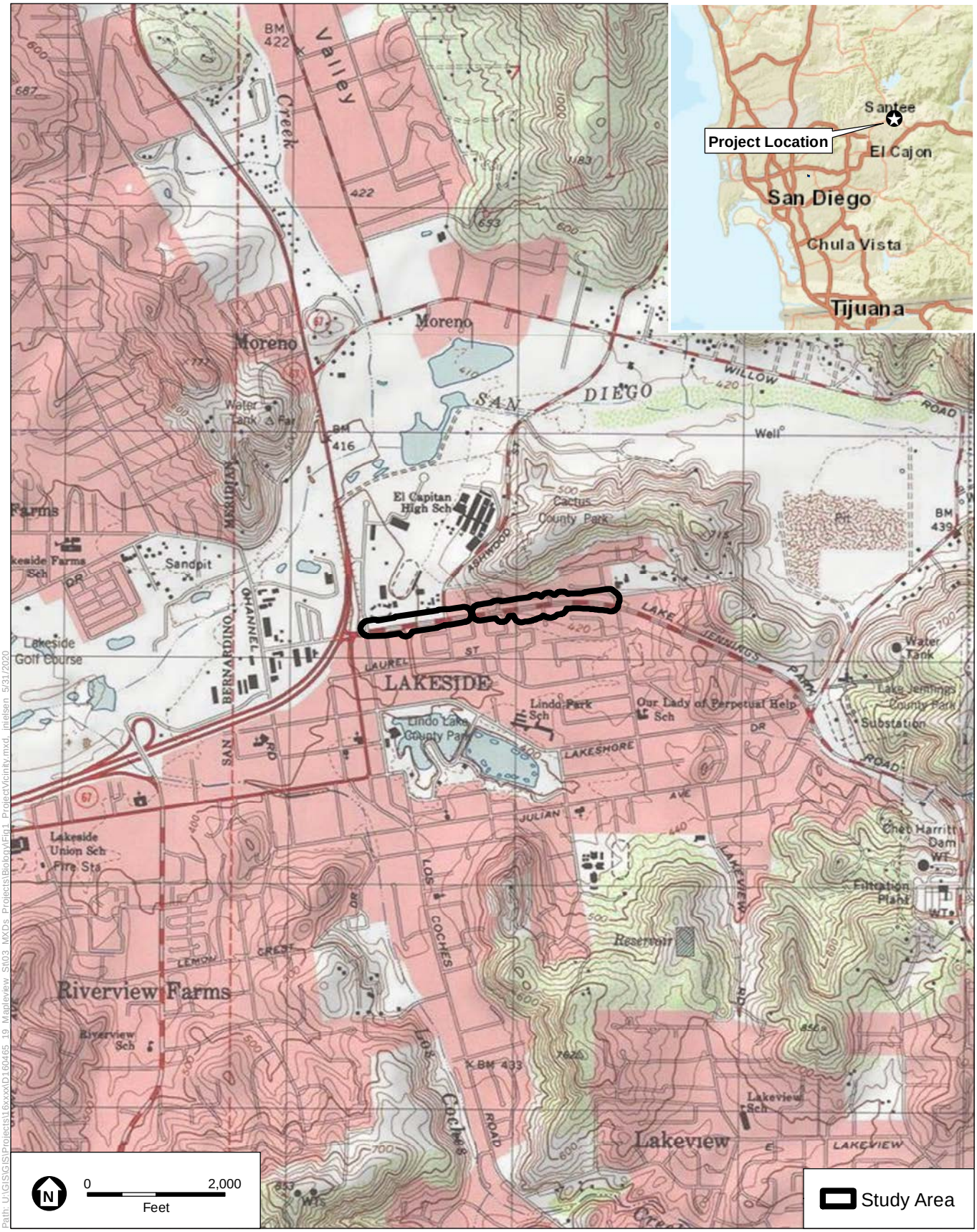
12. Attachments

Figures

Figure 1 – Project Vicinity
Figure 2 – Project Components
Figure 3 – Vegetation Communities & Land Cover Types
Figure 4 – Special-status Species Observations
Figure 5a – Potential Waters of the U.S. Overview
Figure 5b – Potential Waters of the U.S. Inset
Figure 6a – Waters of the State Overview
Figure 6b – Waters of the State Inset
Figure 7a – Areas Subject to FGC Section 1600 et seq. Overview
Figure 7b – Areas Subject to FGC Section 1600 et seq. Inset

Appendices

A – Assessor's Parcel Numbers
B – Plant Compendium
C – Wildlife Compendium
D – Special-Status Species Potential to Occur
E – Site Photographs

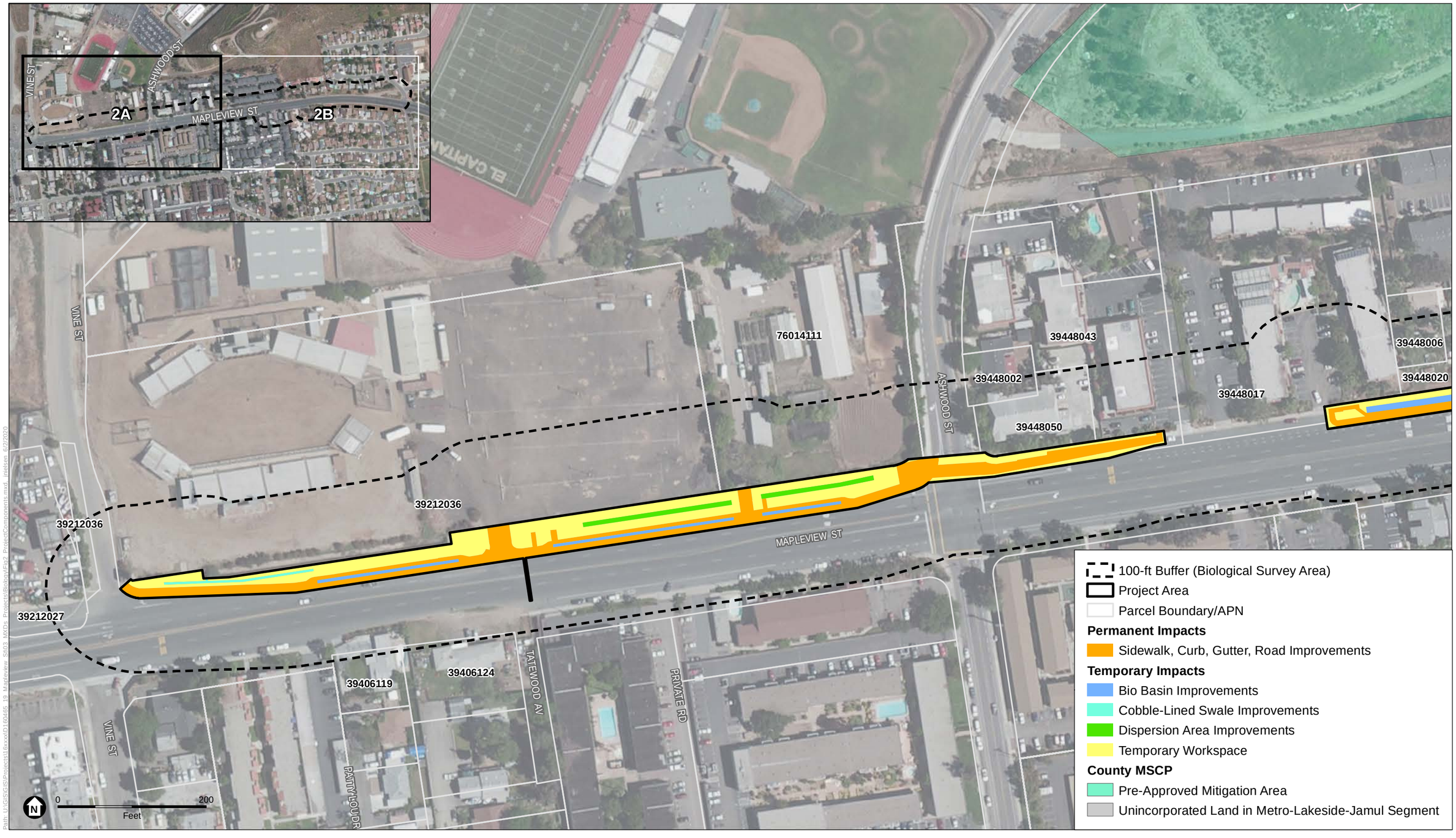


SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad El Cajon 1975, 1978; San Vicente Reservoir 1971, 1973

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

ESA



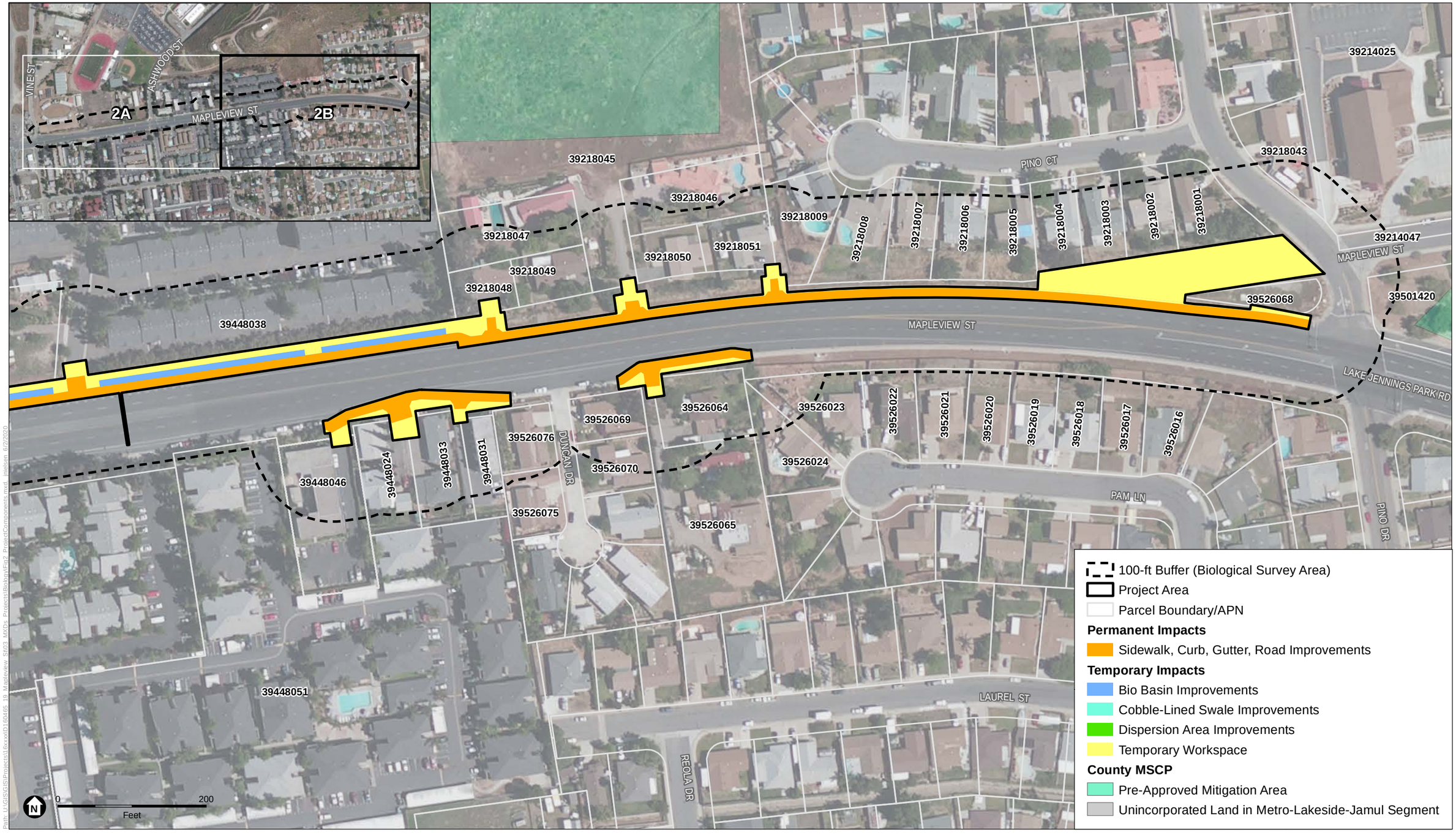
Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\16xxxx\D160465_19_Mapleview_Sit03_MXDs_Projects\BiologyFig2_ProjectComponents.mxd, jnielsen, 6/2/2020

SOURCE: ESRI; SanGIS.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 2A
Project Components

ESA



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SOURCE: ESRI; SanGIS.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 2B
Project Components

ESA

Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\16xxxx\D160465_19_Mapleview_St\03_MXDs_Projects\BiologyFig3_Ver.mxd, inielsen 6/2/2020

SOURCE: ESRI; SanGIS.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 3
Vegetation Communities/Land Cover

ESA

Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\16xxxx\D160465_19_Mapleview_St\03_MXDs_Projects\Biology\Fig4_Bio_Resources.mxd_inielsen_6/1/2020

SOURCE: ESRI; SanGIS.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 4
Observed Sensitive Wildlife Species

ESA

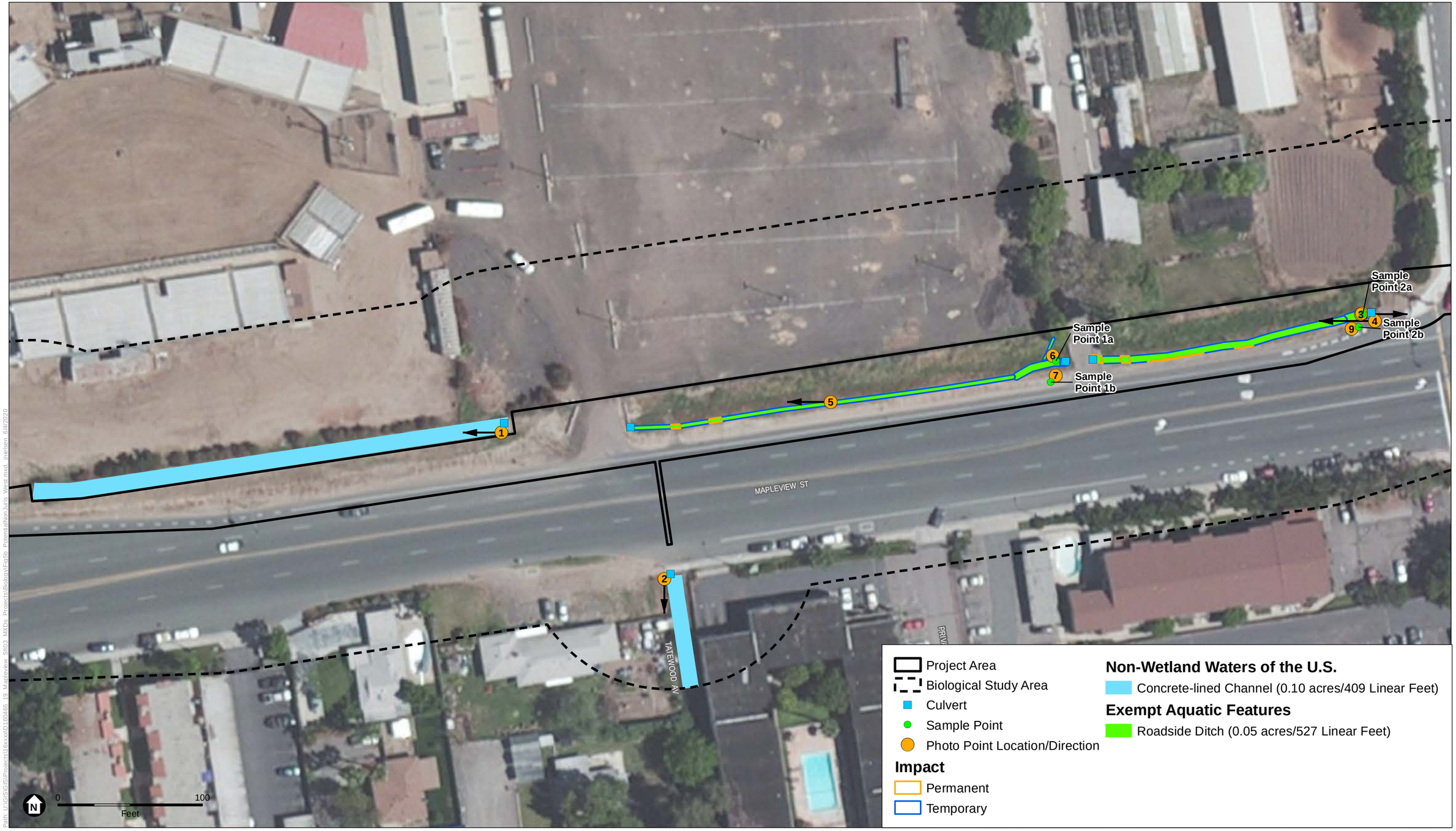
Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\16\xxx\D160465_19 Mapleview St\03 MXDs Projects\Biology\Fig5a PotentialNonJuris Overview.mxd jnielsen 6/4/2020

SOURCE: ESRI, 2020.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 5a
Waters of the U.S.
Overview

ESA



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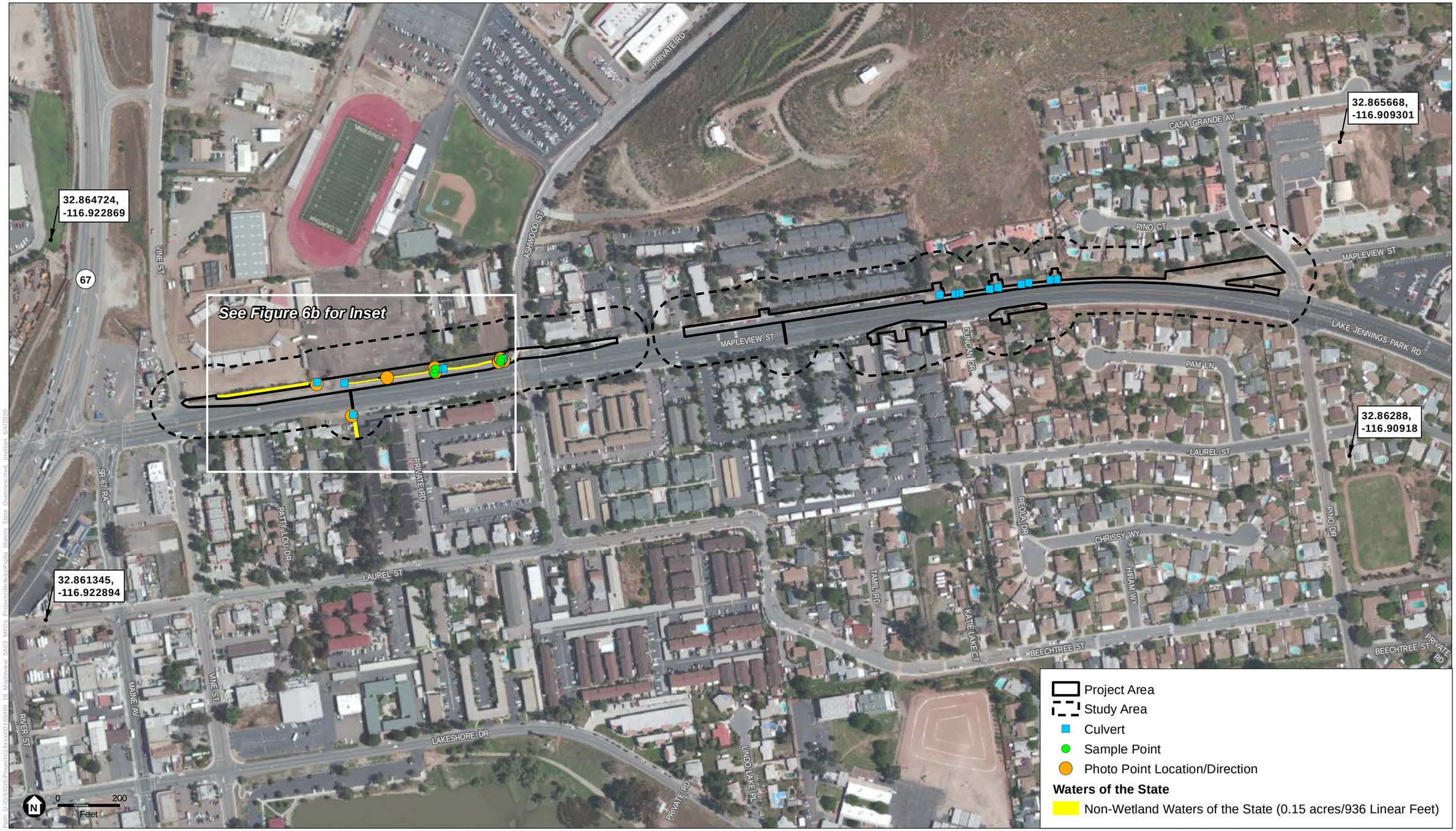
SOURCE: Mapbox 2018

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 5b
Waters of the U.S.
Inset

ESA



Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\16xxxx\D160465_19 Mapleview St\03 MXDs Projects\Biology\Fig6a_Waters_State_Overview.mxd, inielsen, 6/4/2020

SOURCE: ESRI, 2020.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 6a
Waters of the State
Overview

ESA

Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\16xxx\D160465.19_Mapleview_St\03_MXDs_Projects\Biology\Fig6b_Waters_State_West.mxd_inielsen_6/2/2020

SOURCE: Mapbox 2018

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 6b
Waters of the State
Inset

ESA

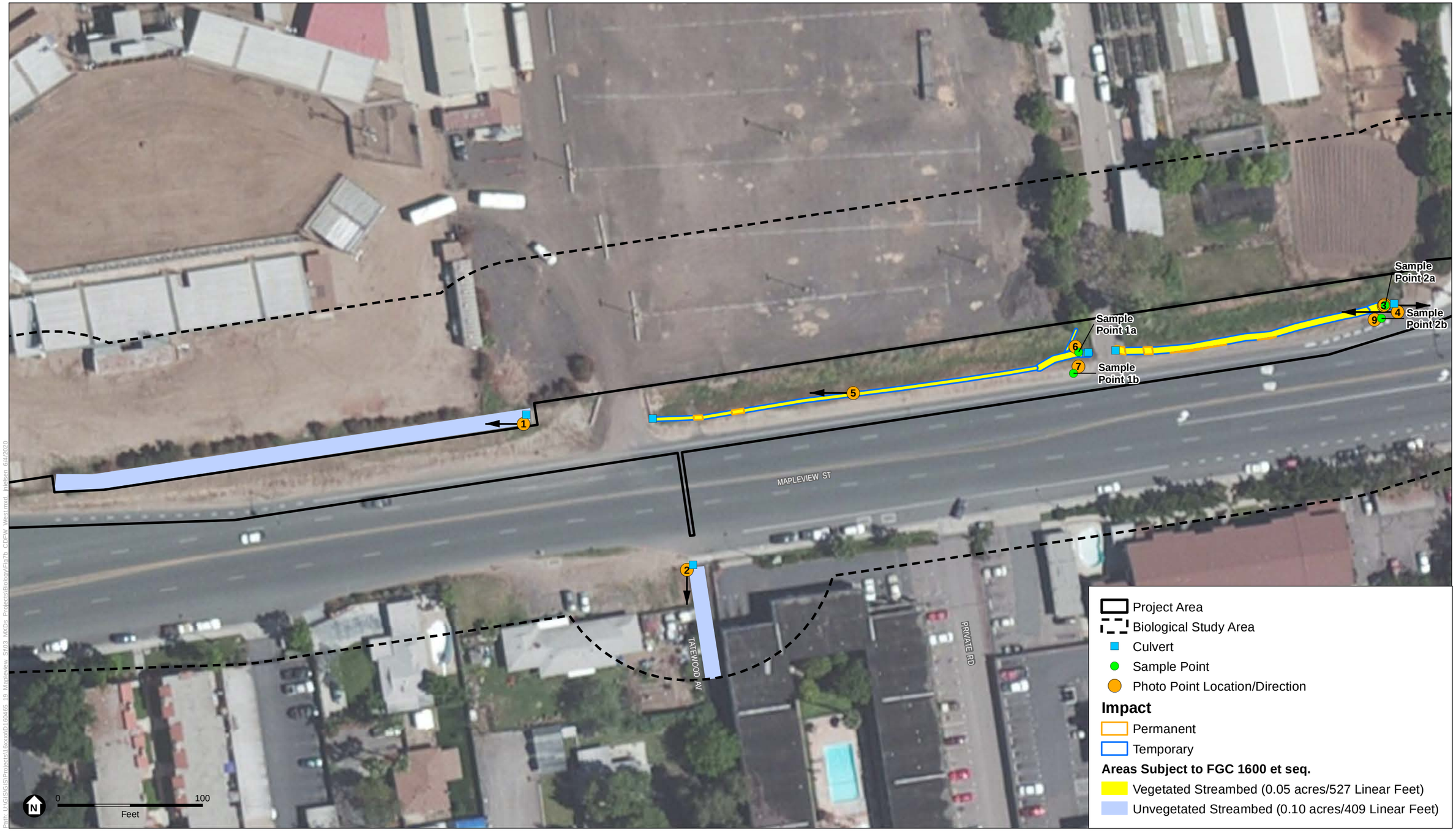
Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\16xxxx\D160465_19 Mapleview St\03 MXDs Projects\Biology\Fig7a_CDFW_Overview.mxd, inielsen 6/4/2020

SOURCE: ESRI, 2020.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 7a
Areas Subject to FGC 1600 et seq.
Overview

ESA



Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\18xxxx\D160465_19_Mapleview_St03_MXDs_Projects\BiologyFig7b_CDFW_West.mxd, jnielsen 6/4/2020

SOURCE: ESRI, 2020.

Mapleview Biological Survey Report

Figure 7b
Areas Subject to FGC Section 1600 et seq.
Inset

ESA

Appendix A
Assessor's Parcel Numbers

Appendix A: Assessor's Parcel Numbers

3921202700	3940613713	3944804410	3952602200
3921203600	3940613714	3944804411	3952602300
3921203700	3940613715	3944804412	3952602400
3921402500	3940613716	3944804413	3952606400
3921404700	3940613717	3944804414	3952606500
3921800100	3940613718	3944804415	3952606800
3921800200	3940613719	3944804416	3952606900
3921800300	3940613720	3944804417	3952607000
3921800400	3940613721	3944804418	3952607500
3921800500	3940613722	3944804419	3952607600
3921800600	3940613723	3944804420	3952800100
3921800700	3940613724	3944804601	3952800200
3921800800	3940613725	3944804602	3952800600
3921800900	3940613726	3944804603	7601411100
3921804300	3940613727	3944804604	7601411200
3921804500	3940613728	3944804605	7601411600
3921804600	3940613729	3944804606	7739212001
3921804700	3940613730	3944804607	7739212002
3921804800	3940620300	3944804608	
3921804900	3940620900	3944804609	
3921805000	3940621000	3944804610	
3921805100	3944800200	3944804611	
3940331800	3944800600	3944804612	
3940611900	3944801700	3944804613	
3940612000	3944802000	3944804614	
3940612300	3944802400	3944804900	
3940612400	3944803100	3944805000	
3940613500	3944803300	3944805100	
3940613701	3944803800	3950142000	
3940613702	3944803900	3952600100	
3940613703	3944804300	3952600200	
3940613704	3944804401	3952600300	
3940613705	3944804402	3952601400	
3940613706	3944804403	3952601500	
3940613707	3944804404	3952601600	
3940613708	3944804405	3952601700	
3940613709	3944804406	3952601800	
3940613710	3944804407	3952601900	
3940613711	3944804408	3952602000	
3940613712	3944804409	3952602100	

Appendix B
Plant Compendium

Appendix B: Plant Compendium

Scientific Name	Common Name
GYMNOSPERMS	
Cupressaceae – Cypress family	
* *Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress
Pinaceae – Pine family	
Pinus sp.	pine tree
MAGNOLIDS	
Magnoliaceae – Magnolia family	
* *Magnolia grandiflora*	southern magnolia
EUDICOTS	
Aizoaceae – Fig-Marigold family	
* *Carpobrotus edulis*	ice plant
* *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*	crystalline ice plant
Anacardiaceae – Sumac family	
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac
* *Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper tree
* *Schinus terebinthifolius*	Brazilian pepper tree
Apocynaceae – Dogbane family	
* *Nerium oleander*	Common oleander
Asteraceae – Sunflower family	
* *Baccharis sarothroides*	broom baccharis
* *Centaurea melitensis*	tocalote
* *Erigeron canadensis*	Canada horseweed
* *Helianthus annuus*	annual sunflower
* *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*	Jersey cudweed
* *Sonchus oleraceus*	sow thistle
Bignoniaceae – Bigonia family	
* *Jacaranda mimosifolia*	black poui
Boraginaceae – Borage family	
Amsinckia sp.	fiddleneck
Brassicaceae – Mustard family	
* *Hirschfeldia incana*	Shortpod mustard
* *Raphanus sativus*	wild radish
* *Sisymbrium irio*	London rocket

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cactaceae – Cactus family	
* *Austrocylindropuntia subulata*	Eve's pin
Chenopodiaceae – Goosefoot family	
* *Chenopodium* sp.	Goosefoot
* *Salsola tragus*	Russian thistle
Crassulaceae – Stonecrop family	
* *Crassula ovata*	jade plant
Cucurbitaceae – Gourd family	
Marah fabaceus	California manroot
Euphorbiaceae – Spurge family	
Croton setiger	turkey-mullein
* *Euphorbia maculate*	spotted spurge
* *Euphorbia tirucalli*	Indian tree spurge
Fagaceae – Oak family	
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak
Geraniaceae – Geranium family	
* *Erodium cicutarium*	red-stemmed filaree
Lamiaceae – Mint family	
* *Rosmarius officinalis*	rosemary
Myrtaceae – Myrtle Family	
* *Eucalpytus* sp.	eucalyptus tree
* *Melaleuca citrina*	crimson bottlebrush
Oleaceae – Olive Family	
* *Olea europaea*	European olive
Platanaceae – Sycamore Family	
* *Platanus × acerifolia*	London plane
Polygonaceae – Buckwheat family	
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat
Persicaria lapathifolia	common knotweed
Portulacaceae – Purslane family	
* *Portulaca oleracea*	common purslane
Rosaceae – Rose family	
* *Pyrus calleryana*	Ornamental pear tree
Rutaceae – Rue family	
* *Citrus* sp.	Citrus tree
Sapindaceae – Soapberry family	
* *Koelreuteria elegans*	flamegold rain tree

Scientific Name	Common Name
Simaroubaceae – Simarouba family	
* *Ailanthus altissima*	tree of heaven
Solanaceae – Nightshade family	
* *Nicotiana glauca*	tree tobacco
* *Solanum sp.*	Nightshade
Verbenaceae – Verbena family	
* *Lantana urticoides*	Texas lantana
Zygophyllaceae – Caltrop family	
* *Tribulus terrestris*	puncture vine
MONOCOTS	
Asparagaceae – Asparagus family	
* *Agave parryi*	Parry's agave
* *Agave Americana*	American century plant
Arecaceae – Palm family	
* *Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen palm
* *Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm
Liliaceae – Lily family	
Yucca sp.	Yucca
Poaceae – Grass family	
* *Arundinaria gigantean*	giant cane
Avena fatua	wild oat
* *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*	red brome
* *Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass
* *Festuca perennis*	Italian rye grass
* *Lamarckia aurea*	goldentop grass
* *Melinis repens*	natal grass
* *Paspalum dilatatum*	dallis grass
* *Pennisetum setaceum*	fountaingrass
Strelitziaceae – Bird-of-Paradise family	
* *Strelitzia reginae*	bird-of-paradise

Legend

*= Non-native or invasive species

Appendix C
Wildlife Compendium

APPENDIX C: WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

INVERTEBRATES

Scientific Name	Common Name
Insecta (Order Coleoptera)	Beetles
Coccinellidae Family	ladybug
Insecta (Order Lepidoptera)	Butterflies and Moths
Agraulis vanillae	gulf fritillary
Pieris rapae	cabbage white
Vanessa sp.	painted butterfly
Insecta (Order Hymenoptera)	Ants, Bees, and Wasps
Apis mellifera	European honey bee
Pogonomyrmex californicus	California harvester ant

REPTILES

Scientific Name	Common Name
Phrynosomatidae	Zebratail, Earless, Horned, Spiny, Fringe-Toed Lizards
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard
Uta stansburiana	side-blotched lizard
Teiidae	Whiptail Lizards
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail

BIRDS

Scientific Name	Common Name
ACCIPITRIFORMES	
Accipitridae	Hawks
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
COLUMBIFORMES	
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
* *Columba livia*	rock pigeon
* *Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian collared-dove
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
Trochilidae	Hummingbirds
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird

Picidae	Woodpeckers
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's woodpecker
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
PASSERIFORMES	
Corvidae	Jays and Crows
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
Aegithalidae	Bushtits
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit
Sturnidae	Starlings
* *Sturnus vulgaris*	European starling
Parulidae	Wood Warblers
Setophaga coronata	yellow-rumped warbler
Emberizidae	Emberizine Sparrows and Allies
Zonotrichia leucophrys	white-crowned sparrow
Fringillidae	Finches
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
* *Passer domesticus*	house sparrow

MAMMALS

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Didelphidae	Opossums
Didelphis virginiana	Virginia opossum
Sciuridae	Squirrels and Chipmunks
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel

Legend

*= Non-native or invasive species

Appendix D

Special-Status Species Potential to Occur

Appendix D: Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Table

Species	Special Status[1]	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential to Occur On Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)[2]
Plants			
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy loam or clay soil; sometimes alkaline. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools. 3-580 m.	Low - Low quality habitat in BSA due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat. Not observed during field surveys
Clarkia delicata delicate clarkia	CRPR 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Often on gabbro soils. 50-1360 m.	Unlikely – Suitable habitat not present in the BSA.
Ericameria palmeri var. *palmeri* Palmer's goldenbush	CRPR 1B.1, MSCP Covered	Coastal scrub, chaparral. On granitic soils, on steep hillsides. Mesic sites. 5-625 m.	Unlikely – Suitable habitat not present in the BSA.
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens* decumbent goldenbush	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy soils; often in disturbed sites. 1-915 m.	Low - Low quality habitat in BSA due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat. Not observed during field surveys.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	CRPR 2B.2	Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat not present in the BSA.
Reptiles			
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	SSC	Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Unlikely - Habitat is highly disturbed due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	SSC	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Unlikely - Habitat is highly disturbed due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	WL, MSCP Covered	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	Observed – Multiple individuals observed within the BSA.

Species	Special Status[1]	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential to Occur On Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)[2]
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	SSC	Coastal & cismontane Southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Unlikely - Suitable rocky habitat not present within the BSA.
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	SSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, & desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Unlikely - Suitable rocky and dense vegetation habitat not present within the BSA.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	SSC, MSCP Covered	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Low – Low quality habitat in BSA due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat but with prey base (Harvester Ants) present.
Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis Coronado skink	WL	Grassland, chaparral, pinon-juniper and juniper sage woodland, pine-oak and pine forests in Coast Ranges of Southern California. Prefers early successional stages or open areas. Found in rocky areas close to streams and on dry hillsides.	Low - Low quality habitat in BSA due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat. Not observed during field surveys.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Unlikely - Suitable coastal habitat not present within the BSA.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Unlikely – Suitable vernal pool habitat not present within the BSA.
Birds			
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	WL, MSCP Covered	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Observed – One juvenile individual observed eating a prey item within the BSA.
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	CE, SSC, MSCP Covered	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Unlikely – Suitable open water habitat not present within the BSA.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL, MSCP Covered	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Low - Low quality habitat in BSA due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat.
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	SSC	Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Unlikely - Suitable native grassland habitat not present within the BSA and non-native grassland habitat patches are too small to support this species.

Species	Special Status[1]	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential to Occur On Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)[2]
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	WL, BCC	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range. Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds apart.	Unlikely - Suitable chaparral habitat not present within the BSA.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis coastal cactus wren	SSC, BCC, MSCP Covered	Southern California coastal sage scrub. Wrens require tall opuntia cactus for nesting and roosting.	Unlikely - Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat not present within the BSA and non-native landscape opuntia cactus patches are too small to support this species.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Low - Low quality habitat in BSA due to ongoing disturbance in non-native grassland habitat.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC, MSCP Covered	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Unlikely – Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat not present within the BSA.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	FE, SE, MSCP Covered	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Unlikely - Suitable riparian habitat not present within the BSA.
Mammals			
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Unlikely - Preferred roosting habitat not present within the BSA.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC	Coniferous forests, mixed meso-phytic forests, deserts, native prairies, riparian communities, active agricultural areas, and coastal habitat types. Roosts in caves and abandoned mines, though it can also utilize buildings, bridges, rock crevices, and hollow trees.	Low - Preferred roosting habitat (caves and abandoned mines) is not present within the BSA, however, the species could potentially utilize abandoned buildings or bridges in the BSA.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Low – This species has a low potential to occur within the BSA and is expected to occur only as a transient species. While individual palm trees occur in the BSA, this species is unlikely to roost in the BSA due to the lack of riparian or palm grove habitats that are preferred by this species and the urbanized nature of the BSA.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	Low - Inadequate cover in the BSA. Potential for occasional foraging within the BSA.

Species	Special Status[1]	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential to Occur On Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)[2]
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	SSC	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	Unlikely - Preferred roosting habitat not present within the BSA.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Unlikely - Preferred roosting habitat not present within the BSA.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	SSC	Low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	Unlikely - Preferred roosting habitat not present within the BSA.
Odocoileus hemionus southern mule deer	MSCP Covered	Occurs in mountain forests, wooded hills, chaparral, and desert scrub habitats.	Unlikely – Suitable foraging habitat is not present within the BSA and the BSA lacks a wildlife corridor for large mammal movement.
Taxidea taxus American badger	SSC, MSCP Covered	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Unlikely - No indication of badger activity observed during field survey; high level of disturbance in BSA and presence of surrounding development.

SOURCES: CNDDB 2019, CNPS 2019

1 **Sensitivity Code Definitions:**

Federal: FE = Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); FT = Listed as threatened under ESA; BCC = Federal bird of conservation concern
State: SE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); ST = Listed as threatened under the CESA; SC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under CESA; SSC = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW; WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch Listed;

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):
Rank 1B = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
Rank 2 = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 4 = Plants of limited distribution - a watch list
Threat Ranks
0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

County Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP):
Narrow Endemic Species = Species with very limited geographic ranges; Covered Species = Species included in the Incidental Take Authorization issued to the City by the federal or state government as part of the City's MSCP Subarea Plan, with the exception of listed species within federal jurisdictional waters.

2 **Potential to Occur on Site:**
Observed: Species was detected during general or focused surveys within the project area (conducted within the last 5 years).
High (H): The project area is within the current range of the species and highly suitable habitat is present within the project area. The species has been detected in the last 25 years in the project area or within dispersal range for the species (if survey data is available).
Moderate (M): The project area is within the current range of the species and moderately suitable habitat is present within the project area.
Low (L): The project area is within the current range of the species and marginally suitable habitat is present or the project area is within the historic range or the species and highly suitable habitat is present; OR, focused surveys were conducted for the species and the species was not detected.
Unlikely (U): The project area is outside of the known current range of the species and/or suitable habitat is not present within the project area, or species not detected during general or focused surveys (for highly detectable species).

Appendix E
Site Photographs

Photograph 1 – South side of Mapleview Street, facing east towards pavement improvement area.

Photograph 2 – South side of Mapleview Street, facing west towards pavement improvement area.

Photograph 3 – South side of Mapleview Street, facing west towards pavement improvement area.

Photograph 4 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing east towards Pino Drive and the easternmost staging area. Area where multiple orange-throated whiptails were observed.

Photograph 5 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing east towards the pavement improvement area

Photograph 6 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing west towards the gutter improvement area

Photograph 7 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing west and the area where multiple orange-throated whiptails were observed.

Photograph 8 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing east towards the westernmost staging area.

Photograph 9 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing west at the corner of Ashwood Street.

Photograph 11 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing east at the corner of Vine Street.

Photograph 10 – North side of Mapleview Street, facing west between Ashwood Street and Vine Street.

Photograph 12 – South side of Mapleview Street, facing north at the corner of Ashwood Street.