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Mr. Alex Miller
Hubbell & Hubbell Architects
1970 Sixth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101

April 6, 2016

Subject: Biological Resources; the Ross Residence Project, City of San Diego Project No. 460737

Dear Mr. Miller:

This report addresses biological resources, project-related impacts, and mitigation requirements associated with the Ross Residence Coastal Development and Neighborhood Development Permit Project in the City of San Diego (Project No. 460737). The project site (APN 301-061-48), which consists of approximately 0.11-acre (~4,829 square feet) of vacant land, is located off Via Grimaldi in the Del Mar area of the City of San Diego, west of Interstate Highway 5 and north of Carmel Valley Road (Figures 1 and 2).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Development of the Ross Residence Project will result in the construction of a single family residence and associated improvements. Access to the new residence will be from the south off Via Grimaldi. The analysis in this report assumes that all of the subject property (100%) will be impacted by development, either directly or indirectly.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study was to inventory the property for biological resources, identify onsite habitats, and search for signs of rare, endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive plants or animals which have a potential to occur here. These data were used in an assessment of biological resource values. This analysis allows a determination of project-related direct and indirect impacts, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and mitigation, if appropriate and necessary. It further allows a determination of the project's conformance with the City of San Diego's Land Development Code (LDC), Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL) Ordinance, and Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan, including the Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) overlay.

METHODS

A field survey of the Ross Residence Project site was completed on 31 March 2016 between the hours of 10:30 and 12:00. Weather conditions during the survey consisted of clear skies with temperatures in the high 60's and a light westerly breeze. Surveys were completed by myself. The entire Ross Residence Project site was slowly walked and examined, and all plants, animals, and habitats encountered were inventoried. The locations and identities of all larger shrubs and trees were mapped utilizing a recent aerial site photo (Figure 3). All plants identified in association with the property are listed in Table 2, attached. Floral nomenclature used in this letter follows Hickman (1993) and others. Plant communities follow Holland (1996, as amended).

Wildlife observations were made opportunistically. Binoculars were used to assist with identifications and all wildlife species observed were noted (Table 2). Animal nomenclature used in this report is taken from Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologist's Union (1998, as updated) for birds, and Jones, et. al (1992) for mammals.

RESULTS

Habitats

The Ross Residence Project site supports two broadly overlapping, disturbance-responsive plant associations or habitats. These are Urban/Developed (U/D) habitat and Non-native Vegetation (NNV), which are combined for analysis purposes in this report. Neither of these plant associations are of any local or regional biological resource value.

Urban/Developed/Non-native Vegetation (Holland Code 12000/11000) – Tier IV – 0.11 acre

Nearly the entire project site is covered by a blanket of Hottentot Fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), also known as Ice Plant, a noxious invasive species that was planted on manufactured slopes for erosion control in the past. This cover, which qualifies as NNV, has encroached onto the adjacent Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve (TPSNR) for a short distance before the habitat transitions to Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (Figure 4) further offsite to the north. The southern edge of the project site qualifies as U/D habitat, as it consists of the shoulder of Via Grimaldi and the upper part of a steep manufactured slope (Figure 6, Photo 3). A number of native species have naturalized on the Ice Plant, including two large Laurel Sumac (*Malosma laurina*) shrubs, small numbers of California Sunflower (*Encelia californica*), and others. However, these do not dominate the vegetation and do not qualify the site as supporting anything other than U/D/NNV. Because the U/D habitat and the NNV broadly overlap, and because they are both MSCP Tier IV habitat-types, they are combined for analysis purposes in this report. Two small but mature Torrey Pine trees are present on the shoulder of Via Grimaldi at the southern edge of the parcel, and four others are present immediately adjoining the parcel to the northeast and southwest (see Figures 4 and 5). All of these trees are of horticultural origin, having been planted in these locations. This is discussed in more detail subsequently. U/D/NNV is a combined Tier IV habitat-type in the City of San Diego.

Plants

The plant species observed on the Ross Residence Project site typify the diversity normally found in U/D and NNV on small parcels in this part of the City. A complete list of the plants observed is presented in Table 2. Most of the plants are non-natives, although a number of natives are present, albeit in low numbers.

Animals

Very few animals were observed using the project site. This is a mostly reflection of the site's small size. The species observed are all common forms, abundant in the site's vicinity. Observed or expected species include various common birds, such as House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) and California Towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), and a few reptiles and mammals, including Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), Valley Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), various and others. No amphibians were detected, although one or two locally-common species, such as Pacific Slender Salamander (*Batrachoseps pacificus*) and Western Toad (*Bufo boreas*) could be expected. Animals observed on site are listed in Table 2, attached.

SENSITIVE RESOURCES

Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities are those recognized by the City's MSCP (City of San Diego, 1997) and Land Development Code - Biology Guidelines (2012) as depleted, rare within the region, supporting sensitive animal or plant species, and/or serving as important wildlife corridors. These habitats are typically rare throughout their ranges, or are highly localized and/or fragmented.

The U/D/NNV habitat affected by development of the Ross Residence Project site is not considered a sensitive habitat-type.

Sensitive Plants

No sensitive plant species were observed on the Ross Residence Project site, and none would be expected, given the highly disturbed nature of the property. Sensitive plants known from the vicinity are presented in Attachment A.

As mentioned previously, the site supports two small Torrey Pine trees and is shadowed by the canopy of four more. All of these trees are of horticultural origin and were clearly planted as evidenced by their configuration, Four are planted in a row set back from the curb, and the other two are planted on the neighbor's manufactured slope to the east. For this reason, they are not considered significant biological resources.

Sensitive Animals

No sensitive animals were detected during the site surveys.

A few species of sensitive, wide-ranging animals have a moderate probability to utilize this property on at least an occasional basis. These might include various sensitive bats or raptors that could fly over or roost onsite on occasion. No occupied habitat or raptor nests were detected, however. One or two species of locally-abundant but sensitive reptiles, such as Coronado Skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis*) and others could occur here in low numbers. In any case, no sensitive animal populations would depend on the resources provided by this small property. Sensitive animals known from the vicinity are presented in Attachment A.

Narrow Endemics

The City of San Diego recognizes a variety of "narrow endemics" within the MSCP, including the following: San Diego Thorn-mint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), Shaw's Agave (*Agave shawii*), San Diego Ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Aphanisma (*Aphanisma blitoides*), Coastal Dunes Milk Vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*), Short-Leaved Dudleya (*Dudleya brevifolia*), Variegated Dudleya (*Dudleya variegata*), Otay Tarplant (*Hemizonia conjugens*), Prostrate Navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), Snake Cholla (*Opuntia serpentina*), California Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttia californica*), San Diego Mesa Mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), and Otay Mesa Mint (*Pogogyne nudiuscula*). Most of these occur in habitats, such as vernal pools, maritime sage scrub, coastal dunes, etc., not found on this property. In any case, no narrow endemics are anticipated to occur on the subject property. Narrow endemics and other sensitive species known from the vicinity of this site are listed in Attachment A.

Attachment A lists sensitive plants and animals that are known from the area, including MSCP Covered, and State and Federally listed species. Species in Attachment A ranked as “high” probability are expected (at least occasionally); species ranked as “moderate” might or might not occur occasionally; species ranked as “low” are very unlikely to ever occur on or otherwise utilize the site.

Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors are not present on the Ross Residence Project site. No significant impacts to wildlife movement would thus result from the development of this site, as homes are present on adjoining parcels to the east, south, and west. Furthermore, because the Ross Residence Project site is not located within the City's Urban Area MHPA, any effort at onsite habitat or corridor preservation would not be viable in the long term.

IMPACTS

The determination of the “significance” of project impacts, per the City’s Biology Guidelines, is based on one or all of the following criteria (pg. 70, 8/09):

- a. *The site has been identified as part of the MHPA by the City’s MSCP Subarea Plan.*
- b. *The site supports or could support (e.g. in different seasons/rainfall conditions, etc.) Tier I, II, or IIIA & B vegetation communities (such as grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, etc.). The CEQA determination of significant impacts may be based on what was on the site (e.g. if illegal grading or vegetation removal occurred, etc.), as appropriate.*
- c. *The site contains, or comes within 100 feet of a natural or manufactured drainage (determine whether it is vegetated with wetland vegetation). The site occurs within the 100-year flood plain established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the Flood Plain Fringe (FPF)/ Flood Way (FW) zones.*
- d. *The site does not support a vegetation community identified in Tables 2a, 2b or 3 (Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB) of the Biology Guidelines (July 2002); however, wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered or other protected species may use the site (e.g. California least terns on dredge spoil, wildlife using agricultural land as a wildlife corridor, etc.).*

Anticipated impacts (Table 1) were calculated by determining the acreage affected by the site development as proposed, including grading, landscaping, brush management, and related improvements.

Direct impacts (anticipated) entail the actual removal of biological features from the site due to clearing and grading. These direct impacts are considered permanent, because they result in a conversion of habitats to landscaped areas, structures, etc. Indirect impacts (not anticipated) are those effects on native habitats, plants, or animals resulting from project implementation that are not the direct result of grading or development. Examples of indirect impacts include introduction of exotic species, human intrusion, lighting, noise, and related “edge effects”.

Direct Impacts

Development of the Ross Residence Project site as proposed will directly impact approximately 0.11 acre of the U/D /NNV along with the site's resident plants and animals, none of which are considered sensitive. These impacts are considered "less than significant" as defined by CEQA.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts associated with site construction are also considered "less than significant", assuming the adoption of the MHPA adjacency measures described below. This is because all adjoining areas are developed, other than to the north. For this reason, the surrounding lands are already impacted by the edge effects of existing development. The presence of a large blanket of Ice Plant within the adjoining MHPA in TPSNR is an example of existing edge effects.

Brush Management

All Zone 1 Brush Management areas are included within the development footprint and outside of the MHPA. The project design includes a condition which states that "Brush Management Zone 1 requirements shall apply for all landscape areas of the entire property". Brush Management extending into the TPSNR is not permitted.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands

The Ross Residence Project site does not support Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL). The site does not support sensitive native vegetation types, sensitive native habitats, coastal bluffs, or any known biological resources essential to support sensitive species.

Compatibility with the MSCP and MHPA

The Ross Residence Project site is immediately adjacent to the City's MHPA (Figures 2 and 5) in the TPSNR. Due to proximity to the MHPA, the project must comply with the Land Use Adjacency Guidelines contained in Section 1.4.3 of the City's MSCP Subarea Plan. In particular, lighting, drainage, landscaping, grading, noise, and access must not adversely affect the MHPA. To that end, the following recommendations are provided to reduce potentially significant indirect impacts to the MHPA:

1. *Any necessary lighting shall be directed away from the MHPA and shielded as necessary to prevent light pollution.* The project has been designed to avoid lighting impacts into the TPSNR. Therefore, lighting impacts are not anticipated. Lighting shall follow Municipal Code §142.0740 and be outside of, and directed away/shielded from the MHPA boundary.
2. *Drainage from development-related hardscape surfaces shall be processed onsite, and no discharge of unprocessed materials shall be directed into the MHPA.* The project must comply with current stormwater regulations designed to preclude any hardscape runoff issues, such as erosion or siltation. To that end, best management practices will be utilized onsite to avoid, reduce, contain, and clean up toxic chemicals and polluted storm water run-off and prevent them from contaminating groundwater and off-site wetland and non-wetland waters of the U.S. Stormwater will be diverted into sedimentation basins, landscaped areas/bio- swales, or mechanical trapping devices. In addition, the velocity of stormwater released has been dissipated by design (i.e. with rip rap in the within the approved development area only) prior to draining into the MHPA.
3. *Landscaping adjacent to the project site shall be designed to be consistent with native vegetation.* No prohibited species per the Municipal Code Landscape Standards - Section 1.3 shall be utilized anywhere onsite and no potentially invasive plant species shall be planted in or within 100 feet of the MHPA.
4. Grading associated with this project is minimal, as the project site is constrained by its small size and configuration. Because the project site is entirely within an unnatural habitat area, no grading impacts to

sensitive species or habitats are anticipated. Development monitoring will further ensure that all activities are restricted to the proposed project area, and that no grading extends into the MHPA/TPSNR.

5. Site access currently exists from Via Grimaldi, an improved city street. Access into the MHPA will not be facilitated by site development. Pedestrian and bicycle access into the MHPA currently exists across this vacant parcel, and development will block access into a closed area of the TPSNR. Temporary habitat protection fencing in proximity to the construction area will further ensure that all activities are restricted to the proposed project footprint.
6. Construction noise could affect migratory songbirds, raptors, and other avifauna associated with the MHPA. In order to avoid conflicts with the MHPA Adjacency Guidelines, the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code, the project must not remove or disturb any potential nesting habitat during the bird breeding season, defined as between 1 January and 31 August of each year. This restriction can be waived by the City upon completion of a nesting bird survey. If no nesting survey is completed, “presence” will be assumed, and seasonal restrictions or noise abatement may be required.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific habitat-based or species-based mitigation is required in order to reduce projects impacts to “less than significant”. All impacts are considered “less than significant”, from a local and regional perspective, pursuant to CEQA and the City’s Biology Guidelines, assuming the adoption of the Land Use Adjacency Guidelines #1-#6 above.

The onsite vegetation is ranked as a Tier IV in the City of San Diego. Impacts to this Tier-type do not normally require habitat-based or species-based mitigation. No specific mitigation is recommended.

Table 1 (below) summarizes project-related impacts to onsite habitats and mitigation requirements per the City’s Biology Guidelines.

Table 1. Impact/Mitigation Analysis - the Ross Residence Project

<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Onsite Acreage</u>	<u>Impacted Acreage</u>	<u>Mitigation Ratio</u>	<u>Mitigation Required</u>
Urban/Developed/Non-Native Vegetation Tier IV	0.11	0.11	n/a	none
Total	0.11	0.11	—	none

As stated above, the project is required to comply with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Therefore, in order to ensure project compliance with the Act and Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code, all site disturbance activities, including grading and clearing, should take place outside of the bird breeding season, defined as the period between 1 January and 31 August. This seasonal restriction may be waived by the City upon completion of a nesting bird survey and/or implementation of noise abatement measures. If no nesting survey is completed, active nesting will be assumed, and the project may be required to delay site disturbance activities until after the breeding season is over.

Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Very truly yours,



Vince Scheidt
Certified Biological Consultant

Attachments: Bibliography
 Report Preparer Qualifications
 Table 2. Plants and Animals Observed
 Figure 1. Project Location
 Figure 2. Location of Project in Relation to MHPA
 Figure 3. Recent Aerial Photograph
 Figure 4. Biological Resources on Aerial Photograph
 Figure 5. Biological Resources on Site Plan showing MHPA Boundary
 Figure 6. Site Photographs - March 2016
 Attachment A. Sensitive Species Known from Vicinity

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Biological Consultant:

- *Baseline Biology Surveys*
- *Zoological Surveys and Inventories*
- *Botanical Surveys and Inventories*
- *Endangered Species Surveys*
- *Forensic Vegetation Surveys*
- *Focused Survey Coordination*
- *Technical Study Reports*
- *Revegetation Planning*
- *Habitat Management Planning*
- *Habitat Mapping*
- *Open Space Management*
- *Jurisdictional Wetland Delineations*

Applicable Experience:

- *Has extensive practical experience in various biologically-related projects in San Diego, Orange, Riverside, Imperial, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties. Additional biological studies in northern California.*
- *Has conducted focused surveys for numerous sensitive species of plants and animals over the last thirty years.*
- *Has prepared baseline biological surveys, habitat delineations, and natural community viability analyses on a continuous basis since 1980.*
- *Has conducted biological surveys for private individuals, corporations, partnerships, the military, and numerous public organizations throughout California.*
- *Has authored more than 2,400 biological technical reports and professional papers.*

In addition to extensive field experience, Mr. Scheidt authored the standard reference *"Status of the Indigenous Amphibians of San Diego County"* in 1980 under contract to the San Diego County Fish and Wildlife Committee and San Diego Herpetological Society. All taxa native to San Diego were reviewed and discussed with respect to current and historical distribution, endangerment, listing status at federal, state, and local levels. This text remains the definitive overall text on this group of organisms in San Diego County.

Completed studies include a 1995 vegetative analysis of the biota of the 4,350-acre Monte Vista Ranch property in Central San Diego County. This study defined seventeen discrete habitats occurring on this property. Preliminary definitions were prepared for each plant association. This habitat delineation will allow eventual species complex modeling and biologically-based conservation planning.

Another major project, prepared under contract to HDR Engineering in 2000-2002, involved comprehensive field surveying of a proposed 155 mile fiber-optic line through several southern California counties. Numerous sensitive species surveys were conducted as a part of this study, including Least Bell's Vireo, Arroyo Toad, Willow Flycatcher, Desert Tortoise, Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, and other directed surveys

A recent project, completed under contract to DC&E Planning in 2009-2011, involved biology studies associated with the City of National City's General Plan Update. Included in the scope of work were three project-specific studies for proposed city redevelopment projects. Comprehensive biology surveys were conducted as a part of this study, including floral and faunal inventories, habitat evaluations for sensitive species, and other directed surveys

Mr. Scheidt's professional affiliations include: Member, State Board of Directors; the California Native Plant Society (2008-2012), the San Diego Herpetological Society, and others.

Mr. Scheidt possesses federal Section 10(a) 1(a) Recovery Permit #TE788133 to allow focused field surveying for California Gnatcatcher and Quino Checkerspot Butterfly.

Table 2. Plants and Animals Observed - Ross Residence Project

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Plants</u>	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut Brome
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> *	Hottentot Fig
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> *	Goosefoot
<i>Crassula argentea</i> *	Jade Plant
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Encelia
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Flat-top Buckwheat
<i>Hordeum sp.</i> *	Wild Barley
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	Deerweed
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel Sumac
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	Man Root
<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	Torrey Pine
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	Wild Radish
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Sow Thistle
<u>Birds</u>	
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Housefinch
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Mockingbird
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee
<u>Mammals</u>	
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Valley Pocket Gopher
<u>Reptiles</u>	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard

* = non-native or non-indigenous taxon

Figure 1. Project Location – The Ross Residence Project
Portion of U.S.G.S. “Del Mar” 7.5’ quadrangle

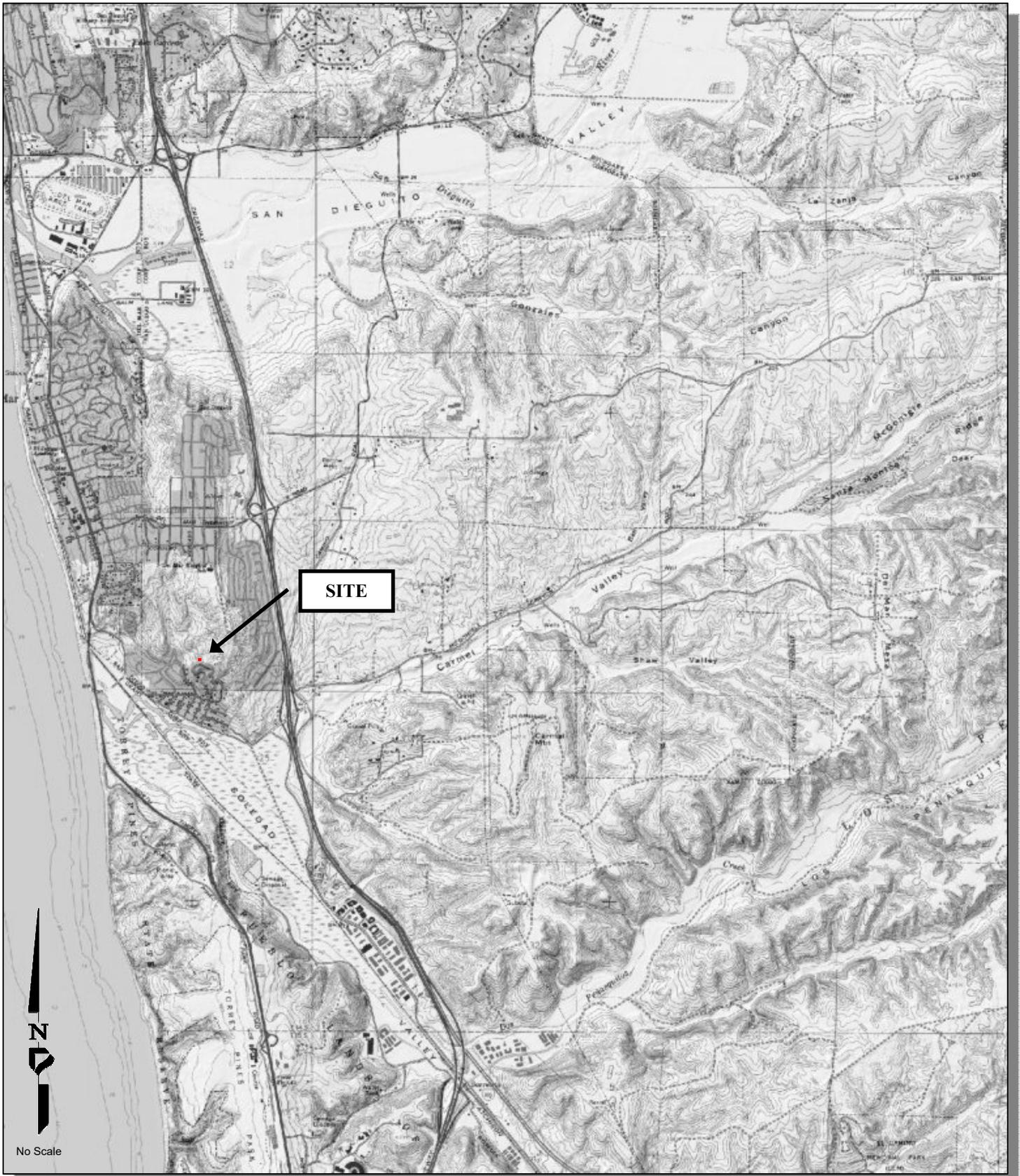


Figure 2. Location of Project in Relation to MHPA – The Ross Residence Project

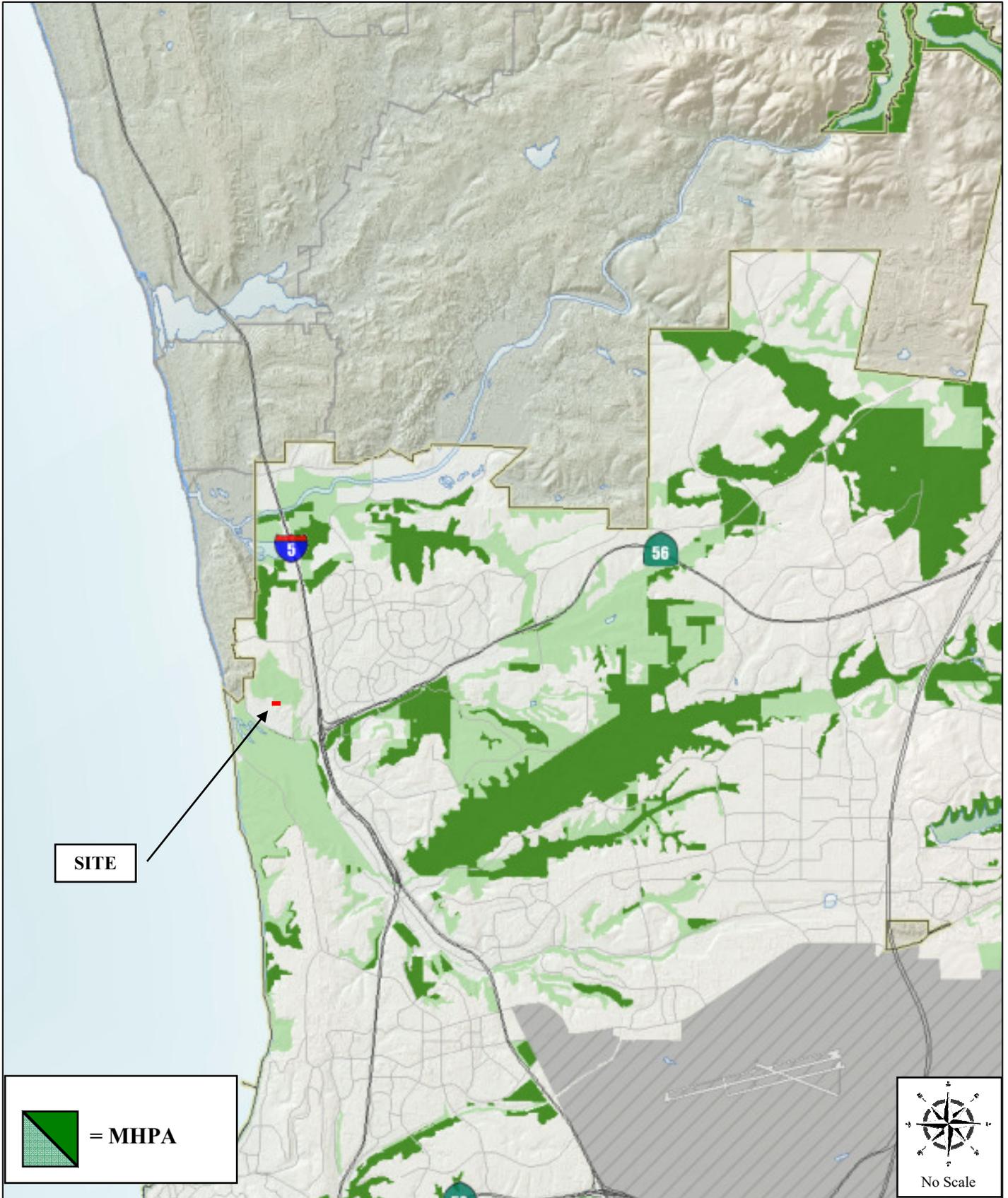


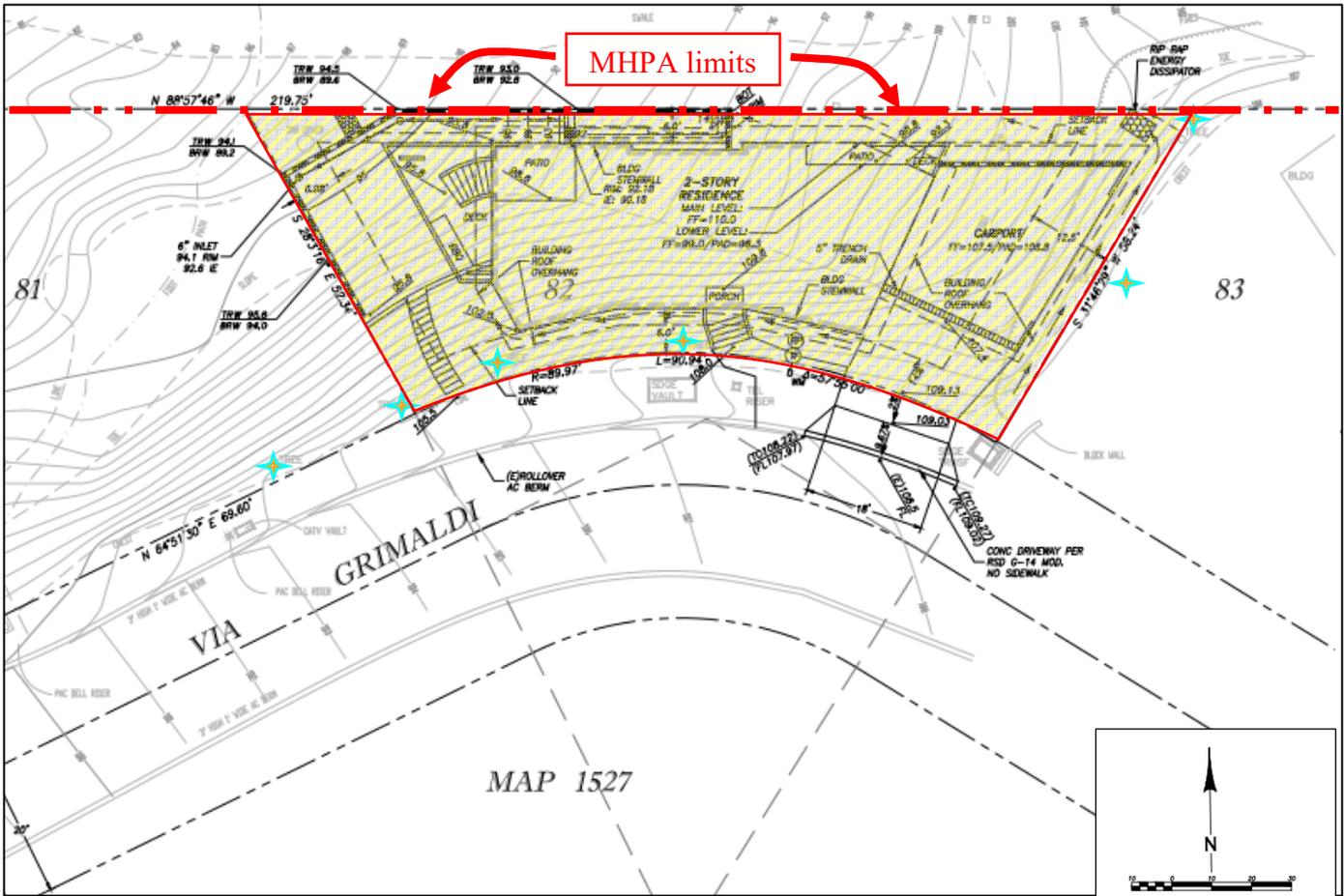
Figure 3. Recent Aerial Photo – The Ross Residence Project



Figure 4. Biological Resources on Aerial Photo – The Ross Residence Project



Figure 5. Biological Resources on Site Plan showing MHPA Boundary – The Ross Residence Project



Legend

-  = Urban/Developed/Non-Native Vegetation
-  = Torrey Pine (planted)

Figure 6. Site Photos - March 2016



Photo 1. Looking at NE corner from the shoulder of Via Grimaldi. Note Ice Plant, weeds, and lack of native species except for Torrey Pine branches from the a Torrey Pine growing on the road shoulder.

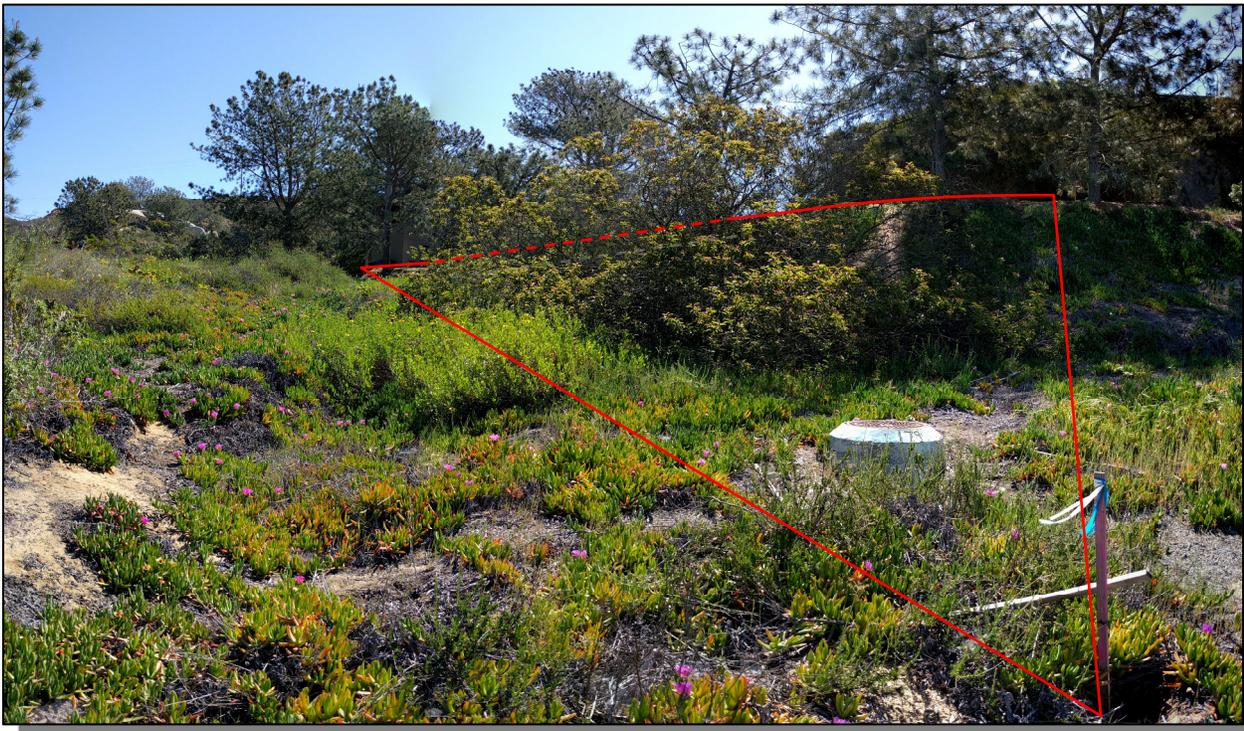


Photo 2. Looking SE from NW corner. Note predominance of Ice Plant.

Figure 6. Site Photos - March 2016



Photo 3. View of manufactured slope below Via Grimaldi, looking east.



Photo 4. View from NE corner looking SW.

Attachment A. Sensitive Species Known from the Vicinity – The Via Grimaldi Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Federally Threatened	City "Narrow Endemic"	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Pinon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence		
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk						✓	✓	✓													M	
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk				✓				✓		✓											L	
<i>Agave shawii</i>	Shaw's Agave			✓	✓	✓																L	
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Rufous-crowned Sparrow				✓					✓												L	
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Silvery Legless Lizard				✓		✓	✓													✓	L	
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		M	
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	Aphanisma			✓																	✓	L	
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa crassifolia</i>	Del Mar Manzanita	✓				✓						✓										L	
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	Coastal Dunes Milk-vetch			✓																	✓	L	
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast Saltbush				✓					✓		✓										L	
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk							✓	✓													M	
<i>Calandrinia maritima</i>	Seaside Calandrinia				✓							✓										L	
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	Wart Stemmed Ceanothus					✓				✓												L	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western Snowy Plover		✓														✓				✓	L	
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's Chorizanthe	✓				✓																L	
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides longispina</i>	Long-spined Spineflower					✓				✓												L	
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	Orange-rthroated Whiptail				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓												M	
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	Coastal Western Whiptail					✓		✓	✓	✓												L	
<i>Coreopsis maritima</i>	Sea Dahlia				✓	✓						✓										L	
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia linifolia</i>	San Dieguito Sand Aster				✓	✓				✓	✓											M	
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		M	
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	Red Diamond Rattlesnake				✓	✓				✓		✓			✓							L	
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly						✓		✓												✓	M	
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego Ringneck Snake				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										M	
<i>Dudleya brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Dudleya			✓		✓																L	
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite						✓	✓														M	
<i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado Skink				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	M	
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Mastiff Bat				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	M	
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon	✓					✓							✓			✓				✓	L	
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	Coast Barrel Cactus				✓																	L	
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's Grappling Hook				✓		✓			✓												L	
<i>Isocoma menziesii decumbens</i>	Decumbent Goldenbush				✓					✓												M	
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike				✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓						M	
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat							✓	✓		✓	✓									✓	M	
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	SD Black-Tailed Jackrabbit				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓										L	
<i>Mucronea californica</i>	California Spine Flower				✓	✓															✓	L	
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Small-Footed Myotis					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓		M	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	M	
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Prostrate Navarretia			✓															✓			L	
<i>Nemacaulis denudata denudata</i>	Coast Woolly Heads																				✓	L	
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego Desert Woodrat				✓			✓	✓	✓												L	
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-Tailed Bat				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	M	
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big Free-Tailed Bat				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	M	
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Southern Mule Deer				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		L	
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse				✓	✓	✓			✓												L	
<i>Opuntia parryi</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>	Snake Cholla			✓	✓	✓																L	
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt Grass																					L	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey																					✓	L
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingii</i>	Belding's Savannah Sparrow	✓															✓					L	

Attachment A. Sensitive Species Known from the Vicinity – The Via Grimaldi Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Federally Threatened	City "Narrow Endemic"	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Pinon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune	Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence	
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific Pocket Mouse	✓			✓		✓														✓	L	
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's Phacelia				✓																✓	L	
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego Coast Horned Lizard				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓												L
<i>Pinus torreyana torreyana</i>	Torrey Pine											✓											O
<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>	San Diego Mesa Mint			✓														✓					L
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	California Gnatcatcher		✓		✓																		L
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's Scrub Oak					✓																	L
<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	Mesa Club Moss				✓	✓				✓													L
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	California Least Tern	✓															✓				✓	L	
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped Garter Snake							✓						✓									L
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Common Barn-Owl							✓	✓														M

Probability of Occurrence Codes:

L – Low Probability; rare species in area, and no significant habitat (animals); *or* distinctive perennial that would not have been missed if present onsite (plants). **M** – Moderate Probability; could be expected to occur onsite on at least an occasional basis, based on habitat quality (animals); *or* could occur onsite, but very rare, and/or poorly known (plants). **H** – High Probability; nearly certain to occur onsite on a regular basis (animals), but cryptic; *or* ephemeral species known from the immediate vicinity, but seasonal in occurrence (plants). **O** – Observed; see report.