APPENDIX C
Biological Resources Letter Report

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Mr. Chris Jacobs
City of La Mesa
8130 Allison Avenue
La Mesa, California 91942

Subject: **Biological Resources Letter Report**
Collier Park Renovations Project
City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

This letter report documents the results of a biological resources technical study prepared for the City of La Mesa's (City) Collier Park Renovations Project (proposed project) located in the City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. The study is intended to provide the biological resources information necessary for the proposed project's Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

INTRODUCTION

Project Location

Collier Park is generally located in the southwestern portion of San Diego County, north of State Route (SR) 94, west of SR-125, and south of Interstate (I) 8 (Figure 1 of Attachment A). More specifically, the 7.7 acre park site is located at 4401 Palm Avenue, approximately one-half mile south of La Mesa Village and La Mesa Boulevard, and is situated between Palm Avenue to the west and 4th Street/Upland Street to the east (Figure 2 of Attachment A). A segment of Pasadena Avenue bisects the park and is used as a through street to access surrounding residences. The site is depicted within Section 20 of Township 16 South and Range 1 West on the La Mesa, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

The project site is located outside of any areas designated as proposed or final Critical Habitat by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and outside of the Coastal Zone. The site occurs within the boundaries of the La Mesa Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan, which was adopted by City Council in 1998 and approved by the USFWS and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in 1999.

Project Description

The proposed project would implement improvements to Collier Park to create a more effective use of open space and increase opportunities for recreational facilities. The project site is organized into four areas: 1) Panhandle; 2) Spring House; 3) History Hill; and 4) Collier Club House (Figure 4 of Attachment A). The proposed park improvements are conceptual in nature, and detailed plans have not been finalized, except for the Panhandle area of the park. The improvements associated with each of the four project areas are discussed below.

Panhandle Area

The first anticipated phase of improvements to Collier Park would occur in the Panhandle area, which is situated in the southern and western portions of the park. The Panhandle area is primarily developed and includes existing facilities such as the parking lot, water fountain, tennis court, and playground. Proposed improvements in the Panhandle area include relocation of the water fountain; replacement of the playground, restrooms, new tennis court, bus stop, and parking; and installation of walking paths, landscaping, drainage, and security features. The improvements proposed for the Panhandle area are described below in further detail.

Water Fountain. The existing reconstructed water fountain would be relocated to the entrance of the park at the intersection of Palm Avenue and Pasadena Avenue to serve as an enhanced entry feature to the park.

Playgrounds. The existing playground area would be replaced with three separate, age-specific playgrounds for 2-5 years old, 5-9 years old, and 9-12 years old, respectively. The new playgrounds would be located in the central portion of the Panhandle area of the park, so they are visible from the parking lot. A larger, passive turf area would be constructed east of the new playgrounds. Two shade structures would be constructed adjacent to the new playgrounds and would be available for use during special events or group picnics.

Plaza and Restroom. Improvements to the Panhandle area include the construction of a main plaza area adjacent to the new playgrounds. The plaza area would be equipped with a new accessible and secure restroom and storage facility. The plaza would be raised and would allow for a separation of active and passive activities while also serving as a buffer area to keep children away from the main parking lot.

Walking Paths. Three pedestrian entrances would be constructed along Palm Avenue, replacing two existing steeply sloped stair/ramp paths. At least one entrance from Upland Street would be added to encourage pedestrian use by residents in the neighborhood to the east. Another walking path would be constructed from the park's main entrance at the corner of Palm Avenue and Pasadena Avenue, extending southeast to the new playgrounds. This entrance walkway would also extend to the Navy housing project adjacent to the south side of the park. To the extent possible, all walking paths within the park would be handicap accessible and appropriate for all abilities, and would create internal park connections as well as connections with surrounding streets.

Tennis Court. The existing tennis court would be removed and replaced with a new tennis court to the west of the current location closer to Palm Avenue.

Bus Stop. An enhanced bus stop would be provided at the northwestern corner of the park along Palm Avenue.

Parking. The existing 25 space parking lot would be removed and replaced with 21 on-site parking spaces throughout the park. The east side of Palm Avenue adjacent to the park has capacity for an additional 32 on-street parking spaces. The intent of spreading out the parking spaces throughout the park is to encourage activity in all areas of the park and improve park security.

Landscaping. Excluding turf areas, the Panhandle area would be landscaped with native vegetation using low water demand techniques consistent with the City's water efficient landscape ordinance. Plants

would require minimal maintenance. Turf areas within the Panhandle area would be located in the northwestern portion of the park, along Palm Avenue, and east of the new playgrounds.

Drainage. A large portion of the park would be re-graded and replanted to better manage site drainage and limit the amount of water that leaves the site. Drainage improvements would include the installation of grass swales and cobble drainage swales, as well as the replacement of the existing concrete-lined channel with a bioswale and biofiltration basin.

Security Features. The project proposes to enhance park security by creating activity areas throughout the park, installing plantings that do not block views of the park from public rights-of-way, installing lighting throughout the park, and installing new fencing along the southern and eastern boundaries of the park. Project grading would recontour the natural bowl located in the Panhandle area of the park to allow for better visibility from Palm Avenue.

Spring House Options

The existing Spring House is located within the Panhandle area of Collier Park. The City is exploring various options with regard to the Spring House, including restoration, reconstruction, and replacement. The proposed project would incorporate the worst-case scenario for the Spring House, which is demolition and replacement with an interpretive center.

Under the proposed project, the existing Spring House would be deconstructed down to the stone rubble wall base. The wall base would then be repaired to create an outdoor interpretive center chronicling the history of the park. The creation of the interpretive center would include stabilization of the remaining concrete and stone wall structure, the addition of a new concrete floor finish, water-proofing of the cistern, and the addition of outdoor interpretive exhibits. Prior to construction, historical documentation of the Spring House would be completed.

The existing spring that flows into the concrete-lined drainage swale on-site has undergone water quality testing and was determined to be suitable for recreational and irrigation use on non-woody plants. The spring water that flows into the cistern within the Spring House could be used to irrigate the developed portions of the park. The cistern has an approximate capacity of 4,000 gallons.

The alteration or demolition of the Spring House must follow the “Procedure for Alteration or Demolition of Cultural Resources Listed on the Potential Landmark Registry” described in Section 25.02.022 of the La Mesa Municipal Code.

History Hill Area

The History Hill area is located in the southeastern portion of Collier Park, east of the Panhandle area, west of 4th Street, and south of Pasadena Street. This area currently consists of mostly undeveloped parkland. The History Hill area would be converted into a grassy amphitheater built into the hillside. The natural elevation would be utilized for “stadium-style” seating composed of pavers and decomposed granite, fronted by a flat area for recreation or performances. The amphitheater would offer casual seating capacity for 50 park visitors and would be suitable for intimate performances and gatherings. A small portion of the amphitheater area would be designated as rental space for weddings and other similar events. The amphitheater would be located adjacent to the Spring House, creating an opportunity for the two features to be used together as a single special events venue.

The entire History Hill area would be terraced and planted with new landscaping to provide natural spaces for informal gatherings along the unpaved paths meandering through the amphitheater area. Project grading would lower the existing topography of the History Hill area. Three walkways would be constructed within the amphitheater area. These paths would be composed of decomposed granite and terraced to accommodate the topography. The decomposed granite walkways would be interspersed with grass and sandstone steps. The southern portion of the History Hill area would include a walkway that provides access to the southern portion of the Panhandle area.

Collier Club House Area

The Collier Club House area is located in the northern portion of Collier Park, north and east of Pasadena Street and west of 4th Street. This area currently consists of mostly undeveloped parkland. Proposed improvements in the Collier Club House area include construction of a club house building, outdoor seating areas, a plaza area, and parking, as well as the installation of walking paths, landscaping, and security features. The improvements proposed for the Collier Club House area are described below in further detail.

Club House. The Collier Club House area would be developed to contain a new 2,500 square-foot club house building for public use. West of the new club house building, two separate outdoor seating areas and a ceremony stage, with a maximum capacity of 300 persons, would be constructed. East of the new club house building, a plaza area would be constructed that would contain benches, an unpaved pathway, and green space. A water feature, fire pit, and outdoor cooking and dining area would be located north of the new club house building. Passive exercise areas, such as an oversized chess game and bocce ball courts or similar types of activities, would be located south of the new club house building.

Walking Paths. Two pedestrian crossings would be installed across Pasadena Avenue. One pedestrian crossing would provide access between the Collier Club House and History Hill areas near the intersection of Upland Street and Pasadena Avenue. The other pedestrian crossing would provide access between the Collier Club House area and the Spring House area in the central portion of the park.

A concrete sidewalk would be constructed along the western side of Upland Street for the length of the park boundary along this roadway. A connected sidewalk would also extend from Upland Street into the center of the park along the northern side of Pasadena Avenue, terminating at the pedestrian crossing in the Collier Club House area. The portion of the sidewalk within the park boundary would include a handicap ramp and landing system. A separate, unpaved path would be constructed between the plaza area, near the intersection of Upland Street and Pasadena Avenue, and the new club house. Benches would be interspersed throughout the Collier Club House area.

To the extent possible, all walking paths would be handicap accessible and appropriate for all abilities. Paths would be placed to encourage physical activity and facility walkability. Walking paths would create connections within the park and with surrounding streets.

Traffic Circulation. A driveway would be constructed along the northern portion of the park boundary that provides access from Pasadena Avenue to the outdoor seating area west of the new club house building.

Parking. An asphalt parking lot with 34 spaces would be constructed within the northeastern portion of the Collier Club House area.

Landscaping. Excluding turf areas, the Collier Club House area would be landscaped with native vegetation using low water demand techniques consistent with the City's water efficient landscape ordinance. One turf area would be located in the western portion of the Collier Club House area, adjacent to Pasadena Avenue. Another turf area would be located immediately west of the plaza within the Collier Club House area.

Security Features. Park security would be enhanced by creating activity areas throughout the park, installing plantings that do not block views of the park from public rights-of-way, and installing lighting throughout the park.

Construction Quantities

Construction equipment required for the proposed project would include a front end loader, backhoe, graders, and dozers. Grading of the entire site would require approximately 34,100 cubic yards (CY) of cut and approximately 14,800 CY of fill. Construction of the proposed project would result in topographic grade changes of approximately one to six feet, with an average of three to four feet of fill placed over the entire site. Retaining walls up to five feet in height would be used to stabilize new cut slopes and four additional five-foot walls would be constructed to establish terraces along the northern edge of the park.

Two options for site grading are being considered. The first grading option would balance the cut/fill on-site. Under this option, the History Hill and Collier Club House areas would be graded to reduce the steepness of the slopes within each area, and the cut materials from these areas would be used to fill the natural bowl in the Panhandle area. This option would result in the export of approximately 19,300 CY of cut from the site, and would require that the entire park site be graded at the same time. The second grading option would not balance the cut/fill on-site. This option would result in the import of approximately 7,900 CY of fill to the Panhandle area, and the export of approximately 6,400 CY of cut from the History Hill area and approximately 20,300 CY of cut from the Collier Club House area, and would allow grading of the park site to occur in phases.

If option one (balance cut/fill materials on-site) is pursued, then some truck trips associated with grading activities would occur internally within the project site, and approximately 1,930 truck trips (at 10 CY per truck load) would be required to haul excess dirt from the site. However, if option two (import/export with no on-site balancing of cut/fill materials) is pursued, approximately 3,460 truck trips (at 10 CY per truck load) would be required to haul dirt to and from the site. The maximum daily truck trips that would occur during grading of the project site would be 20 truck trips per day.

Improvements to the Panhandle area would require approximately 86 truck trips for the removal of demolition debris and approximately 95 truck trips for the delivery of construction materials. In addition, up to 3,120 vehicle trips would be necessary for the transport of construction workers.

Demolition and replacement of the Spring House with an interpretive center would require approximately 10 trips for the removal of demolition debris and approximately 11 trips for the delivery of construction materials. In addition, up to 1,440 vehicle trips would be necessary for the transport of construction workers.

Improvements to the History Hill area would require approximately 30 truck trips for the removal of demolition debris and approximately 60 truck trips for the delivery of construction materials. In addition, up to 1,080 vehicle trips would be necessary for the transport of construction workers.

Improvements to the Collier Club House area would require approximately 40 truck trips for the removal of demolition debris and approximately 130 truck trips for the delivery of construction materials. In addition, up to 3,200 vehicle trips would be necessary for the transport of construction workers.

Construction Schedule

The proposed project would be completed in phases, generally corresponding to the four project areas described above, with each phase of project construction anticipated to occur over a six to 14 month period. Dates of construction are currently unknown.

METHODS

Pre-Survey Investigation

Prior to conducting the biological survey, a thorough review of relevant maps, databases, and literature pertaining to biological resources was performed. Recent aerial imagery (Google 2012), topographic maps (USGS 1994), soils maps (USDA 2012), and other maps of the project site and immediate vicinity were acquired and reviewed to obtain updated information on the natural environmental setting. In addition, a query of sensitive species and habitat databases was conducted, including the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFG 2012a), the California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2012), and the Consortium of California Herbarium (Consortium 2012) applications, as well as a review of regional species lists produced by the USFWS (USFWS 2012a) and CDFG (CDFG 2011, 2012a, CDFG 2012b, and 2012c).

The pre-survey investigation also included a verification of whether or not the project site falls within areas designated as final or proposed USFWS Critical Habitat for federally threatened or endangered species (USFWS 2012b). The complete list of sensitive species and habitats that have been previously recorded within the vicinity of the project site was compiled, and all recorded locations of species and other resources were mapped and overlaid onto aerial imagery using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software. The list of sensitive species and habitats included all database results for areas within approximately five miles of the project site, including selected results from the La Mesa, Del Mar, Poway, San Vicente Reservoir, La Jolla, El Cajon, Point Loma, Jamul Mountains, and National City, California USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles.

General Biological Resources Survey

The proposed project site and approximately 100 feet beyond the project site, herein referred to as the survey area, were surveyed to map the extent of vegetation communities; assess the presence of suitable habitat for sensitive plant and animal species; and, determine the presence of other sensitive biological resources, such as jurisdictional waterways and wetlands. A general biological resources survey of the 12.37-acre survey area was conducted by Atkins' senior biologist and environmental analyst on April 5, 2012. The pedestrian survey included a complete inventory of existing conditions and 100 percent visual coverage of the survey area. Physical parameters assessed included vegetation and soil conditions, presence of indicator plant and animal species, slope, aspect and hydrology. Representative photographs were obtained of the project site, and all plant and animal species observed were recorded in a standardized field notebook. Vegetation communities were mapped in the field against recent aerial imagery. The vegetation communities are classified according to CDFG's List of Terrestrial Natural Communities (2003) and cross-referenced to descriptions provided in Holland's Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (1986) and the MSCP (City of San Diego 1996; City of San Diego 1997). Further guidance in classifying vegetation communities was

provided by Oberbauer (1996) and Buegge (2008). The names of plant species discussed in this report generally follow the nomenclature suggested in Jepson (2012) and Munz (1974). The names of animals generally follow the nomenclature suggested by CDFG (2008).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Weather Conditions

A general biological resources survey was conducted by Atkins senior biologist, Karl Osmundson, and environmental analyst, Tierne Nickel, on April 5, 2012 between the hours of 0900 and 1200. Weather conditions encountered during the survey included clear skies with temperatures ranging from approximately 70 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and winds ranging from zero to three miles per hour.

General Land Uses

The survey area generally consists of a neighborhood park within a highly developed urban area. The southern and western portions of the survey area, corresponding to the Panhandle area of the park, are primarily developed for recreational use with existing facilities such as a parking lot, tennis court, playground, and restrooms. The northern and eastern portions of the survey area, corresponding to the Collier Club House and History Hill areas of the park, consist of mostly undeveloped parkland. The park is bounded by Palm Avenue to the west and 4th Street/Upland Street to the east, with a segment of Pasadena Avenue transecting the park. General land uses surrounding the survey area include residential and mixed use urban.

Disturbance

The survey area contains a number of anthropogenic-related disturbances associated with the recreational and illicit uses of the park, as well as with the surrounding residential and mixed use urban developments. Significant disturbances to the existing biological resources have occurred due to park usage, including encroachment into undeveloped area, accumulation of litter, and exposure to domestic pets. Adverse spillover effects from surrounding developments are evident throughout the survey area, including a high number of non-native and exotic ornamental plant species, runoff, and trash. In addition, vehicular traffic on the surrounding and through streets imposes adverse disturbances associated with noise, lighting, and illegal dumping. These disturbances degrade the existing habitat and limit use of the survey area by most wildlife species.

Topography and Soils

The topography of the survey area ranges from relatively flat, primarily in the developed Panhandle area, to steep hillsides sloping up to the northern and eastern boundaries of the park. Elevations range from approximately 500 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to approximately 545 feet amsl. A concrete-lined drainage channel transects the southern half of the survey area, running from Pasadena Avenue to just north of the existing playground, where it discharges into an underground storm drain line.

As depicted within Figure 4 of Attachment A, the Natural Resource Conservation Service has mapped four soil types within the survey area that correspond to four different soil series: Cieneba coarse sandy loam (15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded); Friant rocky fine sandy loam (9 to 30 percent slopes); Huerhuero loam (9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded); and Redding-Urban land complex (2 to 9 percent slopes). The observed surface soils within the majority of the survey area are highly disturbed as a result of past and existing development. Evidence of foreign fill deposit was observed throughout the survey area. No undisturbed native soils were observed during the pedestrian survey. In combination with the

incompatible vegetation associations and disturbed hydrology that exists within the survey area, the soils do not provide suitable conditions for most rare plants known to occur in the region.

Vegetation Communities
As depicted within Figure 5 of Attachment A, three general vegetation communities or land use types occur within the survey area: urban/developed land, non-native vegetation/ornamental, and disturbed habitat.

Urban/Developed Land
Urban/developed land generally includes areas that have been permanently altered due to the construction of aboveground developments such as buildings, roads, and associated landscaped areas. Urban/developed land is characterized by a high percentage of un-vegetated bare earth, asphalt, concrete, and other permanent surfaces.

Urban/developed land encompasses approximately 6.64 acres within the survey area. This community type occurs as existing surface streets, driveways, parking lots, buildings, hardscape, and ornamental landscape areas associated with Collier Park and surrounding developments. Limited vegetation exists as small, isolated patches of non-native ornamental plantings. Areas characterized by urban/developed land provide poor habitat conditions and very limited biological function and value due to regular anthropogenic-related disturbances and lack of resources.

Non-Native Vegetation/Ornamental
For the purposes of this assessment, non-native vegetation/ornamental includes stands of non-native ornamental plant species that have been previously planted for landscaping or have recruited onto the property from adjacent developments. Plant species typical of non-native vegetation or ornamental communities include ornamental tree plantings such as pine (*Pinus* spp.), gum (*Eucalyptus* spp.), pepper (*Schinus* spp.), and palms (*Arecaceae* family); ornamental shrubs such as wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*, *Acacia* spp.), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), pittosporum (*Pittosporum* spp.), and tea tree (*Leptospermum* spp.); and non-native groundcover species such as freeway ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), crystalline ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), and various turf grasses (*Fescuta* spp., *Cynodon* spp., *Digitaria* spp., *Eremochloa* spp., *Zoysia* spp.).

Approximately 4.60 acres of non-native vegetation/ornamental is mapped within the survey area. This community type occurs as ornamental plantings and recruits associated with the Park's landscaping and undeveloped areas. Notable non-native and ornamental species observed include pine (*Pinus* spp.), blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), bottlebrush (*Callistemon* sp.), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), olive (*Olea europaea*), oleander, golden wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), great bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*), African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), red apple ice plant (*Drosanthemun hispidum*), freeway ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), Mission cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*), yucca (*Yucca* spp.), and turf grasses, among others. A few, isolated native species were observed scattered throughout the non-native vegetation, including telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), California everlasting (*Gnaphalium californica*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), and chaparral mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*). In addition, a single coast live oak tree (*Quercus agrifolia*) was observed in the northern-central portion of the survey area. The areas

characterized by non-native vegetation within the survey area provide limited biological function and value due to exposure to regular disturbances and proximity to surrounding developments.

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat includes areas in which there is sparse vegetative cover and where there is evidence of soil surface disturbance and compaction from previous human activity and/or the presence of building foundations and debris. Vegetation within disturbed habitat (if present) may have a high predominance of non-native and ruderal (weedy) annual species that are indicators of disturbance such as Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), and sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), among others.

Approximately 1.13 acres of disturbed habitat is mapped within the survey area. This community type occurs as disturbed areas that are regularly impacted by vehicle parking use and recreation and maintenance activities within the Park. Non-native, ruderal (weedy) plant species observed in very low percent coverage include goldentop grass (*Lamarckia aurea*), ripgut (*Bromus diandrus*), farmer's foxtail (*Hordeum murinum* ssp. *leporinum*), African fountain grass, sow-thistle, cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), Russian thistle, wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*), among others. The areas characterized by disturbed habitat provide poor habitat conditions and limited biological function and value due to exposure to regular disturbances and proximity to surrounding developments.

General Wildlife

The survey area is highly urbanized and does not provide extensive high quality habitat for wildlife species. Overall wildlife activity during the general survey was low. Common species observed or otherwise detected (e.g., call, feathers, scat, tracks) within or flying over the survey area during the survey included common reptiles such as side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*); common songbirds such as black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*); and, common mammals such as California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*). Other wildlife species expected to occur include common species adapted to urban environments such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), among others.

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In the context of this assessment, sensitive biological resources are generally defined as the following: 1) vegetation communities and habitat types, including wetlands, that are unique, of relatively limited distribution, or of particular value to wildlife; and, 2) plant and animal species that have been given special recognition by federal or state agencies and conservation organizations, or are included in the MSCP due to limited distribution, limited numbers, or significant population declines associated with natural or manmade causes.

Special-Status Species
Special-status species generally include those plants and animals designated as endangered, threatened, candidate, rare, protected, sensitive, or species of special concern according to the USFWS, CDFG, CNPS, or applicable regional and local plans, policies or regulations. The primary information source on the regional occurrence and distribution of all special-status species is the CNDDB inventory, which is maintained by the Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch of the CDFG (CDFG 2012a).

Special-Status Plants
Based on a list compiled through the USFWS (USFWS 2012a), CNDDB (CDFG 2012a), and other sources (CNPS 2012; Consortium 2012; Calflora 2012a; SDNHM 2012), 91 special-status plant species have been reported at locations in the vicinity (within approximately five miles) of the project site (see Attachment B). None of these 91 special-status plant species have been reported as occupying habitat that exists within the project site.

The vegetation, soils, and hydrology associated with the survey area are disturbed and are generally unsuitable for special-status plant species known to occur in the region. Most of the survey area is developed, and the limited vegetation that exists is comprised primarily of non-native ornamental plant species and non-native herbaceous species typical of disturbed undeveloped land. No special-status plant species would be expected to occur within the survey area given the level of disturbance and overall unsuitability of the existing soils, vegetation associations, and hydrology. No special-status plant species were observed during the field survey of the project site conducted in April 2012. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated to occur to any special-status plant species as a result of the proposed project.

Special-Status Wildlife
Based on a list compiled through the USFWS (USFWS 2012a) and CNDDB (CDFG 2012a), 75 special-status wildlife species have been reported at locations in the vicinity (within approximately five miles) of the survey area (see Attachment B). None of these 75 special-status wildlife species have been reported within the survey area.

Similar to the special-status plant species, there are a number of disturbance factors associated with the survey area and vicinity that would preclude special-status wildlife species from occurring. In addition to the lack of suitable habitat, perhaps most limiting is the presence of existing developments and exposure to regular disturbances, including lighting, noise, vehicle, and pedestrian activity. In addition, the survey area is regionally isolated and lacks direct connectivity or reasonable proximity to larger stands of native habitat. The habitat present within the survey area is comprised of non-native vegetation that does not offer the space and resources required by special-status wildlife species known to occur in the region. The non-native vegetation is constrained in all directions by existing developments and disconnected from native habitat in the local and regional area. The existing developments surrounding the site present a challenge to wildlife species attempting to disperse into the area due to their dependency on habitat connectivity and lack of development barriers along their travel route. Further, the Park is regularly used by pedestrians, which was evident from existing foot trails, litter, and debris. The Park is also subject to regular maintenance activities, off-pavement parking, and dumping. Pedestrian, vehicle, and equipment activities within the Park reduce the quality of the habitat and likelihood for special-status wildlife species to occur. The survey area is also subject to adverse indirect effects from noise and night lighting from adjacent transportation and residential developments, the effects of which could deter wildlife species from using the area.

Given the factors discussed above, no special-status wildlife would be expected to occur within the survey area. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey of the project site conducted in April 2012. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated to occur to any special-status wildlife species as a result of the proposed project.

Nesting Birds
The survey area and immediate vicinity contain trees, shrubs, and man-made structures (e.g., buildings) that provide suitable nesting habitat for common (non-sensitive) birds, including common raptors, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CFG Code). Common songbirds that have a potential to nest include house finch, Anna's hummingbird, California towhee, black phoebe, and Bullock's oriole, among others. Common raptors that have a potential to nest in the taller trees within the survey area include red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) and great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*). Construction of the proposed project could result in the removal or trimming of trees and shrubs during the general bird nesting season (January 15 through August 31), and therefore, could result in impacts to nesting birds in violation of the MBTA and CFG Code. Direct impacts could occur as a result of removal of vegetation supporting an active nest. Indirect impacts could occur as a result of construction noise and vibration in the immediate vicinity of an active nest, such that the disturbance results in a nest failure. These impacts would be considered significant in violation of the MBTA and CFG Code. Recommended measures are provided below that require the City perform pre-construction surveys and implement avoidance measures to prevent construction-related impacts to nesting birds in violation of the MBTA and CFG Code, thereby reducing the potential impact to a less than significant level.

Sensitive Natural Communities
Based on a list compiled through the CNDDB (CDFG 2012a; CDFG 2003), 13 sensitive natural communities are known to occur in the vicinity (within approximately five miles) of the project site (see Attachment B). None of the 13 sensitive communities have been reported as occurring within the survey area.

No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities were observed within the survey area during the general biological survey conducted in April 2012. The habitat types that occur within the survey area (urban/developed, non-native vegetation/ornamental, and disturbed habitat) are highly disturbed, and where vegetation is present, it is comprised of a dominance of non-native plant species. Therefore, sensitive natural communities are considered to be absent from the survey area, and no impacts are anticipated to occur to any sensitive natural communities as a result of the proposed project.

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands
In the context of this assessment, jurisdictional waters and wetlands generally include those resources regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA); the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; and the CDFG pursuant to Sections 1600 *et seq.* of the CFG Code.

An isolated segment of a concrete-lined drainage channel transects the southern half of the survey area, running from Pasadena Avenue to just north of the existing playground, where it discharges into an underground storm drain line. The drainage channel, which is approximately 5-feet wide, conveys nuisance runoff and storm water flows discharging from a storm drain inlet on Pasadena Avenue and from the surrounding parkland. A natural spring, emanating from beneath the existing Collier Park

Spring House, also discharges into the drainage channel through a small pipe just east of the Spring House. Discharges from the drainage channel are conveyed via the on-site underground storm drain line to a catch basin at the southern boundary of the park. This catch basin, which also collects discharges from an off-site concrete v-ditch and storm drain line, appears to be the low point of the survey area and connects to the City's enclosed storm drain system. No riparian and wetland vegetation or earthen bed and bank were observed.

As there are no traditional navigable waters (TNW) in the vicinity of the survey area, the drainage channel lacks connectivity and an apparent nexus to any downstream navigable waters. Due to this lack of connectivity, as well as the man-made nature of the drainage channel and the City's storm drain system into which it discharges, the drainage channel would not fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB. Furthermore, the drainage channel would not fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the CDFG because the man-made, concrete-lined channel does not support riparian vegetation and does not provide habitat capable of supporting wildlife, fish or other aquatic life.

Wildlife Corridors/Linkages

Wildlife corridors generally include those areas that link habitats that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of habitat, separating different populations of a single species. Corridors act as links between these "islands" and populations, and represent a specific travel route that is used for movement and migration of species between constrained lands. A corridor may be different from a "linkage" because it may represent a smaller, narrower avenue for movement. Linkages are assemblages of connecting live-in habitats that support the movement of wildlife and genetic exchange. Wildlife corridors and linkages are perhaps most important in serving species that are mobile and migratory, or require large home ranges to carry out their life history requirements.

No known wildlife corridors or linkages on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area have been identified in the La Mesa MSCP Subarea Plan (1998). The survey area and immediate vicinity are highly urbanized and do not contain any resources that would contribute to the assembly and function of any local or regional wildlife corridors or linkages. The closest habitat core and intact stand of native habitat occurs approximately 0.5 mile southwest of the survey area near High Street and State Route 125. This habitat core area is separated from the project site by existing transportation, commercial, and residential developments. Due to the distance of the survey area from other open space areas capable of supporting wildlife, it is unlikely that any mobile or migratory species would utilize the park as a corridor or linkage. In addition, the concrete-lined drainage channel within the survey area does not function as a corridor or linkage because it generally lacks the constituent elements of temporary and live-in habitats, such as cover, forage, and connectivity to adjacent habitats.

La Mesa MSCP Subarea Plan Consistency Determination

The project site occurs within the boundaries of the La Mesa MSCP Subarea Plan, which was adopted by City Council in 1998 and approved by the USFWS and CDFG in 1999. As discussed above, the project site is located within a highly developed area of the City that experiences a number of anthropogenic-related disturbances typical of urban settings. The site is characterized by developed lands and non-native habitat types that do not support the resources or constituent habitat elements associated with special-status species known to occur in the region. No sensitive natural communities, riparian habitat, or wetlands occur, including sensitive MSCP tier habitat types and protected wetlands. No suitable habitat for MSCP covered species, MSCP narrow endemic species, or non-covered sensitive species occurs. The site is not located on or in the immediate vicinity of areas designated as Multi-Habitat

Planning Area (MHPA) for the MSCP or other preserve lands. The site does not function independently or contribute to the assembly of any wildlife corridors, linkages, or nursery sites, including any MSCP core biological resource areas or linkages. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the La Mesa MSCP Subarea Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Nesting Birds and Raptors

The proposed project could result in the removal or trimming of trees and shrubs during the general bird nesting season (February 1 through August 31) and/or raptor nesting season (January 15 through July 31), and therefore, could result in direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds in violation of the MBTA and CFG Code. The following measures are recommended to avoid impacts to nesting birds and raptors.

Bio-1 **Avoidance of Nesting Birds**. To prevent impacts to nesting passerines (song birds) and other non-raptors protected under the federal MBTA and CFG Code, the City shall enforce the following:

1. If construction occurs during the general nesting season for passerine birds (February 1 through August 31), and where any mature tree, shrub, or structure capable of supporting a bird nest occurs within 300 feet of proposed project construction activities, the City shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds prior to clearing, grading and/or construction activities. The survey shall be conducted within 72 hours prior to the start of construction. The construction contractor shall also retain a qualified biologist to monitor all clearing of vegetation during the general nesting season to ensure that construction activities stay within the project footprint and that any established avoidance buffers are being maintained. The biological monitor will submit weekly monitoring reports to the City during clearing of vegetation and shall notify the City immediately if project activities damage active nests.

2. If any nesting birds are present on or within 300 feet of the proposed project construction area, the City shall retain a qualified biologist to flag and demarcate the location of all nesting birds and monitor construction activities. Temporary avoidance of active bird nests, including the enforcement of an avoidance buffer of 300 feet, shall be required until the qualified biologist has verified that the young have fledged or the nest has otherwise become inactive. The biological monitor shall submit weekly monitoring reports to the City during clearing of vegetation and shall notify the City immediately if project activities damage active nests. Documentation of the nesting bird surveys and any follow-up monitoring, as necessary, shall be provided to the City within 10 days of completing the final survey or monitoring event. The avoidance buffer may be reduced from 300 feet to a minimum of 25 feet at the discretion of the monitoring biologist, and with written consent from the USFWS and CDFG. If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer is warranted, the biological monitor shall provide USFWS and CDFG with a written explanation as to why. Based on the submitted explanation, USFWS and CDFG shall determine whether to allow the narrower buffer.

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Bio-2 **Avoidance of Nesting Raptors**. To prevent impacts to nesting raptors protected under the federal MBTA and CFG Code, the City shall enforce the following:

1. If construction occurs during the raptor nesting season (January 15 through July 31), and where any mature tree or structure capable of supporting a raptor nest occurs within 500 feet of proposed project construction activities, the City shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting raptors prior to clearing, grading and/or construction activities. The survey shall be conducted within 72 hours prior to the start of construction. The construction contractor shall also retain a qualified biologist to monitor all clearing of vegetation during the raptor nesting season to ensure that construction activities stay within the project footprint and that an established avoidance buffers are being maintained. The biological monitor will submit weekly monitoring reports to the City during clearing of vegetation and shall notify the City immediately if project activities damage active nests.

2. If any nesting raptors are present on or within 500 feet of the proposed project construction area, the City shall retain a qualified biologist to flag and demarcate the location of all nesting raptors and monitor construction activities. Temporary avoidance of active raptor nests, including the enforcement of an avoidance buffer of 500 feet, shall be required until the qualified biologist has verified that the young have fledged or the nest has otherwise become inactive. The biological monitor shall submit weekly monitoring reports to the City during clearing of vegetation and shall notify the City immediately if project activities damage active nests. Documentation of the raptor surveys and any follow-up monitoring, as necessary, shall be provided to the City within 10 days of completing the final survey or monitoring event. The avoidance buffer may be reduced at the discretion of the monitoring biologist and with written consent from the USFWS and CDFG. If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer is warranted, the biological monitor shall provide USFWS and CDFG with a written explanation as to why. Based on the submitted explanation, USFWS and CDFG shall determine whether to allow the narrower buffer.

Should you have any questions regarding this letter report, please do not hesitate to contact me at (858) 514-1068 or karl.osmundson@atkinsglobal.com.

Sincerely,

Karl L. Osmundson
Senior Biologist/Project Manager

Enclosures: Attachment A – Figures 1 through 5
Attachment B – CNDDB Records List and USFWS Species Reports List

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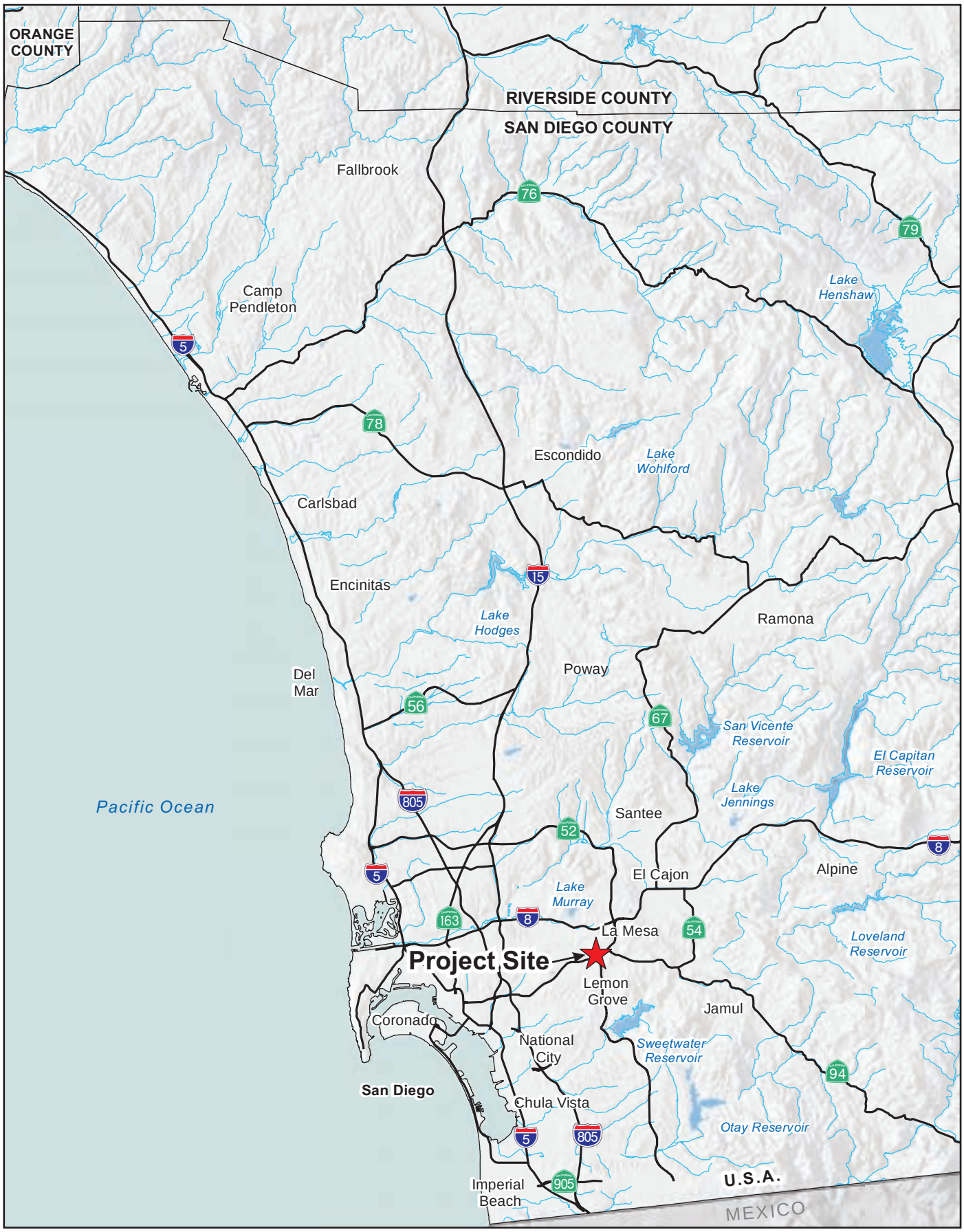
Attachment A:
Figures 1 – 5



Source: SanGIS, 2009; CASIL, 2009

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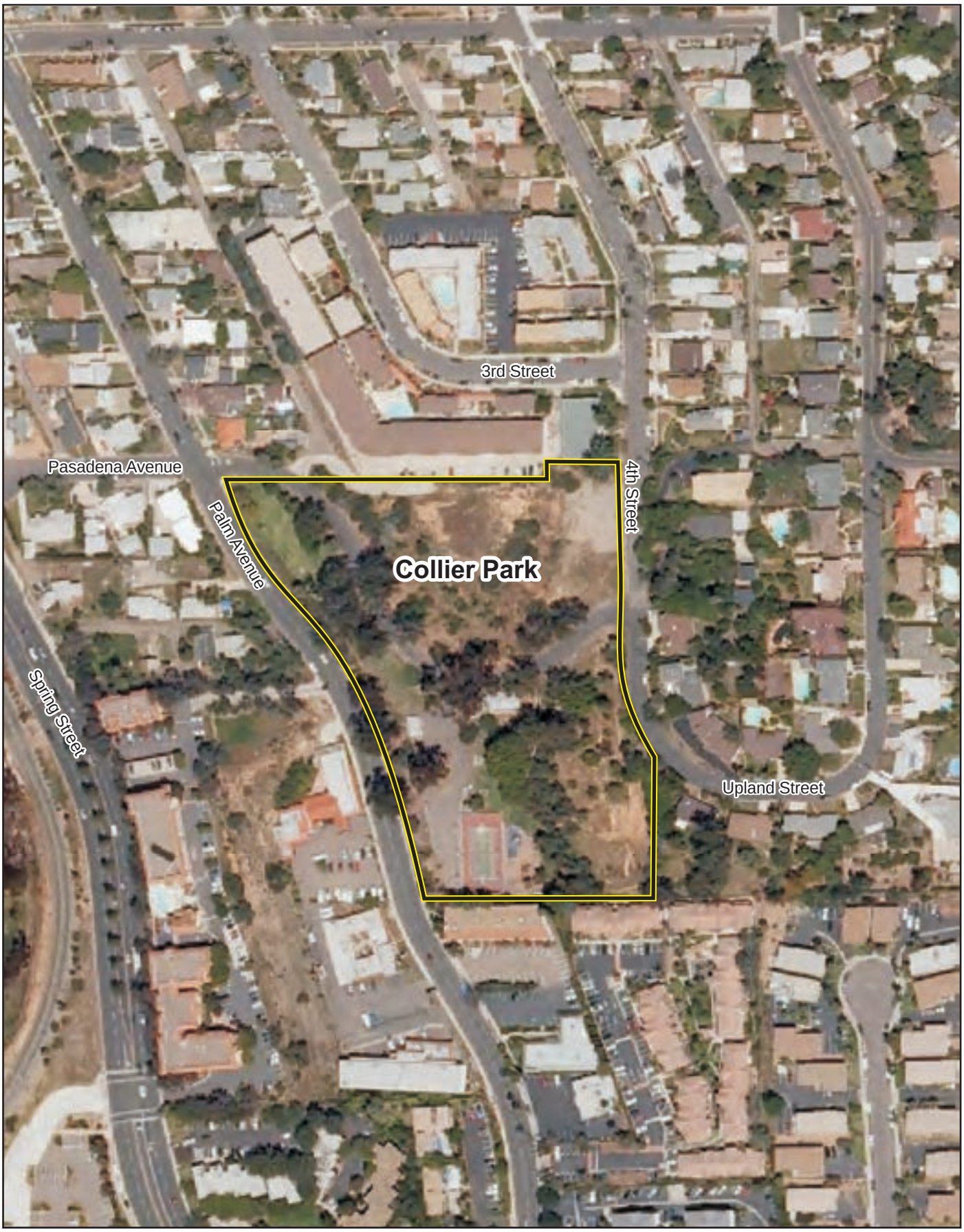
0 5 10
Miles

N

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 1



Source: CASIL 2009

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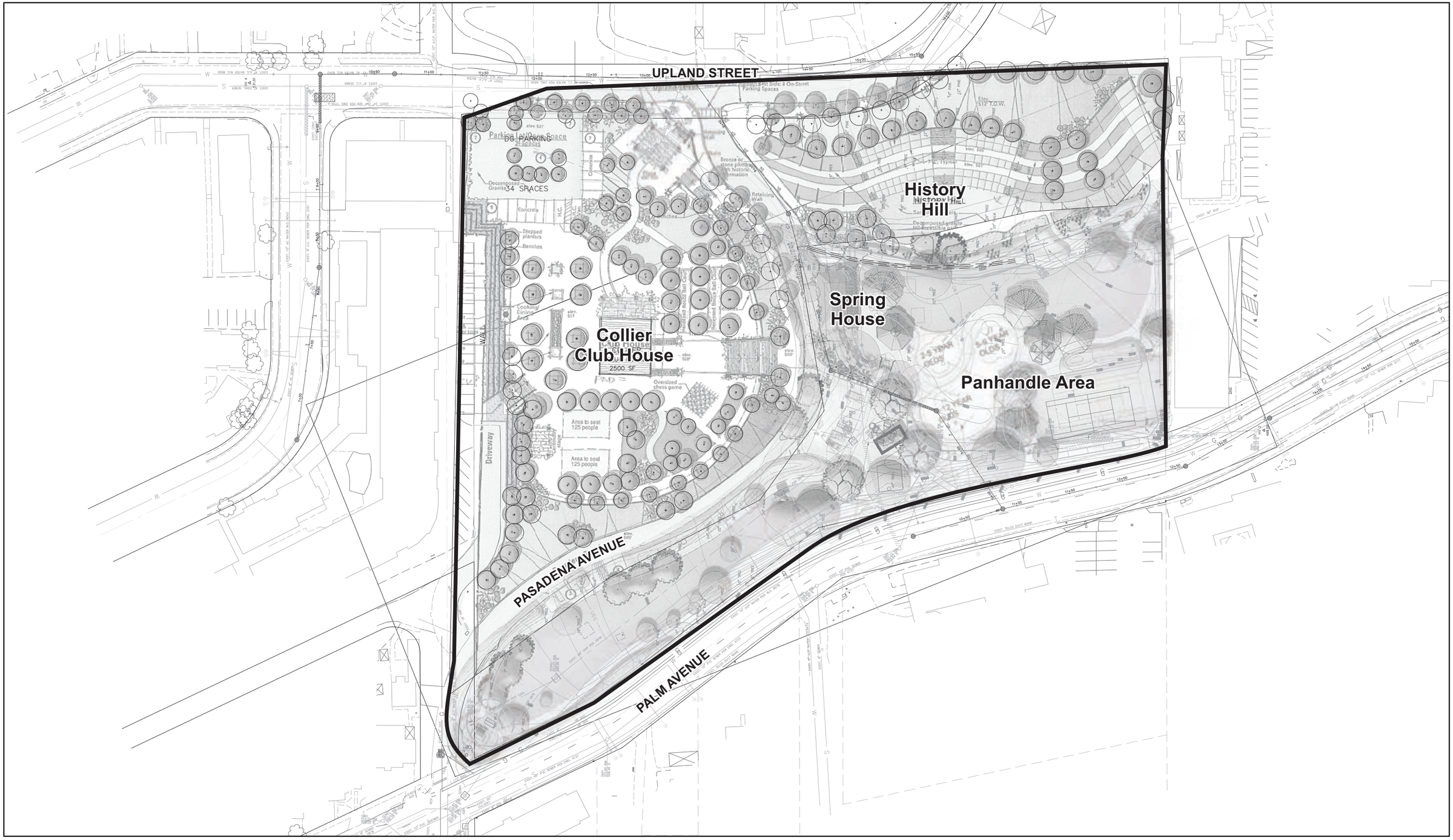
0 100 200
Feet

N

PROPOSED PROJECT SITE
FIGURE 2



Source: City of La Mesa 2011

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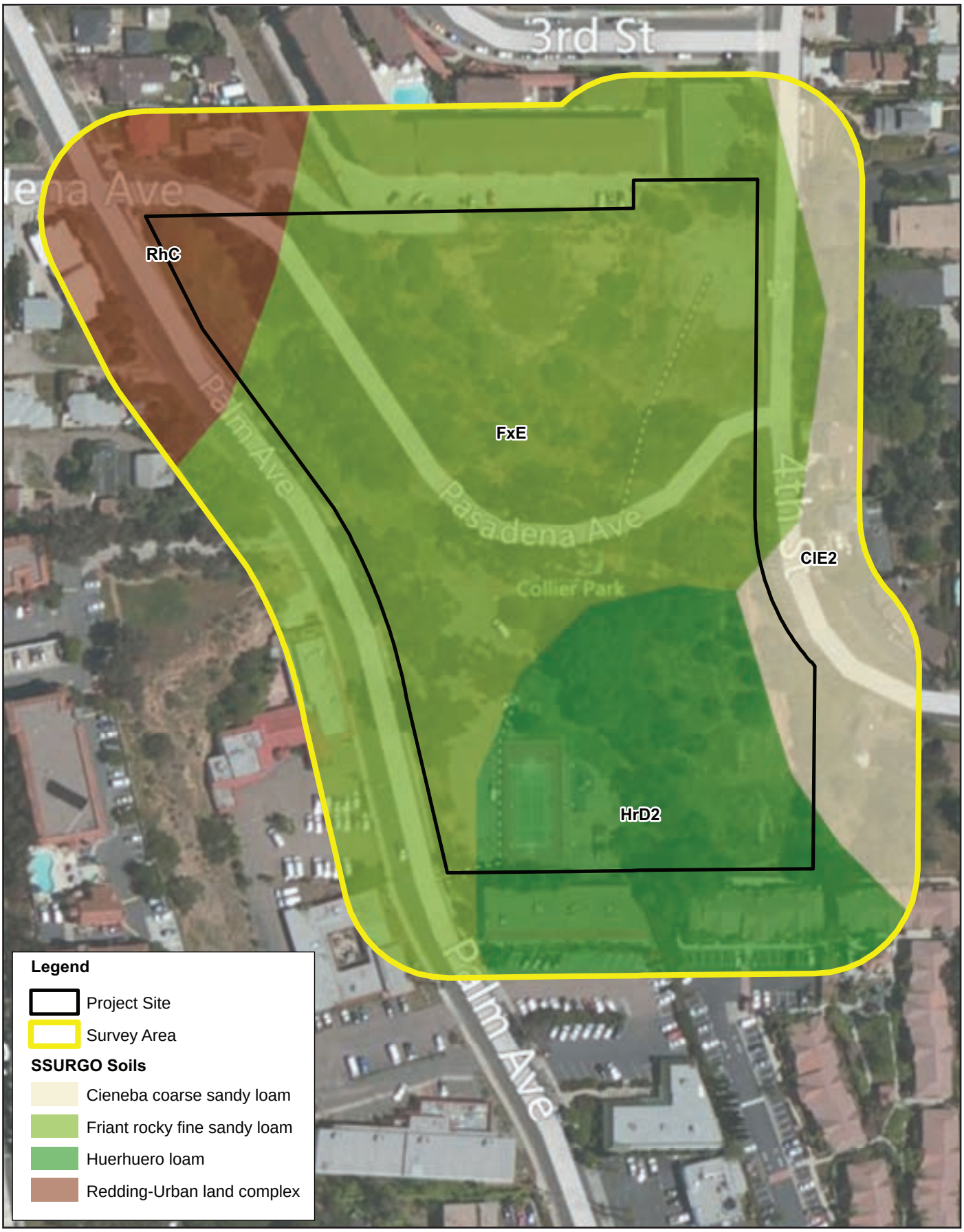
No Scale

N

PROPOSED SITE PLAN
FIGURE 3



Source: Bing, USDA NRCS

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0 100 200
Feet

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USDA SOILS MAP
FIGURE 4

Source: Bing

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VEGETATION COMMUNITIES MAP
FIGURE 5

Attachment B:
CNDDB Records List and USFWS Species Reports List

California Department of Fish and Game
Natural Diversity Database
CNDDB Records List for La Mesa, Del Mar, Poway, San Vicente Reservoir, La Jolla, El Cajon, Point Loma, Jamul Mtns, & National City USGS 7.5" TopoQuads
Collier Park Renovations Project

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
1	AAABB01230	*Anaxyrus californicus* arroyo toad	Endangered		G2G3	S2S3	SC
2	AAABF02020	*Spea hammondii* western spadefoot			G3	S3	SC
3	ABNFC01021	*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* California brown pelican	Delisted	unknown code...	G4T3	S1S2	
4	ABNFD01020	*Phalacrocorax auritus* double-crested cormorant			G5	S3	
5	ABNGA02010	*Ixobrychus exilis* least bittern			G5	S1	SC
6	ABNKC01010	*Pandion haliaetus* osprey			G5	S3	
7	ABNKC06010	*Elanus leucurus* white-tailed kite			G5	S3	
8	ABNKC12040	*Accipiter cooperii* Cooper's hawk			G5	S3	
9	ABNKC22010	*Aquila chrysaetos* golden eagle			G5	S3	
10	ABNKD06071	*Falco peregrinus anatum* American peregrine falcon	Delisted	unknown code...	G4T3	S2	
11	ABNKD06090	*Falco mexicanus* prairie falcon			G5	S3	
12	ABNME03041	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus* California black rail		Threatened	G4T1	S1	
13	ABNME05014	*Rallus longirostris levipes* light-footed clapper rail	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1T2	S1	
14	ABNNB03031	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* western snowy plover	Threatened		G4T3	S2	SC
15	ABNNM08103	*Sternula antillarum browni* California least tern	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2S3	
16	ABNRB02022	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis* western yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Endangered	G5T3Q	S1	
17	ABNSB10010	*Athene cunicularia* burrowing owl			G4	S2	SC
18	ABPAE33043	*Empidonax traillii extimus* southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1T2	S1	
19	ABPAT02011	*Eremophila alpestris actia* California horned lark			G5T3Q	S3	
20	ABPBG02095	*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis* coastal cactus wren			G5T3Q	S3	SC
21	ABPBJ08081	*Polioptila californica californica* coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened		G3T2	S2	SC
22	ABPBW01114	*Vireo bellii pusillus* least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
23	ABPBX03018	*Dendroica petechia brewsteri* yellow warbler			G5T3?	S2	SC
24	ABPBX24010	*Icteria virens* yellow-breasted chat			G5	S3	SC
25	ABPBX91091	*Aimophila ruficeps canescens* southern California rufous-crowned sparrow			G5T2T4	S2S3	
26	ABPBX97021	*Amphispiza belli belli* Bell's sage sparrow			G5T2T4	S2?	
27	ABPBX99015	*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* Belding's savannah sparrow		Endangered	G5T3	S3	
28	ABPBXA0020	*Ammodramus savannarum* grasshopper sparrow			G5	S2	SC
29	ABPBXB0020	*Agelaius tricolor* tricolored blackbird			G2G3	S2	SC
30	AMACB02010	*Choeronycteris mexicana* Mexican long-tongued bat			G4	S1	SC
31	AMACC01020	*Myotis yumanensis* Yuma myotis			G5	S4?	
32	AMACC01070	*Myotis evotis* long-eared myotis			G5	S4?	
33	AMACC01140	*Myotis ciliolabrum* western small-footed myotis			G5	S2S3	
34	AMACC02010	*Lasionycteris noctivagans* silver-haired bat			G5	S3S4	
35	AMACC05030	*Lasiurus cinereus* hoary bat			G5	S4?	
36	AMACC05060	*Lasiurus blossevillii* western red bat			G5	S3?	SC
37	AMACC05070	*Lasiurus xanthinus* western yellow bat			G5	S3	SC
38	AMACC07010	*Euderma maculatum* spotted bat			G4	S2S3	SC
39	AMACC08010	*Corynorhinus townsendii* Townsend's big-eared bat			G4	S2S3	SC
40	AMACC10010	*Antrozous pallidus* pallid bat			G5	S3	SC
41	AMACD02011	*Eumops perotis californicus* western mastiff bat			G5T4	S3?	SC
42	AMACD04010	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus* pocketed free-tailed bat			G4	S2S3	SC
43	AMACD04020	*Nyctinomops macrotis* big free-tailed bat			G5	S2	SC
44	AMAEB03051	*Lepus californicus bennettii* San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit			G5T3?	S3?	SC
45	AMAFD01042	*Perognathus longimembris pacificus* Pacific pocket mouse	Endangered		G5T1	S1	SC

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
46	AMAFD05021	*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis* Dulzura pocket mouse			G5T3	S2?	SC
47	AMAFD05031	*Chaetodipus fallax fallax* northwestern San Diego pocket mouse			G5T3	S2S3	SC
48	AMAFF08041	*Neotoma lepida intermedia* San Diego desert woodrat			G5T3?	S3?	SC
49	AMAJF04010	*Taxidea taxus* American badger			G5	S4	SC
50	ARAAA02010	*Chelonia mydas* green turtle	Threatened		G3	S1	
51	ARACC01012	*Anniella pulchra pulchra* silvery legless lizard			G3G4T3T4Q	S3	SC
52	ARACF12100	*Phrynosoma blainvillii* coast horned lizard			G4G5	S3S4	SC
53	ARACH01114	*Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis* Coronado Island skink			G5T2T3Q	S1S2	SC
54	ARACJ02060	*Aspidoscelis hyperythra* orangethroat whiptail			G5	S2	SC
55	ARACJ02143	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri* coastal whiptail			G5T3T4	S2S3	
56	ARADA01020	*Charina trivirgata* rosy boa			G4G5	S3S4	
57	ARADB1001A	*Diadophis punctatus similis* San Diego ringneck snake			G5T2T3	S2?	
58	ARADB30033	*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea* coast patch-nosed snake			G5T3	S2S3	SC
59	ARADB36160	*Thamnophis hammondii* two-striped garter snake			G3	S2	SC
60	ARADE02090	*Crotalus ruber* red-diamond rattlesnake			G4	S2?	SC
61	CTT32400CA	*Maritime Succulent Scrub*			G2	S1.1	
62	CTT37C30CA	*Southern Maritime Chaparral*			G1	S1.1	
63	CTT42110CA	*Valley Needlegrass Grassland*			G3	S3.1	
64	CTT44321CA	*San Diego Mesa Hardpan Vernal Pool*			G2	S2.1	
65	CTT44322CA	*San Diego Mesa Claypan Vernal Pool*			G2	S2.1	
66	CTT52120CA	*Southern Coastal Salt Marsh*			G2	S2.1	
67	CTT61300CA	*Southern Riparian Forest*			G4	S4	
68	CTT61310CA	*Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest*			G4	S4	
69	CTT61330CA	*Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest*			G3	S3.2	
70	CTT62400CA	*Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland*			G4	S4	
71	CTT63300CA	*Southern Riparian Scrub*			G3	S3.2	

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
72	CTT83140CA	*Torrey Pine Forest*			G1	S1.1	
73	CTT83230CA	*Southern Interior Cypress Forest*			G2	S2.1	
74	ICBRA03060	*Branchinecta sandiegonensis* San Diego fairy shrimp	Endangered		G1	S1	
75	ICBRA07010	*Streptocephalus woottoni* Riverside fairy shrimp	Endangered		G1	S1	
76	IICOL02080	*Cicindela gabbii* western tidal-flat tiger beetle			G4	S1	
77	IICOL02101	*Cicindela hirticollis gravida* sandy beach tiger beetle			G5T2	S1	
78	IICOL02113	*Cicindela latesignata latesignata* western beach tiger beetle			G4T1T2	S1	
79	IICOL02121	*Cicindela senilis frosti* senile tiger beetle			G4T1	S1	
80	IICOL4A010	*Coelus globosus* globose dune beetle			G1	S1	
81	IIHYM74010	*Melitta californica* A mellitid bee			G4?	S2?	
82	IILEP84030	*Panoquina errans* wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper			G4G5	S1	
83	IILEPC1160	*Lycaena hermes* Hermes copper butterfly			G1G2	S1S2	
84	IILEPE2150	*Callophrys thornei* Thorne's hairstreak			G1	S1	
85	IILEPK405L	*Euphydryas editha quino* quino checkerspot butterfly	Endangered		G5T1	S1	
86	IILEPP2010	*Danaus plexippus* monarch butterfly			G5	S3	
87	IMGASC2530	*Helminthoglypta coelata* mesa shoulderband			G1	S1	
88	IMGASJ7040	*Tryonia imitator* mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)			G2G3	S2S3	
89	NBHEP1C010	*Geothallus tuberosus* Campbell's liverwort			G1	S1	1B.1
90	NBHEP35030	*Sphaerocarpos drewei* bottle liverwort			G1	S1	1B.1
91	NBMUS7S010	*Triquetrella californica* coastal triquetrella			G1	S1	1B.2
92	NLT0018660	*Mobergia calculiformis* light gray lichen			G1	S1.1	
93	NLTEST7980	*Texosporium sancti-jacobi* woven-spored lichen			G3	S1.1	
94	PDAPI0Z042	*Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii* San Diego button-celery	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2.1	1B.1

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
95	PDAST0C080	*Ambrosia chenopodiifolia* San Diego bur-sage			G3?	S2.1	2.1
96	PDAST0C0M0	*Ambrosia pumila* San Diego ambrosia	Endangered		G1	S1.1	1B.1
97	PDAST0S160	*Artemisia palmeri* San Diego sagewort			G3	S3.2	4.2
98	PDAST0W0P0	*Baccharis vanessae* Encinitas baccharis	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1.1	1B.1
99	PDAST20095	*Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana* Orcutt's pincushion			G5T1	S1	1B.1
100	PDAST2L0L0	*Leptosyne maritima* sea dahlia			G3	S2.2	2.2
101	PDAST2M025	*Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. incana* San Diego sand aster			G4T1	S1.1	1B.1
102	PDAST2M027	*Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. linifolia* Del Mar Mesa sand aster			G4T1	S1.1	1B.1
103	PDAST3L0C1	*Ericameria palmeri var. palmeri* Palmer's goldenbush			G4T2T3	S1	1B.1
104	PDAST4R070	*Deinandra conjugens* Otay tarplant	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1.1	1B.1
105	PDAST4R0P4	*Centromadia parryi ssp. australis* southern tarplant			G4T2	S2.1	1B.1
106	PDAST4R0R4	*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis* smooth tarplant			G3G4T2	S2.1	1B.1
107	PDAST4V0K2	*Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. sessiliflora* beach goldenaster			G4T2T3	S2.1?	1B.1
108	PDAST50010	*Ambrosia monogyra* singlewhorl burrobrush			G5	S2.2	2.2
109	PDAST57091	*Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens* decumbent goldenbush			G3G5T2T3	S2.2	1B.2
110	PDAST580A0	*Iva hayesiana* San Diego marsh-elder			G3?	S2.2?	2.2
111	PDAST5L0A1	*Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri* Coulter's goldfields			G4T3	S2.1	1B.1
112	PDAST8H060	*Senecio aphanactis* chaparral ragwort			G3?	S1.2	2.2
113	PDAST8H1F0	*Packera ganderi* Gander's ragwort		Rare	G2	S2.2	1B.2
114	PDAST8Y070	*Stylocline citroleum* oil neststraw			G2	S2	1B.1
115	PDBER060A0	*Berberis nevinii* Nevin's barberry	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2.2	1B.1
116	PDBOR0H010	*Harpagonella palmeri* Palmer's grapplinghook			G4	S3.2	4.2
117	PDBRA16010	*Erysimum ammophilum* sand-loving wallflower			G2	S2.2	1B.2

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
118	PDBRA1M114	*Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass			G5T2?	S2.2	1B.2
119	PDBRA2G060	*Streptanthus bernardinus* Laguna Mountains jewel-flower			G3	S3.3	4.3
120	PDCAC08060	*Ferocactus viridescens* San Diego barrel cactus			G4	S2	2.1
121	PDCAC0D2Y1	*Opuntia californica var. californica* snake cholla			G3T2	S1.1	1B.1
122	PDCAC11010	*Bergerocactus emoryi* golden-spined cereus			G2G3	S2.1	2.2
123	PDCAM07023	*Githopsis diffusa ssp. filicaulis* Mission Canyon bluecup			G5T2T3	S1.1	3.1
124	PDCHE02010	*Aphanisma blitoides* aphanisma			G3G4	S3	1B.2
125	PDCHE040E0	*Atriplex coulteri* Coulter's saltbush			G2	S2.2	1B.2
126	PDCHE041C0	*Atriplex pacifica* South Coast saltscale			G3G4	S2.2	1B.2
127	PDCHE041T1	*Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii* Davidson's saltscale			G5T2?	S2?	1B.2
128	PDCHE0P0D0	*Suaeda esteroa* estuary seablite			G3	S2	1B.2
129	PDCRA04053	*Dudleya brevifolia* short-leaved dudleya		Endangered	G2T1	S1.1	1B.1
130	PDCRA040R0	*Dudleya variegata* variegated dudleya			G2	S2.2	1B.2
131	PDCRA040T0	*Dudleya viscida* sticky dudleya			G2	S2.2	1B.2
132	PDERI040E8	*Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. crassifolia* Del Mar manzanita	Endangered		G5T1	S1.1	1B.1
133	PDERI040Y0	*Arctostaphylos otayensis* Otay manzanita			G2	S2.1	1B.2
134	PDERI0B011	*Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia* summer holly			G3T2	S2	1B.2
135	PDEUP0Q1B0	*Euphorbia misera* cliff spurge			G5	S1	2.2
136	PDEUP1C010	*Tetracoccus dioicus* Parry's tetracoccus			G3	S2.2	1B.2
137	PDFAB0F2R0	*Astragalus deanei* Dean's milk-vetch			G2	S2.1	1B.1
138	PDFAB0F8R2	*Astragalus tener var. titi* coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered	Endangered	G1T1	S1.1	1B.1
139	PDFAB2A0V0	*Lotus nuttallianus* Nuttall's lotus			G1	S1.1	1B.1
140	PDFAG050D0	*Quercus dumosa* Nuttall's scrub oak			G1G2	S1.1	1B.1

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
141	PDFRA01040	*Frankenia palmeri* Palmer's frankenia			G3G4	S1.1	2.1
142	PDHYD0A0H0	*Nama stenocarpum* mud nama			G4G5	S1S2	2.2
143	PDHYD0C510	*Phacelia stellaris* Brand's star phacelia	Candidate		G2?	S1	1B.1
144	PDLAM01010	*Acanthomintha ilicifolia* San Diego thorn-mint	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
145	PDLAM08030	*Satureja chandleri* San Miguel savory			G2	S2	1B.2
146	PDLAM0V020	*Lepechinia cardiophylla* heart-leaved pitcher sage			G2	S2.2	1B.2
147	PDLAM0V040	*Lepechinia ganderi* Gander's pitcher sage			G2	S2.2	1B.3
148	PDLAM180A2	*Monardella hypoleuca ssp. lanata* felt-leaved monardella			G4T2	S2.2	1B.2
149	PDLAM180D4	*Monardella viminea* willowy monardella	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2.1	1B.1
150	PDLAM1K010	*Pogogyne abramsii* San Diego mesa mint	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2.1	1B.1
151	PDLAM1K040	*Pogogyne nudiuscula* Otay Mesa mint	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1.1	1B.1
152	PDLAM1S140	*Salvia munzii* Munz's sage			G3	S2.2	2.2
153	PDONA050D0	*Clarkia delicata* delicate clarkia			G2	S2.2	1B.2
154	PDORO040A2	*Orobanche parishii ssp. brachyloba* short-lobed broomrape			G4?T3	S3.2	4.2
155	PDPGN040G0	*Chorizanthe orcuttiana* Orcutt's spineflower	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1.1	1B.1
156	PDPGN040K1	*Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina* long-spined spineflower			G5T3	S3	1B.2
157	PDPGN0G011	*Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata* coast woolly-heads			G3G4T3?	S2.2	1B.2
158	PDPGN0G012	*Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis* slender cottonheads			G3G4T3?	S2	2.2
159	PDPLM0C080	*Navarretia fossalis* Moran's nosegay	Threatened		G1	S1	1B.1
160	PDPLM0C0Q0	*Navarretia prostrata* prostrate vernal pool navarretia			G2?	S2.1?	1B.1
161	PDRAN0H031	*Myosurus minimus ssp. apus* little mousetail			G5T2Q	S2.2	3.1
162	PDRHA01010	*Adolphia californica* California adolphia			G3G4	S2	2.1
163	PDRHA04070	*Ceanothus cyaneus* Lakeside ceanothus			G2	S2.2	1B.2

	Element Code	Scientific Name/Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
164	PDRHA041J0	*Ceanothus verrucosus* wart-stemmed ceanothus			G3	S2.2	2.2
165	PDRHA04430	*Ceanothus otayensis* Otay Mountain ceanothus			G1	S1.2	1B.2
166	PDROS0W0G0	*Horkelia truncata* Ramona horkelia			G3	S2.3	1B.3
167	PDRUB0N1V0	*Galium proliferum* desert bedstraw			G5	S2	2.2
168	PDSCR0J0C2	*Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum* salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T2	S2.1	1B.2
169	PDSCR0J0G0	*Dicranostegia orcuttiana* Orcutt's bird's-beak			G2?	S1.1	2.1
170	PDSCR1U010	*Stemodia durantifolia* purple stemodia			G5	S2.1?	2.1
171	PDSTE03020	*Fremontodendron mexicanum* Mexican flannelbush	Endangered	Rare	G2	S2.1	1B.1
172	PGCUP040C0	*Hesperocyparis forbesii* Tecate cypress			G2	S1.1	1B.1
173	PGPIN04152	*Pinus torreyana ssp. torreyana* torrey pine			G1T1	S1.2	1B.2
174	PMAGA010P0	*Agave shawii* Shaw's agave			G2G3	S1.2	2.1
175	PMLIL0C050	*Brodiaea filifolia* thread-leaved brodiaea	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2.1	1B.1
176	PMLIL0C0B0	*Brodiaea orcuttii* Orcutt's brodiaea			G1	S1	1B.1
177	PMLIL0D0C0	*Calochortus dunnii* Dunn's mariposa-lily		Rare	G2	S2.1	1B.2
178	PMLIL1H010	*Bloomeria clevelandii* San Diego goldenstar			G2	S2	1B.1
179	PMPOA4G010	*Orcuttia californica* California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2.1	1B.1

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office - Regional Species List (June 19, 2012)
Collier Park Renovations Project
La Mesa, California

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Abbrev.	Lead Office	State Status	Fed. Status	LISTING		RECOVERY			FEDERAL REGISTER	DISTRIBUTION [2]					
						Date Listed	Critical Habitat [3]	Plan	5-Year Review	RPN [4]	Most Recent Publication	LA	O	SB	Riv	SD	Imp
PLANTS																	
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *goodmaniana (Oxytheca parishii* var. *goodmaniana)* [1]	Cushenbury oxytheca	ACPAGO	CFWO		FE	24-Aug-94	f-02	D 97	2009	9C				X			
Acanthomintha ilicifolia	San Diego thornmint	ACIL	CFWO		FT	13-Oct-98	f-08		2009	8						X	
Acmispon dendroideus var. *traskiae (Lotus dendroideus* subsp. traskiae) [1]	San Clemente Island lotus	LODETR	CFWO	SE	FE	11-Aug-77		F 84	2007	15	16-May-12	X					
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	ALMU	CFWO	ST	FE	13-Oct-98	p-12		2009	2C					X		
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	AMPU	CFWO		FE	2-Jul-02	f-10		2010	11C					X	X	
Arctostaphylos glandulosa subsp. *crassifolia*	Del Mar manzanita	ARGLCR	CFWO		FE	7-Oct-96			2010	6C						X	
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	ARPA	VFWO	SE	FE	3-Aug-93		F 98	2008	2		X		X			
Astragalus albens	Cushenbury milk-vetch	ASAL	CFWO		FE	24-Aug-94	f-02	D 97	2009	8C				X			
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	ASBR	VFWO		FE	29-Jan-97	f-06	F 99	2009	2		X	X		X		
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *coachellae*	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	ASLECO	CFWO		FE	6-Oct-98	f-05		2009	6C	16-May-12				X		
Astragalus magdalenae var. *peirsonii*	Peirson's milk-vetch	ASMAPE	CFWO	SE	FT	6-Oct-98	fr-08		2008	9	17-Jul-08						X
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus*	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	ASPYLA	VFWO	SE	FE	21-May-01	f-04		2010	6C		X	X				
Astragalus tener var. *titi*	coastal dunes milk-vetch	ASTETI	VFWO	SE	FE	12-Aug-98		F 05	2009	6C		X				X	
Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	ASTR	CFWO		FE	6-Oct-98			2009	14				X	X		
Atriplex coronata var. *notatior*	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	ATCONO	CFWO		FE	13-Oct-98	p-12		2008	3					X		
Baccharis vanessae	Encinitas baccharis	BAVA	CFWO	SE	FT	7-Oct-96			2011	5C						X	
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	BENE	CFWO	SE	FE	13-Oct-98	f-08		2009	2		X		X	X	X	
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	BRFI	CFWO	SE	FT	13-Oct-98	f-11		2009	8C		X	X	X	X	X	
Castilleja cinerea	ash-gray paintbrush	CACI	CFWO		FT	14-Sep-98	f-07		2008	8				X			
Castilleja grisea	San Clemente Island paintbrush	CAGR	CFWO	SE	FE	11-Aug-77		F 84	2007	14	16-May-12	X					
Ceanothus ophiochilus	Vail Lake ceanothus	CEOP	CFWO	SE	FT	13-Oct-98	f-07		2008	2					X		
Cercocarpus traskiae	Catalina Island mountain-mahogany	CETR	CFWO	SE	FE	8-Aug-97			2007	8		X					
Chloropyron maritimum subsp. *maritimum (Cordylanthus maritimus* subsp. *maritimus)* [1]	salt marsh bird's-beak	CHMAMA	CFWO	SE	FE	28-Sep-78		F 85	2009	9		X	X			X	
Chorizanthe orcuttiana	Orcutt's spineflower	CHOR	CFWO	SE	FE	7-Oct-96			2008	5						X	
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*	San Fernando Valley spineflower	CHPAFE	VFWO	SE	C	25-Oct-99				na		X	X	X			
Deinandra conjugens (Hemizonia conjugens) [1]	Otay tarplant	DECO	CFWO	SE	FT	13-Oct-98	f-02	F 04	2009	8C						X	
Delphinium variegatum subsp. *kinkiense*	San Clemente Island larkspur	DEVAKI	CFWO	SE	FE	11-Aug-77		F 84	2008	15	19-Jan-11	X					
Dodecahema leptoceras (*Centrostegia leptoceras*) [1]	slender-horned spineflower	DOLE	CFWO	SE	FE	28-Sep-87			2010	7C		X		X	X		
Dudleya cymosa subsp. *ovatifolia*	Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	DUCYOV	VFWO		FT	29-Jan-97		F 99	2009	6		X	X				
Dudleya stolonifera	Laguna Beach live-forever	DUST	CFWO	ST	FT	13-Oct-98			2010	8			X				
Eremogone ursina (Arenaria ursina) [1]	Bear Valley sandwort	ERUR	CFWO		FT	14-Sep-98	f-07		2008	8				X			
Eriastrum densifolium subsp. *sanctorum*	Santa Ana River woolly-star	ERDESA	CFWO	SE	FE	28-Sep-87			2010	6C			X	X	X		
Erigeron parishii	Parish's daisy	ERPA	CFWO		FT	24-Aug-94	f-02	D 97	2009	8C				X	X		
Eriogonum kennedyi var. *austromontanum*	southern mountain wild buckwheat	ERKEAU	CFWO		FT	14-Sep-98	f-07		2008	9				X			
Eriogonum ovalifolium var. *vineum*	Cushenbury buckwheat	EROVVI	CFWO		FE	24-Aug-94	f-02	D 97	2009	9C				X			
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button celery	ERARPA	CFWO	SE	FE	3-Aug-93		F 98	2010	9C					X	X	
Fremontodendron mexicanum	Mexican flannelbush	FRME	CFWO	SR	FE	13-Oct-98	f-07		2009	8						X	
Hazardia orcuttii	Orcutt's hazardia	HAOR	CFWO	ST	C					na	26-Oct-11					X	
Helianthemum greenei	Island rush-rose	HEGR	VFWO		FT	13-Jul-97		F 00	2010	14		X					
Lithophragma maximum	San Clemente Island woodland star	LIMA	CFWO	SE	FE	8-Aug-97		F 84	2007	2		X					
Malacothamnus clementinus	San Clemente Island bush mallow	MACL	CFWO	SE	FE	11-Aug-77		F 84	2007	8	16-May-12	X					
Monardella viminea (Monardella linoides subsp. *viminea)* [1]	willowy monardella	MOVI	CFWO	SE	FE	13-Oct-98	fr-12		2008	2	6-Mar-12					X	
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	NAFO	CFWO		FT	13-Oct-98	f-10	F 98	2009	8		X			X	X	
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	ORCA	CFWO	SE	FE	3-Aug-93		F 98	2011	11C		X			X	X	
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	PELY	VFWO	SE	FE	29-Jan-97	f-06	F 99	2008	2C		X					
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's phacelia	PHST	CFWO		C					na	26-Oct-11	X			X	X	
Physaria kingii subsp. *bernardina (Lesquerella kingii* subsp. *bernardina)* [1]	San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod	PHKIBE	CFWO		FE	24-Aug-94	f-02	D 97	2009	9C				X			
Poa atropurpurea	San Bernardino bluegrass	POAT	CFWO		FE	14-Sep-98	f-08		2008	2				X		X	
Pogogyne abramsii	San Diego mesa mint	POAB	CFWO	SE	FE	28-Sep-78		F 98	2010	8C						X	
Pogogyne nudiuscula	Otay mesa mint	PONU	CFWO	SE	FE	3-Aug-93		F 98	2010	2C						X	
Nasturtium gambelii (Rorippa gambelii) [1]	Gambel's watercress	ROGA	VFWO	ST	FE	3-Aug-93		F 98	in prep.	5		X	X	X		X	
Sibara filifolia	Santa Cruz Island rock-cress	SIFI	CFWO		FE	8-Aug-97			2006	2		X					
Sidalcea pedata	pedate checker-mallow	SIPE	CFWO	SE	FE	31-Aug-84		F 98	2011	5C				X			

* Highlighted species correspond to those with a known distribution within San Diego County.

Taraxacum californicum	California taraxacum	TACA	CFWO		FE	14-Sep-98	f-08		2008	5				X				
Thelypodium stenopetalum	slender-petaled mustard	THST	CFWO	SE	FE	31-Aug-84		F 98	2011	5C				X				
Trichostema austromontanum subsp. *compactum*	Hidden Lake bluecurls	TRAUCO	CFWO		FT	14-Sep-98	npf-07		2006	15					X			
Verbesina dissita	big-leaved crown beard	VEDI	CFWO	ST	FT	7-Oct-96			2010	11C			X					
INVERTEBRATES																		
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	VPFS	SFWO		FT	19-Sep-94	f-05	F 05	2007	2C					X			
Branchinecta sandiegonensis	San Diego fairy shrimp	SDFS	CFWO		FE	3-Feb-97	f-07	F 98	2008	8C			X			X		
Dinacoma caseyi	Casey's June beetle	CJB	CFWO		FE	22-Sep-11	f-11			na					X			
Euphilotes battoides allyni	El Segundo blue butterfly	ESB	CFWO		FE	1-Jun-76	p-77	F 98	2008	9		X						
Euphydryas editha quino	Quino checkerspot butterfly	QCB	CFWO		FE	16-Jan-97	f-09	F 03	2009	9C			X	X	X	X		
Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	PVB	CFWO		FE	2-Jul-80	f-80	F 84	2008	6		X						
Lycaena hermes (*Hermelycaena [Lycaena] hermes*)	Hermes copper butterfly	HCB	CFWO		C	14-Apr-11				na	26-Oct-11					X		
Pyrgus ruralis lagunae	Laguna Mountains skipper	LMS	CFWO		FE	16-Jan-97	f-06		2007	3C						X		
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis	Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	DSF	CFWO		FE	23-Sep-93		F 97	2008	6C					X	X		
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	RFS	CFWO		FE	3-Aug-93	p-11	F 98	2008	8C		X	X		X	X		
Callophrys gryneus thornei	Thorne's Hairstreak butterfly	THB	CFWO		M					na	23-Feb-11					X		
FISH																		
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	SAS	CFWO	SSC	FT	12-Apr-00	f-10		2011	5C		X	X	X	X			
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DEPU	R02	SE	FE	31-Mar-86	f-86	F 93	2010	2C					X	X	X	
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	TWG	VFWO	SSC	FE	4-Feb-94	f-08	F 05	2007	7C	19-Jan-11		X			X		
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni	unarmored threespine stickleback	UTS	VFWO	SE	FE	13-Oct-70	fnd-02	F 85	2009	6C		X		X		X		
Gila bicolor mohavensis	Mohave tui chub	MTC	VFWO	SE	FE	13-Oct-70		F 84	2009	6				X				
Gila elegans	bonytail chub	BOCH	R06	SE	FE	23-Apr-80	f-94	F 02		5C				X	X		X	
Oncorhynchus mykiss	steelhead (southern California DPS)	WCSH	NMFS	SSC	FE	5-Jan-06		F 12		3		X	X			X		
Ptychocheilus lucius	Colorado Pikeminnow	COPI	R06	SE	FE	24-Jul-85	f-94	F 02		8C				X	X		X	
Xyrauchen texanus	razorback sucker	RASU	R06	SE	FE	23-Oct-91	f-94	F 02		1C				X	X		X	
AMPHIBIANS																		
Anaxyrus californicus (Bufo microscaphus californicus) [1]	arroyo toad (a. southwestern t.)	ARTO	VFWO	SSC	FE	16-Dec-94	f-11	F 99	2009	8	4-Jun-12	X	X	X	X	X		
Batrachoseps major aridus (Batrachoseps aridus) [1]	desert slender salamander	DSS	CFWO	SE	FE	4-Jun-73		F 82	2009	8					X			
Rana draytonii (Rana aurora draytonii) [1]	California red-legged frog	CRLF	SFWO	SSC	FT	23-May-96	f-10	F 02		5C		X	X	X	X	X		
Rana muscosa	mountain yellow-legged frog (southern California DPS)	MYLF	CFWO	SE	FE	2-Jul-02	f-06		in prep.	3		X		X	X			
REPTILES																		
Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise (Mojave population DPS)	DETO	NFWO	ST	FT	2-Apr-90	f-94	F 94	2010	12C				X	X		X	
Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	FTHL	CFWO	SSC	W	15-Mar-11				na					X	X	X	
Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	CVFTL	CFWO	SE	FT	25-Sep-80	f-80	F 85	2010	5C					X			
Xantusia riversiana	island night lizard	INL	CFWO	na	FT	11-Aug-77		F 84	2006	8	22-Aug-06	X						
BIRDS																		
Amphispiza belli clementeae	San Clemente sage sparrow	SCSS	CFWO	SSC	FT	11-Aug-77		F 84	2009	9		X						
Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	MAMU	R01	SE	FT	1-Oct-92	p-08	F 97	2009	2C	21-Jan-10	X				X		
Charadrius nivosus nivosus (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus) [1]	western snowy plover (Pacific Coast population DPS)	WSP	AFWO	SSC	FT	5-Mar-93	p-11	F 07	2006	3C	19-Jun-12	X	X			X		
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	MOPL	R06	SSC	W	12-May-11				na					X		X	
Coccyzus americanus	yellow-billed cuckoo (western U.S.[delete "U.S."] DPS)	YBCU	SFWO	SE	C	25-Jul-01				na		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	SWFL	R02	SE	FE	27-Feb-95	p-11	F 02	in prep.	3C		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gelochelidon nilotica vanrossemi	van Rossem's gull-billed tern	GBT	CFWO	SSC	M					na	21-Sep-11					X	X	
Gymnogyps californianus	California condor	CACO	VFWO	SE	FE	11-Mar-67	f-77	F 96		4C		X		X		X		
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	BAEA	R03	SE	PDM	14-Feb-78	fde-07	F 86		na	9-Jul-07	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi	San Clemente loggerhead shrike	SCLS	CFWO	SSC	FE	11-Aug-77		F 84	2009	12		X						
Pelecanus occidentalis	brown pelican	BRPE	VFWO	sde-09	PDM	4-Feb-85	fde-09	F 83		na	17-Sep-09	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Phoebastria albatrus	short-tailed albatross	STAL	R07	SSC	FE	31-Jul-00		F 08	2009	8		X	X			X		
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	CFWO	SSC	FT	30-Mar-93	f-07		2010	9C	26-Oct-11	X	X	X	X	X		
Rallus longirostris levipes	light-footed clapper rail	LFCR	CFWO	SE	FE	8-Mar-69		F 85	2009	6		X	X			X		
Rallus longirostris yumanensis	Yuma clapper rail	YUCR	R02	ST	FE	11-Mar-67		D 10	2006	6				X	X		X	
Sternula antillarum browni (Sterna antillorum browni) [1]	California least tern	CLT	CFWO	SE	FE	8-Mar-69		F 85	2006	15C		X	X		X	X	X	
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	LBV	CFWO	SE	FE	2-May-86	f-94	D 98	2006	9C		X	X	X	X	X	X	
MAMMALS																		
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	SBKR	CFWO	SSC	FE	27-Jan-98	f-02		2009	6C		X		X	X			
Glaucomys sabrinus californicus	San Bernardino flying squirrel	SBFS	CFWO	SSC	N						1-Feb-12			X	X			
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	SKR	CFWO	ST	FE	30-Sep-88		D 97	2011	11	19-Aug-10			X	X	X		
Enhydra lutris nereis	southern sea otter	SSO	VFWO	FP	FT/X*	11-Aug-87		F 03		9C	6-Feb-04	X	X			X		
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	Nelson bighorn sheep (Peninsular Range DPS; Peninsular bighorn sheep)	PBS	CFWO	ST	FE	18-Mar-98	f-09	F 00	2011	9C					X	X	X	
Perognathus longimembris																		

* Highlighted species correspond to those with a known distribution within San Diego County.

pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	PPM	CFWO	SSC	FE	3-Feb-94		F 98	2010	6C		X	X			X	
Urocyon littoralis catalinae	Santa Catalina Island fox	CAIF	CFWO	ST	FE	5-Mar-04	W-05		in prep.	9		X					

INDEX

Federal Status: FE = endangered; FT = threatened; C = candidate for listing; P = proposed; W = proposal withdrawn; PDM = post delisting monitoring plan; X* = experimental population; N = 90-day finding; M = 12-month finding.

State Status: SE = state endangered; ST = state threatened; SCE = state candidate endangered; SCT = state candidate threatened; sde = state delisted; SR = state listed rare; FP = fully protected; SSC = species of special concern (does not apply to plants or invertebrates).

Critical Habitat: p = Proposed; f = Designated; pf=Prudent Finding; npf=Not Prudent Finding; pr = Proposed Revised; fr = Final Revised; fde = Final delisting; W* = proposal withdrawn; fnd = final not designated.

Recovery Plan: F = Final-year published, D = Draft-year published

Distribution (historical county occurrences): LA = Los Angeles; O = Orange; SB = San Bernardino; Riv = Riverside; SD = San Diego; Imp = Imperial

Note: Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island are considered to be located within L.A. County

*** Plant names format: scientific name including synonym, if any, followed by common name in parentheses [*e.g. Allium munzii* (Munz's onion); *Eremogone ursina* (*Arenaria ursina*) (Bear Valley sandwort)] Animal names format: common name including name of DPS, if any, followed by scientific name (including synonyms, if any) in parentheses [*e.g.* Santa Ana sucker (*Catastomus santaanae*); western snowy plover (Pacific Coast population DPS) (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus* (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*))]**

[1] Current name, followed by name under which the taxon was listed, or **otherwise recognized, in parentheses**. Cite "current name (older name)" form at least once in the beginning of a document, otherwise use the current name throughout.

[2] For species' range refer to the 5-Year Review or utilize the "Distribution" link to access the ECOS Mapper.

[3] For species' Critical Habitat refer to the final critical habitat rule or utilize the "Critical Habitat" link to access the ECOS critical habitat Mapper.

[4] Recovery Priority Number (RPN) for listed taxa; definitions relate to Degree of Threat, Recovery Potential, Taxonomic Status, and Conflict (na = not applicable).

PLEASE SEND CHANGES OR CORRECTIONS CONCERNING: SPECIES NAMES TO **GARY WALLACE** (Gary_Wallace@fws.gov, 760-431-9440)**;** CRITICAL HABITAT MAPPING TO **TONY MCKINNEY** (Tony_McKinney@fws.gov, 760-431-9440)**;** HYPERLINKS OR ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS TO **JASON STAYER** (Jason_Stayer@fws.gov, 760-431-9440)**.**

LIST REVISED June 19, 2012

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