ATTACHMENT 1 PLANTS OBSERVED ON THE LAKE JENNINGS PARK ROAD SITE			
Species Name	**Common Name**	**Family**	**Habitat**
Acacia sp.*	Acacia	Fabaceae	ORN
Acmispon glaber	deerweed	Fabaceae	CSS, NNG
Ambrosia psilostachya	western ragweed	Asteraceae	DW, NNG
*Anagallis arvensis**	scarlet pimpernel, poor man's weatherglass	Primulaceae	DW
Artemisia californica	coastal sagebrush	Asteraceae	CSS, NNG
Atriplex sp.*	saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	NNG
*Avena fatua**	wild oat	Poaceae	NNG
Baccharis pilularis subsp. *consanguinea*	chaparral broom, coyote brush	Asteraceae	DW, NNG
Baccharis salicifolia subsp. *salicifolia*	mule-fat, seep-willow	Asteraceae	DW
Baccharis sarothroides	broom baccharis	Asteraceae	NNG
Bothriochloa barbinodis	cane bluestem	Poaceae	NNG
*Brassica nigra**	black mustard	Brassicaceae	NNG
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut grass	Poaceae	CSS, NNG
*Bromus hordeaceus**	soft chess	Poaceae	NNG
Bromus madritensis subsp. *rubens**	red brome, foxtail chess	Poaceae	CSS, DW, NNG
Carduus pycnocephalus subsp. *pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle	Asteraceae	DW
*Centaurea melitensis**	tocalote	Asteraceae	CSS, NNG
*Chenopodium album**	lamb's quarters	Chenopodiaceae	DIS
Corethrogyne filaginifolia	sand-aster	Asteraceae	NNG
Crassula connata	pygmyweed	Crassulaceae	NNG
Croton setiger	doveweed	Euphorbiaceae	CSS, NNG
*Cynodon dactylon**	Bermuda grass	Poaceae	NNG
*Cyperus involucratus**	African umbrella plant	Cyperaceae	DW
Deinandra fasciculata	fascicled tarweed	Asteraceae	CSS, NNG
Distichlis spicata	saltgrass	Poaceae	NNG
Eriogonum fasciculatum var. *fasciculatum*	coast California buckwheat	Polygonaceae	CSS, NNG
*Erodium botrys**	long-beak filaree/storksbill	Geraniaceae	CSS, DW, NNG
*Erodium cicutarium**	red-stem filaree/storksbill	Geraniaceae	NNG
Eucalyptus sp.*	eucalyptus	Myrtaceae	ORN
Euphorbia albomarginata	white-margin sandmat	Euphorbiaceae	NNG
*Euphorbia peplus**	petty spurge	Euphorbiaceae	DW
*Festuca myuros**	rat-tail fescue	Poaceae	CSS, NNG
*Festuca perennis**	ryegrass	Poaceae	NNG
*Fraxinus uhdei**	Shamel ash	Oleaceae	ORN
Gnaphalium sp.(*)	-	Asteraceae	DW
*Helminthotheca echioides**	bristly ox-tongue	Asteraceae	DW, NNG
*Hirschfeldia incana**	short-pod mustard	Brassicaceae	DIS, NNG
Hordeum jubatum	foxtail barley	Poaceae	NNG
Hordeum murinum subsp. *leporinum**	hare barley	Poaceae	NNG
*Hypochaeris glabra**	smooth cat's ear	Asteraceae	NNG
Isocoma menziesii var. *menziesii*	spreading goldenbush	Asteraceae	CSS, NNG
Jepsonia parryi	coast jepsonia	Saxifragaceae	NNG
*Lactuca serriola**	prickly lettuce	Asteraceae	ORN, NNG
Logfia sp.(*)	cottonrose	Asteraceae	NNG
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	Anacardiaceae	NNG
Malva sp.*	cheeseweed	Malvaceae	DIS
*Marrubium vulgare**	horehound	Lamiaceae	NNG

Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
Melilotus sp.*	sweetclover	Fabaceae	NNG
*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum**	crystalline iceplant	Aizoaceae	ORN
*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum**	slender-leaf iceplant	Aizoaceae	ORN
Narcissus sp.*	narcissus	Amaryllidaceae	NNG
*Nicotiana glauca**	tree tobacco	Solanaceae	NNG, ORN
*Oenothera xenogaura**	Drummond's gaura	Onagraceae	NNG
Olea europaea	olive	Oleaceae	ORN
Opuntia sp.	prickly-pear	Cactaceae	NNG
Pinus sp.*	pine (non-native)	Pinaceae	ORN
*Poa annua**	annual bluegrass	Poaceae	DW
Polycarpon tetraphyllum var. *tetraphyllum**	four-leaf allseed	Caryophyllaceae	DW
*Polypogon monspeliensis**	annual beard grass	Poaceae	DW
Populus fremontii subsp. *fremontii*	western cottonwood	Salicaceae	NNG
Quercus agrifolia var. *agrifolia*	coast live oak, encina	Fagaceae	NNG
*Raphanus sativus**	wild radish	Brassicaceae	NNG
*Ricinus communis**	castor bean	Euphorbiaceae	DW
*Rumex crispus**	curly dock	Polygonaceae	DW, NNG
Salix gooddingii	Goodding's black willow	Salicaceae	NNG
Salix laevigata	red willow	Salicaceae	DW
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	Salicaceae	DW
Salsola sp.*	Russian-thistle	Chenopodiaceae	DIS
Salvia apiana	white sage	Lamiaceae	CSS, NNG
Sambucus nigra subsp. *caerulea*	blue elderberry	Adoxaceae	DW
*Schinus molle**	Peruvian pepper tree	Anacardiaceae	ORN
*Senecio vulgaris**	common groundsel	Asteraceae	DIS
*Silene gallica**	common catchfly	Caryophyllaceae	NNG
Sisyrinchium bellum	blue-eyed-grass	Iridaceae	NNG
Sonchus sp.*	sow-thistle	Asteraceae	DIS
Stipa sp.	needlegrass	Poaceae	CSS, NNG
Tamarix sp.*	tamarisk/salt-cedar	Tamaricaceae	DW
Trichostema lanceolatum	vinegar weed	Lamiaceae	NNG
Typha sp.	cattail	Typhaceae	DW
*Ulmus parvifolia**	Chinese elm	Ulmaceae	ORN
Vicia villosa subsp. *villosa**	winter vetch	Fabaceae	NNG
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican fan palm	Arecaceae	ORN
Zeltnera venusta	canchalagua	Gentianaceae	CSS, NNG

* non-native
! sensitive

CSS = Coastal sage scrub
DIS = Disturbed
DEV = Developed
DW = Disturbed Wetland
NNG = Non-Native Grassland
ORN = Ornamental

ATTACHMENT 2 ANIMALS OBSERVED ON THE LAKE JENNINGS PARK ROAD SITE			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat Observed**	**No. Observed**
Invertebrates			
Ant	Family Formicidae	NNG	~200
Behr's metalmark	*Apodemio mormo virgulti*	NNG	2
Butterfly (unidentified)	Order Lepidoptera	DW	1
California harvester ant	*Pogonomyrmex californicus*	NNG	many
Dragonfly	Suborder Anisoptera	NNG	1
Fiery skipper	*Hylephila phyleus*	NNG	1
Funereal duskywing	*Erynnis funeralis*	NNG	6
Funnel weaver spider	Family Agelenidae	NNG	many
Grasshopper	Family Acrididae	CSS, NNG	many
Honey bee*	*Apis mellifera*	DW	1
Ladybird beetle	Family Coccinellidae	NNG	2
Mosquito	Family Culicidae	DW	
Pacific sara orangetip	*Anthocharis sara*	NNG	1
Pale swallowtail	*Papilio eurymedon*	NNG	1
Stink beetle	*Eleodes* sp.	NNG	1
Western pygmy-blue	*Brephidium exilis*	NNG	2
Western tiger swallowtail	*Papilio rutulus*	NNG	1
Wolf spider	Family Lycosidae	NNG	1
Reptiles			
Coastal whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	DW	2
Common side-blotched lizard	*Uta stansburiana*	NNG	1
Lizard (unidentified)	Suborder Lacertilia	NNG	2
Western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*	NNG	1
Birds			
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	flyover	several
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	flyover, DW	1, 1
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*	NNG, DW	2
Bullock's oriole	*Icterus bullockii*	ORN	pair
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	NNG	small flock
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*	NNG	2
Hooded oriole	*Icterus cucullatus*	ORN, NNG	pair
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	DW, ORN	many
House sparrow*	*Passer domesticus*	ORN	several
Hummingbird	Family Trochilidae	DW	1
Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*	DW	1
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	ORN	several
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	ORN	1
Western scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	ORN	1
Yellow-rumped warbler	*Setophaga coronata*	DW	several
Mammals			
Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	NNG	1
Desert cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii sanctidiegi*	NNG	1

! State or federal special-status species

* Non-native species

CSS = Coastal Sage Scrub
DIS = Disturbed
DW = Disturbed Wetland
NNG = Non-Native Grassland
ORN = Ornamental
ORN = Ornamental

ATTACHMENT 3

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS

(2007 data transferred to current Arid West forms with updates and corrections)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Lake Jennings Park Road City/County: San Diego County Sampling Date: 4/6/2007

Applicant/Owner: State: CA Sampling Point: 1

Investigator(s): Victor Novik Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): gentle slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR): Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: EsE2 - Escondido very fine sandy loam, 15-30% slope NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: ____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Salix gooddingii		✓	FACW
2. Quercus agrifolia		✓	UPL
3.			
4.			
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1. Baccharis salicifolia		✓	FAC
2. Malosma laurina		✓	UPL
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1. Cyperus sp.		✓	FACW
2. Lolium perenne		✓	FAC
3. Bromus hordeaceus		✓	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1.			
2.			
	= Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % Cover of Biotic Crust ____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 57% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	2	x 2 =	4
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	1	x 4 =	4
UPL species	2	x 5 =	10
Column Totals:	7 (A)		24 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.4

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No ____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/3		—				fine sand little loam	
6-21	10YR 3/2		—				coarser sandy loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Remarks:

Neutral smell

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- (✓) Saturation (A3) at 13"
- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ✓ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 21"

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 13"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No filamentous or sheet-forming algae, slope 0-2%, no oxidized rhizospheres, flooding rare, duration < 2 days, no ponding here. Possible Waters of the U.S.

*Water Source is culvert from adjacent subdivision

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Lake Jennings Park Road City/County: San Diego County Sampling Date: 4/16/2007

Applicant/Owner: State: CA Sampling Point: 2

Investigator(s): V. Novik Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): gentle slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR): Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: ESE2 - Escondido very fine sandy loam, 15-30% slope NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: ____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Washingtonia robusta		✓	FACW
2. Salix sp.		✓	FACW
3.			
4.			
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1. Typha sp.		✓	OBL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1.			
2.			
	= Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % Cover of Biotic Crust ____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	1	x 1 =	1
FACW species	2	x 2 =	4
FAC species		x 3 =	
FACU species		x 4 =	
UPL species		x 5 =	
Column Totals:	3 (A)		5 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.7

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ Dominance Test is >50%

✓ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No ____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5 YR 2.5/1		—				clay loam fine, lots of roots	
6-18	10 YR 3/2		—				coarse sand	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ____ No ✓

Remarks:

Has dark surface but lacks redox features; neutral smell.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ✓ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ✓ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ✓ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No ____ Depth (inches): 8

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ____ Depth (inches): 6

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No algae, no oxidized rhizospheres, flooding likely frequent, site ponds water

* water source is culvert from adjacent subdivision

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Lake Jennings Park Road City/County: San Diego County Sampling Date: 3

Applicant/Owner: State: Sampling Point:

Investigator(s): V. Novik Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): base of slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%):

Subregion (LRR): Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____ No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No ____	

Remarks:
Pit 10' from channel

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: ____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Salix sp.		✓	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1. Cyperus sp.		✓	FACW
2. Poa annua		✓	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: ____)			
1.			
2.			
	= Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % Cover of Biotic Crust ____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	2	x 2 =	4
FAC species		x 3 =	4
FACU species	1	x 4 =	
UPL species		x 5 =	
Column Totals:	3 (A)		8 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.7

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ Dominance Test is >50%

✓ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No ____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10.5	10YR 3/3		—				fine silty sandy loam	
10.5	10YR 2/2		—				fine silty sandy loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ____ No ✓

Remarks:

Neutral smell

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ✓ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ____ Depth (inches): 10.5

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

* Water source is culvert from adjacent subdivision

ATTACHMENT 4

LAKE JENNINGS PARK ROAD RPO LETTER
AND
COUNTY RESPONSE

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Civil Engineering · Environmental

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San Diego, CA 92101
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May 21, 2013

Beth Ehsan, David Sibbett
County of San Diego, Planning and Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 110
San Diego, CA 92123

Subject: Lake Jennings Park Road, PDS2013-MPA-13-002
Resource Protection Ordinance Analysis

Dear Ms. Ehsan and Mr. Sibbett:

The central-eastern drainage feature on the Lake Jennings Park Road project site initially appears to be a Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) wetland according to the RPO Section 86.602 definition (q)(1) for "wetland" because this drainage feature or a portion within it does periodically support a predominance of hydrophytes, and because it does contain at least a small area of hydric soil; however, according to qualifying definition (q)(2), it is *not* a RPO wetland because of its origin and condition. Definition (q)(2) states:

> (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) above, the following shall not be considered "Wetlands":
> (aa) Lands which have attribute(s) specified in paragraph (1) solely due to man-made structures (e.g., culverts, ditches, road crossings, or agricultural ponds), provided that the Director of Planning and Land Use determines that they:
> (i) Have negligible biological function or value as wetlands;
> (ii) Are small and geographically isolated from other wetland systems;
> (iii) Are not vernal pools; and,
> (iv) Do not have substantial or locally important populations of wetland dependent sensitive species.

Exception (aa) and supporting conditions (i) through (iv) are addressed in the following paragraphs.

Exception (aa): Lands which have attribute(s) specified in paragraph (1) solely due to man-made structures (e.g., culverts, ditches, road crossings, or agricultural ponds)

This is the case for the Lake Jennings Park Road drainage feature. It occurs directly below the outfall of a drainage culvert that appears to originate in the housing development upslope to the east. Where this culvert drains onto the site, water has historically collected and caused the formation of hydric soil and the growth of some vegetation associated with hydric soils, such as a few red willows (*Salix laevigata*). A review of historical aerial photographs of the project site

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on Google Earth indicates that, as far back as 1994, a strip of trees and/or shrubs, with visibly greater biomass than in the surrounding landscape, was present in the same location as the current drainage. At that time, the adjacent subdivision was already constructed. The only other place that willows occur on the site is in the northwestern corner, which is a low spot where water flows into a road-side culvert. Therefore, it appears unlikely that willows would occur on the site at all if not supported by an anthropogenic water source. If drainage from the culvert were to be diverted and no anthropogenic water source supplied to the site, it is almost certain that the wetland species would die. The willows onsite appear to already show evidence of periodic lethal drought stress. Standing dead willows within the channel, downstream of the culvert, suggest that there have already been periods where the channel was too dry to support those willows.

Condition (i): Have negligible biological function or value as wetlands

REC biologists evaluated this condition in two ways: (a) vegetation, especially the diversity and cover of wetland-associated native plants relative to non-native and invasive species, and (b) wildlife, specifically the diversity of wetland- or riparian-associated wildlife within the drainage.

Vegetation:

During multiple site visits and an ACOE jurisdictional wetland delineation, the following native wetland-associated plants (with current ACOE wetland indicator status) have been observed in the drainage onsite:

Red willow (*Salix laevigata*)	FACW
Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*)	FACW
Western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*)	FACU
Mule-fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*)	FAC
Iris-leaf rush * (*Juncus xiphioides*)	OBL
Cattail * (*Typha* sp.)	OBL

*not observed during 4/16/13 site visit

This drainage has in the past been characterized as Southern Willow Scrub, with a small polygon of Oak Woodland near the west end. However, the drainage was re-evaluated on April 16, 2013 by an experienced botanist to better characterize the habitat within and adjacent to the drainage. Both Southern Willow Scrub and Oak Woodland appear to be overly optimistic classifications because of the limited number of willows and oaks present. Within the extent of the drainage previously classified as Southern Willow Scrub, willows are outnumbered by non-native trees and shrubs such eucalyptus, Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and numerous shrub acacias (*Acacia* sp.) (all species with no wetland indicator status). The sparse understory in the upper (wetter) end of the channel consisted primarily of non-native annual weeds such as four-leaf allseed (*Polycarpon tetraphyllum*) (no wetland indicator status) and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) (FACU) during the April 2013 site visit, although more hydrophytic species such as cattails and iris-leaf rush have

been observed in the channel in the past. Based on the anthropogenic water source, relatively unvegetated channel, and dominance of non-natives (ornamentals) along the channel, this drainage would best be classified as Disturbed Wetland. The County of San Diego March 2008 update of the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County defines Disturbed Wetland (County Habitat Code 11200) as:

> "Areas permanently or periodically inundated by water, which have been significantly modified by human activity... This includes portions of wetlands with obvious artificial structures such as concrete lining, rip-rap, piers, or gates. Often unvegetated, but may contain scattered native or non-native vegetation. Examples include lined channels, Arizona crossings, detention basins, culverts, and ditches... Characteristic species: [*Arundo donax*], [*Tamarix* spp.], [*Eucalyptus* spp.], *Phoenix* spp.], [*Washingtonia* spp.], [*Cortaderia* spp.], [*Cynodon dactylon*], but may also contain *Salix* spp., *Typha* spp., and a variety of other wetland plants... Throughout San Diego County."

The drainage from the source culvert on the eastern side of the site, to the end of riparian vegetation along the channel near the center of the site, and including the outer extent of the canopy of wetland vegetation along the channel, such as those species listed above, has been recategorized as Disturbed Wetland. Ornamental species such as the palms, elms, and acacias that have sprouted along the drainage and grown to shrub or tree size (presumably because their proximity to the drainage protected them from mowing) have been reclassified as Ornamental.

The area previously mapped as Oak Woodland along this drainage actually consists of only two mature coast live oaks. Individual oak trees along the drainage, whether large mature trees or younger shrub-size trees, do not form enough of a distinct unit to be considered an Oak Woodland, so they have been reclassified as Coast Live Oak.

Please see the attached biological resources map and site photos. The paucity of native wetland vegetation and the abundance of non-native species in and along the drainage support the conclusion that this drainage has *negligible biological function or value as wetlands*.

Wildlife:

The site was visited at least ten times by REC biologists between 2006 and 2010, during which substantial information on wildlife presence was gathered. The site was revisited for approximately two hours in April 2013 in the early morning with the specific purpose of comparing bird use of the drainage, other onsite habitats, and surrounding habitats. Between 2006 and 2010 the following birds were observed onsite: Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), unidentified hummingbird (Family Trochilidae), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*),

and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*). In the morning of April 16, 2013, the following bird observations were made onsite:

- Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) – in acacia near street, in several different native and non-native trees in drainage, and elsewhere on the site
- Hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*) pair – in eucalyptus by street, then Mexican fan palm onsite, then coast live oak in drainage
- Mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*) –in eucalyptus at edge of the site, and in acacia in drainage
- House finches – in eucalyptus at north edge of site
- Black phoebe – feeding in non-native forbs and non-native grassland onsite
- Bushtits (*Psaltriparus minimus*) – pair feeding in shrubby young oak tree in drainage
- Bullock's orioles (*Icterus bullockii*) – pair in eucalyptus and other non-native trees on north edge of site
- Western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*) – in Mexican fan palm
- California towhee – pair in laurel sumac at edge of drainage
- American crow – flyover

Of these species, just bushtits and towhees were observed using *only* vegetation within the drainage, but neither species is riparian- or wetland-dependent. Bushtits are typically associated with brushy areas or open woods, while California towhees typically occur in open, dry areas with shrub patches. Other birds observed using vegetation within the drainage (mockingbird, hooded oriole, and mourning dove) are also not typically associated with wetlands or riparian habitat. Mockingbirds and mourning doves are opportunistic birds in suburban settings, while breeding hooded orioles are often drawn to Mexican fan palms that are grown ornamentally or emerge as weeds in disturbed areas such as this site.

Multi-year bird use information collected during all of these site visits indicates that the drainage on the site does not appear to attract bird species that are specifically associated with riparian or wetland habitat, and in that respect also, the drainage has *negligible biological function or value as wetlands*.

Condition (ii): Are small and geographically isolated from other wetland systems;

By the nature of its very short length between its start at the culvert and its western end (where flow from the culvert appears to become completely absorbed into the ground partway across the site), and the narrow width of its channel (from several feet wide at the culvert, to a foot wide, and then disappearing), this drainage is small. The drainage occurs within an upland field, and the site is surrounded by residential development on the north, east, and west sides, and is close to a number of roads, parking, commercial, and interstate freeway land use on the south side. Based on a review of aerial photographs on Google Earth, the closest wetland system appears to be at Lake Jennings to the northwest, although other small drainages may be present within developed areas in the vicinity. The drainage qualifies as *small and geographically isolated from other wetland systems*.

Condition (iii): Are not vernal pools;

The wetland is a linear drainage feature that originates at a culvert, where there is limited ponding immediately under the culvert, and flows downhill for a distance before being absorbed into the ground. This drainage is *not a vernal pool.*

Condition (iv): Do not have substantial or locally important populations of wetland dependent sensitive species.

No sensitive species were observed in or near the drainage. No locally important populations of wetland-dependent sensitive species have been observed onsite. The drainage was evaluated for its potential to support nesting least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and the willows were determined to be too sparse and isolated from desirable habitat. In addition, no vireos were ever observed during any of ten springtime site visits, when male vireos would have been detectable by their distinctive song. The drainage does not appear to *have substantial or locally important populations of wetland dependent sensitive species.*

In conclusion, the central-eastern drainage feature on the Lake Jennings Park Road project site is not considered an RPO wetland. Please contact REC if you have any questions about the foregoing information. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Catherine MacGregor
Senior Biologist and Botanist

Hedy Levine
Director of Environmental Division

Enclosures

To: Hedy Levine
Subject: RE: Lake Jennings Park Road PDS2013-MPA-13-002

From: Ehsan, Beth [mailto:Beth.Ehsan@sdcounty.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2013 9:10 AM
To: Hedy Levine
Cc: Sibbet, David
Subject: RE: Lake Jennings Park Road PDS2013-MPA-13-002

Thanks Hedy. Based on this updated memo and the site photos and habitat map you sent previously, I agree that the disturbed wetland on the site does not qualify as RPO wetland. Of course you will still have to deal with the agencies if you want to impact this area.
Thanks,
Beth

From: Hedy Levine [mailto:hedy@rec-consultants.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2013 8:42 AM
To: Ehsan, Beth
Cc: Sibbet, David
Subject: RE: Lake Jennings Park Road PDS2013-MPA-13-002

Beth,
Thank you for your response. Please see the attached revised letter. Specifically, please see edits to the letter (last paragraph on page 2) clarifying the status of the non-native (ornamental) species. I hope this answers your question. Please let me know. Thank you.

Hedy

From: Ehsan, Beth [mailto:Beth.Ehsan@sdcounty.ca.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 20, 2013 4:34 PM
To: Hedy Levine
Cc: Sibbet, David
Subject: RE: Lake Jennings Park Road PDS2013-MPA-13-002

Hi Hedy,
I just took a look. It looks pretty good but could you update the memo to indicate which of the non-native species are hydrophytic? I noticed the habitat mapping has small patches of disturbed wetland alternating with patches of ornamental. If those ornamental plants are hydrophytic, they should be mapped as part of the disturbed wetland.
Thanks,
Beth

From: Hedy Levine [mailto:hedy@rec-consultants.com]
Sent: Monday, May 20, 2013 11:15 AM
To: Ehsan, Beth
Cc: Sibbet, David
Subject: Lake Jennings Park Road PDS2013-MPA-13-002

Beth,
I just wanted to loop back with you on your review of the RPO analysis for the Lake Jennings project. I know you have a LOT on your plate right now. Please let me know. Thank you.

Hedy Levine
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APPENDIX G

MITIGATION OPTIONS / PROPOSALS

APPENDIX G – MITIGATION OPTIONS / PROPOSALS

Habitat/Vegetation Communities and Impacts for Lake Jennings Park Road

Vegetation Community	Existing (acres)	Impacts (onsite / offsite acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Required (acres)	Off-Site Mitigation (acres)
Non-Native Grassland (County Habitat Code 42200)	3.9	3.9 onsite 0.1 offsite	0.5:1*	2.0	2.0
Disturbed Wetland (County Habitat Code 11200)	0.06	0.06 onsite	1:1*	0.06	0.06
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (County Habitat Code 32510)	0.1	0.1 onsite 0.1 offsite	1:1*	0.23	0.23
Disturbed Land (County Habitat Code 11300)	0.7	0.7 onsite 0.1 offsite	-	-	-
Ornamental (County Habitat Code 11300)	0.4	0.4 onsite 0.05 offsite	-	-	-
TOTAL	**5.2**	**5.6**		**2.3**	**2.3**

*As long as mitigation land is within a pre-approved mitigation area. Mitigation ratios will increase if mitigation land is located outside a pre-approved mitigation area.

Option A

Vegetation Community	Off-Site Mitigation Required (acres)	Proposed Mitigation Site	Comment
Non-Native Grassland	2.0	Sloane Canyon Open Space	Mitigation is coastal sage scrub, high quality (up-tier). PAMA.
Disturbed Wetland	0.06	Sloane Canyon Open Space	Mitigation is riparian woodland, high quality (up-tier). PAMA.
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	0.2	Sloane Canyon Open Space	PAMA.

Option B

Vegetation Community	Off-Site Mitigation Required (acres)	Proposed Mitigation Site	Comment
Non-Native Grassland	2.0	San Vicente Open Space Preserve	Available. PAMA.
Disturbed Wetland	0.06	Sloane Canyon Open Space	Mitigation is riparian woodland, high quality (up-tier). PAMA.
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	0.2	Sloane Canyon Open Space	PAMA.