County of San Diego

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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Draft Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration
Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve Parking Lot

Public Review Period
September 22, 2022 - October 22, 2022

County of San Diego

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September 2022

CEQA Initial Study/Environmental Checklist Form (Based on the State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G)

Project Name:

Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve Parking Lot Project

Lead Agency Name and Address:

County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410
San Diego, CA 92123-1239

Contact Information: Nicole Revelo, Project Manager
Phone number: (858) 243-7185
Email: Nicole.Revelo@sdcounty.ca.gov

Project Location:

The Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve Parking Lot (proposed project) is located at the base of the Mount Woodson trail network adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67). The project site is approximately 23 miles northeast of downtown San Diego, and approximately 2.7 miles east of Lake Poway (Figure 1, *Regional Map*). The project site is within unincorporated San Diego County and within the Ramona Community Planning area. The project site is adjacent to the existing California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) Ramona Station 86. The project is approximately 9 acres within the Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve, which encompasses approximately 84 acres on two parcels (APNs 2780907600 and 2780810200).

Project Applicant Name and Address:

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410
San Diego, CA 92123

General Plan:

Community Plan:	Ramona
Land Use Designation:	Semi-Rural 2 (SR-2) Open Space-Conservation (OS-C)
Density:	2 du/2 acre(s)

Zoning:

Use Regulation:	Open Space (S80) and Limited Agricultural Use (A70)
Minimum Lot Size:	4 acre(s)
Special Area Regulation:	C

Description of Project:

The proposed project would provide parking and a staging area for the existing Mount Woodson trail network at the base of the Mount Woodson trail network adjacent to SR-67. The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) owns and maintains a small portion of the Mount Woodson Trail that connects to an access road managed by the City of San Diego. This access road is connected to another part of the Mount Woodson Trail managed by the City of Poway. This interjurisdictional network will herein be referred to as the Mount Woodson Trail. Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve is an open space area for recreational use that is currently closed to the public. The popular social landmark, “Potato Chip Rock”, a natural rock outcrop that is not managed by DPR or other agency, is located along the trail and attracts many recreational visitors. Currently, visitors park on the road shoulders of SR-67 and neighboring streets to access the trailhead, which poses an active safety concern. The proposed project would provide a safe, alternative parking option within the Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve to replace the existing parking that occurs on SR-67 by creating 252 parking spots and an accessible staging area for trail users, including kiosks, portable restrooms, and trash receptacles. Additionally, the proposed project, as approved by and in accordance with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), would include the restriping of SR-67 to delineate a northbound turn lane accessing the site, a southbound deceleration lane, and a monument sign within the right-of-way. The proposed project would also allow access to and from the parking and staging areas via access roads and widen the entry point to meet emergency vehicle access standards.

The project site is in central San Diego County in the Ramona Community Plan within unincorporated San Diego County. The site is subject to the General Plan Semi-Rural Regional Category, Open Space-Conservation (OS-C) and Semi-Rural 2 (SR-2) Land Use Designations. Zoning for the site is A70, Limited Agricultural Use, and S80, Open Space. The project site is designated with a special area regulation (C) Airport Land Use Compatibility.

The project site comprises approximately 9 acres within two parcels identified by Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 2780907600 (44.15 acres) and 2780810200 (40.00 acres), which total 84.15 acres. These two parcels are a consolidation of parcels previously identified as APNs 27809010; 27826001; 27808102; and 27809076. Temporary impacts on CalFire property will occur and are included within the following analysis. However, the CalFire property is excluded from the total acreage of the project as the land is not managed by DPR and will not reflect any permanent impacts. Primary access to the project site would be from an entrance in the northern portion of the project site from SR-67, a Caltrans right-of-way (please see Figure 2, *Proposed Project*).

The proposed project consists of the development of four gravel parking areas (Lot A, B, C, and D), which would be connected by a decomposed granite trail, and either 12' wide gravel one-way roads, or 24' wide gravel two-way roads. The primary entrance to the project site is proposed to be a 24' wide road on SR-67. A monument sign would be installed at the entrance. A bridge is proposed in the northern portion of the project site approximately 530 feet from the entrance. An Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant parking area and portable restrooms would be developed in Lot A in the southern portion of the project site. The trail entrance in the southeastern portion of the project site south of Lot A would be marked with a trail marker. A gate would be installed at the end of the DG trail adjacent to Mt. Woodson Road. A 6' chain link fence would also be installed adjacent to the existing CalFire Ramona Station 86.

Construction activities at the proposed bridge crossing would include the replacement of an existing 36-inch culvert crossing and installation of a 50-foot long bridge. In doing so, the drainage would be re-routed under the bridge to eliminate the 90-degree bend of the existing drainage, thereby, avoiding future erosion issues. The proposed new bridge crossing would include the following components:

- Concrete abutments would be constructed to support the bridge;
- Retaining walls are proposed on the outside of each abutment to protect abutments from erosion;
- A pre-fabricated 50-foot-long bridge would be installed on top of the abutments;
- Riprap is proposed to direct the new re-routed drainage to flow beneath the bridge;
- Gabion mattresses are proposed along the new bank slopes as well as perpendicular to flow beneath the bridge; and
- The road would be raised between 2.5 to 4 feet above the existing grade. This would allow up to a 100-year storm event to flow beneath the bridge.

The project would be served by portable restrooms. The Ramona Municipal Water District has existing utility lines on the project site, which have been capped within the right-of-way leading into the project site, as coordinated by DPR. No extension of sewer or water utilities will be required for project implementation. San Diego Gas & Electric has a utility easement on the project site. Earthwork will consist of excavation of approximately 3,350 cubic yards of material. The project includes the following offsite improvements: a deceleration lane north of the publicly accessible entrance off SR-67, an acceleration lane south of the entrance, and restriping on SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site.

As part of Project design, the County will retain a Native American monitor and an archaeological monitor during project construction. Prior to construction, a monitoring and treatment plan will be prepared by a qualified archaeologist. The plan will outline monitoring responsibilities, the level of monitoring efforts, and procedures in the event of unanticipated discoveries and when monitoring efforts can be decreased or ended based on field conditions. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, the contractor shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor have conferred with DPR on the significance of the resource.

Surrounding land uses and setting:

The surrounding land uses include rural residential to the north and east, open space to the south and west, and rural lands to the west. Surrounding open space lands are used for recreational activities such as hiking, mountain biking, and trails. SR-67 is located to the east of the project site. Blue Sky Ecological Reserve and Mount Woodson recreational area is located to the west. Mt. Woodson peak (2,894 feet) is approximately 0.7 mile from the project site. The Mount Woodson Golf Club and residences are located north of the project site. The southern boundary is just north of Mount Woodson Road. The CalFire Ramona Station 86 is adjacent to the project site on the eastern side between the project site and SR-67. The topography of the project site and adjacent land is mountainous, sloping to the east toward SR-67.

Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

Permit Type/Action	Agency
Grading Permit	County of San Diego
Building Permit	County of San Diego
General Construction Stormwater Permit	RWQCB
Encroachment Permit	Caltrans

Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, public lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and to reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process (see Public Resources Code §21083.3.2). Information is also available from the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code §5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code §21082.3(e) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and Jamul Indian Village indicated that the project area has cultural significance to their tribes. The Iipay Nation initiated consultation, but consultation has since closed due to lack of correspondence from the tribe. As a result of consultation, Native American monitoring will be conducted during project construction. AB-52 consultation is complete.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project and involve at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or a "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forest Resources	☐	Air Quality
☒	Biological Resources	☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Energy
☐	Geology & Soils	☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Hazards & Haz. Materials
☐	Hydrology and Water Quality	☐	Land Use & Planning	☐	Mineral Resources
☐	Noise	☐	Population & Housing	☐	Public Services
☐	Recreation	☐	Transportation/Traffic	☐	Tribal Cultural Resources
☐	Utilities and Service Systems	☐	Wildfire	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ On the basis of this Initial Study, Planning & Development Services finds that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ On the basis of this Initial Study, Planning & Development Services finds that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ On the basis of this Initial Study, Planning & Development Services finds that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Signature	**Date**
Chelsea Oakes	Group Project Manager, Resource Management Division
Printed Name	**Title**

Instructions on Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault-rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including offsite and onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation incorporated, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “potentially significant impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

“Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

Mitigation Measures. For effects that are “Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

The explanation of each issue should identify:

- The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
- The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

I. Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21009, would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: A vista is a view from a particular location or composite views along a roadway or trail. Scenic vistas often refer to views of natural lands but may also be compositions of natural and developed areas, or even entirely of developed and unnatural areas, such as a scenic vista of a rural town and surrounding agricultural lands. What is scenic to one person may not be scenic to another, so the assessment of what constitutes a scenic vista must consider the perceptions of a variety of viewer groups.

The elements that can be seen within a vista are visual resources. Adverse impacts on individual visual resources or the addition of structures or developed areas may or may not adversely affect the vista. Determining the level of impact to a scenic vista requires analyzing the changes to the vista as a whole and also to individual visual resources.

Mount Woodson is identified as a Resource Conservation Area. The peak of Mount Woodson is approximately 2,800 feet Above Mean Sea Level, and its surrounding slopes provide a notable visual landmark from Ramona and the nearby incorporated City of Poway (County of San Diego 2011a, 2011b). The project site provides views of scenic landscapes as well as natural landscapes and it is considered to be within the viewshed of a scenic vista. The viewshed and visible components of the landscape within that viewshed, including the underlying landform and overlaying land cover, establish the visual environment for the scenic vista. The visual environment of the subject scenic vista extends from S. Woodson Drive to the north, Mount Woodson to the west, Mt Woodson Road to the south, and SR-67 to the east. The project is situated on the lower slopes of Mount Woodson, in a small valley formed by Mount Woodson and smaller hills to the south and east. The visual composition consists of several peaks with rocky ridges and vegetated slopes and valleys. A steep and narrow drainage runs northeast/southwest through the middle portion of the project area, providing fresh water during the rainy season. Several smaller and shallower drainages can be found throughout the rest of the project area. The geography of the project area changes from steep slopes on the west side into gentler hills and historic-era leveled terraces on the east side. Abundant bedrock outcrops dominate the area. Trails and rural residential structures are occasionally visible in the viewshed.

The proposed project involves the development of parking areas, a bridge crossing, and associated roads and trails to improve public access to the Mount Woodson Trail accessible from SR-67. The proposed project would not include any structures that would interrupt or block a currently uninterrupted viewshed or prevent individuals from accessing an existing viewshed. The proposed project would provide additional public viewsheds by allowing for public access to the Mount Woodson Trail, which would allow the public to take advantage of viewsheds available in the area. Due to the high density of trees in and around the proposed project site, most construction activities would not be visible from SR-67 or other surrounding areas. Only entrance improvements and restriping of SR-67 are anticipated to be visible from surrounding areas.

The proposed project also includes the development of gravel parking areas including an ADA compliant parking area, DG trails, associated roads, fencing, and portable restrooms. Because the proposed project would not include structures that would block uninterrupted viewsheds, and would expand public accessibility of the existing viewshed, the proposed project would not have a less than significant impact on scenic vistas and no mitigation is required.

Section XXI, *Mandatory Findings of Significance*, provides a comprehensive list of the past, present, and probable future projects considered. These two cumulative projects are approximately 0.25 mile from the project site and would not create a cumulative impact because they would not interrupt the viewshed provided to or from the project site. In addition, due to the mountainous topography of the area, any cumulative projects at or over approximately 1 mile from the project site would not be visible from the project site and would thus not be in the same viewshed. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively significant impact on a scenic vista and no mitigation is required.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: State scenic highways refer to those highways that are officially designated by the Caltrans as scenic (Caltrans 2020). Generally, the area defined within a State scenic highway is the land adjacent to and visible from the vehicular right-of-way. The dimension of a scenic highway is usually identified using a motorist's line of vision, but a reasonable boundary is selected when the view extends to the distant horizon. The scenic highway corridor extends to the visual limits of the landscape abutting the scenic highway.

The proposed project is not near or visible within the composite viewshed of a State scenic highway and would not damage or remove visual resources within a State scenic highway (Caltrans 2020). The proposed project is adjacent to SR-67, which has been designated as a County Scenic Highway from the Santee city limits to SR-78 (excluding the portion within the City of Poway) by the County of San Diego General Plan, Conservation and Open Space Element (County of San Diego 2011a). The proposed project would reduce the number of vehicles illegally parked along the scenic highway and would therefore help improve aesthetic conditions in the area. The project site would not be visible from this segment of SR-67 due to the high density of trees and the elevation of the landforms bordering the highway. Most construction activities, with the exception of entrance improvements and restriping of SR-67, would not be visible from SR-67 or surrounding areas. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on a scenic resource within a State scenic highway.

The Proposed Project would have no impact related to scenic highways, nor would it result in a cumulatively considerable impact scenic highways and no mitigation is required.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Visual character is the objective composition of the visible landscape within a viewshed. Visual character is based on the organization of the pattern elements line, form, color, and texture. Visual character is commonly discussed in terms of dominance, scale, diversity, and continuity. Visual quality is the viewer's perception of the visual environment and varies based on exposure, sensitivity, and expectation of the viewers. The existing visual character and quality of the project site and surrounding can be described as a natural landscape characterized by rock outcroppings, slopes, and peaks, which includes limited development including an existing CalFire Station and nearby rural residences. The western edge of the project site is mountainous, with the peak of Mount Woodson approximately 0.7 mile west of the boundary of the project site. The eastern portion of the project site is bounded by SR-67. The setting has a high continuity, interrupted infrequently by rural residential structures.

The proposed project is a proposed parking area, bridge, staging areas, and trails, the purpose of which is to provide access parking to the public for recreational use. The proposed project is compatible with the existing visual environment's visual character and quality because the proposed parking areas would be gravel lots and would not significantly alter the existing landforms. In addition, the proposed project would reduce the number of vehicles illegally parked along SR-67, a scenic highway, and would help improve aesthetic conditions in the area. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact to the existing visual character and/or visual quality of public views of the site or the surrounding area and no mitigation is required.

Section XXI provides a comprehensive list of the past, present, and probable future projects considered. These two cumulative projects are approximately 0.25 mile from the project site and are not located within the viewshed surrounding the project site. The cumulative projects would not contribute to a cumulative impact on the visual character or public views of the project site because, due to the surrounding mountainous topography, the cumulative projects would not be visible from public views of the project site and would not alter the public experience of the views of the site or surrounding area. In addition, the cumulative projects do not include development of features that would conflict with the visual character of the project vicinity. The proposed project would not include development that would alter the experience from a public view of the project site or include features that would conflict with the rural character of the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on visual character or quality on site or in the surrounding area and no mitigation is required.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: Construction of the proposed project would occur during daylight hours, Monday through Friday, with construction work occasionally occurring on weekends. No nighttime construction is proposed, therefore no nighttime lighting for construction activities will be required.

The project does not propose any use of outdoor lighting or building materials with highly reflective properties such as highly reflective glass or high-gloss surface colors, thus the proposed project would not create a substantial source of light pollution that could contribute to sky glow, light trespass, or glare and adversely affect day or nighttime views in area. The project site would be open only to the public during daylight hours, from sunrise to sunset; thus, the use of vehicle headlights at night would not increase significantly due to the proposed project. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact related to light and glare, and nighttime views, and no mitigation is required.

The proposed project would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts from substantial sources of light or glare on day or nighttime views because it would not propose nighttime lighting or the use of reflective materials; thus, create a significant new source of light or glare. In addition, the proposed project would comply with the County's Light Pollution Code. The Code was developed by the San Diego County Planning & Development Services and Department of Public Works in cooperation with lighting engineers, astronomers, and land use planners from San Diego Gas and Electric, Palomar and Mount Laguna observatories, and local community planning and sponsor groups to effectively address and minimize the impact of new sources of light pollution on nighttime views. The standards in the Code are the result of this collaborative effort and establish an acceptable level for new lighting. Compliance with the Code is required prior to issuance of any building permit for any project. The cumulative projects in the vicinity of the proposed project would comply with the Code and, therefore, would not result in substantial light pollution. Mandatory compliance for all new building permits ensures that this project, in combination with all past, present, and future projects, would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact. Therefore, compliance with the Code ensures that the proposed project would not create a significant new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area, on a project or cumulative level. As a result, the proposed project would have a less than significant cumulative impact related to light and glare and nighttime views and no mitigation is required.

II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide or Local Importance (Important Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, or other agricultural resources, to non-agricultural use?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact

☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated

☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The project site has land designated as Other Land by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Resources Agency (Department of Conservation 2016). Other Land does not include land suitable for agricultural activities or livestock grazing. The project site does not include Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide or Local Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP. In addition, based on information from the DPR and a review of historic aerial photography, the project site has not recently been used for agricultural production, livestock holding or grazing. In order to qualify for the Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide or Local Importance designations, land must have been cropped at some time during the 4 years prior to the last FMMP mapping date. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact to agricultural resources including Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide or Local Importance and no mitigation is required

The proposed project consists of the development of parking areas and associated roads and trails that would be used by recreational visitors that currently use the Mount Woodson Trail. Project components would not involve any activity that would convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide or Local Importance to non-agricultural uses. Therefore, no impacts regarding conversion of agricultural resources to non-agricultural uses would result from project implementation. The conversion of agricultural resources in the region would be considered a significant cumulative impact; however, because the proposed project would not propose changes to land uses that would result in conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact to agricultural lands and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact

☒ Less than Significant Impact

☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated

☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project site is zoned Open Space - Conservation (S80) and Limited Agricultural Use (A70), which is considered to be an agricultural zone. The project site is currently open space, and no agricultural production exists on the site. The project site is also not under a Williamson Act Contract (DOC 2014).

The proposed project would not result in a conflict with zoning for agricultural use because passive recreation uses are allowed uses in these zones. Moreover, the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation's park facilities are exempt from the Zoning Ordinance in accordance with County Ordinance No. 10095 (San Diego County 2010). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a conflict with agricultural zoning. Furthermore, because land on which the proposed project would be implemented is not under a Williamson Act contract no conflicts with an existing Williamson Act contract would not occur. Therefore, impact of the proposed project to agricultural lands or lands under Williamson Act contract would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

A significant cumulative impact would be present if the past, present, and future projects on the cumulative project list proposed changes to land use or zoning that would conflict with agricultural uses or land under an existing Williamson Act contract. Even small amounts of land use conflicts could result

in a cumulatively considerable impact. The proposed project would not change the land use or zoning of the project site and would not prohibit grazing or agricultural activities from occurring in the future. Therefore, cumulative impact of the proposed project to agricultural lands or lands under Williamson Act contract would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☐ Less than Significant Impact
☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) identifies forest land as land that can support 10% native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality recreation, and other public benefits. The project site does not contain land zoned as forest lands or timberland, and the County of San Diego does not have any existing Timberland Production Zones. Thus, the proposed project is consistent with existing zoning and no rezoning is required or proposed. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact to existing zoning nor would it cause rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland production zones, and no mitigation is required.

Because the proposed project would not result in any conflict with existing zoning for forest land or timberland, or otherwise conflict with forest land or timberland production, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact to the cumulative loss of forest lands or timberland in the region and no mitigation is required.

d) Result in the loss of forest land, conversion of forest land to non-forest use, or involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☐ Less than Significant Impact
☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project development area does not contain any forest lands as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g). Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use. The proposed parking areas and associated roads and trails would not convert forest land to other land uses. In addition, the proposed project is not located in the vicinity of, and would not indirectly affect, offsite forest resources. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in no impact related to the disturbance, loss, or conversion of forest resources to a non-forest use and no mitigation is required.

A project-related cumulatively considerable impact could occur if the cumulative projects identified in Section XXI converted forest land to non-forest uses and the proposed project further contributed to this regional cumulative loss. However, because the proposed project would not convert existing forest land to non-forest uses, or indirectly result in the conversion of forest resources, the proposed project would not result in any contribution to a significant cumulative impact and not mitigation is required.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Important Farmland or other agricultural resources, to non-agricultural use?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The project site does not include Important Farmland or agricultural resources. As such, the proposed project would result in no impact related to the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide or Local Importance, or active agricultural operations to a non-agricultural use and no mitigation is required.

A project-related cumulatively considerable impact could occur if the cumulative projects identified in Section XXI resulted in the conversion of Important Farmland or other agricultural resources to non-agricultural use, and the proposed project further contributed to this regional cumulative conversion. However, because the proposed project would not result in any conversions of agricultural resources to non-agricultural uses, it would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact and no mitigation is required.

III. Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the San Diego Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) or applicable portions of the State Implementation Plan (SIP)?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: A Potentially significant impact on air quality would occur if the project would conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the applicable air management or attainment quality plan. Although the proposed project would represent a temporary, incremental increase in air emissions in the air district due to construction activities, of primary concern is that the project-related impacts have been properly anticipated in the regional air quality planning process and reduced whenever feasible. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the project's consistency with the applicable district air quality management or attainment plan(s).

The San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) has adopted air quality plans to improve air quality, protect public health, and protect the climate. The San Diego RAQS outlines SDAPCD's plans and control measures designed to attain and maintain the state standards, while San Diego's portions of the SIP are designed to attain and maintain federal standards. The RAQS was initially adopted in 1991 and is updated on a triennial basis. The RAQS was updated in 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2009, and most recently in December 2016 (SDAPCD 2016a). The RAQS does not currently address the state air quality standards for PM10 or PM2.5. SDAPCD has also developed the air basin's input to the SIP, which is

required under the federal CAA for areas that are out of attainment of air quality standards. Both the RAQS and SIP demonstrate the effectiveness of CARB measures (mainly for mobile sources) and SDAPCD's plans and control measures (mainly for stationary and area-wide sources) for attaining the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

The most recent federal plan (2020 SIP) is the 2020 Plan for Attaining the National Ozone Standards (SDAPCD 2020), while the previous plan (2016 SIP) was the 2016 Plan for Attaining the National Ozone Standards (SDAPCD 2016b). Both the RAQS and SIPs demonstrate the effectiveness of CARB measures (mainly for mobile sources) and SDAPCD's plans and control measures (mainly for stationary and area-wide sources) for attaining the O3 NAAQS (SDAPCD 2020b). For the 8-hour O3 standard, the 2016 SIP outlines SDAPCD's portion of the SIP, and also outlines plans and control measures designed to attain and maintain the 8-hour O3 NAAQS (2008 standard). The 2020 SIP outlines plans and control measures designed to attain and maintain the 8-hour O_3 NAAQS (2008 and 2015 standards). As of March 2022, the 2020 SIP is awaiting EPA approval and remains in draft form.

The project proposes development that was anticipated in SANDAG growth projections used in development of the RAQS and SIP. Operation of the project will result in emissions of ozone precursors that were considered as a part of the RAQS based on growth projections. As such, the proposed project is not expected to conflict with either the RAQS or the SIP. In addition, the operational emissions from the project are below the screening levels, and subsequently will not violate ambient air quality standards. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to implementation of the San Diego Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) or applicable portions of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and no mitigation is required.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

San Diego County is presently in nonattainment for the 1-hour concentrations under the California Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) for Ozone (O_3). San Diego County is also presently in nonattainment for the annual geometric mean and for the 24-hour concentrations of Particulate Matter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM_{10}) and Particulate Matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$) under the CAAQS. In addition, San Diego County is presently in severe nonattainment for O_3 under the NAAQS. O_3 is formed when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) react in the presence of sunlight. VOC sources include any source that burns fuels (e.g., gasoline, natural gas, wood, oil); solvents; petroleum processing and storage; and pesticides. Sources of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in both urban and rural areas include motor vehicles, wood burning stoves and fireplaces, dust from construction, landfills, agriculture, wildfires, brush/waste burning, and industrial sources of windblown dust from open lands.

Less Than Significant Impact: Air quality emissions associated with the project include emissions of PM_{10}, NO_x and VOCs from construction/grading activities. However, grading operations associated with the construction of the project would be subject to County of San Diego Grading Ordinance, which requires the implementation of dust control measures. Emissions from the construction phase would be minimal and localized, resulting in PM_{10} and VOC emissions below the screening-level criteria established by the San Diego County Land Use and Environment Group (LUEG) guidelines for determining

significance. The project is not expected to generate additional vehicle trips during the operational phase because it would serve existing trips to the trailhead; however, during the construction phase, the project will generate an insignificant number of temporary trips from worker trips and material delivery. In addition, the project is not anticipated to increase Average Daily Trips (ADTs) or Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the new parking area would be serving existing trips traveling to the trailhead. According to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District CEQA Guidelines for Assessing the Air Quality Impacts of Projects and Plans, projects that generate less than 2,000 ADT are below the screening-level criteria established by the LUEG guidelines for determining significance for VOCs and PM_{10}. While the proposed project would cause a temporary increase in emissions during the construction phase, it would not cause an overall increase in emissions during operation. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to net increases of any criteria pollutants and no mitigation is required.

In addition, a list of past, present and future projects within the surrounding area were evaluated and none of these projects emit significant amounts of criteria pollutants. Refer to XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance for a comprehensive list of the projects considered. The proposed project as well as the past, present and future projects within the surrounding area, have emissions below the screening-level criteria established by the LUEG guidelines for determining significance for VOCs and PM_{10}, therefore, the cumulative construction and operational emissions associated with the proposed project would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Air quality regulators typically define sensitive receptors as schools (Preschool-12th Grade), hospitals, resident care facilities, or day-care centers, or other facilities that may house individuals with health conditions that would be adversely impacted by changes in air quality. The County of San Diego also considers residences as sensitive receptors since they house children and the elderly.

The project site is located at Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve adjacent to SR-67. The project site is bounded downslope and the east by SR-67; to the south (relative to Lot C and Lot D) and the to the east (relative to Lot A and Lot B) by the existing CalFire Ramona Station 86; to the north by residences along South Woodson Drive and Woodson View Lane; and to the west by the Mount Woodson open space. Additional residences are located beyond SR-67 to the east of the project site along an unnamed frontage road that runs alongside SR-67. The closest sensitive receptors are the residences located approximately 350 feet north of the project site boundary or approximately 600 feet from the closest parking lot, Lot C.

Less Than Significant Impact: The following sensitive receptors have been identified within a quarter mile (the radius determined by the SCAQMD in which the dilution of pollutants is typically significant) of the proposed project: residential receptors along South Woodson Drive, Woodson View Lane, and the unnamed frontage road along SR-67. However, the proposed project does not contemplate uses or activities that would result in exposure of sensitive receptors to significant pollutant concentrations and would not place sensitive receptors near carbon monoxide hotspots. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact related to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and no mitigation is required.

In addition, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations because the proposed project as well as the listed projects have emissions below the screening-level criteria established by the LUEG guidelines for determining significance. Therefore, the cumulative effect of the proposed project related to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: During construction of the proposed project, exhaust from offroad construction equipment may produce discernible odors typical of most construction sites. Such odors may be a temporary source of nuisance to adjacent uses but would not affect a substantial number of people. Potential odor emitters during operations would include exhaust from vehicles visiting the project site. However, odor impacts would be limited to the circulation routes, parking areas, and areas immediately adjacent to the project site, and would not exceed existing odor conditions. These odors would not affect a substantial number of people, and any odor-related impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to emissions or odors affecting a substantial number of people and no mitigation is required.

In addition, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable exposure of people to emissions or orders because project emissions would be temporary during construction and limited during operations to the circulation routes, parking areas, and areas immediately adjacent to the project site, and would not exceed existing odor conditions. Therefore, the cumulative effect of the proposed project related to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

IV. Biological Resources

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: A Biological Resources Report dated August 2022, prepared by ICF (Appendix A), has been completed which describes the environmental setting and existing biological conditions at the project site and is incorporated herein by reference. The proposed

project has potential to impact populations of County Group 1 animals and California Species of Special Concern within the study area.

The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for sensitive reptiles, including Belding's orange-throated whiptail, Blainville's horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, coastal western whiptail, Coronado skink, red diamond rattlesnake, San Diego banded gecko, San Diego ringneck snake, Southern California legless lizard, and three-lined boa. Loss of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in mitigation measures (MM) BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak root protection zone (RPZ) would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated to a level less than significant through implementation of measures MM-BIO-6 and MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.42 acres of oak riparian forest that could serve as foraging habitat for western spadefoot. More than half of this total area would be temporarily impacted due to construction; breeding habitat would be avoided by over 500 feet. No breeding habitat would be impacted. Loss of foraging habitat could affect the fitness of western spadefoot. Impacts on foraging habitat would be mitigated to a level less than significant with implementation of compensatory habitat preservation provided in measure MM-BIO-1 and direct impacts would be avoided through implementation of measures MM-BIO-11 and MM-BIO-12. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated to a level less than significant through implementation of measures MM-BIO-6 and MM-BIO-7.

With respect to cumulative impacts, an additional 0.1 acres of oak riparian woodland would be impacted. 1.52 acres of oak riparian forest and oak woodland serves as potential habitat for Cooper's hawk and red-shouldered hawk (County Group 1 animal species), small-footed myotis, western red bat, pocketed free-tailed bat, western mastiff bat, and long-eared myotis. Direct impacts on Cooper's hawk and red-shouldered hawk would be significant but are prohibited by state and federal nesting bird laws (i.e., Migratory Bird Treaty Act [MBTA] and Fish and Game Code [FGC]). Implementation of measure MM-BIO-8 would ensure compliance with state and federal laws and would reduce potentially significant impacts to a level that is less than significant. Without mitigation, the loss of nesting and foraging habitat would be a potentially significant impact as would the loss of potential habitat affecting the fitness of sensitive species. Impacts related to sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated to a level less than significant with implementation of compensatory habitat preservation as described in measure MM-BIO-1 through measure MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would be mitigated to a level less than significant through implementation of measures MM-BIO-6 and MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would remove up to 1.89 acres of native habitat that is potential habitat for Bryant's woodrat, Dulzura pocket mouse, San Diego pocket mouse, and mountain lion. No direct impacts on these species are expected, however, of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated to a level less than significant with compensatory habitat preservation as described in measures MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would be mitigated to a level less than significant through implementation of measures MM-BIO-6 and MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would remove up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for ringtail. No direct impacts are expected on ringtail, as the nocturnal species would avoid construction areas (only active during daytime), and the primarily diurnal operation of the parking area and low posted speeds would mean that there would be limited potential for vehicular interaction with ringtails. Conversion of 1.89 acres of habitat around rural residential areas to trails and parking areas is not expected to impact the local long-term survival of this species; no development would occur in rocky

areas such as are present on Mount Woodson and riparian areas would not be utilized at night. Potentially significant impacts on suitable habitat would be mitigated to a level less than significant with compensatory habitat preservation as described in measures MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on the fitness of oak habitat, which would be mitigated to a level less than significant through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7

The study area serves as foraging habitat for turkey vulture but has no nesting habitat. The proposed project would not be expected to remove foraging habitat for turkey vulture. Turkey vulture forage in and over semi-rural habitat. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact on turkey vulture and no mitigation is required.

No populations of a County List A or B plant species were observed within the study area during focused surveys conducted in 2019. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact to County List A or B plants and no mitigation is required.

Protocol level surveys conducted for California gnatcatcher in 2019 determined this species to be absent from suitable habitat in study area. Habitat assessments for Stephens' kangaroo rat and Hermes copper determined that appropriate habitat for these species was not present within the study area. Therefore, the project would result in no impact to these listed species and no mitigation is required.

Construction of the proposed project would have potential to destroy birds or bird nests protected under the MBTA and FGC if vegetation clearing is conducted during the breeding season. Impacts on the nesting success of sensitive birds would be a potentially significant impact, and a violation of MBTA and FGC. The impact of the proposed project would be reduce to a level less than significant with implementation of measure MM-BIO-8, ensuring compliance with state and federal laws pertaining to nesting birds.

The cumulative project list provided by County of San Diego Planning & Development Services (PDS) for projects within a 1-mile radius of the project site resulted in two actions at the adjacent Mount Woodson Castle, one of which has potential to impact sensitive species. Development from the Mount Woodson Castle site would be situated adjacent to existing built areas but could affect sensitive species. Any impacts to sensitive species from the banquet and meeting facility and new 115-space parking area would require mitigation in accordance with County of San Diego *Report Formant and Content Requirements and Guidelines for Determining Significance* (County 2010).

The proposed project may result in impacts on 1.89 acres of natural habitat, which will be mitigated to a level less than significant through implementation of habitat-based preservation mitigation measures included as part of project implementation. The proposed project will fully mitigate any impacts on sensitive habitat for sensitive species, and project provides its fair share of mitigation measures to alleviate the incremental contribution to cumulative impacts on sensitive species. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no cumulative impact to sensitive species with implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

The County proposes the following mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to a level that is less than significant.

MM-BIO-1. Compensatory Mitigation for Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest.

To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 1.42 acre of coast live oak riparian forest, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego and which may support western spadefoot, mitigation shall occur at a 3:1 ratio through preservation of oak riparian forest, on or offsite revegetation of oak riparian forest, or purchase of mitigation credits

from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area. Any suitable mitigation must be determined to be suitable habitat for western spadefoot, in accordance, but not limited to existing data.

MM-BIO-2. Compensatory Mitigation for Open Coast Live Oak Woodland.

To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.10 acre of Open Coast Live Oak Woodland – disturbed, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 3:1 ratio through preservation of oak woodland or oak riparian forest, on- or offsite revegetation of oak riparian forest, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-3. Compensatory Mitigation for Flat-topped Buckwheat.

To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.29 acre of flat-topped buckwheat, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 2:1 ratio through preservation of flat-topped buckwheat or other coastal sage scrub habitat, on- or offsite revegetation of coastal sage scrub, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-4. Compensatory Mitigation for Chamise Chaparral.

To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.04 acre of chamise chaparral (granitic), which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 0.5:1 ratio through preservation of chamise chaparral, on- or offsite revegetation of chamise chaparral, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-5. Compensatory Mitigation for Granitic Northern Mixed Chaparral.

To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.03 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 0.5:1 ratio through preservation of northern mixed chaparral habitat, on- or offsite revegetation of northern mixed chaparral, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-6. Compensatory Mitigation for Oak RPZ.

To mitigate for impacts on the sensitive root systems of oaks, permanent and temporary impacts on up to 1.06 acres of non-developed habitat within the oak root protection zone shall be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio through preservation of oak woodland or oak riparian habitat, on- or offsite revegetation of oak woodland or oak riparian forest, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-7: Implement Oak Avoidance and Minimization Measures.

Any areas within the oak root protection zone (i.e., all areas within 50 feet of oak canopy) shall be identified on a map that is provided to the construction contractor. Any grading or construction activities within the root protection zone shall be monitored to minimize impacts on oaks to the maximum extent possible. Training shall be provided for the construction contractor by a biological monitor prior to the start of construction activities in this area. This training will detail ways that the construction contractor can reduce impacts as much as possible on oaks within the root protection zone. The following avoidance and minimization measures must be implemented: (1) minimizing repetitive travel routes within the root protection zone, (2) restricting any long-term

storage of heavy materials within the root protection zone, and (3) restricting work within the root protection zone when the ground is wet to avoid compaction as much as possible after a rain event. Additional avoidance and minimization measures not envisioned here that can be feasibly implemented during construction must be identified and implemented.

MM-BIO-8: Nesting Bird Monitoring.

State and federal laws prohibit killing birds or affecting their eggs or nesting success. To ensure project compliance with state and federal laws and prevent the potentially significant impacts on sensitive nesting birds and raptors from improperly implemented construction, clearing restrictions will be implemented. The County will avoid vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities during the bird breeding season, defined as January 15 to September 15, which includes the tree-nesting raptor breeding season of January 15 to July 15, and the general avian breeding season of February 1 to September 15. If removal cannot be avoided during this time period, a qualified avian biologist will conduct a nesting bird survey no more than 72 hours prior to ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal. This is necessary to definitively ascertain whether raptors or other migratory birds are actively nesting in the project area. If the survey results are positive, the location of active raptor or migratory bird nests will be mapped by a qualified avian biologist. All construction activities close to active nests will be delayed or otherwise modified as necessary to prevent nest failure (e.g., nest abandonment). Buffers may be adjusted based on the observations by the biological monitoring on the response of the nesting birds to human activity.

MM-BIO-9: Bat Avoidance and Preconstruction Surveys.

The County will avoid and minimize impacts on roosting bats to the extent feasible. Prior to construction, the County will hire a bat biologist to conduct a survey of potential bat roosts located within the project footprint or within 300-feet of the project footprint in areas where the proposed project activities have the potential to directly impact active roosts or disrupt bat breeding activities. Potential roost sites will be searched for signs of bat use, such as urine streaking, grease marks and droppings, moth wings, and dead bats. Up to 2 weeks prior to construction, a qualified biologist will conduct an emergent bat survey within potential roost sites that have signs of bat use. If bats are detected, the County will not remove the roost (e.g., oak trees) until it can be determined that the bats no longer are present. If a maternal roost is identified, no construction will occur within 300 feet of the maternal roost during the pupping season (typically April 1 through August 31). Buffers and duration of no construction may be adjusted based on the observations by the biological monitoring on the response of the roost to human activity.

MM-BIO-10: Biological Monitor.

A qualified biological monitor will be on site during initial ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal of native habitats. Biological monitor will inspect areas prior to grading for presence of any wildlife. If wildlife in encountered, the biological monitor will direct them away from construction activities or move them to a safe location.

MM-BIO-11: Trash Control.

Trash from construction sites has potential to attract predatory species such as coyotes and ravens, which can prey on sensitive wildlife species. At the end of each workday, all trash will be removed from the work site or completely sealed in wildlife-proof containers.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☒	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: An analysis of the County's Geographic Information System (GIS) records, site photos, and focused vegetation mapping, and a Biological Resources Report dated August 2022 prepared by ICF, has been completed. As a result, it has determined that the proposed project site would have direct permanent and temporary impacts on 1.42 acres of coast live oak riparian forest, 0.10 acre of open coast live oak woodland – disturbed, 0.58 acre of flat-topped buckwheat scrub, 0.04 acre of chamise chaparral (granitic), 0.03 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral, and 1.06 acres of non-developed lands within oak root protection zone.

The cumulative project list provided by PDS for projects within a 1-mile radius of the project site resulted in two actions at the adjacent Mount Woodson Castle, one of which has potential to impact sensitive natural communities. Development from the Mount Woodson Castle site would be situated adjacent to existing built areas but could affect natural communities. Any impacts to natural communities from the banquet and meeting facility and new 115-space parking area would require mitigation in accordance with County of San Diego Guidelines (County 2010).

The proposed project may result in impacts on 1.89 acres of sensitive vegetation communities, which will be mitigated to a level below significance through habitat-based preservation. The proposed project will fully mitigate any impacts on sensitive vegetation communities. This project provides its fair share of mitigation measures to alleviate its incremental contribution to cumulative impacts on sensitive species. As there would not be any unmitigated impact, there would not be any cumulative unmitigated impact on sensitive vegetation communities.

Potentially significant direct and permanent impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated to a level less than significant through implementing the following habitat-based mitigation.

- **MM-BIO-1 through-MM-BIO-5** (Section 3.4 above) provide compensatory mitigation for loss of sensitive vegetation communities. Impact to oak RPZ would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

Potentially significant impacts on jurisdictional habitats would be mitigated to a level less than significant through MM-BIO-12 as described in IV. C. below.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project includes the replacement of an existing 36-inch RCP culvert crossing and installation of a 50-foot-long bridge. In doing so, the existing waterway regulated as a jurisdictional non-wetland water and/or riparian habitat as defined by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) will be re-routed under the bridge to eliminate the 90-degree bend upstream of the road crossing; thereby, minimizing future erosion issues. Permanent impacts to regulated waterways are associated with the installation of the riprap and gabion mattresses that are components of the proposed bridge design. Riprap is proposed to direct the new re-routed drainage to flow beneath the bridge, and gabion mattresses are proposed along the new bank slopes as well as perpendicular to flow beneath the bridge to slow flows down and reduce the risk of erosion. The concrete abutments and retaining walls will occur outside of the waterway and have minimal impacts to riparian habitat. In addition, potential additional permanent impacts may occur to riparian habitat canopy due to the widening of the road east of the bridge crossing.

No state or federal wetlands are present in the project area therefore no impacts to these resources would occur and no mitigation is required. Areas mapped as oak riparian habitat do not meet the CDFW 2-parameter requirements for state wetlands and therefore are not state wetlands. As no state or federal wetlands could be affected by the project, there would not be no impact to state or federally protected wetlands and no mitigation is required for these resources. Since the project would not individually result in impacts on state or federal wetlands, the project would also not cumulatively contribute to impacts on state or federal wetlands in the vicinity and no mitigation is required.

Jurisdictional waterways are not considered wetlands and therefore are not analyzed as potential effects under this section in CEQA. Waterways are discussed here for clarity. There is potential for temporary impacts to jurisdictional resources due to the removal of the 36-inch RCP culvert, vegetation clearing for the work area during bridge construction, and minor re-contouring associated with connecting the newly created drainage to the existing drainage. As part of the proposed project, additional acreage of jurisdictional waterway will be created beneath the bridge, therefore the proposed project is considered self-mitigating as no net loss of jurisdictional waterways and/or functions would occur. No work will be initiated within the jurisdictional waterway until necessary permits are acquired by the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW for the project. The County will implement MM-BIO-12 to ensure compliance with state and federal waterway protections.

MM-BIO-12. Wetland Permits.

Impacts on jurisdictional wetland and waterway resources require permits and authorizations by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to impacts. The County will acquire permits from the resource agency demonstrating approval of project impacts on aquatic resources prior to the grading of the site.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: Based on an analysis of the County's Geographic Information System (GIS) records, the County's Comprehensive Matrix of Sensitive Species, site photos, and a Biological Resources Report dated August 2022 prepared by ICF development of the site would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, the use of an established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, and the use of native wildlife nursery sites for the following reasons: The proposed project would not prevent wildlife access to foraging habitat, breeding habitat, or water sources and is primarily situated in existing disturbed and developed areas adjacent to habitat. The project site is near the edge of a core habitat area but not within a wildlife corridor. Wildlife movement would not be obstructed and could still occur within native habitats within and around the project area. While the proposed project would not create artificial wildlife corridors, project roads may be used by medium- to large-sized mammals but would not modify or constrain any corridors such as ridgelines or drainages on the Preserve. No wildlife corridors or linkages are present in the study area, therefore the proposed project would result in no impact to corridors, constraints to a corridor, or the disruption of the visual continuity of a corridor and no mitigation is required.

The cumulative project list provided by PDS for projects within a 1-mile radius of the project site resulted in two actions at the adjacent Mount Woodson Castle. Those projects would not affect wildlife movement or wildlife corridors. The proposed project would have no impact on wildlife movement or corridor; therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to the cumulative impact of projects in the region on wildlife corridors and linkages and no mitigation is required.

e) Conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan or any other local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project would no conflict with any adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan or other local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The proposed project is within the planning area boundary for the draft North County MSCP Plan but not within a proposed biological resource core area of this Plan. The proposed project would not preclude or prevent the preparation of a subregional NCCP and is not subject to any other HCP/HMP, SAMP, or similar regional planning effort.

Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact to an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans or ordinances protecting biological resources and no mitigation is required.

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to 15064.5?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact:

Based on an analysis of records and a survey of the property by a County of San Diego approved historian, Timothy Yates, Ph.D. on March 26, 2019, it has been determined that there were previously one or more historical resources within the project site. These resources included five historic-period buildings (Buildings 1-5) associated with the Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station Complex, which was also evaluated as a potential historic district. All five buildings were demolished in 2020.

A historical resources report entitled *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory for the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project* (Appendix B), dated July 2019, and prepared by ICF, evaluated the significance of the historical resources. This report was based on a review of historical records including the 1912 County Plat Book available from the Library of Congress website and the document search portal at the web page of the General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, published books, historic aerials, the Cartographic Services desk of the San Diego County Department of Public Works, and the San Diego History Center, and published articles and an architectural evaluation.

The five buildings were evaluated individually and collectively as part of a potential historic district. The potential district now consists of landscape features 45 years old or older, located on a privately owned parcel (the current Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station complex), which includes two buildings over 45 years old and one building that may be 45 years old or older; and Mount Woodson Trail, which is over 45 years old. Only the five buildings on the privately owned parcel fell within the study area and are discussed below.

Buildings 1-3 were likely repurposed CC camp buildings that were moved to their current location sometime in the 1930/1940s. Although the Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station potential historic district includes buildings and a trail associated with the CCC, it is no longer representative of CCC Camp P-229 as they do not retain integrity of location. The potential district is not significant as the remains of the Ramona Fire Station and Forestry Academy that predated the current complex, which was developed as five such forest fire stations established in San Diego County by 1951 and one of numerous such stations created in California from the 1930s through the post–World War II period. The potential district does not have significance for architectural or construction value. Most of the buildings had poor historical integrity due to multiple alterations. For these reasons, the study area does not contain any contributors to a historic district eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Buildings 1-5 were not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Research yielded no evidence that they were associated with a historically important event, pattern of events, or individual in a way that would confer significance upon them. They were not significant for architectural value or for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Based on the results of this study, it has been determined that the historic resource(s) are not significant pursuant to the State of California

Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15064.5. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to historic resources and no mitigation is required. Consequently, if the resources on the proposed project site are not considered significant historic resources pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5, the loss of these resources would not contribute to a potentially significant cumulative impact and no mitigation is required.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 15064.5?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: A file search, field surveys and archaeological testing were conducted for the proposed project to determine the presence of archaeological resources within the project area. The results are documented in the confidential Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report and Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Report (Appendix B) and are summarized below.

A records and literature search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on February 22, 2019 to identify previously documented resources within and near the project area. Twenty-four cultural resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area, seven of which are located within the proposed project. An additional eleven resources are located within proximity of the proposed project but outside of limits of construction.

The seven archaeological sites within the proposed limits of construction consist of one lithic scatter, four bedrock milling features, one prehistoric isolate and one historic-period terrace, rock wall and historic debris. An archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted in March 2019. Archaeological testing occurred within four prehistoric sites (bedrock milling sites) in March and April 2020.

The lithic scatter (P-37-018780) was previously tested in 2000 and recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. The four bedrock milling sites (P-37-025745, P-337-025748, P-37-025749, and P-37-038500) were tested and found not eligible for listing in the CRHR due to lack of subsurface archaeological deposits and data potential. P-37-025746, the prehistoric isolate was not relocated during survey Isolates have limited potential for being eligible for listing in the CRHR because of a paucity of associated artifacts and features that could provide important information for our understanding of prehistory. Therefore, P-37-025746 is considered not eligible for listing in the CRHR. P-37-038494 consists of a historic complex comprising two graded terraces connected by several overgrown historic-era graded roads and includes push piles, domestic refuse deposits, two stacked stone walls, and an abandoned driveway. P-37-038494 lacks integrity, potential for substantial archaeological data, is not unique or important in terms of features, artifacts, materials or design, therefore its recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

A Sacred Lands file search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission on March 25, 2019. The results were negative for Sacred Lands. The County conducted AB 52 consultation with Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, Jamul Indian Village of California Pala Band of Mission Indians, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. The County opened consultation with Iipay Nation on 2/24/2020 but closed it due to lack of response from the tribe after four attempts at contacting the tribe. The County opened consultation with Jamul Indian Village on 2/23/2020 and closed in on 5/20/2021. Jamul Indian Village concurred with having a Kumeyaay Native American Monitor during construction. The Pala Band of Mission Indians declined to consult on 2/27/2020. The County opened

consultation with San Pasqual Band on 3/2/2020 and closed it on 5/24/2021. The San Pasqual Band requested the presence of a Native American monitor during ground disturbance. The County opened consultation with the Viejas Band on 2/21/2020 and closed it on 5/24/2021. Viejas Band indicated that the project site has cultural significance to the tribe and requested the presence of a Kumeyaay cultural monitor during construction.

Archaeological resources in the project site were evaluated and found not eligible for the CRHR and consultation with Tribes did not result in any further cultural resources identified in the project site. Therefore, the project would not result in significant impacts on historical resources. The project would have a less than significant impact on archaeological resources as the possibility of previously undiscovered buried archaeological deposits within the project site cannot be discounted. Due to the concern for potentially encountering buried archaeological resources, archaeological and Native American monitoring will be conducted as part of the project and included as a self-mitigating design feature. No additional mitigation is required.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: A review of the County's Paleontological Resources Maps indicates that the project is located entirely on plutonic igneous rock and has no potential for producing fossil remains. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact to Paleontological resources and no mitigation is required.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact : As previously discussed, a file search, a field survey and archaeological testing were conducted for the Project area to determine the presence or potential presence of cultural resources, including human remains, within the project site. The results are documented in the confidential Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report and Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Report (Appendix B).

No previously recorded sites with human remains were identified within the project site. In the event that human remains are identified, the County will comply with Section 15064(5)e and PRC 5097.98. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries and no mitigation is required.

VI. Energy

Would the project:

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Less Than Significant Impact: The project site is served by San Diego Gas and Electric, which provides energy service to over 3.4 million customers (with 1.4 million accounts) in San Diego County and portions of southern Orange County. The proposed project does not include any permanent structures which would require energy usage. Project-related energy consumption would be in the form of fuel consumed to construct the parking areas or from motor vehicles used to access the site once operational.

Estimated fuel energy usage for the proposed project has been quantified on an annual basis using the Climate Registry's default emission factors for general reporting protocols and energy intensity for transportation fuels. Based on the calculations (see Appendix C), the proposed project would consume approximately 2,865 gallons of gasoline and 18,909 gallons of diesel during construction, which equates to 358 million British thermal units (MMBTUs) from gasoline and 2,623 MMBTUs from diesel. This represents a small demand on local and regional fuel supplies that would be easily accommodated because this demand for fuel would have no noticeable effect on peak or baseline demands for energy. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact replated to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

No Impact: The County's Climate Action Plan (CAP) outlines actions that the County would undertake to meet its GHG emissions reduction targets and includes measures meant to increase the availability of renewable energy. The County of San Diego is currently preparing a CAP Update to revise portions of the 2018 CAP that were found to be inconsistent with the County's General Plan. The proposed project does not conflict with goals, strategies, or measures in the proposed CAP. The proposed parking area would reduce VMT in the area, as visitors would need to spend less time driving around SR-67 and neighboring streets to look for parking. As such, it is compliant with Strategy T-1: Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled. As a parking area that would serve existing vehicle trips, the other Built Environment and Transportation strategies from the proposed CAP (i.e., Strategy T-2: Shift Towards Alternative Modes of Transportation; Strategy T-3: Decarbonize On-road and Off-road Vehicle Fleet; and Strategy T-4: Invest in Local Projects to Offset Carbon Emissions) do not apply to the proposed project.

The applicable renewable energy plan for the project area would be the State Renewable Portfolio Standards, which requires utility agencies to ensure a certain percentage of the electricity they sell is from a renewable source. Senate Bill (SB) 100 requires retail sellers and publicly owned utilities to procure 60% of their electricity from eligible renewable energy resources by 2030. Moreover, the County has installed renewable energy at many of its facilities. The County itself produces approximately 19,620 megawatt hours each year, which provides clean and renewable energy for 22.56% of the County's annual energy usage (Department of General Services 2022).

The proposed project would develop parking areas to improve access to an existing recreational area to support visitors for recreational uses. The proposed project would not conflict with the electricity provider's ability to provide renewable energy resources and would not obstruct the implementation of the State Renewable Portfolio Standards, nor would it result in energy consumption that would require the County to install more production. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact related to conflicts with, or obstruction of, a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency and no mitigation is required. The continuation of the use of the proposed project as a recreational site would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts on applicable State renewable energy plans and no mitigation is required.

VII. Geology and Soils

Would the project:

a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project is not located in a fault-rupture hazard zone identified by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, Special Publication 42, Revised 1997, Fault-Rupture Hazards Zones in California, or located within a County Special Study Zone (County of San Diego 2007). Because the project site is not located in a fault-rupture zone, there would be no direct or indirect impact from a known fault-rupture hazard zone and no mitigation is required. Moreover, the proposed project and the listed cumulative projects (see Section XXI) would not involve elements that would exacerbate the existing conditions of fault-rupture hazard zones and, therefore, would not result in a cumulatively significant impact. Therefore, not mitigation is required.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The County of San Diego is located within a seismically active region, and the entire County could be subject to seismic ground shaking. The proposed project would include the construction of a bridge in the northern portion of the project site. To ensure the structural integrity of any buildings or structures, the proposed project must conform to the Seismic Requirements as outlined within the California Building Code. The County Code requires a soils compaction report with proposed foundation recommendations to be approved before the issuance of a building permit.

The proposed construction of the bridge would require compliance with the California Building Code. Therefore, compliance with the California Building Code and the County Code ensures structural integrity of the bridge. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to the potential risk of loss, injury, or death due to string seismic ground shaking and no mitigation is required.

A cumulatively considerable impact would result if the proposed project, in combination with the cumulative projects, resulted in the risk of loss, injury, or death related to the potential adverse effects from strong seismic ground shaking. Because the cumulative projects would also be subject to the California Building Code and the County Code, the cumulative projects would comply with all requirements to ensure structural integrity and safety. Consequently, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulative impact from the exposure of people or structures to potential adverse effects from strong seismic ground shaking and no mitigation is required.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project site is not within a "Potential Liquefaction Area" as identified in the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Geologic Hazards (2007). In addition, the site is not underlain by poor artificial fill or located within a floodplain (FEMA 2012).

Because the project site is not within a potential liquefaction area and is not underlain by unsuitable fill or prone to flooding, there would be a less than significant impact from the exposure of people or structures to adverse effects from a known area susceptible to ground failure, including liquefaction. In addition, because liquefaction potential at the site is low, earthquake-induced lateral spreading is not considered to be a seismic hazard at the site. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to seismic-related ground failure and liquefaction and no mitigation is required. The proposed project would not include features that would exacerbate the liquefaction potential at the project site and, thus, would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact, therefore no mitigation is required.

iv. Landslides?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The site is located within a "Landslide Susceptibility Area" in areas where slopes are greater than 25%, as identified in the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Geologic Hazards (2007). Landslide Susceptibility Areas were developed based on landslide risk profiles included in the *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, San Diego, CA* (County of San Diego 2017). Landslide risk areas from this plan were based on data including steep slopes (greater than 25%); soil series data (SANDAG based on USGS 1970s series); soil-slip susceptibility from USGS; and Landslide Hazard Zone Maps (limited to western portion of the County) developed by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (DMG). Also included within Landslide Susceptibility Areas are gabbroic soils on slopes steeper than 15% in grade because these soils are slide prone.

The proposed project involves the construction of parking areas and roads to access to the existing Mount Woodson Trail. These project elements would not involve activities that would exacerbate existing landslide susceptibility conditions on the project site. The new bridge would be constructed in compliance with the California Building Code requirements to ensure structural stability. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact with respect to the exposure of people or structures to adverse effects of landslides and no mitigation is required.

A cumulative impact could occur if the proposed project, in combination with the cumulative projects, would include features that would exacerbate existing geological conditions, such as resource extraction, or unsafe construction on unstable, landslide-prone land. Because the proposed project and the relevant cumulative projects would comply with regulations and would not exacerbate existing conditions, the proposed project would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey, the soils on site are identified as Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes (RaC), Vista rocky coarse sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes (VvD), and Vista coarse sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes (VsC) that have soil erodibility ratings of “moderate” and “severe” as indicated by the Soil Survey for the San Diego Area, prepared by the US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation and Forest Service dated December 1973.

The project will not result in unprotected erodible soils; will not alter existing drainage patterns; is not located in a floodplain, wetland, or significant drainage feature; and will not develop steep slopes.

The project involves grading, however, the project would be required to obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (General Construction Permit) from State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB). Compliance with the General Construction Permit would require the preparation a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project site, which would outline Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would be implemented during construction to control soil erosion.

The proposed project would also be compliant with the County’s existing Waste Discharge Requirements. As such, project design would include site design measures and/or source control BMPs and/or treatment control BMPs to reduce release of sediments into runoff to the maximum extent practicable that would be consistent with the County of San Diego Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan (JRMP) and the BMP Design Manual (BMPDM). Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to soil erosion or the loss of topsoil and no mitigation is required.

In addition, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact because all of the past, present, and future projects included on the list of projects that involve grading or land disturbance are required to follow the requirements of the San Diego County Code of Regulations, Title 8, Zoning and Land Use Regulations, Division 7, Sections 87.414 (Drainage – Erosion Prevention) and 87.417 (Planting); Order 2001-01 (NPDES No. CAS 0108758), adopted by the San Diego Region RWQCB on February 21, 2001; County Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge

Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ord. No. 9424); and County Storm Water Standards Manual adopted on February 20, 2002, and amended January 10, 2003 (Ordinance No. 9426). By complying with the applicable regulations, and implementing stormwater management and site-specific BMPs, the cumulative projects would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact, and the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in an on- or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project involves grading of approximately 3,350 cubic yards of material. In order to assure that any proposed structures (including the bridge proposed on the project site) are adequately supported (whether on native soils, cut or fill), a Soils Engineering Report is required as part of the Building Permit process. That report would evaluate the strength of underlying soils and make recommendations on the design of building foundation systems. The Soils Engineering Report must demonstrate that a proposed building meets the structural stability standards required by the California Building Code, and the report must be approved by the County prior to the issuance of a Building Permit. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to unstable soils, landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse and no mitigation is required.

Cumulative impacts would occur if the proposed project, in consideration with cumulative projects in the region, would compound or increase significant impacts to geologic and soil conditions in the region, and result in a risk to structures or people related to landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Because the proposed project and the cumulative projects in the region would comply with the requirements in the Soils Engineering Report and the permitting process, the proposed project would result in less than significant cumulative impacts related to soil stability and no mitigation is required.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: One of the three soil types (RaC) identified in the discussion for threshold VI.b is identified as having “moderate” shrink-swell behavior based on the Soil Survey for the San Diego Area, prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation and Forest Service dated December 1973. Soils in the moderate or high categories are considered to have the potential for expansion, and would be consistent with the categories of medium, high, or very high, as defined within Table 18-I-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994).

The soils under the proposed bridge are identified as having a low shrink-swell potential that is not categorized as expansive (USDA 1973). Expansive soils underlying the proposed parking areas would not pose a threat to life or property because they would be used for parking and passive recreation and

would not include the development of any structures. In addition, the proposed project is required to comply with the improvement requirements identified in the 1997 Uniform Building Code, Division III – Design Standard for Design of Slab-On-Ground Foundations to Resist the Effects of Expansive Soils and Compressible Soils, which ensure suitable structure safety in areas with expansive soils. The location of the proposed project on these soils would not create direct or indirect substantial risks to life or property. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact, both directly and cumulatively, related to expansive soils and the creation of direct or indirect risks to life or property and no mitigation is required.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: No septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are proposed; therefore, the proposed project would result in no impacts, individually or cumulatively, related to unsuitable soils for septic systems and no mitigation is required.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: A review of the County's Paleontological Resources Maps indicates that the project is located entirely within the Cretaceous Plutonic formation and has no potential for producing fossil remains. In addition, the project site does not contain any unique geologic features that have been listed in the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance for Unique Geology Resources (2007) nor does the site support any known geologic characteristics that have the potential to support unique geologic features. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact, individually or cumulatively, to fossil remains and no mitigation is required.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☒ Less than Significant Impact
☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The State CEQA Guidelines do not indicate what amount of GHG emissions would constitute a significant impact on the environment. Instead, they authorize the lead agency to consider thresholds of significance previously adopted or recommended by other public agencies or recommended by experts, provided the decision of the lead agency to adopt such thresholds is supported by substantial evidence (State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.4(a) and 15064.7(c)). The State CEQA Guidelines provide the lead agency discretion whether to quantify GHG emissions resulting from a project and/or rely on a qualitative analysis or performance-based standards, focusing specifically on the following factors (State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.4(b):

- The extent to which the project may increase or reduce GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting.
- Whether the project GHG emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project.
- The extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions. The lead agency must include substantial evidence linking statewide goals, strategies, and plans to the project's findings.

Several agencies throughout the state, including multiple air districts, have drafted and/or adopted varying threshold approaches and guidelines for analyzing GHG emissions and climate change in CEQA documents. Although these threshold approaches and guidelines are binding only within the jurisdiction of the adopting agencies, they may be considered for application by other agencies pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7.

There are multiple potential thresholds and methodologies for evaluating project-level GHG emissions consistent with CEQA, depending on the circumstances of a given project. Although efforts at framing GHG significance issues have not yet coalesced into any widely accepted set of numerical significance thresholds across the state and within the region, a range of possible approaches do exist. Common threshold approaches include (1) compliance with a qualified GHG reduction strategy, (2) performance-based reductions, (3) numeric "bright-line" thresholds, (4) efficiency-based thresholds, and (5) compliance with regulatory programs.

To date, neither the SDAPCD nor the County of San Diego have developed specific thresholds of significance with regard to addressing the GHG emissions in CEQA documents. However, the County of San Diego recommends using screening levels published by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) for determining the need for additional analysis and mitigation for GHG-related impacts under CEQA. The annual 900 metric ton carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO_2e) screening level referenced in the CAPCOA white paper CAPCOA, 2008 is being used by the County as a conservative criterion for determining the size of projects that would require further analysis and mitigation with regard to climate change. The CAPCOA white paper reports that the 900 metric ton screening level would capture more than 90 percent of development projects, allowing for mitigation toward achieving the State's GHG reduction goals. It should be noted that the screening level assumes

that the project does not involve unusually extensive construction activities and does not involve operational characteristics that would generate unusually high GHG emissions.

Construction of the proposed project would generate emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O from mobile and stationary construction equipment exhaust and employee and haul truck vehicle exhaust. Emissions were estimated using CalEEMod, as described in Section III, *Air Quality*; the results are summarized in Table 1. Please refer to Appendix D for complete construction assumptions and calculation spreadsheets.

Table 1. Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Project Construction (metric tons per year)

Construction Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2e[a]
2023	97.4	0.01	<0.01	98.9
Total				

[a] Refers to carbon dioxide equivalent, which includes the relative warming capacity (i.e., global warming potential) of each GHG.

CH_4 = methane
CO_2 = carbon dioxide
N_2O = nitrous oxide

As shown in the table above, the project would generate approximately 99 MTCO2e emissions, which is less than the CAPCOA screening level of 900 MTCO2e. The project's GHG emissions will only occur during the construction phase. The project would serve existing trips to the trailhead and is therefore not expected to generate additional GHG emissions once operational. Thus, as the project's GHG emissions are less than the 900 MTCO2e threshold, the project's contribution of GHGs to cumulative statewide emissions would be less than cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact related to GHG and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
☒ Less than Significant Impact
☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: California has adopted statewide legislation addressing various aspects of climate change and GHG mitigation. Much of this establishes a broad framework for the state's long-term GHG reduction and climate change adaptation program. The former and current governors of California have also issued several executive orders (EOs) related to the state's evolving climate change policy. Brief summaries of key policies, EOs, regulations, and legislation at the state level that are relevant to the project are listed below:

- **Executive Order S-3-05 (2005)** was designed to reduce California's GHG emissions to (1) 2000 levels by 2010, (2) 1990 levels by 2020, and (3) 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.
- **Assembly Bill 1493—Pavley Rules (2002, Amendments 2009, 2012 Rule-Making)** requires CARB to adopt vehicle standards that will lower GHG emissions from new light duty autos to the maximum extent feasible.
- **Assembly Bill 32—California Global Warming Solutions Act (2006)** codified the state's GHG emissions target by requiring that the state's global warming emissions be reduced to 1990 levels

by 2020. The AB 32 Scoping Plan describes the approach California will take to reduce GHGs to achieve the goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

- **Executive Order S-01-07—Low Carbon Fuel Standard (2007)** mandated (1) that a statewide goal be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020, and (2) that a low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) for transportation fuels be established in California.
- **Senate Bill 375—Sustainable Communities Strategy (2008)** provides a new planning process that coordinates land use planning, regional transportation plans, and funding priorities in order to help California meet the GHG reduction goals established in AB 32. SB 375 requires regional transportation plans (RTPs) developed by metropolitan planning organizations to incorporate a "sustainable communities strategy" (SCS). The goal of the SCS is to reduce regional VMT through land use planning and the consequent transportation patterns.
- **California Green Building Standards Code and Title 24 (2010)** apply to the planning, design, operation, construction, use, and occupancy of newly constructed buildings and requires the installation of energy- and water-efficient indoor infrastructure for all new projects. The standards went into effect January 1, 2011, and are updated every 3 years. The most recent standards (2019), which took effect on January 1, 2020, take the final step toward achieving zero net energy for newly constructed residential buildings throughout California. For non-residential buildings, the California Energy Commission (CEC) estimates that the current 2019 standards will result in approximately 30 percent less energy than those designed in compliance with the 2016 standards (CEC 2019). The 2022 standards go into effect January 1, 2023 and build off the 2019 standards by encouraging efficient electric heat pumps, establishing electric-ready requirements for new homes, expanding solar PV and battery storage standards, strengthening ventilation standards, and more (CEC 2021).
- **Senate Bills X 1-2 and 350, Renewable Portfolio Standard (2011, 2015)** require all California electricity providers to obtain at least 33 percent of their energy from renewable resources by 2020, and 50 percent renewable sourced energy by 2030.
- **Senate Bill 32—California Global Warming Solutions Act (2016)** codified the state's GHG emissions target by requiring that the state's global warming emissions be reduced to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The updated Scoping Plan describes the approach California will take to reduce GHGs to achieve the goal of reducing emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.
- **Senate Bill 100 (2018)—**increases the Renewables Portfolio Standard in 2030 from 50 to 60 percent and establishes a goal of 100 percent net-zero carbon by 2045.

The legislation described above, specifically Executive Orders S-3-05 and B-30-15 establish GHG emission reduction targets for the state, and Assembly Bill (AB) 32 launched the CARB Climate Change Scoping Plan that outlined the reduction measures needed to reach the 2020 target, which the state has achieved. As required by SB 32, CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan outlines reduction measures needed to achieve the interim 2030 target.

The project would not exceed the 900 MTCO2e CAPCOA screening threshold for GHG emissions. CAPCOA established this threshold based on the determination that projects under the threshold would not exceed AB 32 GHG reduction targets. Further, the CAPCOA screening-level threshold of 900 MTCO2e is more conservative than screening levels adopted by other air quality management districts that were developed to demonstrate compliance with the statewide reduction targets in 2030. Therefore, the CAPCOA threshold is in line with the post-2020 reduction goals established by SB 32. Since project

emissions would not exceed the 900 MTCO2e screening-level threshold, the project would not impede achievement of the state GHG emissions reduction targets codified by AB 32 and SB 32, therefore the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, individually and cumulatively, related to applicable plans, policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and no mitigation is required.

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable state plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. While the proposed project's significance determination utilized criteria from CAPCOA, as recommended by the County of San Diego, the project would additionally not conflict with applicable goals, strategies, or measures in San Diego County's proposed CAP. The proposed parking area would reduce VMT in the area, as visitors would need to spend less time driving around SR-67 and neighboring streets to look for parking. As such, it is compliant with Strategy T-1: Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled. As a parking area that would serve existing vehicle trips, the other Built Environment and Transportation strategies from the proposed CAP (i.e., Strategy T-2: Shift Towards Alternative Modes of Transportation; Strategy T-3: Decarbonize On-road and Off-road Vehicle Fleet; and Strategy T-4: Invest in Local Projects to Offset Carbon Emissions) do not apply to the proposed project. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project related to state and local plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases would be less than significant, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes or through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment because it does not propose the storage, use, transport, emission, or disposal of hazardous substances, nor are hazardous substances proposed or currently in use in the immediate vicinity. In addition, the proposed project does not involve demolishing any existing onsite structures and therefore would not create a hazard related to the release of asbestos, lead based paint, or other hazardous materials from demolition activities.

Operation of the proposed project as a parking area would not involve the routine use and storage of hazardous materials. No transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is proposed as part of operation, and hazardous materials would not be stored on the project site or used in quantities that would result in a substantial release.

The San Diego County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Division (DEH HMD) is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for San Diego County responsible for enforcing Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code. As the CUPA, the DEH HMD is required to regulate hazardous materials business plans and chemical inventory, hazardous waste and tiered permitting, underground

storage tanks, and risk management plans. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan is required to contain basic information on the location, type, quantity and health risks of hazardous materials stored, used, or disposed of on site. The plan also contains an emergency response plan that describes the procedures for mitigating a hazardous release, procedures and equipment for minimizing the potential damage of a hazardous materials release, and provisions for immediate notification of the HMD, the Office of Emergency Services, and other emergency response personnel such as the local Fire Agency having jurisdiction. Implementation of the emergency response plan facilitates rapid response in the event of an accidental spill or release, thereby reducing potential adverse impacts. Furthermore, the DEH HMD is required to conduct ongoing routine inspections to ensure compliance with existing laws and regulations; to identify safety hazards that could cause or contribute to an accidental spill or release; and to suggest preventative measures to minimize the risk of a spill or release of hazardous substances.

Therefore, due to the low quantity of hazardous materials used during construction, the strict requirements that regulate hazardous substances outlined above and the fact that the initial planning, ongoing monitoring, and inspections would occur in compliance with local, State, and federal regulation; the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, bot individually and cumulatively, related to the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous substances or related to the accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances and no mitigation is required.

b) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact related to hazardous materials or wastes, either individually or cumulatively, to an existing or proposed school and no mitigation is required.

c) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, or is otherwise known to have been subject to a release of hazardous substances and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: Based on a regulatory database search, the project site has not been subject to a release of hazardous substances (Envirostor 2020). The project site is not included in any of the following lists or databases: the State of California Hazardous Waste and Substances sites list compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Establishment database, the San Diego County DEH Site Assessment and Mitigation (SAM) Case Listing, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database ("CalSites" Envirostor Database), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) listing, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Superfund CERCLIS database or the EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). Additionally, the proposed project does not propose

structures for human occupancy or significant linear excavation within 1,000 feet of an open, abandoned, or closed landfill; is not located on or within 250 feet of the boundary of a parcel identified as containing burn ash (from the historic burning of trash); is not on or within 1,000 feet of a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS); does not contain a leaking Underground Storage Tank; and is not located on a site with the potential for contamination from historic uses such as intensive agriculture, industrial uses, a gas station, or vehicle repair shop. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment.

The County of San Diego DEH maintains the SAM list of contaminated sites that have previously or are currently undergoing environmental investigations and/or remedial actions. The project site does not contain any sites listed in the DEH SAM Case Listing for Cleanup Program Site.

Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact, individually or cumulatively, to the public or the environment from hazardous materials use, and no mitigation is required.

d) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project is approximately 12 miles northeast of the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar. According to the MCAS Miramar Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP), the project site is located within the Airport Influence Area, Review Area 2, and the Overflight Notification Area for the air station (ALUC 2011). The Review Area 2 is beyond Review Area 1 of the Airport Influence Area and encompasses the portions of overflight areas not in Review Area 1. The only restriction on land uses within Review Area 2 are height restrictions, particularly in areas of high terrain. The proposed project is approximately 2.8 miles southwest of the Ramona Airport and is located just outside of the Ramona Airport Influence Area and Safety Zone (ALUC 2022).

The project includes the construction of parking areas, trails, roads, and a bridge at the north end of the site. Also, the proposed project does not propose construction of any structure equal to or greater than 150 feet in height, constituting a safety hazard to aircraft and/or operations from an airport or heliport. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to safety hazards to persons, individually or cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

e) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

The following sections summarize the project's consistency with applicable emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans.

Operational Area Emergency Plan and Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

No Impact: The Operational Area Emergency Plan is a comprehensive emergency plan that defines responsibilities, establishes an emergency organization, defines lines of communications, and is designed to be part of the statewide Standardized Emergency Management System. The Operational Area Emergency Plan provides guidance for emergency planning and requires subsequent plans to be established by each jurisdiction that has responsibilities in a disaster situation. The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan includes an overview of the risk assessment process, identifies hazards present in the jurisdiction, hazard profiles, and vulnerability assessments. The plan also identifies goals, objectives, and actions for each jurisdiction in San Diego County, including all cities and the County unincorporated areas. The unincorporated County developed 13 goals for their Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Promote Disaster-resistant future development.
- Increase public understanding and support for effective hazard mitigation.
- Build and support local capacity and commitment to become less vulnerable to hazards.
- Enhance hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal, state, local and tribal governments.

“Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and County-owned facilities, due to”:

- Dam Failure
- Earthquake and Liquefaction
- Coastal Storm/Erosion/Tsunami
- Landslides
- Floods
- Structural Fire/Wildfire
- Extreme Weather and Drought
- Manmade Hazards
- Hazardous Materials Release

The County developed a wide-ranging list of objectives and actions to address each of these goals. Operating the parking areas as access to a passive recreational facility for the public would not interfere with the County’s ability to carry out actions to achieve their goals. As discussed in Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, Section XX, *Wildfire,* and throughout this section, the proposed project would not exacerbate existing geological hazards, increase the risk of hazardous conditions, or increase risk of wildfire to a significant level.

The proposed project would not interfere with The Operational Area Emergency Plan or the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan because it would not prohibit subsequent plans from being established or prevent the goals and objectives of existing plans from being carried out.

Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact, both individually and cumulatively, related to adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans and no mitigation is required.

San Diego County Nuclear Power Station Emergency Response Plan

No Impact: The proposed project would not interfere with the San Diego County Nuclear Power Station Emergency Response Plan due to their locations, and the specific requirements of the plan. The emergency plan for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station includes an emergency planning zone within a 10-mile radius. All land area within 10 miles of the plant is not within the jurisdiction of the unincorporated County, and as such a project in the unincorporated area is not expected to interfere with any response or evacuation.

Oil Spill Contingency Element

No Impact: The proposed project would not interfere with the Oil Spill Contingency Element because the proposed project is not located along the coastal zone or coastline.

Emergency Water Contingencies Annex and Energy Shortage Response Plan

No Impact: The proposed project would not interfere with the Emergency Water Contingencies Annex and Energy Shortage Response Plan because the proposed project does not propose altering major water or energy supply infrastructure, such as the California Aqueduct.

Dam Evacuation Plan

No Impact: The proposed project would not interfere with the Dam Evacuation Plan because the proposed project is not located within a dam inundation zone. Due to the proposed project's consistency with all applicable emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans, the proposed project would not have the potential to result in cumulatively considerable impacts related to emergency planning.

f) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project site is within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as designated by CalFire in the "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA" (CalFire 2009). The proposed project could exacerbate existing conditions on the project site by introducing people to a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, which could increase the possibility of fires started from human-made sources (i.e., lighters, sparks from vehicles, etc.). However, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires because the proposed project would comply with the regulations relating to emergency access, water supply, and defensible space specified in the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code and Appendix II-C of the Uniform Fire Code. Compliance with the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code, as confirmed by CalFire Battalion Chief – BB3318, would include continuous maintenance trimming and fuel reduction on 2 miles of existing trail and roadways throughout construction and operation. The proposed project is also required to comply with the County of San Diego Fire Service Conditions stipulated by the County Fire Services staff (i.e., County Fire Marshall) upon review and approval of the proposed project.

Compliance with the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code, Appendix II-C of the Uniform Fire Code, County of San Diego Fire Service conditions, and enforcement of County rules and regulations,

substantially reduces potential risks related to exposure of people or structures either directly or indirectly, to potential loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project related to potential loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires would be less than significant and no mitigation is required. The proposed project, as well as the past, present, and future projects, are all required to comply with the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code and the Uniform Fire Code. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant cumulative impact related to wildland fires and no mitigation is proposed.

g) Propose a use, or place residents adjacent to an existing or reasonably foreseeable use that would substantially increase current or future resident's exposure to vectors, including mosquitoes, rats or flies, which are capable of transmitting significant public health diseases or nuisances?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Standing water is a potential breeding ground for mosquitoes. The County Vector Control Program (VCP), managed by DEH, implements vector management activities to protect public health from the impacts of vector-borne diseases. DEH regularly inspects and treats as necessary, mosquito-breeding sources. Treatment may include biological control, such as fish, or chemical control. The proposed project would comply with guidelines and recommendations provided by the VCP. No existing standing bodies of water are located in the project site that allow water to stand for more than 72 hours (3 days).

The proposed project would not result in the creation of sources of standing water that could persist for more than 72 hours and would not substantially increase human exposure to vectors, such as mosquitoes, which are capable of transmitting potentially significant public health diseases or creating nuisances. Furthermore, the proposed project would be required to comply with existing regulations and processes associated with vector control.

During project operation, all trash cans would be covered with lids, and trash would be removed from the site at least once per week. Portable toilets would be cleaned daily and serviced at least once per week, dependent on usage.

Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, both individually and cumulatively, related to human exposure to vectors and no mitigation is required.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:

a) Violate any waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project involves construction of a parking area, roads, trails, and a bridge, which would include activities that would disturb surface soils, such as grading. During construction, exposed soils have the potential to temporarily increase the amount of sediment in runoff from the project site during a storm event. The proposed project would disturb over 1 acre of land; therefore, it would be required to obtain from SWRCB an NPDES General Construction Permit. The General Construction Permit was adopted by SWRCB as Water Quality Order 2012 0006-DWQ and became effective on July 17, 2012. Compliance with the General Construction Permit would require the preparation a SWPPP for the project site, which would identify potential pollutants, and outline the BMPs that would be implemented during construction activities to prevent those pollutants from entering nearby water bodies.

In addition, the proposed project would be compliant with the County's existing Waste Discharge Requirements. As such, the project site would implement site design measures and/or source control BMPs and/or treatment control BMPs to reduce potential pollutants to the maximum extent practicable from entering storm water runoff that would be consistent with the County JRMP and the BMPDM.

Because runoff from the project site would discharge to the Santa Maria Creek and then into the Santa Ysabel Creek prior to entering an exempt water body, the County's hydromodification requirements apply to the site. BMPs are sized to comply with pollutant controls as well as hydromodification requirements. BMPs would be installed that meet design requirements to control runoff from the newly created parking area. BMPs may include bioretention basins, vegetated swales, or extended detention basins. BMPs would be designed pursuant to standard sizing and specification criteria to ensure compliance with hydromodification criteria. These measures would enable the proposed project to meet waste discharge requirements as required by the Land Use Planning for New Development and Redevelopment Component of the San Diego Municipal Permit (San Diego RWQCB Order No. R9-2013-0001), as implemented by the JRMP and BMPDM. Final BMP design features would be selected at a later design phase. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to the degradation of water quality and no mitigation is required.

Finally, the proposed project's conformance to the waste discharge requirements listed above would ensure the proposed project does not create cumulatively considerable water quality impacts related to waste discharge because, through the permit, the proposed project would conform to countywide watershed standards in the JRMP and BMPDM, derived from State regulation to address human health and water quality concerns. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact on water quality from waste discharges and no mitigation is required.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project would obtain its water supply from the Ramona Municipal Water District, which purchases water from the San Diego County Water Authority. San Diego County Water Authority supplies include water purchased from the Metropolitan Water Authority, Colorado River water, and desalinated water.

The proposed project would not use any groundwater for irrigation or domestic or commercial use demands. However, in certain cases, groundwater may be used in the event of a wildland fire on the project site. Discrete use of groundwater for emergency situations would not result in a substantial decrease in groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. In addition, the proposed project does not involve operations that would interfere substantially with groundwater recharge including, but not limited to, the following: the proposed project does not involve regional diversion of water to another groundwater basin or diversion or channelization of a stream course or waterway with impervious layers, such as concrete lining or culverts, for substantial distances (e.g., ¼ mile). These activities and operations can substantially affect rates of groundwater recharge. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to groundwater resource, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project would develop parking areas and associated roads and include the installation of portable restrooms and a bridge. As previously discussed, a SWMP would be prepared for the project site, which would contain site-specific design measures, source control, and/or treatment control BMPs to reduce potential pollutants, including sediment from erosion or siltation to the maximum extent practicable from entering stormwater runoff. These measures would control erosion and sedimentation and satisfy waste discharge requirements as required by the Land Use Planning for New Development and Redevelopment Component of the San Diego Municipal Permit (San Diego RWQCB Order No. R9-2013-0001), as implemented by the San Diego County JRMP and County BMPDM. The SWMP would specify and describe the implementation process of all BMPs that would address equipment operation and materials management, prevent the erosion process from occurring, and prevent sedimentation in any onsite and downstream drainage swales. The DPW would ensure that the Plan is implemented as proposed (in compliance with County of San Diego Watershed Protection Ordinance and regional MS4 Permit), which would ensure the proposed project would not result in significantly increased erosion or sedimentation potential and would not alter any drainage patterns of the site or area on or off site. In addition, erosion and sedimentation would be controlled within the boundaries of the proposed project site. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed project related to drainage patterns, erosion, and siltation, would be less than significant, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off site?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Map for the project area, the project site is not located within a floodway; it is located within "Zone X," which is defined as an area of minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2012).Construction of the proposed project and construction of parking areas, associated roads, and trails, which would involve construction activities that may temporarily alter drainage patterns, such as grading and trenching. However, these are temporary activities, and construction BMPs would be implemented as part of the SWPPP required for the proposed project in order to reduce potential impacts on drainage patterns.

No substantial impervious surfaces will be created as part of the project. Roads and parking lots will be gravel or Class II aggregate base. All other project components, including the parking areas, trails, and roads connecting parking areas, would be constructed with a pervious DG material or gravel. Operation of the proposed project would include design features for drainage, such as the bridge where necessary. The proposed project would not significantly alter established drainage patterns or significantly increase the amount of runoff for the following reasons:

Drainage would be conveyed to either natural drainage channels or design features.

The proposed project would not increase water surface elevation in a watercourse with a watershed equal to or greater 1 square mile by 1 foot or more in height.

This project does not propose grading that would substantially modify existing landforms or create significant changes in the existing drainage patterns in the project area which would result in flooding on or off site.

Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially increase impervious surfaces at the project site in such a way that would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site and the impact related to flooding would be less than significant and no mitigation is required. Moreover, the impacts of the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable increase in the rate or amount of runoff because the proposed project would not substantially increase water surface elevation or runoff exiting the site, as detailed above and no mitigation is required.

iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: There are no existing or planned stormwater drainage systems proposed by the proposed project, nor does the proposed project require such systems. The proposed project would create minimal new impervious surface areas, which would reduce the proposed project's contribution to runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems. The proposed project proposes to develop gravel parking areas and associated roads, as well as an ADA concrete parking area. Due to the large amounts of natural and pervious surfaces on the project site, stormwater would generally percolate and recharge the groundwater table.

The proposed project would include parking areas and associated roads, trails, portable restrooms, and the installation of a bridge adjacent to the existing CalFire facilities. The parking areas and roads could represent an additional source of polluted runoff from leaking oil or gasoline from vehicles; however, the parking areas and roads would be constructed with DG or gravel and would not be paved, which allows for infiltration and would prevent polluted runoff from draining from the parking areas. Operation of the proposed project would include design features for the control of drainage on the site where necessary. The proposed total peak discharge would be identical to existing conditions. The existing drainage located in the northern portion of the proposed project, along the primary entrance, is the only drainage affected by the project. Construction activities at this location would include the replacement of an existing 36-inch culvert crossing and installation of a 50-foot-long bridge. In doing so, the existing drainage would be re-routed under the bridge to eliminate the 90-degree bend of the existing drainage and to create a more natural bend, reducing the risk of erosion. The bridge crossing would be constructed to convey the 100-year peak flow. Therefore, the stormwater drainage system capacity would increase. The proposed project would not include other sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to stormwater drainage systems and would not have the potential for cumulatively considerable impacts and no mitigation is required.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: There are no existing or planned stormwater drainage systems proposed by the proposed project, nor does the proposed project require such systems. The proposed project would not include substantial grading or earthmoving that would impede or redirect water flow on site in the case of a flood. The proposed project would create minimal new impervious surfaces. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project on flood flows would be less then significant, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Flood

No Impact: Based on the federal emergency management agency flood map for the project area, the project site is not located within a floodway; it is located within “Zone X,” which is defined as an area of minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2020). As such, the project site is not subject to inundation due to flood conditions. The proposed project is not located along the shoreline of a lake or reservoir, thus it could not be inundated by a seiche. The project site is located more than a mile from the coast and in the event of a tsunami, it would not be inundated. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact related to the release of pollutants due to flood hazards, tsunami or seiche, and no mitigation is required.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The San Diego County JRMP and SUSMP are the countywide water quality management plans that apply to the proposed project. The proposed project would be compliant with the County's existing Waste Discharge Requirements and would implement site design measures and BMPs to reduce or prevent runoff pollution that would be consistent with the JRMP and the County of San Diego BMP Design Manual. Therefore, the proposed project would not be in conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable water quality management plans for the region. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project related to conflicts or obstruction with water quality control plans or sustainable groundwater management plans would be less than significant and no mitigation is required. In addition, conformance with the site design measures and BMPs of the required permit would ensure the potential cumulative impact of the proposed project would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

XI. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project includes the development of parking lot areas and associated roads and trails. The proposed project is located in the western portion of the community of Ramona and would be consistent with the surrounding uses. The area surrounding the proposed parking lots is predominantly open space with scattered rural residences. The proposed project would not introduce new infrastructure such as major roadways or water supply systems, or utilities to the area. Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly disrupt or divide the established community of Ramona. In addition, because the proposed project would not disrupt or divide an established community, the proposed project would not have the potential for cumulatively considerable impacts on an established community. The project does not propose the introduction of new infrastructure such major roadways or water supply systems, or utilities to the area. Therefore, the proposed project will result in no impact, either individually or cumulatively, related to the disruption or division of an established community and no mitigation is required.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: The proposed project is subject to the General Plan Semi-Rural Regional Category and contains lands with the Open Space-Conservation (OS-C) and Semi-Rural 2 (SR-2) Land Use Designation (County of San Diego 2021). The General Plan establishes the OS-C Land Use Designation for large tracts of land dedicated to conservation, usually owned by an agency or jurisdiction. The OS-C Land Use Designation allows for uses including passive recreation. Uses permitted within the OS-C Land Use Designation relate to passive recreation. Uses permitted within the SR-2 Land Use Designation relate to areas where the County or some other agency controls land under County jurisdiction to provide public facilities, or to serve recreational needs. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan.

A portion of the project site is zoned S80, which permits community recreation uses. A portion of the project site is zoned A70, which permits Limited Agriculture. Limited agriculture is intended for crop or animal agriculture. The S80 and A70 zoning designations require a net minimum lot size of 1 acre. The proposed project is consistent with the Zoning Ordinance requirements for minimum lot size.

The project is subject to the policies of the Ramona Community Plan (County of San Diego 2010). The following goal and policy established by the Ramona Community Plan would be relevant to the proposed project:

- **Goal COS 2.1:** A comprehensive park system providing well maintained active recreational parks areas and facilities for all ages, and passive parks preserving critical natural and ecological features of Ramona.
- **Policy COS 2.1.22:** Require regional and local recreational facilities are in harmony with the community character.

As discussed in Section IV, the proposed project would have no effect on any adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan or other local policies or ordinances that protected biological resources. The proposed project is within the planning area boundary for the draft North County MSCP Plan. The proposed project is not within proposed biological resource core area for the draft North County MSCP Plan. The proposed project would not preclude or prevent the preparation of a subregional NCCP and is not subject to any other HCP/HMP, SAMP, or similar regional planning effort.

The proposed project would connect to an existing County trail easement and has the potential to connect to multiple trails proposed as part of the County Trails Plan. However, it would not conflict with the regional trail system. The proposed project would also be consistent with the County of San Diego Parks Capital Improvement Plan, Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan 2012–2017, Trails Master Plan, Trails Construction Guidelines, and Parks Master Plan (Parks Master Plan); which combines the goals and policies of several regional land use planning documents, including the General Plan, the Park Lands Dedication Ordinance, the MSCP, the Trails Program and Community Trails Master Plan, the Parks and Recreation Watershed Master Plans, the Bicycle Master Plan, and the County policies and ordinances, to present a long-range plan for the development and management of parks and recreational spaces in

the County (County of San Diego 2021, 2005). Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to land use policies and no mitigation is required.

The past, present, and future projects in the vicinity are land use projects that do not conflict with the applicable land use policies and plans; thus, they would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact. The proposed project would not result in a potential cumulative impact related to an environmental effect due to a conflict with an applicable plan, and there would not be a cumulative impact in the communities in which the cumulative projects are located. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

XII. Mineral Resources

Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project site has been classified by the California Department of Conservation – Division of Mines and Geology as an area of "Potential Mineral Resource Significance" (MRZ-3) (DOC 2022). The proposed project site is zoned Open Space and Limited Agriculture, and a major use permit would generally be required for any mining to occur in the Limited Agriculture zoning designation, but commercial mining will not be permitted on the project site. The project site is located on land designated as a County Preserve and as park land protected by the California Park Preservation Act (PRC 5400-5409). Therefore, the project site is not likely to serve as a future site of mineral extraction. Additionally, the project site is surrounded by developed land uses including rural residential and the existing CalFire Ramona Station 86, which are incompatible with future extraction of mineral resources on the project site. A future mining operation at the project site would likely create a significant impact on neighboring properties due to noise, air quality, traffic, and possibly other impacts as a result of operational activities of an active mine.

The development of the proposed project would not change the zoning and thus would not result in the loss of mineral resources that were previously available, because the current zoning requires a major use permit for mining. Additionally, the existing land uses around the proposed project site are incompatible with mining. Since the proposed project site is not compatible with mining activities, the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact to mineral resources, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project site is located in an area that has MRZ-3 designated lands. However, the proposed project would not result in the loss of locally important mineral resources because the project site is zoned S80 (Open Space) and A70 (Limited Agriculture), which is not considered to be an Extractive Use Zone (S82), nor does it have an Impact Sensitive Land Use Designation (24) with an Extractive Land Use Overlay (25) (County Land Use Element 2011). Mining and processing use would require the County to issue a major use permit. As a County preserve and State protected park land, the project site is not likely to serve as a future site of mineral extraction. The placement of the proposed use on the project site would not result in a loss of mineral resources because the feasibility of future mining at the site is already impacted by existing land use incompatibilities and the existing zoning. Based on current land use conditions, a future mining operation at the project site would likely create a significant impact on noise, air quality, traffic, and possibly other impacts, thereby reducing the feasibility of future mining operations occurring, regardless of the proposed project. Thus, no potentially significant loss of availability of a known mineral resource of locally important mineral resource recovery (extraction) site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan would result from project implementation. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact, both individually and cumulatively, related to locally important mineral resource recovery sites and no mitigation is required.

XIII. Noise

Would the project result in:

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project consists of proposed new parking areas at Mt Woodson Gateway County Park adjacent to SR-67 and will be occupied by four gravel parking areas (Lot A, B, C, and D), which would be connected by a decomposed granite trail, and either 12-foot wide gravel one-way roads, or 24-foot wide gravel two-way roads. Based on a review of mapping and aerial photography of the site vicinity completed by ICF on July 8, 2022, the surrounding area supports recreation, open space conservation, semi-rural residential, and rural land uses. The closest noise-sensitive receptors are residences to the north (along South Woodson Drive and Woodson View Lane), east (across SR-67), and south (on Mount Woodson Road), as well as the neighboring CalFire Station to the east.

The project will not expose people to potentially significant noise levels that exceed the allowable limits of the County of San Diego General Plan, County of San Diego Noise Ordinance, and other applicable standards for the following reasons:

General Plan – Noise Element

The County of San Diego General Plan, Noise Element, Tables N-1 and N-2 addresses noise-sensitive areas and requires an acoustical study to be prepared for any use that may expose noise-sensitive areas to noise in excess of a Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) of 60 decibels (dBA) for single residences (including senior housing, convalescent homes), and 65 dBA CNEL for multi-family residences (including mixed-use commercial/residential). Noise-sensitive areas include residences, hospitals, schools, libraries or similar facilities as mentioned within Tables N-1 and N-2. Project implementation is not expected to expose existing or planned noise-sensitive areas to road, airport, heliport, railroad, industrial or other noise in excess of the 60 dBA CNEL or 65 dBA CNEL. This is because the proposed project would not noticeably affect traffic volumes on roads in the project vicinity and would not affect any other transportation noise sources (railroad, airport, etc.) In addition, the proposed project would not create any new noise-sensitive receptors because roads and parking lots are not noise-sensitive. Therefore, the project will not expose people to potentially significant noise levels that exceed the allowable limits of the County of San Diego General Plan, Noise Element.

Noise Ordinance – Section 36.404

Non-transportation noise generated by the project is not expected to exceed the standards of the County of San Diego Noise Ordinance (Section 36.404) at or beyond the project's property line. The site is zoned Open Space (S80) and Limited Agricultural Use (A70) that have a one-hour average sound limit of 50 dBA. The adjacent properties are zoned Open Space (S80), Limited Agricultural Use (A70), and Single Family Residential (RS) and also have one-hour average sound limit of 50 dBA. Based on review by ICF on July 8, 2022, the project's noise levels are not anticipated to impact adjoining properties or exceed County Noise Standards, which is 50 dBA, because the project does not involve any noise producing equipment that would exceed applicable noise levels at the adjoining property line. The proposed project would not involve any uses that may create substantial temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels in project vicinity including, but not limited to, extractive industry; outdoor commercial or industrial uses that involve crushing, cutting, drilling, grinding, or blasting of raw materials; truck depots, transfer stations, or delivery areas; or outdoor sound systems. Noise sources would be limited to vehicles driving at low speeds on the proposed roads and parking areas and sporadic parking lot noise such as car doors slamming and visitors talking, which would result in the generation of low average noise levels. In addition, noise levels would be attenuated by the distance to the noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity. The proposed roads and parking areas would be more than 300 feet from the nearest existing homes and approximately 90 feet from the fire station. Periodic maintenance of the parking areas and supporting facilities would be similar to the maintenance activities (mowing, trimming, etc.) that currently occur for existing trails and access roads and would not involve high-intensity noise sources. All maintenance-related noise would be temporary and would only occur for a short time at any single location.

Noise Ordinance – Section 36.409

High-impact construction techniques such as blasting or pile driving are not proposed and general construction noise is not expected to exceed the construction noise limits of the County of San Diego Noise Ordinance (Section 36.409), which are derived from State regulations to address human health and quality of life concerns. Construction operations would occur only during permitted hours of operation pursuant to Section 36.408. Also, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would operate construction equipment in excess of 75 dBA for more than 8 hours between the County's permissible hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Finally, the project's conformance to the County of San Diego General Plan Noise Element and County of San Diego Noise Ordinance (Section 36-404 and 36.410) ensures the project will not create cumulatively considerable noise impacts, because the project will not exceed the local noise standards for noise-sensitive areas; and the project will not exceed the applicable noise level limits at the property line or construction noise limits, derived from State regulation to address human health and quality of life concerns. Therefore, the noise-related impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required..

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project does not propose any of the following land uses that can be impacted by groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels:

- Buildings where low ambient vibration is essential for interior operation, including research and manufacturing facilities with special vibration constraints.
- Residences and buildings where people normally sleep including hotels, hospitals, residences and where low ambient vibration is preferred.
- Civic and institutional land uses including schools, churches, libraries, other institutions, and quiet office where low ambient vibration is preferred.
- Concert halls for symphonies or other special use facilities where low ambient vibration is preferred.

Also, the project does not propose any major, new, or expanded infrastructure such as mass transit, highways or major roadways or intensive extractive industry that could generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels on site or in the surrounding area.

Construction activities such as ground clearing, grading, and transportation of materials on trucks would generate some localized temporary groundborne vibration, but the proposed project would not use high-intensity methods such as pile driving or blasting. Groundborne vibration may intermittently be perceptible at the fire station when construction equipment operates close to the nearest property boundaries. However, vibration would be below levels expected to cause any damage, would occur only during the permitted daytime construction hours, and would cease entirely once the project is completed.

Therefore, ground vibration and groundborne noise impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant, individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use

airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project is not located within an ALUCP for airports or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact related to the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive airport-related noise levels and no mitigation is required.

In addition, based on the list of past, present and future projects there are no new or expanded public airports projects in the vicinity that may extend the boundaries of the CNEL 60 dB noise contour. Therefore, the project will result in no cumulative noise-related impact to people residing or working in the project area due to excessive airport-related noise and no mitigation is required.

XIV. Population and Housing

Would the project:

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project involves the development of parking lots that would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area because the project does not propose any physical or regulatory change that would remove a restriction to or encourage population growth in an area including, but limited to the following: new or extended infrastructure or public facilities; new commercial or industrial facilities; large-scale residential development; accelerated conversion of homes to commercial or multi-family use; or regulatory changes including General Plan amendments, specific plan amendments, zone reclassifications, sewer or water annexations, or Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) annexation actions. The proposed project involves the development of new park facilities; however, this development is being conducted to provide additional recreational opportunities for the existing and planned population. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact related to the inducement of substantial unplanned population growth in the project area, nor would it result in cumulative impacts related to unplanned population growth when considered in combination with the cumulative projects in the area, thus no mitigation is required.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project would not displace people or any existing housing because the site is currently open space and is used for recreational purposes. Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve is currently closed to the public. The project would establish a staging area and linkage between the existing trail networks. No existing housing is located within the project site and construction of replacement housing elsewhere would not be necessary. Therefore, the proposed project would result in not impact, individually or cumulatively, related to the displacement of people or housing and no mitigation is required.

XV. Public Services

Would the project:

a) result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

i. Fire protection?

ii. Police protection?

iii. Schools?

iv. Parks?

v. Other public facilities?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project involves the construction of parking areas which would serve an existing recreational trail. However, project construction is not necessary to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance service ratios or objectives for any public services. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact related to the provision or alteration of government facilities and no mitigation is required. The proposed project, in combination with cumulative projects in the vicinity, would not contribute to more demand on public services, and would not have the potential for cumulatively considerable adverse physical effects on the environment, therefore no mitigation is required.

XVI. Recreation

Would the project:

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project would provide safer access to parking for the existing Mount Woodson trail network at the base of the Mount Woodson trail adjacent to SR-67 The proposed project would serve existing trips to the trailhead and would allow users to park within a designated parking lot instead of on the shoulder of SR-67.

Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to the increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks and no mitigation is required. Because the proposed project supports the use of a recreational facility, it could reduce the demand on regional recreational facilities and would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative impact and no mitigation is required.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated: The proposed project involves the development of parking areas and associated roads and trails to provide safer public access to an existing recreational trail. However, as outlined in this environmental analysis, the new parking areas would not result in adverse physical effect on the environment because all related impacts from the proposed recreation facilities have been mitigated to a level below significance. As discussed in IV. *Biological Resources*, implementation of MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-12 would reduce potential impacts to sensitive species. The proposed project would provide a safe alternative to existing parking on SR-67. It would serve existing trips to the trail network and is not anticipated to increase recreational usage. After project implementation, Caltrans would place “no parking” signage along SR-67 to reduce the number of daily visitors to those on foot, bike, or horse, and vehicles that fit in the parking areas. Therefore, the proposed project does not include new recreational facilities, or the expansion of existing recreational facilities and would result in a less than significant impact to the environment and thus no mitigation is required. Additionally, because the proposed project would not result in significant adverse physical effects on the environment, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact, therefore no mitigation is required.

XVII. Transportation

Would the project:

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the performance of the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: A Trip Generation and Parking Analysis Memorandum (Appendix E) was prepared for the proposed project and includes the results of a transportation analysis that indicates the proposed project will result in few additional vehicle trips, as it would serve existing trips traveling to the trailhead. The project will not have a significant impact related to a conflict with any performance measures establishing measures of effectiveness of the circulation system because the project trips do not exceed any of the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance for impacts related to Traffic and Transportation. As identified in the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance for Traffic and Transportation, the project trips would not result in a substantial increase in the number of vehicle trips, volume of capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections in relation to existing conditions. In addition, the project would not conflict with policies related to non-motorized travel such as mass transit, pedestrian or bicycle facilities. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any policies establishing measures of the effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project is not anticipated to increase VMT as the new parking lot would be serving existing trips traveling to the trailhead. According to CEQA Guidelines 15064.3 subdivision (b.2) "Transportation projects that reduce, or have no impact on, VMT should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact." Consequently, the proposed project is a transportation project that is anticipated to reduce VMT as it is the construction of a new parking lot for the Mount Woodson Trail patrons. There is currently no dedicated parking lot for the Mount Woodson Trail at the eastern terminus point along SR-67, so visitors are forced to park along SR-67 and occasionally must circulate along the highway to find an open shoulder space. The new parking lot is anticipated to reduce VMT as patrons no longer have to travel along SR-67 multiple times looking for a parking space, but instead can directly travel to the parking lot near the trail entrance (CR Associates 2021). Therefore, the project will have a less than significant transportation impact, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed project will not significantly alter roadway geometry on SR-67. Planned improvements (i.e., a deceleration lane north of the publicly accessible entrance off of SR-67, an acceleration lane south of the entrance, and restriping on SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site) would provide a safer environment for visitors. Additionally, if the proposed project is implemented, Caltrans would place "no parking" signage along SR-67 to reduce foot, bike and horse traffic from visitors. All road improvements will be constructed in accordance with County of San Diego Public and Private Road Standards and Caltrans requirements. The proposed project would not place incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) on existing roadways and would not significantly increase hazards due to design features or incompatible uses. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, individually and cumulatively, related to geometric design features and no mitigation is required.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The project is not served by a dead-end road that exceeds the maximum cumulative length permitted by the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code, therefore, the project has adequate emergency access. In addition, the project would include the addition of a new driveway with a widened site entry point to meet emergency vehicle access standards. CalFire would have direct access to the project via an access gate that links the two properties. This would increase emergency access on the site and would prevent delays on SR-67 due to emergency vehicles. Construction used to access the proposed project site are up to County standards. Therefore proposed project will result in no impact, individually or cumulatively, related to inadequate emergency access and no mitigation is required.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined in Public Resources Code §21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

vi. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of Historical Resources as defined in Public Resources Code §5020.1(k), or

vii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public

Resources Code §5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code §5024.1, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: Pursuant to AB-52, consultation was initiated with culturally affiliated tribes. San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and Jamul Indian Village indicated that the project area has cultural significance to their tribes, however, the tribes did not provide specific information on tribal cultural resources The Iipay Nation initiated consultation, but consultation has since closed due to lack of correspondence from the tribe. AB 52 consultation is complete. The project would have less than significant impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources as none were identified during formal consultation, cultural resources record search, pedestrian survey or archaeological testing, however the presence of previously unidentified tribal cultural resources cannot be discounted within the project site. Therefore, during AB-52 consultation, the County has agreed to the presence of a Native American and archaeological monitor during ground-disturbing activities. No additional mitigation is required.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment facilities or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☐	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed project does not include new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities. In addition, the proposed project does not require the construction or expansion of water or wastewater treatment facilities. Restroom facilities will consist of portable restrooms. Wastewater generated at the portable restroom facilities would be minimal and not be disposed of at the project site, but would be hauled away, and the waste disposed at an appropriate facility in accordance with applicable regulations. Adequate water supplies from the Ramona Municipal Water District are available for construction of the proposed project from. The Ramona Municipal Water District has existing utility lines on the project site, which have been capped within the right-of-way leading into the project site, as coordinated by DPR. The project may include the removal of dormant water utility lines during grading, but it would not require any construction of new or expanded facilities, which could cause significant environmental effects. As such, the proposed project would result in no impacts or related cumulatively considerable impacts and no mitigation is required.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Construction activities associated with the proposed project requires water service from the Ramona Municipal Water District (RMWD). The proposed project includes parking areas, and associated roads and trails. According to the RMWD's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the RMWD delivered a total of 4,653 acre-feet. The projected water delivery for the year 2020 is 7,328 acre-feet per year (RMWD 2015). The 2015 UWMP concluded supply would meet demand for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years through the year 2040. The County would consult with the RMWD during the design and implementation phase of the proposed project. Operation of the proposed project will not require the use of water. Therefore, the proposed project would have sufficient water supplies available. Because RMWD has concluded the available water supply would meet demand of projected growth for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years through 2040, this would include the proposed project as well as the listed cumulative projects, and the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☐ Less than Significant Impact
- ☒ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: Portable restroom facilities would be provided for workers during construction of the proposed project and for recreational visitors during operations. Wastewater generated at the portable restroom facilities would be minimal and not be disposed of at the project site, but would be hauled away, and the waste disposed at an appropriate facility in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact to a wastewater treatment provider's service capacity and no mitigation is required. Because the proposed project would not contribute any wastewater to the wastewater treatment system, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact on the regional wastewater treatment system and no mitigation is required.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Implementation of the proposed project would generate solid waste. All solid waste facilities, including landfills, require solid waste facility permits to operate. In San Diego

County, the County Department of Environmental Health, Local Enforcement Agency issues solid waste facility permits with concurrence from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) under the authority of the Public Resources Code (Sections 44001-44018) and California Code of Regulations Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 4 (Section 21440et seq.). There are five permitted active landfills in San Diego County with remaining capacity. As such, there is sufficient existing permitted solid waste capacity to accommodate the proposed project's solid waste disposal needs. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact to solid waste capacity in local landfills and no mitigation is required. Due to the sufficient capacity of solid waste landfills in the region, the proposed project, in combination with the listed cumulative projects (see Section XXI), would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on solid waste infrastructure and no mitigation is required.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☒ Less than Significant Impact
☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: In San Diego County, the County Department of Environmental Health, Local Enforcement Agency issues solid waste facility permits with concurrence from the CIWMB under the authority of the Public Resources Code (Sections 44001-44018) and California Code of Regulations Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 4 (Section 21440 et seq.).

Implementation of the proposed project would generate solid waste. All solid waste facilities, including landfills, require solid waste facility permits to operate. The proposed project would deposit all solid waste at a permitted solid waste facility and thus would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to compliance with solid waste statutes and regulations and no mitigation is required.

All cumulative projects in the region would be required to comply with applicable solid waste regulations intended to manage and reduce solid waste disposal. Therefore, in combination with the cumulative projects, the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts related to conflict with existing State, local, and federal statutes and regulations and no mitigation is required.

XX. Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, wd the project:

f) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☒ Less than Significant Impact
☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: The proposed project would not conflict with the Operational Area Emergency Plan, the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the San Diego County Nuclear Power Station Emergency Response Plan, the Oil Spill Contingency Element, the Emergency Water

Contingencies Annex and Energy Shortage Response Plan, or the Dam Evacuation Plan for the County of San Diego. The proposed project also would not conflict with the Ramona Community Wildfire Protection Plan, which identifies areas of potential risk and provides hazard reduction priorities. The proposed project would not conflict with any of the priorities and would not conflict with mapped evacuation routes. As such, the proposed project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and impact would be less than significant an no mitigation is required. The proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact because future projects are required to comply with the County Codes and emergency evacuation plans. Potential impacts related to conflict with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

g) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: The project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as designated by CalFire in the "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA" (CalFire 2009). The conditions of the project site, including the climate and vegetation make it suitable for potential wildland fires. The project site is located adjacent to the Ramona CalFire station, which has equipment that may be used for fire suppression. County personnel and contractors would perform fire risk reduction activities, such as management of fuel breaks. Smoking is not allowed on DPR managed facilities, in accordance with Article 4 § 41.118.5 of the San Diego County Code of Administrative Ordinances. The proposed project would only be open for day use. Camping would not be permitted on the site. Per Article 4 § 41.118 of the San Diego County Code of Administrative Ordinances, fire ignition in County parks is illegal, except in designated campfire rings or barbeques, neither of which are present at the Mt Woodson Gateway County Preserve. The proposed project would not change existing conditions or introduce new conditions to the project site that would exacerbate the existing high fire threat. The proposed project would comply with the regulations in the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code and Appendix II-C of the Uniform Fire Code. Compliance with the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code, as confirmed by CalFire Battalion Chief – BB3318, would include continuous maintenance trimming and fuel reduction on 2 miles of existing trail and roadways throughout construction and operation. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Impacts would be less than significant, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

h) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: The proposed project would involve a 24-foot wide gravel entrance road and a 12-inch wide gravel exit into the parking areas to allow access for emergency vehicles to the project site. The proposed project would not include installation of new infrastructure, or ongoing maintenance of infrastructure that would not already occur as general maintenance at the project site. The proposed project would include fuel breaks, which would be monitored by County personnel. Compliance with the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code would include continuous maintenance trimming and fuel reduction on 2 miles of existing trail and roadways throughout construction and operation. The proposed project would not include any activities related to fire suppression infrastructure that would result in temporary or ongoing impacts on the environment. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required. The proposed project would not result in related cumulatively considerable impacts therefore no mitigation is required.

i) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

☐	Potentially Significant Impact	☒	Less than Significant Impact
☐	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☐	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: The proposed project site is located in a climate and topography that is prone to wildfires and has natural habitats of vegetation that could be a fuel source for wildfires, especially during droughts or dry periods. Wildfire risk tends to be high in locations where dense vegetation occurs on a steep slope. Post-wildfire risks associated with slopes, including mudflow or landslides could occur because after wildfire burns the vegetation that anchors soils to the hillside, chances increase that a mudflow or landslide could occur in the event of heavy rains (California 2021). The proposed project site is at risk for this situation to occur; however, the proposed project does not include features that would alter or exacerbate these existing conditions on the project site. The proposed project would allow visitors safer access to an existing recreational trail. The proposed project would not expose more people to the risk of post-wildfire hazards, including mudflow, landslide, or other forms of slope instability. The project site would be evacuated and closed if safety risks associated with mudflows, landslides, or other post-fire hazards are identified at the project site. As discussed in Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, Section IX, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials,* and throughout this section, the proposed project would not exacerbate existing geological hazards, increase the risk of hazardous conditions, or increase risk of wildfire to a significant level. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed project would be list than significant, both individually and cumulatively, and no mitigation is required.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: Per the instructions for evaluating environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory were considered in the response to each question in sections IV and V of this form. Resources that have been evaluated as significant would be potentially impacted by the project, particularly Biological Resources. As discussed in Section IV, development of the proposed project site could result in impacts to sensitive species, but implementation of MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-12 would reduce these impacts and ensure that the project would remain in compliance with state and federal environmental laws and regulations. As discussed in Section V, no historical or archaeological resources were identified within the proposed project study area. Proposed ground disturbance does not have potential to encounter paleontological resources.

With implementation of MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-12, biological resources will not be significantly impacted. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that, after implementation of mitigation, minimization, and avoidance measures, significant effects associated with this project would result. The proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

- ☐ Potentially Significant Impact
- ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- ☒ Less than Significant Impact
- ☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

The following list of past, present, and future projects within 1 mile of the proposed project were considered and evaluated as a part of this Initial Study. Because development of the proposed project would not result in potentially significant impacts, and due to the limited geographic scope of potential biological impacts, a 1-mile radius was used.

PROJECT NAME	PERMIT/MAP NUMBER
Mt. Woodson Castle - Site Plan Minor Deviation	APN: 278-472-17-00
Mt. Woodson Castle - Pool and Spa Infill	APN: 278-472-17-00

Less than Significant Impact. Per the instructions for evaluating environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential for adverse cumulative effects were considered in the response to each question in sections I through XVIII of this form. In addition to project-specific impacts, this evaluation considered the projects potential for incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are cumulative effects associated with this project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
☒ Less than Significant Impact
☐ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact. In the evaluation of environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential for adverse direct or indirect impacts to human beings were considered in the response to certain questions in sections I. Aesthetics, III. Air Quality, VI. Geology and Soils, VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials, IX Hydrology and Water Quality XII. Noise, XIII. Population and Housing, and XVI. Transportation and Traffic. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are adverse effects on human beings associated with this project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

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APPENDIX A

Biological Resources Report

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT
MT. WOODSON GATEWAY COUNTY PRESERVE PARKING LOT PROJECT

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ICF. 2022. *Biological Resources Report for the Mt. Woodson Gateway Preserve Parking Lot Project*. August. (ICF 103622) Prepared for the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation. San Diego, CA.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level
BMO	Biological Mitigation Ordinance
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPS	California Native Plant Society's
County	County of San Diego
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DG	Decomposed Granite
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FGC	California Fish and Game Code
FR	Federal Register
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
HCP	habitat conservation plan
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
ITP	incidental take permit
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MM	mitigation measure
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Program
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NHD	national hydrography dataset
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
OHWM	ordinary high-water mark
PAMA	Pre-approved Mitigation Area
PDS	Planning & Development Services
Porter-Cologne	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
proposed project	Mt. Woodson Gateway County Preserve Parking Lot
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
RPZ	root protection zone
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAMP	Special Area Management Plan
SDNHM	San Diego Natural History Museum

SR-67	State Route 67
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
TOB	top of bank
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WDR	waste discharge requirement
Wildlife Agencies	CDFW and USFWS

Summary

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation is proposing the Mt. Woodson Gateway County Preserve Parking Lot (Project) to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head and provide an ample staging area for trail users. The proposed project is situated in central San Diego County at the base of the Mount Woodson trail head adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) and within the Ramona Community Planning Area (Figures 1 and 2 [note that all figures are presented in Appendix A]). The Mount Woodson Gateway County Preserve leads to the "Potato Chip Rock," peak which attracts many outdoor enthusiasts, commonly causing vehicles to park on SR-67 shoulders and neighboring streets. The proposed project would expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head, provide an ample staging area for trail users, restripe SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site, allow access to and from the parking/staging areas via access roads, and widen the entry point to allow two-way traffic. The proposed project would occupy portions of five parcels, which total 83.17 acres.

The proposed project covers the construction of the new parking lot for the Mount Woodson Gateway County Preserve (Figure 3). There would be four parking lots providing a total of 252 parking spaces. Access would be provided via a side-street, stop-controlled intersection on SR-67 located approximately 530 feet north of the Ramona Fire Station driveway on Mount Woodson Road. The project area includes all permanent and temporary impacts associated with the construction of the proposed project (Figure 3).

Vegetation communities observed within the study area were chamise chaparral (granitic), coast live oak riparian forest, dense coast live oak woodland, Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed), eucalyptus woodland, flat-topped buckwheat, fresh water, freshwater seep, granitic northern mixed chaparral, open coast live oak woodland-disturbed, San Diego mesa vernal pool, and urban/developed (Figure 8). Complete development of the proposed project would result in direct and permanent impacts on up to 6.48 acres, including 1.42 acres of coast live oak riparian forest, 0.05 acre of chamise chaparral, 1.16 acres of disturbed habitat, 3.42 acres of developed, 0.02 acre of eucalyptus woodland, 0.29 acre of flat-topped buckwheat, 0.03 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral, and 0.10 acre of open coast live oak woodland – disturbed. The project area is within the limits of the draft North County Multiple Species Conservation Plan planning area (Figure 7) and is not within areas designated therein as proposed preserve.

No federally listed plant or animal species were observed or determined to have a potential to occur in the study area. Two California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 4.2 tree species were observed in the study area and numerous special status animals were observed or have a high potential to occur, as discussed below (Figure 12).

No populations of a County List A or B plant species were observed within the study area during focused surveys conducted in 2019. The Project would have no effect on County List A or B plants. Engelmann oak and Southern California black walnut (CRPR 4.2) are present within woodlands that would be impacted by fuel modification adjacent to the entrance road. Because of the low levels of impacts, the proposed project would not affect the local long-term survival of these species and would not have a significant impact.

The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for sensitive reptiles, including Belding's orange-throated whiptail, Blainville's horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, coastal western whiptail, Coronado skink, red diamond rattlesnake, San Diego banded gecko, San Diego ringneck snake, Southern California legless lizard, and three-lined boa. Loss of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in mitigation measures (MM) BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5 (see Chapter 3.4). Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.42 acres of oak riparian forest that could serve as foraging habitat for western spadefoot. Over half of this No breeding habitat would be impacted. Loss of foraging habitat could affect the fitness of western spadefoot. Impacts on foraging habitat would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 and direct impacts would be avoided through MM-BIO-11 and MM-BIO-12. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on the fitness of oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would remove up to 1.52 acres of oak riparian forest and oak woodland that is potential habitat for Cooper's hawk and red-shouldered hawk (County Group 1 animal species). Direct impacts on these species would be significant, but impacts are prohibited by state and federal nesting bird laws (i.e., Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code); MM-BIO-8 is proposed to ensure compliance with state and federal laws and avoidance of potentially significant impacts on nesting birds. Loss of nesting and foraging habitat would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would remove up to 1.52 acres of oak riparian forest and oak woodland, which is potential habitat for small-footed myotis, western red bat, pocketed free-tailed bat, western mastiff bat, and long-eared myotis. No direct impacts on these species are expected. Loss of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would remove up to 1.89 acres of native habitat that is potential habitat for Bryant's woodrat, Dulzura pocket mouse, San Diego pocket mouse, and mountain lion. No direct impacts on these species are expected. Loss of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

The proposed project would remove up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for ringtail. No direct impacts are expected on ringtail. Impacts on sensitive habitat would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

The study area serves as foraging habitat for turkey vulture but does not contain nesting habitat. The proposed project would not be expected to remove foraging habitat for turkey vulture. Turkey vulture forage in and over semi-rural turkey vulture foraging habitat. The proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on turkey vulture.

Mitigation measures 1 through 6 would result in total compensatory mitigation of 7.74 acres of oak woodland or riparian forest, 0.58 acre of flat-topped buckwheat or other Diegan coastal sage scrub, 0.03 acre of chamise chaparral, and 0.02 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral (See Table 6 in Chapter 8 for full details).

The proposed project would not result in impacts to federal wetlands (Figure 10). The proposed project could result in impacts on up to 0.13 acre of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) riparian associated with road improvements over the onsite ephemeral drainage (Figure 11). These CDFW riparian areas were mapped as coast live oak riparian forest and all oak riparian forest would be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio as described in Chapter 4. County would acquire a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW or documentation that an agreement is not necessary for the work being conducted in or near the jurisdictional drainage, as described in MM-BIO-12 (see Chapter 5.4). CDFW could require mitigation ratios higher than those described in MM-BIO-1 for impacted CDFW riparian areas, but MM-BIO-1 provides a minimum ratio that will be required by the County.

The Project is not located within a designated wildlife corridor and would have no impact on wildlife movement and nursery sites.

With mitigation incorporated, the Project would not result in significant unmitigated impacts on sensitive biological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

The County of San Diego (County) Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is proposing the Mt. Woodson Gateway County Preserve Parking Lot Project (proposed project) to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head and provide an ample staging area for trail users. This Biological Resources Report documents the biological resources present and potentially present around the Project; identifies impacts on biological resources resulting from the Project; and recommends measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate significant impacts consistent with federal, state, and local regulations, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The environmental conditions described herein have been used to demonstrate compliance with other federal, state, and local regulations, such as the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and state Streambed Alteration Program.

1.2 Project Location and Description

The Project is situated in central San Diego County at the base of the Mount Woodson trail head adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) and within the Ramona Community Planning Area (Figures 1 and 2 [note that all figures are presented in Appendix A]). The Mount Woodson Gateway County Preserve leads to the "Potato Chip Rock," peak which attracts many outdoor enthusiasts, commonly causing vehicles to park on SR-67 shoulders and neighboring streets. The Project proposes to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson Gateway County Preserve, provide an ample staging area for trail users, restripe SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site, allow access to and from the parking/staging areas via access roads, and widen the entry point to allow two-way traffic. The Project would occupy portions of five parcels, which total 83.17 acres:

- APN 27809076 (County) – 44.15 acres
- APN 27809010 (County)– 10.0 acres
- APN 27826001 (County)– 17.81 acres
- APN 27809074 (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE]) – 6.93 acres
- APN 27826008 (CAL FIRE) – 4.28 acres

The proposed project would involve the development of four gravel parking areas (Lot A, B, C, and D), which would be connected by a decomposed granite (DG) trail, and either 12' wide gravel one-way roads, or 24' wide gravel two-way roads (Figure 3). The primary entrance to the project site is proposed to be a 24' wide road on SR-67. A monument sign would be installed at the entrance. A bridge is proposed in the northern portion of the project site approximately 530 feet from the entrance. An ADA concrete parking area and portable restrooms would be developed in Lot A in the southern portion of the project site. The trail entrance in the southeastern portion of the project site south of Lot A would be marked with a trail monument. A gate would be installed at the end of the

DG trail adjacent to Mt. Woodson Road. A 6' chain link fence would also be installed adjacent to the existing CAL FIRE Ramona Station 86. The construction plans include limitations that all operations conducted on the premises shall be limited to the period between 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM each day. Eighteen solar-powered light-emitting diode bollard lights would be installed along footpaths and edges of parking lots.

1.3 Survey Methods

A literature and records search and focused field surveys were conducted within the study area. Unless otherwise noted, the study area for biological resources included the entirety of the project parcels where access was allowed (i.e., the County parcels). Focused surveys were not conducted within the CAL FIRE parcels. The entirety of the County parcels were assessed because the limits of the project area were not precisely delineated at the time focused surveys were conducted and the County wanted to ensure that the entire area was fully assessed.

1.3.1 Literature and Records Search

A review of the following public records was conducted to establish the existence or potential occurrence of sensitive biological resources (e.g., plant or animal species) or water resources within the study area:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) (CDFW 2022a).
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS's) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, 8th Edition (CNPS 2022).
- San Diego Plant Atlas (San Diego Natural History Museum [SDNHM] 2022).
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office species occurrence data (USFWS 2021).
- SanBIOS sensitive species sightings (SANDAG 2021).
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database (USFWS 2019).
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey maps (USDA/NRCS 2019).

The results of the literature review were used to inform which habitat assessments and focused surveys for sensitive species and sensitive vegetation communities would be conducted.

1.3.2 Sensitive Species Definitions

For the purposes of this report, species are considered sensitive or to have special status if they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Title 50, Section 17.12 [listed plants]); 50 CFR 17.11 (listed animals); and various notices in the *Federal Register* (FR) (proposed species).

- Species that are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the FESA.
- Listed or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under California Endangered Species Act (CESA; California Fish and Game Code [FGC] Section 2050 et seq.)
- Plant species listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; FGC Section 1900 et seq.). A plant is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens (FGC Section 1901).
- Species that meet the definitions of "rare" or "endangered" under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 subdivisions (b) and (d), including:
    - Plants considered by CDFW to be "rare, threatened or endangered in California." This includes plants tracked by the CNDDB and the CNPS as California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1 or 2.
    - Plants that may warrant consideration based on declining trends, recent taxonomic information, or other factors. This may include plants tracked by the CNDDB and CNPS as CRPR 3 or 4. Impacts on CRPR 3 plants may warrant consideration under CEQA if sufficient information is available to assess potential impacts on such plants. Impacts on CRPR 4 plants may warrant consideration under CEQA if cumulative impacts on such plants are significant enough to affect their overall rarity (CDFW 2018).
    - Animals listed by CDFW as Species of Special Concern.
- Animals that are "fully protected" in California (FGC Sections 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], 5050 [amphibians and reptiles], and 5515 [fish]).

1.3.3 Survey Methodology

Field surveys were conducted by ICF biologists in March through August 2019, and on April 2, 2020. Table 1 provides a summary of all biological surveys and assessments conducted within the study area. Surveys included vegetation mapping, a jurisdictional delineation, habitat assessments for special-status species including Hermes copper and Stephens' kangaroo rat, focused surveys for rare plants including Encinitas baccharis, and protocol-level surveys for California Gnatcatcher.

Table 1. Mt. Woodson Gateway County Preserve Parking Lot Biological Surveys

Date	Survey Personnel	Survey Activity
3/13/2019	Meris Guerrero, Kelsey Dix	Jurisdictional Delineation
3/13/2019	Shawn Johnston, Kelsey Dix	Vegetation Mapping, Habitat Assessment
4/22/2019	Phillip Richards*, Shawn Johnston	Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Assessment, California Gnatcatcher Survey, Rare Plant Survey
5/20/2019	Phillip Richards*	California Gnatcatcher Survey
6/12/2019	Phillip Richards*	California Gnatcatcher Survey
6/28/2019	Shawn Johnston, Kelsey Dix	Rare Plant Survey
8/21/2019	Shawn Johnston, Kelsey Dix	Encinitas Baccharis Reference Site Check, Rare Plant Survey
9/23/2019	Shawn Johnston	Rare Plant Survey
4/2/2020	Brian Lohstroh	Hermes Copper Habitat Assessment

* = Permitted individual, USFWS Permit TE-095896-3.

The following sources were referenced for taxonomy and nomenclature, including both scientific and standardized English names used in this report: Baldwin et al. (2012) and Rebman and Simpson (2014) for plants; the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (2022) for amphibians and reptiles; American Ornithological Society for birds (Chesser et al. 2021); Bradley et al. (2014) for mammals. The scientific binomial from the cited reference is included with the first mention of a species in the body of this report.

1.3.3.1 Vegetation Mapping, Floral Inventory, and Habitat Assessment

Rare plants were assessed within the study area, focusing most intensively on areas within and up to 500 feet from the project area. Vegetation mapping within the 100-foot buffer from the project parcels was conducted on March 13, 2019, by walking meandering transects and from selected vantage points that allowed 100 percent visual coverage of the study area. Vegetation mapping was conducted pursuant to County of San Diego guidelines (*Report Format and Content Requirements Biological Resources* (County 2010a)).

Vegetation communities were classified based on the dominant and characteristic plant species, in accordance with the Holland classification system (1986), as modified by Oberbauer et al. (2008), as this is the classification method used by the County of San Diego for mitigation ratios in the *Guidelines for Determining Significance Biological Resources* (County 2010b). Vegetation mapping was completed with tablet devices using the ESRI Collector application. Digital aerial imagery for the study area was loaded into ESRI Collector, which allowed for the digital mapping of vegetation polygons over aerial imagery in the field.

All plants observed within the study area were identified to species level (including subspecies or variety, as applicable) using *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and recorded in a species compendium. Plant common names follow the *Checklist of the Vascular Plants of San Diego County, 5th Edition* (Rebman and Simpson 2014) if the common names were not provided in Baldwin et al. (2012). A list of all plant species observed is presented as Appendix B.

During the March 13, 2019, site visit, the site was assessed for potential to support sensitive animal species. Biologists determined that surveys for California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) should be conducted and that a focused assessment for Stephen's kangaroo rat should be conducted by a biologist permitted to handle the species. All vertebrate species detected during surveys were recorded, and a list of all species observed is presented in Appendix C.

1.3.3.2 Rare Plant Surveys

Focused sensitive plant species surveys were performed within the study area in 2019 on April 22, June 28, August 21, and September 23 (Table 1). Surveys were conducted in accordance with survey protocols set forth by *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants* (USFWS 2000), *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018), and *CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines* (CNPS 2001). ICF botanists traversed the study area via meandering transects to identify the locations of special-status species, with a focus on areas determined to have the highest quality habitat for high-potential species. All plant species observed were noted, and plants that could not be identified in the field were identified later using taxonomic keys, including *The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and recorded in a species compendium. Prior to surveys being conducted, a desktop analysis was conducted to determine the potential for rare plant species to be present onsite. After the surveys were conducted, the potential to occur analysis for plants was updated, and that analysis is presented as Appendix D.

Particular survey effort was focused on federally endangered Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*), which has been reported in the vicinity (CDFW 2022b). Encinitas baccharis is small shrub that is similar to other small baccharis shrubs and is difficult to detect when not in bloom. This species is primarily restricted to maritime succulent scrub habitats within the coastal belt, in the vicinity of Del Dios, Lake Hodges, and Mount Israel (Reiser 2001). Rare plant surveys were scheduled for later in the summer (August to September) to time surveys at the height of the flowering period. Known reference populations of Encinitas baccharis on San Diego County's Del Dios Preserve were visited on August 21, 2019, to inspect the phenology of the population. Encinitas baccharis were observed to be just starting to bloom during that visit; therefore, study area surveys were conducted on August 21 and September 23, 2019, at the height of the blooming period.

The locations of special-status plants were mapped with a hand-held submeter-accuracy global positioning system (GPS) unit. Following the field survey, data were downloaded from the GPS unit, post-processed, and brought into a geographic information system (GIS) for analysis. All Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) trees greater than 6 inches in diameter at breast height were mapped within the rare plant study aera. The locations of some Engelmann oak were mapped opportunistically in areas adjacent to the rare plant study area.

1.3.3.3 California Gnatcatcher Focused Surveys

The survey protocol to determine the presence or absence of California gnatcatcher requires that the surveyor have a federal 10(A)1(a) recovery permit. Phillip Richards (Permit # TE-095896-3, exp. 7/26/2023) performed focused surveys for California gnatcatcher in all potentially suitable habitat within the project parcels, in accordance with the *Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines* (USFWS 1997).

Prior to animal surveys being conducted, a desktop analysis was conducted to determine the potential for sensitive animal species to be present on site. Three surveys were conducted at least 1 week apart between 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. on April 22, May 20, and June 12, 2019 (Table 1). The California gnatcatcher survey area, located within the study area plus a 100-foot buffer, consisted of approximately 19 acres of potentially suitable habitat. Surveys were not conducted during periods of excessive or abnormal heat, wind, rain, fog, or other inclement weather. Methods included slowly walking through the vegetation with frequent stops to listen and play taped California gnatcatcher vocalizations. During each visit, a taped vocalization was broadcast at least once in all potential habitat at distance intervals of approximately 75 to 100 feet. The California gnatcatcher survey area included numerous patches of coastal sage scrub, including Diegan coastal sage scrub and flat-topped buckwheat scrub, ranging in size from approximately 0.22 to 7.2 acres. Vegetation adjacent to the California gnatcatcher survey area mainly included chaparral and woodland communities. The results of the surveys, including information on the potential for gnatcatcher to occur on site is provided as Appendix E of this report.

1.3.3.4 Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Assessment

A site visit was conducted to assess the property for potential for federally listed endangered Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) on April 22, 2019, by ICF senior wildlife biologist Phil Richards (Permit # TE-095896, exp. 07/26/2023). Mr. Richards holds a USFWS 10(a)(1) permit to conduct presence/absence trapping surveys for Stephens' kangaroo rat and is knowledgeable with this species. Stephens' kangaroo rat is known from the Ramona Grasslands Preserve, approximately 2 miles to the northeast through unsuitable habitat (generally dense chaparral and woodland). Mr. Richards and Shawn Johnston conducted transects through the grasslands looking for any evidence of kangaroo rat burrows. No kangaroo rat burrows of any species were observed within the grasslands. Surveyors determined that the grass was prohibitively tall for Stephens' kangaroo rat. Mr. Richards determined that there was no potential for Stephens' kangaroo rat within the study area and that focused surveys were not warranted.

1.3.3.5 Hermes Copper Habitat Assessment

Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*) is a rare butterfly endemic to the coastal sage scrub community in San Diego County and northern Baja California (Deutschman et al. 2011). Hermes larvae use only spiny redberry as a host plant and nectar almost exclusively on California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). *County of San Diego Guidelines for Hermes Copper* interim guidelines (County 2010a:73) require that biologists should consider any woody (mature) spiny redberry shrub with California buckwheat within 15 feet as potential Hermes copper habitat, which should be surveyed.

ICF senior biologist Brian Lohstroh conducted a habitat assessment for Hermes copper on April 2, 2020. While the USFWS has not published guidance on surveyor qualifications, Mr. Lohstroh is a

senior biologist experienced in butterfly surveys in San Diego County. He did not find any potential Hermes copper habitat within 500 feet of the project footprint. The spiny redberry on site are outside of the 500-foot buffer and would not be affected by the proposed project. As no suitable habitat was present, no surveys were deemed to be necessary to determine absence.

1.3.4 Jurisdictional Wetland Delineation

Prior to conducting a field visit, a 100-foot-scale (1 inch = 100 feet) aerial photograph of the site was reviewed to establish vegetation types, topographic changes, and visible drainage patterns associated with the delineation area. In addition, the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2019) was reviewed to identify mapped wetlands that occur within the delineation area.

On March 13, 2019, ICF biologists Meris Guerrero and Kelsey Dix conducted the jurisdictional delineation within the proposed project's wetland delineation area, which consisted of the proposed project footprint and a 100-foot survey buffer. Potential jurisdictional features were evaluated for the presence of a definable channel or wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology. The survey was conducted on foot. Jurisdictional limits were recorded using high-resolution aerial photographs (1 inch = 100 feet) and an Apple iPad using Collector Map with a sub-meter accuracy GPS unit. Existing conditions were documented as field notes and site photographs (Appendix F).

1.4 Environmental Setting (Existing Conditions)

1.4.1 Physical Characteristics

The study area is situated in the central foothills of San Diego County, along the eastern flank of Mount Woodson (Figure 2). The western side of the study area is moderately sloped as it climbs toward Mount Woodson, and is covered with dense chaparral and scattered boulders. The east side is bordered by SR-67, and is gently sloped with oak woodlands, within which there are several small streams. The study area consists of a mosaic of vegetation communities, rock outcrops, dirt/gravel roads and trails, and one pond. Five single-story structures have been removed from the project site. Two minor drainages traverse from south to north through the study area, which does not include any major canyon/drainages or ridgelines.

1.4.1.1 Soil

The study area is situated atop the Southern California batholith, which consists of Cretaceous granitic rocks. These rocks form the majority element of this massive feature that underlies roughly two-fifths of San Diego County. In the vicinity, this exposed granitic bedrock comprises the Woodson Mountain Granodiorite Formation, consisting principally of granodiorite with minor granite and quartz diorite (tonalite) (Strand 1962). The NRCS has mapped the soil series acid igneous rock land, Cieneba coarse sandy loam, Fallbrook sandy loam, Ramona sandy loam, Visalia sandy loam, Vista coarse sandy, and Vista rocky coarse sandy loam as occurring within the study area (USDA/NRCS 2018)(Figure 4). The majority of the hills within the site have been mapped as Vista rocky coarse sandy loam (USDA/NRCS 2019a).

The **acid igneous rock land** soil series is loam to loamy coarse sand in texture and very shallow over decomposed granite or basic igneous rock. It typically contains large boulders and rock outcrops of granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz diorite, gabbro, basalt, or gabbro diorite over 50 to 90 percent of total area (USDA 1973). This soil series is present on the western side of the study area.

The **Cieneba** soil series is characterized as coarse sandy, rocky coarse sandy, and very rocky coarse sandy loams with slopes from 5 to 75 percent. They are typically described as excessively drained shallow soils that are weathered in place from granite outcrops found in the adjacent uplands. Cieneba coarse sandy loams are mapped along the southern study area.

The **Fallbrook** soil series is characterized as sandy to rocky sandy loams with slopes from 5 to 30 percent. These soils are typically moderately deep and well drained and are weathered in place from granodiorite. This soil series occurs in the far northeastern corner of the northeastern study area.

The **Ramona** soil series is characterized by moderately well-drained, very deep sandy loams with sandy clay loam subsoil and is usually found on slopes ranging from 0 to 30 percent. It is found on terraces and alluvial fans at elevations ranging from 200 to 1,800 feet. The surface layer is usually 17 inches thick and slightly to medium acidic. This soil series occurs along the eastern side of the study area.

The **Visalia** soil series is characterized as sandy loam with slopes from 2 to 9 percent. These are moderately well-drained soils derived from granitic alluvium, and are typically found in alluvial flood plains and fans. This soil is mapped on the southeast project parcels along SR-67.

The **Vista** soil series is characterized as coarse sandy and rocky coarse sandy loam with slopes of 5 to 15 percent. These are well-drained, moderately deep to deep soils derived from granodiorite or quartz diorites. This is the primary soil type within the study area, and is a potentially hydric soil but does not contain hydric elements at this location.

1.4.1.2 Fire

The study area is dominated by sage scrub and chaparral vegetation, which are adapted to natural fire cycles, and by oak riparian habitat, which is naturally resistant to wildfire. If the natural fire cycle is suppressed, the chaparral can become senescent, declining in both health and diversity. If the fire frequency is increased, vegetation could shift toward disturbed grassland habitats or opportunistic pioneering shrub communities.

The entire study area burned in an unnamed 1967 fire (Figure 5). No other fires have been documented on the property during modern recordkeeping. This represents a low fire-return interval for San Diego foothill areas.

Fires have frequently burned areas to the south and west of the study area. Offsite areas of Mount Woodson and lands to the south of the study area burned in an unnamed 1913 fire. The 2003 Cedar Fire and the 1958 Pearson Peak #2 Fire burned to the south, up to SR-67 and Warren Canyon (Figure 5).

1.4.1.3 Hydrology

Data from the Ramona Fire Department weather station, approximately 2.75 miles east of the delineation area, indicated that average precipitation is approximately 14.12 inches per year.

The delineation area is within the Santa Ysabel Hydrologic Area (905.5) which is a part of the larger San Dieguito River Watershed Management Area. The Santa Ysabel Hydrologic Area encompasses 82,000 acres and consists of large portions of county, state, and federal lands. Approximately 83 percent of the hydrologic area is considered open space and undeveloped. Other uses include 12 percent agricultural and 4 percent residential.

The hydrologic area begins at the headwaters of Santa Ysabel Creek within the Volcan Mountains. Surface waters flow west where it is collected and stored at Sutherland Reservoir behind Sutherland Dam. Downstream areas do not receive much surface waters from Santa Ysabel Creek, which causes impairments such as aquatic toxicity; low pH; and high concentrations of nitrogen, manganese, and iron.

A jurisdictional delineation conducted within 100 feet of the project area identified two features within the delineation area to be evaluated and mapped for potential state and federal jurisdiction. Other water bodies in the area include several ponds within the golf course to the north of the project parcels and a seasonally inundated basin on the northwest side of the County property.

Stream 1

Stream 1 is an unnamed intermittent stream that originates at the base of Mount Woodson, to the south of the delineation area, and flows north. This stream supports an ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) that ranges in width from 3 to 7 feet and top of bank (TOB) ranging in width from 5 to 13 feet. The stream channel is defined by a clear bed and bank as well as the following OHWM indicators. The stream channel is fairly flat and meanders around the east boundary of the project parcels, to the west of SR-67. The stream channel is characterized by a soft sediment, unvegetated bottom. Within the delineation area the stream flows through a grassy meadow and then becomes increasingly more densely vegetated with mixed-riparian vegetation, including large willows (*Salix* sp.), coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) (see Appendix F). Stream 1 flows north under several road crossings, through the Mount Woodson Golf Course, and continues to meander to the north until its confluence with Santa Maria Creek.

Stream 2

Stream 2 is an ephemeral drainage that originates at the northwest boundary and meanders east along the northern boundary of the delineation area before it confluences with Stream 1. OHWM widths range from 3 to 6 feet, and TOB widths range from 5 to 13 feet within the delineation area (see Appendix F). Stream 2 is characterized by a soft sediment, unvegetated bottom (see Appendix F). The stream channel is steeper at the upstream end of the delineation area and then becomes relatively flat as it flows east and confluences with Stream 1.

Specific details of the small jurisdictional features present within the study area are detailed in the *Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation Report for Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project* (Appendix F) and summarized in Section 1.4.8, *Wetlands/Jurisdictional Waters*.

1.4.2 Regional Context

The study area is located within the Draft North County MSCP Planning Area. Across from SR-67, the lands are designated within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment of the County of San Diego MSCP Subarea Plan (County of San Diego 1997) of the San Diego MSCP (City of San Diego 1998). The western edge of the study area has been designated as Pre-approved Mitigation Area (PAMA); no PAMA is present in the project area (Figure 6).

1.4.2.1 Existing Land Use

The County-owned parcels are not currently open to the public, with the exception of the Mount Woodson fire road, which is heavily used to access Mount Woodson, and runs through the CAL FIRE property and traverses the southern boundary of parcel 27826008. The County-owned parcels contained residential buildings that were previously used as residences. Brush management has occurred around the residential buildings and access roads in accordance with County fire requirements. The two southeastern parcels are used by CAL FIRE.

SR-67 forms the eastern boundary of the study area. Rural residential lots exist to the east of SR-67. Mount Woodson Golf Course is situated along the northern boundary of the study area. Densely situated residential housing exists within the wildland interface between the golf course and the adjacent open space. The City of San Diego Mount Woodson Preserve and City of Poway open space exist to the west. SR-67 and more undeveloped chaparral-covered mountains lie to the south, stretching toward the County of San Diego Boulder Oaks Preserve and Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve.

1.4.2.2 Land Ownership in Vicinity

City of Poway Mount Woodson Preserve lands exist to the west of the study area (Figure 7). The remaining land is surrounded by private property.

1.4.3 Habitat Types/Vegetation Communities

The project parcels within the study area cover 85.19 acres and support 13 vegetation communities/land cover types (Table 2). Vegetation communities were described and assigned numerical codes according to the *Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986), as modified by Oberbauer et al. (2008). The habitat types/vegetation communities and land cover types observed within the study area were chamise chaparral, Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed), disturbed habitat, eucalyptus woodland, flat-topped buckwheat scrub, fresh water, freshwater seep, granitic northern mixed chaparral, open coast live oak woodland – disturbed, southern coast live oak riparian forest, San Diego mesa vernal pool, and urban/developed (Table 2; Figure 8). Coast live oak riparian forest and granitic northern mixed chaparral were the most common vegetation communities.

Table 2. Vegetation Communities Occurring Within the Study Area

Vegetation Community (Holland Code)	Property Boundary (acres)
Chamise Chaparral (granitic) (37210)	0.75
Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (61310)	15.76
Dense Coast Live Oak Woodland (71162)	5.15
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (32500)	8.89
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub - disturbed (32500)	0.86
Disturbed Habitat (11000)	1.89
Eucalyptus Woodland (79100)	0.63
Flat-topped Buckwheat (32800)	4.12
Fresh Water (64140)	0.36
Freshwater Seep (45400)	0.10
Granitic Northern Mixed Chaparral (37130)	26.86
Open Coast Live Oak Woodland-disturbed (71161)	10.40
San Diego Mesa Vernal Pool (44320)	0.32
Urban/Developed (12000)	9.09
Total	85.19

1.4.3.1 Chamise Chaparral (Granitic) (37210)

Granitic chamise chaparral occurs on dry, rocky, often steep slopes with little soil and is often adjacent to, but on rockier soils than oak woodland (71100) or valley and foothill grassland (42000). Slopes are typically north-facing in Southern California. This plant community occurs in the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of Southern California on slopes away from the deserts; chamise chaparral generally becomes more abundant from north to south, usually below 5,000 feet in Southern California. It is the predominant chaparral type in San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties and is overwhelmingly dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and it reaches 3–10 feet tall. Associated species contribute little to no vegetative cover. Chamise chaparral is adapted to repeated fires by stump sprouting following fire. Old-growth stands are densely interwoven and support little herbaceous understory or litter. In the study area, this habitat occurs in the center of the project site and is found on granitic soils.

1.4.3.2 Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (61310)

Coast live oak riparian forest occurs throughout stream systems in California on fine-grained alluvial soils on the floodplains along streams in the canyons and valleys of (Holland 1986). It is tree-dominated with open to locally dense, evergreen, sclerophyllous, riparian woodland that is

dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Associated understory shrub and herbaceous species include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp*. caerulea*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), California rose (*Rosa californica*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and poison oak. Threats to riparian areas include altered hydrology, invasive plants, and invasive animals; various threats to riparian areas can cascade downstream. In the project area, this habitat occurs primarily as larger contiguous areas in the central through northeast portions of the project area. This community is dominated by coast live oak trees. Oak woodlands are considered special-status vegetation communities by the County and provide nesting habitat and valuable cover for a wide range of wildlife species. Activities within 50 feet of the oak tree's dripline are considered as oak root protection zones.

1.4.3.3 Dense Coast Live Oak Woodland (71162)

Dense coast live oak woodland occurs along the outer South Coast Ranges and coastal slopes of Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, usually below 4,000 feet elevation, and has a canopy cover between 50 and 75 percent. It is found throughout the foothill and mountain regions of San Diego County and mostly occurs at the narrowing of valley flood plains and in valleys with deep alluvium and high perennial groundwater, primarily in riparian habitats. It intergrades with Engelmann oak woodland in interior Southern California at higher elevation mesic sites. In coast live oak woodland, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees live for >200–300 years and are generally <100 feet tall, the canopy is open to continuous. The shrub layer is poorly developed, but may include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), blackberry (*Ribes* spp.), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), or blue elderberry. The herbaceous understory is continuous and typically dominated by nonnative grasses including rip-but brome (*Bromus diandrus*) and several other introduced taxa.

This community occurs in the western portion of the study area outside of the project area, on the slope of Mount Woodson in areas not associated with drainages. This community is dominated by coast live oak trees. Oak woodlands are considered special-status vegetation communities by the County and provide nesting habitat and valuable cover for a wide range of wildlife species. Activities within 50 feet of the dripline are considered as oak root protection zones.

Gold-spotted oak borer (*Agrilus auroguttatus*) is an introduced invasive wood-boring insect that is causing high and widespread mortality of coast live oaks in San Diego County (Coleman et al. 2017). This species has been observed infesting trees in the vicinity. Areas currently mapped as coast live oak woodland may require the removal of infested trees to control the spread of this invasive species.

1.4.3.4 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (32500)

Diegan coastal sage scrub is a scrub community consisting of low, soft-leaved woody subshrubs, with few over 3 feet high (Holland 1986). Most species are active in winter and early spring and are drought deciduous in late spring or early summer. This community is most often dominated by California sagebrush *(Artemisia californica)* and California buckwheat.

Diegan coastal sage scrub in the study area is dominated by California buckwheat and California sagebrush, with laurel sumac, deerweed *(Acmispon glaber* var*. glaber)*, and white sage *(Salvia apiana)* also occurring. Areas mapped as disturbed appear to receive fuel modification because of the golf course residences adjacent to the north of the study area. Diegan coastal sage scrub is

classified by the County of San Diego as a sensitive vegetation community. Diegan coastal sage scrub is a geographically restricted vegetation community and often supports a variety of birds, reptiles, and small mammals with limited distribution. Diegan coastal sage scrub in the study area occurs west of the project area (Figure 8).

1.4.3.5 Disturbed Habitat (11300)

Disturbed habitat supports either no vegetation or a cover of nonnative weedy species that are adapted to a regime of frequent human disturbance. Many of the characteristic species of this habitat are also indicator species of annual grasslands, although disturbed areas tend to be dominated more by forbs than grasses. Characteristic species may include tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), and African crown daisy (*Glebionis coronaria*).

Disturbed habitat within the study area consists of dirt parking areas and dirt roads. These areas consist of mostly bare ground and occur throughout the study area. Disturbed habitat is not considered a sensitive vegetation community and it is considered to have no conservation value.

1.4.3.6 Eucalyptus Woodland (79100)

Eucalyptus (gum tree) habitats range from single-species thickets with little or no understory to scattered trees over well-developed herbaceous or shrub understory. Eucalyptus exude alleopathic chemical compounds that limit the ability of other species to grow in the understory. Overstory is typically limited to one of several common species of eucalyptus.

1.4.3.7 Flat-topped Buckwheat (32800)

Flat-topped Buckwheat occurs in coastal areas and foothills throughout San Diego County and often intergrades with Diegan coastal sage scrub. It occurs as a near monoculture community usually as a result of disturbance; over time it will transition to coastal sage scrub or chaparral. Species typically consist of California buckwheat and deerweed.

Within the study area it is present in previously disturbed patches between woodland and chaparral communities. This community is considered a sub-type of coastal sage scrub; it is considered sensitive by the County.

1.4.3.8 Fresh Water (64140)

Freshwater water bodies are found worldwide and are composed of year-round bodies of fresh water (extremely low salinity) in the form of lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers. Fresh water is an open source of water not under cover of any vegetation. This habitat occurs as a cattle pond on the western boundary of the study area (Figure 8). No open water was present within the project area. The freshwater pond is in an area designated as PAMA in the draft North County MSCP and would provide a seasonal water source for local wildlife.

1.4.3.9 Freshwater Seep (45400)

Freshwater Seep is scattered through most regions of California, and is likely most common in grassland habitats, while being uncommon in the deserts. Throughout San Diego County it is usually small in extent, as part of narrow drainages or springs in such places as Campo, Lake Henshaw, and Peñasquitos Canyon. It is often associated with grasslands or meadows; soils are permanently moist or wet soil around freshwater seeps. Characteristic species include sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), mule fat, checkerbloom mallow (*Sidalcea malviflora*), and deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*). Threats to freshwater seep include degraded, modification altered hydrology and watersheds; off-highway vehicle use, soil compaction and erosion, and nonnative plant and animal species invasion. In the study area, this habitat occurs in a drainage below the cattle pond, outside of the project area.

1.4.3.10 Granitic Northern Mixed Chaparral (37130)

Granitic northern mixed chaparral occurs on inland granitic soils and is found on Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of Southern California on slopes away from the desert, usually below 4,000 feet. This community consists of evergreen drought-and fire-tolerant sclerophyllous shrubs, 5-15 feet tall, that in mature stages forms dense, often nearly impenetrable vegetation dominated by scrub oak (*Quercus* spp.), chamise, and any one of several taxa in manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) and wild lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.). Plants in this community are typically deep-rooted, with usually little or no understory vegetation, and often contain a considerable accumulation of leaf litter. Granitic northern mixed chaparral is well adapted to long, hot, dry summers; intermittent rain in winter; and repeated fires, to which many species respond by stump sprouting. A dense cover of annual herbs, many of which germinate only following a fire, may appear during the first growing season after a fire, followed in subsequent years by perennial herbs, short-lived shrubs, and re-establishment of dominance by the original shrub species in this community. Threats include short fire intervals that have resulted in type conversion from chaparral and coastal sage scrub to non-native annual grasslands; habitat loss and alteration from urban development; and climate change, which may result in more frequent, intense, and prolonged drought. Extensive chaparral shrub mortality has been attributed to intense and prolonged droughts.

This habitat comprises nearly half of the study area, occurring in the north, west, and southwestern portions.

1.4.3.11 Open Coast Live Oak Woodland – disturbed (71161)

Open coast live oak woodland is typically dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees, which reach 30 to 80 feet in height. The shrub layer within this vegetation community is usually poorly developed, while the herb layer is continuous and typically dominated by nonnative grasses. This community typically occurs on north-facing slopes and within shaded ravines in Southern California (Holland 1986). The “disturbed” moniker signifies that the understory is disturbed or non-extant because of previous human activities.

Coast live oak is the dominant plant species in areas mapped as coast live oak woodland. This vegetation type is most common in the southeastern side of the study area and is adjacent to the project area. Also common within this community are Engelmann oak, western poison oak

(*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia; Q. x acutidens)*.

The open coast live oak woodland located within the survey area has high ecological value. Oak woodlands are considered special-status vegetation communities by the County and state, and provide nesting habitat and valuable cover for a wide range of wildlife species. The oak woodland within the study area provides suitable nesting habitat for several species of raptors and other birds. This vegetation community is considered a special-status community in San Diego County.

Gold-spotted oak borer (*Agrilus auroguttatus*) is an introduced invasive wood-boring insect that is causing high and widespread mortality of coast live oaks in San Diego County (Coleman et al. 2017). This species has been observed infesting trees in the vicinity. Areas currently mapped as coast live oak woodland may require the removal of infested trees to control the spread of this invasive species.

1.4.3.12 San Diego Mesa Vernal Pool (44320)

Vernal pool ecosystems are found in the western United States extending from southern Oregon south through California and into northern Baja California, Mexico. Soils, topography, and a Mediterranean climate (precipitation falls typically from November to March) create the necessary conditions for vernal pool formation. Vernal pools are seasonal depressional wetlands that typically occur on clay and loamy clay soils that collect rainfall and are situated on a perched water table where the water ponding period is a few weeks to a few months.

Within the study area, the seasonally inundated basins are in a slump associated with former road grading. Dominant species in the basins in the study are included grass poly (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*), and spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*). No vernal pools are present in the project area. This habitat is considered a wetland and is protected under state and federal laws.

1.4.3.13 Urban/Developed (12000)

Developed areas include those that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer supported. These areas are characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, homes, parking lots, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that require irrigation. Areas where no natural land is evident because of a large amount of debris or other materials being placed upon it may also be considered urban/developed (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

1.4.4 Flora

Overall, 188 vascular plant species—118 native and 70 nonnative species—were observed within the study area during the field surveys. All vascular plant species observed are listed in Appendix B.

1.4.5 Fauna

All wildlife species observed or detected within the study area are listed in Appendix C.

1.4.5.1 Reptiles and Amphibians

Three lizard species, one snake, and one toad species were detected in the study area (Appendix C). The study area contains a variety of habitat types including upland scrub and chaparral communities, mesic oak woodlands, ephemeral basins/stock ponds, and disturbed but open areas. These habitats have potential to support a variety of reptile and amphibian species.

1.4.5.2 Birds

A total of 43 bird species were observed or detected within the study area. The avifauna in the study area is a mixture of species that are associated with the chaparral and woodland vegetation communities found on site. These species include California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), Pacific-slope flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*), ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), orange-crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculates*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), blue grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*).

1.4.5.3 Mammals

Six mammal species were detected during general surveys (Appendix C). These represent common widespread mammals: desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). No special-status mammals were observed within the study area.

1.4.6 Sensitive Plant Species

The database search identified 58 sensitive plant species that occur within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Vicente Reservoir quad map and surrounding vicinity. These species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the study area and are discussed in Appendix D. Focused surveys conducted in the study area did not find any federally listed endangered or threatened plant species; however, two sensitive plant species were mapped within the study area: Engelmann oak and Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*) (Figure 9). After rare plant surveys were conducted and did not detect any other sensitive, no other rare plants were determined to have a high potential to occur within the study area.

1.4.6.1 Sensitive Plant Species Observed Within the Study Area

Two sensitive tree species were observed in the study area. No other rare plant species were observed. After rare plant surveys were conducted, no other plant species were assessed to have a high potential to occur.

Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*) is listed as CRPR 4.2 and is a County List D species. This tree grows to 20 to 50 feet, often in open savannahs. They tend to grow on deep alluvial soils in creekbeds, alluvial terraces and north-facing slopes (Reiser 2001). This tree may be more tolerant of clay soils than most native trees and woody shrubs (Reiser 2001). Seven Southern California black walnut were observed along the edge of the riparian forest and edges of developed areas near the existing roads and lots in the project area (Figure 9).

Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) is listed as CRPR 4.2 and is a County List D species. It is commonly found in the foothills between 500 and 4000 feet in elevation. Growing to 40 feet tall, this tree has flat, waxy, blue-green leaves and better tolerates drier conditions than coast live oak. Larger individuals are sometimes found growing in savannah grasslands, but the species may also occur as a shrubby element within the chaparral. Eight Engelmann oaks are located along the boundaries of the study area and several others are scattered throughout the study area (Figure 9).

1.4.7 Sensitive Animal Species

The database search identified 68 sensitive animal species that occur within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Vicente Reservoir quad map and surrounding vicinity. These species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the study area and are discussed in Appendix E. No federally or state-listed threatened or endangered animal species were observed during field surveys or determined to have a high potential to occur within the study area.

1.4.7.1 Sensitive Animal Species Observed

Five sensitive animal species were observed within the study area: western spadefoot, turkey vulture, Cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk, and western bluebird.

Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group 2 species. Adult western spadefoot are terrestrial, moving from summer refugia to seasonally inundated depressions to breed following winter or spring rains (Thomson et al. 2016). Minimum time for larval development has been estimated at 14 days, while other studies found an average larval period of 58 days (Thomson et al. 2016). Larvae are at risk of desiccation due to potential for pools drying out before metamorphosis is complete. Western spadefoot occurs in grasslands, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral vegetation in washes, floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats near ephemeral water sources such as vernal pools and cattle ponds (Stebbins 2003). This species is widespread through the central Valley to Southern California and northwestern Baja California. However, the great majority of potential vernal pool breeding habitat in Southern California has been lost, primarily to urban development (Thomson et al. 2016). Western spadefoot were observed within an ephemeral basin on the northwest side of the study area and could utilize a cattle pond on the western edge of the study area as breeding habitat. No development is proposed within a 500-foot buffer of either feature. This species could forage in the project area.

Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) is a County Group I species. Turkey vultures are often seen foraging over woodlands and nearby open country (Unitt 2004). They prefer dry, open country and ranch lands, and they often occur along roadsides where carrion is common. They nest in crevices among granite boulders (Unitt 2004). The turkey vultures' range has been retracting from the coast because of human disturbance, loss of foraging habitat, and pesticide contamination (Unitt 2004). Turkey vultures were observed foraging over the study area (Figure 9), and suitable foraging habitat

exists in the study area. No suitable nesting habitat for this species is present. No roosts were observed within the study area.

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) is a CDFW Watch List and a County Group I species. Cooper's hawk is a resident of riparian deciduous habitats and oak woodlands, but in recent times it has become adapted to urban park environments (Unitt 2004). Cooper's hawks hunt passerine birds, their primary source of food, in broken woodlands and forest margins, and they are also known to take fish and mammals. The Cooper's hawk population declined because of hunting and loss of habitat; however, this species is making a comeback through its adaptation to the urban environment (Unitt 2004). This species is widespread throughout the County and was detected foraging in the study area. Although no nests were detected, this species has a high potential to nest in trees within the study area.

Red-shouldered hawk *(Buteo lineatus)* is a County Group I species. The red-shouldered hawk was once an uncommon breeder of lowland riparian woodlands but has been thriving in urban environments with large trees such as eucalyptus (Unitt 2004). On the west coast, this species is found in California and northern Baja California and is common throughout San Diego County. Red-shouldered hawk was detected foraging in the study area. Although no nests were detected, this species has a high potential to nest in trees within the study area

Western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*) is a County Group II species. The western bluebird is a stocky bluebird with a chestnut red chest and is considered common in the foothills and mountains of San Diego County. This species can usually be found in montane coniferous and oak woodlands (Unitt 2004). It can also occur in areas with scattered trees, open forests, and scrubs; during the winter it can be found in the desert. Western bluebirds breed in western North America from southern British Columbia south to central Mexico, northeast to western Montana, and east to Texas, but they are absent from the Great Basin (Guinan et al. 2020). They can also winter outside their breeding range in central California and along the lower Colorado River (Guinan et al. 2020). Western bluebird numbers are declining due to loss of nesting cavities to logging, fire suppression, loss of oaks to gold-spotted oak borer, and competition with nonnative species such as European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) (Unitt 2004). This species is still fairly common in San Diego County (Unitt 2004). Western bluebirds were observed within the study area. Suitable foraging and nesting habitat are present within the study area.

1.4.7.2 Sensitive Animal Species with High Potential to Occur

Eleven sensitive reptiles, two sensitive birds, and six sensitive mammal species were evaluated to have high potential to occur within the study area. These primarily represent locally common reptile and avian species with limited distributions.

Reptiles

Belding's orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Belding's orange-throated whiptail is a medium-sized lizard occurring in coastal sage scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, alluvial fan sage scrub, and riparian scrub, woodlands, and non-native grassland. It preys upon small invertebrates such as ants, scorpions, spiders, termites, and other small lizards. The range of this species is from Corona del Mar in Orange County and near Colton in San Bernardino County, California, south to Loreto, Baja

California, Mexico. Because of habitat fragmentation, habitat loss, and invasive exotic species that displace their native insect food sources, this species now only inhabits approximately 25 percent of its historic range. Belding's orange-throated whiptail has high potential to occur within the study area.

Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Blainville's (coast/San Diego) horned lizard is a heavy-bodied lizard that historically was found in Kern, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties southward to Baja California, Mexico. Horned lizards inhabit a variety of vegetation communities including coastal sage, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, and coniferous forest (Stebbins 2003). Loose, fine soils with a high sand content and an abundance of prey, and open areas with limited overstory typify suitable habitat for this species (Jennings and Hayes 1994). The coast horned lizard's insectivorous diet consists mostly of native harvester ants (*Pogonomyrmex* sp.), which make up over 90 percent of its prey; however, it is an opportunistic feeder that will take other insects including termites, beetles, flies, wasps, and grasshoppers (Stebbins 2003; Jennings and Hayes 1994). This species has disappeared from about 45 percent of its former range, and several factors have led to this decline, including habitat fragmentation and degradation, loss of native prey to exotic species, and extensive collection for the curio trade (Jennings and Hayes 1994). The specialized diet of harvester ants has made horned lizards especially vulnerable to extirpation since the introduction of Argentine ants (*Linepithema humile*). This species has potential to occur throughout the scrub and chaparral habitats in the study area.

Coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Coast patch-nosed snake is a medium-sized snake found in brushy chaparral including chamise and red shank, coastal sage scrub, and riparian areas. It primarily eats lizards and may specialize on whiptails. Its historical distribution ranges from Ventura and Los Angeles Counties south to El Rosario, Baja California, Mexico, at elevations of sea level to 7,000 feet. The eastern edge of the range extends to the vicinity of Campo, San Diego County; Banning, Riverside County; and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County. Population declines are likely due to conversion of brush habitat to other vegetation types and to habitat fragmentation from roads. Coast patch-nosed snake has high potential to occur within the study area.

Coastal western whiptail *(Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri)* is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Coastal western whiptail is a medium-sized slender lizard that is found in arid and semi-arid desert to open woodlands where the vegetation is sparse, which makes running easy (Stebbins 2003). Its range includes coastal Southern California and western Baja California. The decline of coastal western whiptails is likely linked to loss of habitat to agriculture and urban development. While this species was not incidentally observed during the 2019 surveys, it has high potential to occur in all the natural habitats within the study area.

Coronado skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis*) is a CDFW Watch List and a County Group II species. The Coronado skink is a medium-sized secretive lizard that is typically found in the moister areas of coastal sage, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon-juniper, riparian woodlands, and pine forests (Thompson et al. 2016). Its prey includes small invertebrates found in leaf litter or dense vegetation at the edges of rocks and logs. The Coronado skink is found along the coastal plain and Peninsular Ranges west of the deserts from approximately San Gorgonio Pass in Riverside County south to San Quentin, Mexico (Thompson et al. 2016). While this species was not incidentally

observed during the 2019 surveys, it is known from the vicinity and has high potential to occur in all of the natural habitats within the study area.

Red diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. The red diamond rattlesnake is a large, heavy-bodied rattlesnake that has a wide tolerance for varying environments and can be found in a variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, redshank, desert slope scrub, desert washes, grassy fields, orchards, cactus patches, and rocky areas and is most often seen in areas with heavy brush and cacti, rocks, or boulders (Stebbins 2003). Red diamond rattlesnake has a small range in California within the southwestern corner of the state, occurring in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the Morongo area of southwestern San Bernardino County, western Riverside County, San Diego County, extreme southwestern Imperial County, and southward to Baja California (Thomson et al. 2016). Adult red diamond rattlesnakes eat mostly squirrels and rabbits, and feed upon lizards, other snakes, and birds. For juvenile red diamond rattlesnakes, lizards, specifically the western whiptail, are an important food source (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Urban development and the trend toward planting orchards on steeper rocky hillsides have significantly decreased the amount of appropriate habitat for this species (Jennings and Hayes 1994). This species has high potential to occur throughout the upland habitats that occur in the study area.

San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbottii*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group I species. San Diego banded gecko is a small lizard with soft skin (Thomson et al. 2016) restricted to rocky coastal sage and chaparral habitat, typically in areas between 500 and 3,000 feet in elevation. They are often found in granite outcrops and may be found in dry rocky riverbeds and are more frequently found under large cap rocks rather than small rock flakes. They are absent from areas with a high intensity of artificial night lighting. San Diego banded gecko is a nocturnal lizard, usually emerging from rock crevices or burrows within 2 hours of sunset. The San Diego banded gecko preys upon a variety of small invertebrates. Genetic data indicate that their range is limited and primarily restricted to San Diego County, with populations farther north belonging to desert banded gecko (*C. v. variegatus*). The two subspecies intergrade across narrow contact zones in Baja California and may intergrade in Southern California, with San Diego banded gecko occurring on the coastal side of the Peninsular Range mountains and desert banded gecko on the inland side. Population declines are due to habitat loss from agricultural and urban development and night lighting and deaths from automobiles (Thomson et al. 2016). San Diego banded gecko has high potential to occur within the study area.

San Diego ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*) is a County Group II species. San Diego ringneck snake is a small thin snake occurring in moist areas in wet meadows, rocky hillsides, grassland, chaparral, woodlands, and mixed coniferous forests. It preys upon salamanders, lizards, small snakes, tadpoles, small frogs, worms, slugs, and insects. This subspecies' range occurs primarily in San Diego County, generally occurring from extreme northern Baja California, Mexico, into San Diego County along the coast and into the Peninsular range, and in southwestern Riverside County (Stebbins 2003). San Diego ringneck snake has high potential to occur within the study area.

Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra)* is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Southern California legless lizard is a medium-sized legless lizard that lives mostly underground, occurring in sparsely vegetated habitats including coastal sand dunes, chaparral, pine–oak woodland, desert scrub, open grassland, and riparian areas supporting non-compacted, sandy, or loose loamy substrates suitable for burrowing, excluding soils with

greater than 10 percent clay content including serpentine and shale bedrock. It preys upon larval insects, beetles, termites, and spiders. It occurs throughout Southern California south of the Transverse Ranges into northern Baja California, Mexico. Disjunct populations occur in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains of Kern County. Threats to this species include habitat loss, habitat degradation, and human activities that result in soil compaction or alter soil moisture levels (Thomson et al. 2016). Southern California legless lizard has high potential to occur within the study area.

Three-lined boa (*Lichanura trivirgata*) is a County Group II species. Three-lined (coastal rosy) boas are heavy-bodied snakes that inhabit arid scrublands, semi-arid and rocky shrublands, rocky deserts, canyons, and other rocky areas (Stebbins 2003). This species eats rodents, small birds, lizards, small snakes, and amphibians and kills its prey by constriction. Coastal rosy boas occur in southwestern California from the coastal slopes of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and across the peninsular ranges into the desert in San Diego County (Stebbins 2003). Suitable habitat for this species occurs in the study area, and the species is known from the vicinity, so three-lined boa was determined to have a high potential to occur in the study area.

Two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group I species. Two-striped garter snake is a medium-sized snake found in or near permanent and intermittent freshwater streams, creeks, and pools in vegetation communities including willow, oak woodlands, cedar, coastal sage scrub, sparse pine, scrub oak, and chaparral. While generally considered to be a very aquatic species, terrestrial upland habitats and rodent burrows are important habitat components. It feeds on a variety of prey including fish, fish eggs, frogs, salamanders, leeches, and earthworms. Two-striped garter snake occurs in California from Salinas, Monterey County, south along the coast into Baja California, Mexico, in the South Coast, Peninsular, and Transverse Ranges, primarily west of the deserts with populations also occurring in some perennial desert slope streams in San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. (Thomson et al. 2016). Two-striped garter snake has high potential to occur within the study area.

Birds

Barn owl (*Tyto alba*) is a County Group II species. The barn owl is the owl species that is most tolerant of urban development (Unitt 2004). It will nest in buildings, in nest boxes, at the base of the leaves in palm trees, and in cavities in native trees (Unitt 2004). Even though this species is tolerant of human development, increased traffic has had a negative effect on the species (Unitt 2004). Suitable foraging and nesting habitat are present within the study area, and the species is known from the vicinity.

Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) is a State Fully Protected Species and a County Group I species. Golden eagles nest on cliff ledges or trees on steep slopes and forage in grasslands, sage scrub, or broken chaparral (Unitt 2004). Development of the grasslands they forage over has reduced the numbers of this species present in San Diego County. A golden eagle territory averages 36 square miles; therefore, removal of foraging habitat will have significant impacts on this species (Unitt 2004).

No suitable nesting sites are known from study area. No suitable rock cliff faces were observed within the study area. While golden eagles may nest in oaks in San Diego County, these are exclusively located in remote, untrafficked areas. A mountainous cliff site that has supported golden

eagle nesting in the past is present on the City of Poway preserve lands to the east of the peak of Iron Mountain (Merkel and Associates 2008). The nest is several miles south of the study area. No project elements are proposed within 4,000 feet of a nest site.

USGS telemetry data record that a golden eagle will fly over the vicinity of the study area (Tracey et al. 2017). The study area is almost entirely woodland, chaparral, and developed land cover, which is marginal foraging habitat for this species. Golden eagles in Southern California avoid interactions with people. The southern side of the study area has existing high levels of recreational pedestrian use, and several strips of residential development exist to the north of the study area, both of which further decrease the suitability of the site as foraging habitat.

Mammals

Bats

Small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. The small-footed myotis is found throughout most of western North America, from southwestern Canada south into Mexico. In San Diego County this bat species is strongly associated with chaparral and montane habitats; selecting roost sites with cavities, including rocky crevices, caves, snags, under rock slabs, mine tunnels, under loose tree bark, and in buildings (Tremor et al. 2017). This species hibernates in caves, typically in small groups. Foraging habitat includes riparian areas within chaparral, mixed oak and pine forests, and rocky areas along the desert edge. The presence of riparian habitat and water often characterizes foraging habitat (Tremor et al. 2017). Reasons for decline are poorly understood, as there has been little research conducted on this species. This species eats a variety of flying insects. The species was detected during 2013 surveys at Boulder Oaks Preserve, which is approximately 3 miles to the southeast (ICF 2013). Both suitable roosting and foraging habitat for the small-footed myotis occur in the study area; therefore, there is a high potential for small-footed myotis to occur.

Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*) is a County Group II species. The long-eared myotis is found primarily in oak woodlands and pine forests in mountains and foothills, also occurring in riparian zones and chaparral, and roosts alone or in small numbers in habitats supporting crevices, including synthetic structure such as bridges, buildings, and mines. It feeds upon small flying insects and spiders. This bat occurs primarily in mountain regions of Western North America from British Columbia through New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Baja California, Mexico, as well as Pacific coast forests (Tremor et al. 2017). Both suitable roosting and foraging habitat for the long-eared myotis occur in the study area; therefore, there is a high potential for small-footed myotis to occur.

Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. The western red bat is a small bat found primarily in woodland environments at lower elevations and is associated primarily with riparian trees including cottonwoods, sycamores, and oaks. However, western red bat has been observed at elevations up to 8,200 feet, and in nonnative habitats that support tamarisk, chinaberry mulberry, eucalyptus, and bougainvillea as well as in orchards containing orange, almond, peach, avocado, and other commercial trees. This species primarily forages on large moths and eats a variety of other flying insects. The western red bat ranges from western Canada south through most of California, western Mexico, and Central and South America and occurs in western Nevada, parts of Utah, and most of Arizona (Tremor et al. 2017). The study area includes suitable roosting and foraging habitat for this species; therefore, there is a high potential for western red bat to occur.

Pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. The preferred roosting habitat of this species consists of rugged cliffs, quarries, and rocky outcrops. Roosts occur near several reservoirs in San Diego County (Tremor et al. 2017). Pocketed free-tailed bat occurs from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, through central Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, and northern Mexico and Baja California. This species is widespread in San Diego County. In terms of foraging, the pocketed free-tailed bat is a habitat generalist, foraging over a variety of habitats including woodlands, coastal and desert scrubs, grasslands, ponds, and wetlands, and at artificial lights. Nursery colonies are relatively small and usually include fewer than 100 individuals. This species primarily forages on large moths, especially over water. Pocketed free-tailed bat was detected during 2013 surveys at Boulder Oaks Preserve (ICF 2013). The study area includes suitable roosting and foraging habitat for pocketed free-tailed bat; therefore, there is a high potential for the species to occur.

Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Roosting habitat requires positions high above the ground including vertical cliffs, rock quarries, fracture boulder outcrops, tall buildings, and, rarely, palm trees. Foraging habitat, which may be far from roosting habitat, includes coastal and desert scrub, riparian areas, oak and coniferous woodlands, and montane pine forests, mountain meadows, open grasslands, occasionally ball parks and fields, ponds, and reservoirs. This species primarily forages on large moths, and eats other insects including bees, crickets, cicadas, dragonflies (Western Bat Working Group 2017). Three widely separated populations of western mastiff bat exist: one in South America from Argentina to Brazil, another in Cuba, and another in North America from California throughout Texas and across northern Mexico (Tremor et al. 2017). The study area includes suitable roosting and foraging habitat for this species; therefore, there is a high potential for western mastiff bat to occur.

Rodents

Bryant's woodrat (*Neotoma bryanti*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Bryant's woodrat, formerly known as San Diego desert woodrat, is a ratlike rodent with a relatively short tail. It occurs from San Francisco Bay to Baja California Sur. This species is widespread at lower elevations in San Diego County in undisturbed habitat (Tremor et al. 2017). It usually makes a stick house under yucca or cactus or may den among rocks (Zeiner et al. 1990). It does not build the tall conical stick nests of big-eared woodrat (Tremor et al. 2017). Materials used to build middens include cacti, sticks, bones, and a variety of debris. Middens provide insulation against excessive heat as well as protection from predators. This species breeds in late winter or spring, occurs from sea level to approximately 8,500 feet in deserts and coastal sage scrub, and prefers areas with rocky outcrops and plentiful succulents (Zeiner et al. 1990). This species appears to be sensitive to habitat fragmentation but is common in unfragmented sage scrub (Tremor et al. 2017). The species is known from the vicinity in eastern Poway and western Ramona and is considered to have a high potential to occur in suitable habitat in the study area.

Dulzura pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Dulzura (California) pocket mouse is mainly active on the ground, but also climbs shrubs and small trees when feeding (CDFG 2005). This species can become torpid by day at any time of the year, and is inactive in cold, wet weather. It breeds in spring to early summer and occurs from sea level to approximately 7,900 feet (CDFG 2005). This species prefers dense chaparral and is less common in dry grassland and desert scrub. The species was detected

during 2013 surveys at nearby Boulder Oaks Preserve (ICF 2013). Suitable habitat for this species occurs in the study area and it is known from the vicinity, so Dulzura pocket mouse is considered to have a high potential to occur in the study area.

Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*) is a California Species of Special Concern and a County Group II species. Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse is one of two subspecies found in Southern California. It is restricted to the central and northern Baja California Peninsula and southwestern California from the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and San Jacinto Mountains, along San Diego's coastal slope, and western Baja California south to extreme northwestern Baja California Sur (Tremor et al. 2017). It is primarily granivorous, foraging on seeds of forbs, grasses, and shrubs and sometimes eats leaves, stems, and insects. Water is obtained metabolically through food sources. It is a common resident of rocky habitat near shrubs and loose sandy or gravelly herbaceous areas and will burrow in boulder crevices. Associated vegetation communities include coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, pinyon-juniper, and grassland. Suitable habitat for northwestern San Diego pocket mouse occurs in the study area and the species is known from the vicinity; therefore, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse has high potential to occur in the study area.

Other Mammals

California mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) is a candidate for state listing and is a County Group II species. Mountain lions are widespread but uncommon residents of nearly all habitats. They are most abundant in riparian areas and shrub habitats (Zeiner et al. 1990). This species is widespread in North and South America and occupies a broad variety of habitats from the northern limit of the Canadian forests to Patagonia in South America. Populations of this species require large areas to sustain themselves. Habitat fragmentation, loss of large areas of undeveloped land, road kills, indiscriminate shootings, animal control measures, and loss of natural prey base have led to the decline of this species in San Diego County. The nearby SR-67 is a significant source of mortality for local populations of mountain lion (Vickers et al. 2017). The study area provides suitable habitat for mountain lion to use for foraging and cover, and mountain lions are known to utilize the vicinity, such as Mount Woodson Golf Course. Mountain lion use has generally been light to the west of SR-67, because of the mortality associated with crossings of SR-67, but would be expected to be common nearby east of SR-67 (Vickers et al. 2017). There is a high potential for mountain lion to occasionally utilize the study area.

Ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*) is a California fully protected and County Group II species. The range of the ringtail is from west Oregon through Kansas and Louisiana, and south to Oaxaca, Mexico. It occurs in chaparral, oak woodland coniferous forest, riparian areas, and palm oases, and is often found within 0.6 mile of permanent water (Tremor et al. 2017). The ringtail is primarily carnivorous, feeding upon rodents, rabbits, domestic cats, birds and their eggs, insects, and carrion, in addition to vegetative material including moss, grass, lichen, wood, fruits of shrub and desert species, acorns, and nectar. Foraging is typically near water. Distribution within San Diego County appears to be patchy; repeated observations have occurred at Mount Woodson, the Cuyamaca and Laguna Mountains, and the desert edge of the county's mountains, as well as Montezuma Grade (Tremor et al. 2017). This species has been recorded on Mount Woodson, and suitable habitat occurs in the study area; therefore, ringtail was determined to have a high potential to occur.

Southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata*) is a County Group II species. Southern mule deer are common across the western U.S. in a variety of habitats from forest edges to

mountains and foothills (Tremor et al. 2017). Southern mule deer prefer edge habitats, rarely travel or forage far from water, and are most active around dawn and dusk. Southern mule deer are typically smaller than other deer in California. Besides habitat loss and fragmentation, poor habitat quality is the greatest factor limiting the size of the mule deer populations (Tremor et al. 2017). This species is known from the vicinity and has a high potential to utilize the study area for foraging and movement.

1.4.7.3 Highly Sensitive Animal Species Determined to Have a Low Potential to Occur

Appendix E provides details on the potential for animal species to occur within the study area. This section provides additional details for highly sensitive species that are known from similar habitat in central San Diego County but are not expected to occur in the study area.

Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) is a federally listed as endangered and is known from San Diego and Riverside Counties, though is believed to be extirpated from central San Diego County. The study area is outside of the USFWS *Recommended Quino Survey Area* (USFWS 2014), and therefore surveys were not required. The species is not expected to occur in the study area.

Hermes copper butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*) is a federally threatened species and a County Group 1 species. Hermes copper use mature spiny redberry surrounded by open areas with nectaring resource California buckwheat. ICF biologists conducted a habitat assessment for the Hermes copper in 2020. No spiny redberry plants were observed within 500 feet of the project area. Spiny redberry present within the study area are at the western edge and farther than 500 feet from project impacts. No suitable Hermes copper habitat was observed during habitat assessments. Therefore, the Hermes copper butterfly was determined to have a low potential to occur, and flight season surveys were not conducted.

California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) is a federally listed as threatened passerine species highly associated with coastal sage scrub. Focused surveys conducted in suitable habitat for this species in 2019 detected no California gnatcatchers. Dominant shrubs associated with coastal sage scrub onsite included California sagebrush, California buckwheat, black sage, white sage, coyote brush, and laurel sumac. While California gnatcatcher has high population densities along the San Pasqual Valley, it is not currently known to occur along Mussey Grade, Highland Valley, or the eastside of Mount Woodson (CDFW 2022a); therefore, negative survey results are consistent with expectations. While California gnatcatcher was not detected, any impacts on coastal sage scrub type vegetation will require compensatory mitigation at the ratios described in the *San Diego County Report Format and Content Requirements* (County 2010a). The survey report submitted to the USFWS is included as Appendix G.

Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) is a federally endangered kangaroo rat that is restricted to open grasslands with short grasses. The nearest known populations are from Ramona Grasslands Preserve. A habitat assessment was conducted by a biologist qualified and permitted to conduct trapping surveys for Stephens' kangaroo rat. No suitable habitat was found within the study area, and therefore no focused trapping surveys were conducted. The species is not expected to occur in the study area.

1.4.8 Wetlands/Jurisdictional Waters

The following describes the delineated features and expected jurisdictional status within the jurisdictional delineation study area (Figures 10 and 11). Detailed information—including maps of the features delineated within the study area, photographs, and wetland determination forms—are provided in the Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation Report in Appendix F. The information and results included herein document the investigation, best professional judgment, and conclusions of ICF. It is correct and complete to the best of our knowledge. However, all jurisdictional delineations should be considered preliminary until reviewed and approved by the regulatory agencies.

1.4.8.1 Delineation Results

Two features within the delineation area were identified, evaluated, and mapped for potential state and federal jurisdiction (Table 3; Figures 10 and 11). The County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) does not apply for the proposed project; therefore, no County RPO wetland delineation was conducted.

Stream 1

Stream 1 is an unnamed intermittent stream that originates at the base of Mount Woodson, to the south of the delineation area, and flows north. This stream supports an ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) that ranges in width from 3 to 7 feet (Figure 10) and CDFW TOB ranging in width from 5 to 13 feet (Figure 11). The stream channel is defined by a clear bed and bank as well as the following OHWM indictors. The stream channel is fairly flat and meanders around the east boundary of the project parcels, to the west of SR-67. The stream channel is characterized by a soft sediment, unvegetated bottom. Within the delineation area the stream flows through a grassy meadow and then becomes increasingly more densely vegetated with mixed-riparian vegetation, including large willows, coast live oaks, and poison oak. Stream 1 flows north under several road crossings, through the Mount Woodson Golf Course, and continues to meander to the north until its confluence with Santa Maria Creek.

Stream 2

Stream 2 is an ephemeral drainage that originates at the northwest boundary and meanders east along the northern boundary of the delineation area before the confluence with Stream 1. OHWM widths range from 3 to 6 feet (Figure 10), and TOB widths range from 5 to 13 feet (Figure 11) within the delineation area. Stream 2 is characterized by a soft sediment, unvegetated bottom. The stream channel is steeper at the upstream end of the delineation area and then becomes relatively flat at it flows east and confluences with Stream 1.

Table 3. Jurisdictional Delineation Summary

		USACE/RWQCB	CDFW		USACE/RWQCB/CDFW
Feature Name	**Cowardin Type**	**Non-Wetland Waters of the U.S. (acres)**	**Streambed (acres)**	**Riparian**	**Stream Length (linear feet)**
Stream 1	Intermittent, Riverine	0.11	0.21	0.63	1,065
Stream 2	Ephemeral, Riverine	0.12	0.22	0.64	989
Sub-Total		*0.23*	*0.42*	*1.27*	*2,054*
	Total	**0.23**	**1.69**		**2,054**

Note: total acreage may not sum to the total shown; total is reflective of rounding GIS raw data in each category.

USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Conclusion

Two features, Streams 1 and 2, were mapped within the delineation area and are potentially subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction pursuant to Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. In addition, Streams 1 and 2 meet the definition of an aquatic feature with definable bed and banks that would be regulated by CDFW. No USACE wetlands are present in the jurisdictional delineation area.

1.4.9 Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors are areas that connect suitable wildlife habitat areas in a region otherwise fragmented by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Natural features such as canyon drainages, ridgelines, or areas with vegetative cover provide corridors for wildlife movement. Wildlife movement corridors are important because they provide access to mates, food, and water; allow the dispersal of individuals away from high population density areas; and facilitate the exchange of genetic traits between populations.

San Diego Management & Monitoring Program's *Connectivity Monitoring Strategic Plan* (SDMMP 2011) defines terms associated with connectivity in the following way:

- **Core Area:** area generally supporting a high concentration of biological resources, which, if lost or fragmented, could not be replaced or mitigated elsewhere (City of San Diego 1998)
- **Linkage**: area of habitat that provides connectivity between core areas and provides breeding and foraging habitat for resident species (MSCP 1998 Biological Opinion, p. 11)
- **Corridor**: connections that allow for movement and dispersal only and are generally narrower in width than linkages (MSCP 1998 Biological Opinion, p. 11)
- **Crossing Area:** Areas of cores, linkages, or corridors traversed by roads (undercrossings, overcrossings, bridges, etc.)

- **Chokepoint**: a portion of a wildlife corridor that is constricted, generally due to encroachment of adjacent development or other land uses" (CBI 2003)

The study area is at the edge of core habitat and not within plan-designated wildlife corridors. The study area is situated at the edge of the Mount Woodson-Blue Sky Ecological Reserve core habitat area, in and adjacent to rural residential lands. The identified connectivity from this core habitat to the San Vicente Reservoir-Boulder Oaks-San Vicente Highlands core area (south of Woodson) is to the southwest of the study area, between Boulder Oaks and the undeveloped unnamed peak to the south. Linkages between Mount Woodson/Blue Sky and Ramona Grasslands comprise an east-west connection generally north of the Mount Woodson Golf Course (and north of the study area). The project area is not within a delineated core area of the draft North County MSCP Preserve (Figure 7) but is immediately adjacent to it.

The study area has a large amount of natural habitat and allows for the free movement of wildlife. The study area contains oak woodlands, primarily associated with two drainages, which can provide shelter for wildlife and allow for local movement. The two drainages on site flow north through the study area and then traverse the Mount Woodson Golf Course.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

1.5.1 Federal Environmental Regulations

1.5.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

Administered by the USFWS and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), FESA provides the legal framework for the listing and protection of species (and their habitats) that are identified as being endangered or threatened with extinction. Pursuant to FESA (7 United States Code [USC] part 136, 16 USC 1531 et seq.), USFWS and NMFS have regulatory authority over species listed as endangered or threatened as well as habitat of such species that has been designated as critical (i.e., critical habitat). Under FESA, authorization is required to "take" a listed species or adversely modify critical habitat. Take is defined under FESA Section 3 as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Under federal regulation (50 CFR Sections 17.3, 222.102), "harm" is further defined to include habitat modification or degradation where it would be expected to result in death or injury to listed wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Designated critical habitat for endangered and threatened species is defined as a specific geographic area that is essential for species recovery and conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat is designated when a species is listed pursuant to the FESA. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species but that will be needed for its recovery.

Specifically, Sections 7 and 10(a) of the FESA regulate actions that could jeopardize endangered or threatened species. FESA Section 7 outlines procedures for federal interagency cooperation to conserve federally listed species and designated critical habitat. Section 7(a)(2) and its implementing regulations require federal agencies to consult with USFWS and/or NMFS to ensure that they are not undertaking, funding, permitting, or authorizing actions likely to jeopardize the

continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Critical habitat designations are not made for every species listed under FESA. The designation process also considers economic, national security, and other impacts and may result in the exclusion of some habitat areas from critical habitat designation (16 USC 1533(b)(2)). Military installations are generally excluded from critical habitat designations; however, they are required by the Sikes Act (16 USC 670a–670f, as amended) to prepare Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans.

For projects where federal action is not involved and take of a listed species may occur, the project proponent may seek to obtain an incidental take permit (ITP) under FESA Section 10(a), which allows issuance of permits for incidental take of endangered or threatened species. The term "incidental" applies if the taking of a listed species is incidental to and not the purpose of an otherwise lawful activity. A habitat conservation plan (HCP) demonstrating how the taking would be minimized and what steps taken would ensure the species' survival must be submitted for issuance of Section 10(a) permits.

1.5.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) domestically implements a series of international treaties that provide for migratory bird protection (16 USC 703 et seq.). The MBTA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the taking of migratory birds. The act provides that it is unlawful, except as permitted by regulations, "to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill, possess, […] any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird" (16 USC 703(a)). Species protected under the MBTA are listed in 50 CFR 10.13. Most native birds in the San Bernardino and Riverside Counties regions are protected under the MBTA. USFWS issues permits under the MBTA to qualified applicants for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, educational, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), take of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. USFWS does not issue permits for "incidental take" of migratory birds that results from otherwise lawful activities such as infrastructure, transportation projects, facility structures, or other activities.

1.5.1.3 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

When first enacted in 1940, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act prohibited the take, transport, or sale of bald eagles, their eggs, or any part of the eagle. The act was amended in 1962 to extend prohibitions to the golden eagle. *Take* is defined by the act as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb." *Disturb* is defined by regulation at 50 CFR 22.3 in 2007 as "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause… (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in productivity…, or (3) nest abandonment…." Under the Act's Eagle Permit Rule (50 CFR 22.26), USFWS may issue permits to authorize limited, non-purposeful take of bald eagles and golden eagles.

1.5.1.4 Invasive Species (Executive Order 13112)

Executive Order (EO) 13112 requires federal agencies to "prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health effects that invasive species cause." An invasive species is defined by the EO as "an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human

health." Alien species are defined, with respect to a particular ecosystem, as any species (including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species) that is not native to that ecosystem.

1.5.1.5 Clean Water Act

The principal law that serves to protect the nation's waters is the 1948 Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This legislation, more commonly referred to as the CWA, underwent significant revision when Congress, in response to the public's growing concern of widespread water pollution, passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. The purpose of the CWA is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of all waters of the U.S. for the conservation of the nation's potable water sources. Under the current regulatory definition, waters of the U.S. include navigable waters of the U.S., territorial seas, interstate waters, all other waters where the use or degradation or destruction of the waters could affect interstate or foreign commerce, tributaries to any of these waters, and wetlands that meet any of these criteria or that are adjacent to any of these waters or their tributaries (33 CFR § 328.3(a)).

Clean Water Act, Section 404

Section 404 of the CWA (33 USC § 401 et seq.; 33 USC § 1344; USC part 1413; and 33 CFR 323), as implemented by USACE, requires authorization by USACE for the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S. (as defined at 33 CFR § 328.3(a)). *Dredged material* means material that is excavated or dredged from waters of the U.S. *Fill material* means material placed in waters of the U.S. where the material has the effect of replacing any portion of a waters of the U.S. with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of waters of the U.S. Examples of fill material include rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, woodchips, concrete, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the U.S.

Clean Water Act, Section 401

Section 401 of the CWA requires a water quality certification or waiver thereof before any federal permit can be issued "to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, which may result in any discharge." Therefore, projects requiring authorization by USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act may need to obtain water quality certification. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), RWQCB, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are responsible for issuing Section 401 Water Quality Certifications.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program, Section 402

Finally, under the CWA, EPA has implemented pollution control programs and has developed national water quality criteria recommendations for pollutants in surface waters. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters unless a permit was obtained. EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program controls discharges. Point sources are discrete conveyances such as pipes or human-made ditches. Individual homes that are connected to a municipal system, use a septic system, or do not have a surface discharge do not need a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit; however,

industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain permits if their discharges go directly to surface waters.

1.5.1.6 Floodplain Management (Executive Order 11988)

EO 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. This EO provides an eight-step process that agencies carry out as part of their decision-making process for projects that have potential impacts on or within a floodplain.

1.5.1.7 Protection of Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)

Pursuant to EO 11990, each federal agency is responsible for preparing implementing procedures for carrying out the provisions of the EO. The purpose of this EO is to "minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands." Each agency, to the extent permitted by law, must avoid undertaking, or providing assistance for, any activity located in wetlands, unless the head of the agency finds that there is no practical alternative to such activity, and the proposed action includes all practical measures to minimize harm to wetlands that may result from such actions. In making this finding, the head of the agency may consider economic, environmental, and other pertinent factors. Each agency must also provide opportunity for early public review of any plans or proposals for new construction in wetlands.

1.5.2 State Environmental Regulations

1.5.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CESA provides a process by which plants and animals can be recognized as being endangered or threatened with extinction. Pursuant to the CESA, a permit from CDFW is required for projects that could result in the taking of a plant or animal species that is state-listed as threatened or endangered or candidate for listing as threatened or endangered (FGC Sections 2050 et seq.). Under CESA, *take* means to "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill" (FGC Section 86). The CESA definition of take does not include "harm" or "harass," as the FESA definition does. As a result, the threshold for take is higher under CESA than under FESA. Authorization for take of state-listed species may be obtained through a California FGC Section 2080.1 consistency determination (for applicants who have already obtained a federal incidental take statement or permit for the same species) or a Section 2081 ITP.

1.5.2.2 California Endangered Species Act

CESA provides a process by which plants and animals can be recognized as being endangered or threatened with extinction. Pursuant to the CESA, a permit from CDFW is required for projects that could result in the taking of a plant or animal species that is state-listed as threatened or endangered or candidate for listing as threatened or endangered (FGC Sections 2050 et seq.). Under CESA, *take* means to "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill" (FGC Section 86). The CESA definition of take does not include "harm" or "harass," as the FESA definition does. As a result, the threshold for take is higher under CESA than under FESA.

Authorization for take of state-listed species may be obtained through a California FGC Section 2080.1 consistency determination (for applicants who have already obtained a federal incidental take statement or permit for the same species) or a Section 2081 ITP.

1.5.2.3 Lake and Streambed Alteration Program

Under FGC Section 1600 et seq. CDFW is responsible for the protection and conservation of the state's fish and wildlife resources. CDFW regulates projects that affect the flow, bed, channel, or banks of rivers, streams, and lakes. Section 1602 requires public agencies, utilities, and private individuals to notify CDFW prior to commencing any activity that may do one or more of the following: "divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake." CDFW identifies that "any river, stream, or lake" includes those that are episodic or perennial, including ephemeral streams, desert washes, and watercourses with subsurface flow. Activities undertaken within the floodplain may also apply.

Following receipt of a complete notification CDFW will determine if the proposed activities may substantially adversely affect existing fish and wildlife resources and whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement is required. A Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement will include measures necessary to protect existing fish and wildlife resources.

1.5.2.4 Protection of Birds, Nests, and Raptors (California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5)

California FGC Section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 specifically states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any raptors (i.e., species in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes), including their nests or eggs. Typical violations of these codes include destruction of active nests resulting from removal of vegetation in which the nests are located. Violation of Section 3503.5 could also include failure of active raptor nests resulting from disturbance of nesting pairs by nearby project construction. These code sections do not provide for the issuance of any type of ITP.

1.5.2.5 Native Plant Protection Act

The NPPA was enacted in 1977 and allows the California Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as "rare" or "endangered." There are 64 species of plants designated and protected as rare under the NPPA. Species designated as endangered are regulated under provisions of CESA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, but it includes some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations, emergencies, and—after properly notifying CDFW—certain vegetation removal. It is primarily codified in FGC Section 1900 et seq.

1.5.2.6 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The State Water Board and RWQCB, as appropriate, have the responsibility to implement and enforce the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which regulates waste discharge into water of the State. In the Porter-Cologne Act, the legislature declared that the "state must be prepared to exercise its full power and jurisdiction to protect the quality of waters in the

state from degradation" (California Water Code Section 13000). Porter-Cologne grants the RWQCB the authority to implement and enforce the water quality laws, regulations, policies and plans to protect the groundwater and surface water of the State. The RWQCB regulates the "discharge of waste" to waters of the State. The term "discharge of waste" is also broadly defined in Porter-Cologne, such that discharges of waste include fill, any material resulting from human activity, or any other "discharge" that may directly or indirectly affect waters of the State relative to implementation of Section 401 of the CWA.

Specifically, Porter-Cologne requires each RWQCB to formulate and adopt water quality plans for all areas within their region (also referred to as "Basin Plans"). Basin Plans establish beneficial uses, water quality standards, and water quality objectives for major watershed areas (i.e., RWQCB boundaries) throughout the state. Under Porter-Cologne, all parties proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, are required to file with the appropriate RWQCB a Report of Waste Discharge containing such information and data as may be required by RWQCB. RWQCB will then respond to the Report of Waste Discharge by issuing a waste discharge requirement (WDR) in a public hearing or by waiving WDRs (with or without conditions) for that proposed discharge. RWQCB has a statutory obligation to prescribe WDRs except where RWQCB finds that a waiver of WDRs for a specific type of discharge is in the public interest. Therefore, all parties proposing to discharge waste that could affect waters of the State, but do not affect federal waters (which requires a CWA Section 404 permit and CWA Section 401 Certification), must file a Report of Waste Discharge with the appropriate RWQCB.

RWQCB collaborates with other agencies, such as CDFW and USACE, on the enforcement of the act. While 401 certification is typically issued by RWQCB staff, WDRs must be issued by the RWQCB. Generally, when staff issue or waive 401 certification, WDRs are simultaneously waived. However, for large or multiyear projects that are being reviewed under Section 401 of the CWA, staff may determine that WDRs should also be issued, whereby additional review by RWQCB and a public hearing would be necessary.

1.5.2.7 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act of 1991

The California NCCP program is a cooperative effort to protect habitats and species that began under the state's NCCP Act of 1991. The FESA Section 4(d) special rule for interim take of coastal California gnatcatchers was promulgated in response to the NCCP Act of 1991 and the initiation of NCCP plans targeting coastal sage scrub (gnatcatcher habitat). The NCCP Act authorized the state to engage in regional multiple species conservation planning with local jurisdictions and property owners.

The NCCP Act and the associated Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub NCCP Process Guidelines (1993), Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub NCCP Conservation Guidelines (1993), and NCCP General Process Guidelines (1998) have been superseded by the NCCP Act of 2003. The NCCP Act of 2003 provides for the preparation and approval of NCCPs. NCCPs identify and provide for the regional or area-wide protection of plants and animals, including their habitats, and are intended to preserve local and regional biological diversity, reconcile urban development and wildlife needs, as well as "conserve" state-listed species to the point where they can be delisted, and maintain or enhance conditions for covered species such that listing will not become necessary (FGC Section 2800 et seq.). The NCCP Act was amended again in 2011 to allow CDFW to authorize incidental take of "fully protected" species if they are "covered species" under an approved NCCP.

1.5.3 Local Environmental Regulations

1.5.3.1 San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program

The San Diego MSCP is a long-term regional conservation plan designed to establish a connected preserve system that protects the sensitive species and habitats within its boundaries. The MSCP covers 582,243 acres over 12 jurisdictions. The Final MSCP Subregional Plan was approved in March 1998 (City of San Diego 1998). The combination of the MSCP Plan and the subarea plans serve as a multiple species HCP pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of FESA and a NCCP pursuant to the California NCCP Act of 1991 and CESA. The participating jurisdictions and special districts are submitting plans to USFWS and CDFW in support of applications of permits and management authorizations to impact listed species and other species of concern. The conservation and management responsibilities, guarantees of implementation, and corresponding authorizations for all parties are contained in Implementing Agreements between the local jurisdictions and the Wildlife Agencies (USFWS and CDFW).

Local jurisdictions implement their respective portions of the MSCP Plan through subarea plans, which describe specific implementing mechanisms for the MSCP. The County of San Diego has an approved subarea plan under the MSCP (County of San Diego 1997). The study area is adjacent to but outside of the limits of the San Diego MSCP.

1.5.3.2 North County MSCP Planning Agreement

The draft North County MSCP encompasses the northern unincorporated areas of San Diego County. The plan area covers 690,380 acres and contains multiple sensitive species. The plan will be a HCP prepared pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the FESA, as well as an NCCP prepared pursuant to FGC Section 2800. It expands San Diego County's MSCP into the northern unincorporated areas of the County. The planning agreement between the County, USFWS, and CDFW describes expectations defines goals and commitments with regard to the preparation of the Plan (County 2019).

1.5.3.3 Resource Protection Ordinance

The RPO was adopted in 1989 and amended in 1991, 2007, and 2012. The RPO restricts to varying degrees impacts on various natural resources including wetlands, wetland buffers, floodplains, steep slopes, sensitive habitat lands, and historical sites. The RPO applies to certain discretionary applications; This proposed project does not require any of the discretionary applications listed in RPO Section 86.603 (a) and therefore the RPO does not apply to the proposed project.

Chapter 2
Project Effects

2.1 Impact Definitions

Biological resource impacts can be considered *direct, indirect,* or *cumulative*. They are also either *permanent* or *temporary* in nature.

Direct: Occur when biological resources are altered, disturbed, or destroyed during project implementation. Examples include clearance of vegetation, encroachment into wetland buffers, diversion of surface water flows, and the loss of individual species and/or their habitats.

Indirect: Occur when project-related activities affect biological resources in a manner that is not direct. Examples include elevated noise and dust levels, increased human activity, decreased water quality, and the introduction of invasive wildlife (domestic cats and dogs) and plants.

Cumulative: Occur when biological resources are either directly or indirectly affected to a minor extent as a result of a specific project, but the project-related impacts are part of a larger pattern of similar minor impacts. The overall result of these multiple minor impacts from separate projects is considered a cumulative impact on biological resources.

Temporary: Can be direct or indirect and are considered reversible. Examples include the removal of vegetation from areas that will be revegetated, elevated noise levels, and increased levels of dust.

Permanent: Can be direct or indirect and are not considered reversible. Examples include removing vegetation from areas that will have permanent structures placed on them or landscaping an area with nonnative plant species.

2.2 Project Impacts

The proposed project would result in direct impacts through conversion of existing habitat to roads, pathways, and parking areas. Indirect impacts associated with the proposed project may include the human or pet intrusions into natural areas.

All potential project-related impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative) were evaluated as a part of this assessment.

Implementation of the proposed project would primarily have permanent direct impacts on vegetation communities and the sensitive plants living in them, and the resulting loss of habitat for sensitive animals. A temporary work area around the direct permanent impacts would be subject to potential clearing and grubbing and is depicted on maps as a direct temporary impact (Figure 3). These temporary impacts are separated out in tables of impacts below, but would be mitigated at the same ratios as direct permanent impacts. The temporary impacts would be expected to not recover to original conditions because of (1) soil disturbance and compaction likely to occur during

construction (2) fuel clearing immediately adjacent to roads and parking lots in perpetuity and (3) expected long-term disturbance from pedestrian traffic immediately adjacent to roads, pathways, and parking areas.

2.2.1 Vegetation Communities/Habitats

Complete development of the Project would result in direct and permanent impacts on up to 6.48 acres, including 1.42 acres of coast live oak riparian forest, 0.05 acre of chamise chaparral (granitic), 1.16 acres of disturbed habitat, 3.42 acres of developed, 0.02 acre of eucalyptus woodland, 0.29 acre of flat-topped buckwheat, 0.03 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral, and 0.10 acre of open coast live oak woodland – disturbed (Table 4) (Figure 8). No impacts would occur on coastal and valley freshwater marsh, dense coast live oak woodland, Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed), fresh water, freshwater seep, non-native grassland, or San Diego mesa vernal pool. Developed, disturbed habitat, and eucalyptus woodland are not considered sensitive vegetation communities.

For oak woodland habitats, the edge of the canopy defines the woodland boundary. To protect the sensitive root systems of this habitat, a 50-foot oak root protection zone, measured outward from the outside edge of the canopy has been included around oak riparian forest and oak woodland communities (Figure 8). This oak root protection zone typically consists of other habitat and is not part of the oak woodland (County 2010a). Impacts from ground disturbance and compaction in the oak root protection zone (RPZ) will result in proportional impacts on the oak woodland. Any impacts on non-developed areas within 50-feet of oak woodlands or oak forests are considered impacts to oak RPZ and mitigated as if they were direct impacts to oak woodland community.

Table 4 summarizes the maximum project impacts on habitat types/vegetation communities from development the proposed project. Table 4 also depicts how much of a given vegetation community is present within oak RPZ. Avoidance areas are areas within the limits of the proposed project that are outside of the work area and that will not be graded or otherwise disturbed.

Table 4. Proposed Project Impacts on Vegetation Communities

Habitat/Vegetation Community (Holland Code)	Impacts (acres)		*Avoidance Areas*
	Permanent	**Temporary**	
Chamise Chaparral (granitic)	0.01	0.04	
Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (61310)	0.60	0.82	*0.17*
Developed (12000)	2.65	0.77	*0.51*
Disturbed Habitat (11000)	0.99	0.17	*0.26*
Eucalyptus Woodland	0.01	0.01	
Flat-topped Buckwheat (32800)	0.13	0.16	
Granitic Northern Mixed Chaparral	0.01	0.02	
Open Coast Live Oak Woodland – Disturbed (71161)	0.03	0.07	
Oak Root Protection Zones (Impacts on non-developed areas within 50-ft of oak communities considered impacts to oak woodlands)	0.70	0.36	
Total	5.12	2.42	*0.94*

Note: sum of values may not equal total due to rounding.

2.2.2 Sensitive Plants

Implementation of the proposed project would result in direct impacts within the dripline of three Engelmann oaks. Four other Engelmann oaks would have direct impacts on natural communities within the 50-foot RPZ from their driplines. Implementation of the Project would result in direct impacts within the dripline of four Southern California black walnuts. Three other Southern California black walnuts are near to but outside of the temporary impact limits. Both of these trees are present as occasional species within oak forest; neither is present on site in a density to warrant mapping of Engelmann oak woodland or black walnut woodland vegetation community. Both of these trees are listed as County List 4 and CRPR 4 species; these trees have distribution restricted to Southern California but are often common within their range.

Encinitas baccharis is known from the vicinity on slopes of Mount Woodson (CDFW 2022a). Rare plant surveys conducted in the late summer of 2019 did not find this species in or near the project area. In 2019, ICF biologists visited a reference population on County Del Dios Highlands preserve to ensure that surveys were conducted during the height of the blooming period for Encinitas baccharis. As this species was determined to be absent from the project area and the 500-foot buffer, the proposed project would have no effect on Encinitas baccharis.

No other rare plants were observed within the study area during focused rare plant surveys in 2019. Nor were any determined to have a high potential to occur. Therefore, the proposed project would have no effect on other rare plant species.

2.2.3 Sensitive Wildlife

The proposed project would result in impacts on 1.89 acres of native habitat, including 0.08 acre of chaparral, 0.29 acre of flat-topped buckwheat scrub, and 1.52 acres of oak woodland and forest that serve as habitat for sensitive wildlife species.

Temporary indirect impacts would occur during construction of the proposed project. Expected impacts include increased dust from grading and construction, increased noise from construction crews and equipment, increased foot traffic during construction, and increased noise pollution from crews and equipment. This may temporarily alter the natural behaviors of reptile, avian, and mammal species in the area.

2.2.3.1 Herpetofauna

Western spadefoot were observed in a seasonally inundated depression at the west side of the study area outside of the project area. No breeding habitat for western spadefoot are present within 500 feet of the project area. The riparian forest in the project area could serve as foraging habitat. Adult western spadefoot also emerge a few nights per year to forage (SDMMP 2022). Because these foraging events would happen in the evening when construction equipment would not be active, it is unlikely that direct impacts on western spadefoot, such as crushing or illegal collecting, would occur during foraging and breeding events. However, development of oak riparian habitat could result in a loss of 1.42 acres of foraging habitat for this species.

The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for sensitive reptiles including Belding's orange-throated whiptail, Blainville's horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, coastal western whiptail, Coronado skink, red diamond rattlesnake, San Diego banded gecko, San Diego ringneck snake, Southern California legless lizard, three-lined boa, and two-striped gartersnake. These species would be directly and indirectly affected through implementation of the proposed project, both during construction and operation. Direct impacts include the conversion of native and naturalized habitat that could support these species to driveways and parking lots. Direct impacts could occur during construction if individuals are in the construction footprint and unable to avoid machinery.

Indirect impacts on these species could occur during construction and operation of the proposed project. Indirect temporary impacts during construction include increased dust from grading and construction, increased noise from construction crews and equipment, and increased foot traffic during construction.

During operation, the parking lot would allow for an increase of the amount of anthropogenic influence in the areas immediately surrounding the parking lot footprint. Increased diurnal foot traffic would be expected. Other indirect impacts include introduction of nonnative or invasive plant/animal species (e.g., domestic dogs). These indirect impacts may result in reduced use of habitat immediately surrounding the project footprint.

2.2.3.2 Birds

Special-status tree-nesting raptors known from the study area include Cooper's hawk and red-shouldered hawk. Tree-nesting barn owl have high potential to nest in the study area. Western

bluebird is a cavity-nesting passerine known from the project area. These tree-nesting species have potential to nest in the mature vegetation in the study area, including trees such as Engelmann oak, coast live oak, and willows. Project-related impacts would occur in 0.10 acre of open coast live oak woodland and 1.42 acre of southern coast live oak riparian forest.

Turkey vultures were observed during surveys in 2019 and have the potential to forage within the study area. No potential nesting habitat is present in the study area. Suitable roosting trees are present in the study area, but no roost sites were observed. Turkey vulture is known to forage along roads and parking lots in rural and suburban areas, and the development of parking lots would not exclude this species from foraging in or around the study area.

Golden eagle is known to forage in the vicinity and has a high potential to occasionally forage within the study area. The study area generally supports dense vegetation, which is unsuitable as foraging habitat for golden eagle. Golden eagles in San Diego County avoid interactions with people, including recreational users, and will increasingly avoid areas as the human usage of an area increases. The vicinity currently supports outdoor human activity associated with the trail to Mount Woodson. Addition of safe public parking away from SR-67 would not be expected to significantly increase public access to the area. No impacts would occur on nesting habitat or within 4,000 feet of a known nest.

2.2.3.3 Mammals

Bats

The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for sensitive bat species with potential to occur in the project area, including small-footed myotis, long-eared myotis, western red bat, pocketed free-tailed bat, and western mastiff bat.

Implementations of the proposed project would not affect any known roosting habitat or maternal colony sites. It is presumed that the bats present in the study area are utilizing oak woodlands as foraging sites only. No large rock outcrops would be removed as part of construction of the proposed project. As a result, implementation of the proposed project would convert suitable habitat for special-status bats into driveways and a parking lot, which would permanently remove foraging and possible roosting habitat for special-status bats.

Indirect impacts on bat species, such as disruption of foraging behavior, could occur if construction took place during evening hours. As bats are nocturnal species and construction is expected to occur during daytime hours, indirect impacts on these species due to construction activities would be minimal and are not expected to alter natural behaviors.

Other Mammals

The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for sensitive terrestrial mammals including Bryant's woodrat, Dulzura pocket mouse, San Diego pocket mouse, ringtail, mule deer, and mountain lion. Public access would only mainly confined to daylight hours; therefore, public access would not result in impacts on the primarily nocturnal use of the study area by mountain lions and ringtail. No features would be

constructed that would constrain nocturnal movement of mountain lions. The increased public use of the area during daytime would discourage mule deer from using the project vicinity.

2.2.4 Wetlands and Jurisdictional Waters

The Project intersects with Stream 1 at an existing crossing. Potential impacts on jurisdictional features are show in Table 5.

Table 5. Jurisdictional Impacts Summary

		USACE/RWQCB	CDFW		USACE/RWQCB/CDFW
Feature Name	**Cowardin Type**	**Non-wetland Waters of the U.S. (acres)**	**Streambed (acres)**	**Riparian**	**Stream Length (linear feet)**
Stream 1	Intermittent, Riverine	0.015	0.027	0.106	155
Total		**0.015**	**0.130**		**155**

Note: Total acreage may not sum to the total shown; total is reflective of rounding GIS raw data in each category.

2.2.5 Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors allow for the movement of wildlife between blocks of core preserved habitat. The study area is at the interface between biological resource core areas to the west and rural residential areas to the north and east. Two unnamed drainages are present in the study area, meeting at the north end of the project area. These drainages cross the Mount Woodson Golf Course and flow to Santa Maria Creek in Ramona Grasslands Preserve. These riparian drainages can serve as paths connecting Ramona Grasslands to the Mount Woodson open space.

The Mount Woodson fire road on the south side of the study area currently experiences a high level of diurnal and crepuscular public recreational use. Completion of the proposed project would bring much of that public use off of SR-67 and within native habitats with the study area, increasing use during daytime. The drainages within the study area feed into the Mount Woodson Golf Course to the north, and are only functional as movement corridors at night, because of the daytime usage of the golf course. The Mt. Woodson parking lot would not be open at night and therefore would not further constrain nocturnal wildlife movement. At night, large and medium-sized mammals can move through the oak riparian areas or utilize the roads in the uplands for movement within the site or to areas outside of the study area.

Chapter 3
Special-Status Species

3.1 Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

CEQA defines that a project would have a potentially significant effect on biological resources if:

> the project would have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Additionally, the County of San Diego specifies that any of the following conditions would be considered significant (County 2010b):

> 3.A. The project would impact one or more individuals of a species listed as federally or state endangered or threatened.
>
> 3.B. The project would impact an on-site population of a County List A or B plant species, or a County Group I animal species, or a species listed as a state Species of Special Concern.
>
> 3.C. The project would impact the local long-term survival of a County List C or D plant species or a County Group II animal species.
>
> 3.D. The project may impact arroyo toad aestivation, foraging, or breeding habitat.
>
> 3.E. The project would impact golden eagle habitat.
>
> 3.F. The project would result in a loss of functional foraging habitat for raptors.
>
> 3.G. The project would impact the viability of a core wildlife area, defined as a large block of habitat that supports a viable population of a sensitive wildlife species or an area that supports multiple wildlife species.
>
> 3.H. The project would cause indirect impacts to levels that would likely harm sensitive species over the long term.
>
> 3.I. The project would impact occupied burrowing owl habitat.
>
> 3.J. The project would impact occupied coastal cactus wren habitat.
>
> 3.K. The project would impact occupied Hermes copper habitat.
>
> 3.L. The project would impact nesting success of sensitive animals (as listed in the Guidelines for Determining Significance) through grading, clearing, fire fuel modification, and/or noise generating activities such as construction.

Each of these significance criteria is discussed in Section 3.2 below with respect to the proposed project.

3.2 Analysis of Project Effects

The significance criteria from Section 3.1 that are expected to affect the proposed project are discussed in detail below. This is followed by a brief discussion of the criteria for which impacts are not anticipated.

- **3.B.** Onsite populations of a County List A or B plant species, a County Group I animal species, or a species listed as a California Species of Special Concern exist within the study area.
  - The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for sensitive reptiles, including Belding's orange-throated whiptail, Blainville's horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, coastal western whiptail, Coronado skink, red diamond rattlesnake, San Diego banded gecko, San Diego ringneck snake, Southern California legless lizard, and three-lined boa. Loss of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in mitigation measures (MM) BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.
  - The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.42 acres of oak riparian forest that could serve as foraging habitat for western spadefoot. No breeding habitat would be impacted; breeding habitat would be avoided by over 500 feet. Loss of foraging habitat could affect the fitness of western spadefoot. Impacts on foraging habitat would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 and direct impacts would be avoided through MM-BIO-11 and MM-BIO-12. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.
  - The proposed project would remove up to 1.52 acres of oak riparian and woodland that is potential habitat for Cooper's hawk and red-shouldered hawk (County Group 1 animal species). Direct impacts on these species would be significant but are prohibited by state and federal nesting bird laws (i.e., MBTA and FGC); MM-BIO-8 is proposed to ensure compliance with state and federal laws and avoidance of potentially significant impacts. Loss of nesting and foraging habitat would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impact to oak RPZ would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.
  - The proposed project would remove up to 1.52 acres of oak riparian and woodland which is potential habitat for small-footed myotis, western red bat, pocketed free-tailed bat, western mastiff bat, and long-eared myotis. No direct impacts on these bat species are expected. Loss of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on the fitness of oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.

- The proposed project would remove up to 1.89 acres of native habitat that is potential habitat for Bryant's woodrat, Dulzura pocket mouse, San Diego pocket mouse, and mountain lion. No direct impacts on these species are expected. Loss of potential habitat could affect the fitness of these sensitive species, which would be a potentially significant impact. Impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on the fitness of oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.
- The proposed project would remove up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for ringtail. No direct impacts are expected on ringtail, as the nocturnal species would avoid construction areas (only active during daytime), and the primarily diurnal operation of the parking area and low posted speeds would mean that there would be limited potential for vehicular interaction with ringtails. Conversion of 1.89 acres of habitat around rural residential areas to trails and parking areas is not expected to impact the local long-term survival of this species; no development would occur in rocky areas such as are present on Mount Woodson and riparian areas would not be utilized at night. Potentially significant impacts on suitable habitat would be mitigated with compensatory habitat preservation as described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-5. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on the fitness of oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.
- The study area serves as foraging habitat for turkey vulture, but has no nesting habitat. The proposed project would not be expected to remove foraging habitat for turkey vulture. Turkey vulture forage in and over semi-rural habitat. The Project would have a less-than-significant impact on turkey vulture.
- No populations of a County List A or B plant species were observed within the study area during focused surveys conducted in 2019. The proposed project would have no effect on County List A or B plants.

- **3.L.** Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to have an impact on the nesting success of sensitive animals if brush clearing is conducted during the breeding season. Impacts on the nesting success of sensitive animals would be a potentially significant impact, and a violation of state and federal laws (i.e., MBTA and FGC). Implementation of MM-BIO-8 would ensure that the project stays in compliance with state and federal laws and does not result in an impact on nesting birds.

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts under the following guidelines for the stated reasons:

- **3.A**. No species listed as federally or state endangered or threatened were observed or determined to have a high potential to occur within the study area, and no impacts are expected.
  - Rare plant surveys did not detect any listed plant species in the study area.
  - Protocol level surveys conducted for California gnatcatcher in 2019 determined this species to be absent from suitable habitat in study area.
  - Habitat assessments for Stephens' kangaroo rat and Hermes copper determined that appropriate habitat for these species was not present within the study area.

- **3.C.** The proposed project would not result in impacts on the local long-term survival of the following County List C or D species, or a County Group II animal species known from the study area.
  - Engelmann oak and Southern California black walnut are within woodlands that would be impacted by fuel modification adjacent to the entrance road. The proposed project would not affect the local long-term survival of these species (i.e., would not make this species endangered, threatened, or rare).
  - The proposed project would remove up to 1.45 acres of coast live oak riparian woodland that is potential habitat for western bluebird, a County Group II species. This species is not considered endangered, threatened, or rare under CEQA, and impacts on this species would only be considered sensitive under County Guidelines if the Project impacted their local long-term survival. The primary issues for this species are loss of nesting cavities to development and competition for nesting cavities from nonnative species such as European starling. The removal of 1.45 acres of habitat would not have a significant impact on the foraging habitat for this species, and the Project would not have an effect on the distribution of nonnative cavity-nesting species. Thus, the Project would not have an impact on the local long-term survival of this species; impacts would be less than significant on the species under CEQA.
  - The proposed project would result in impacts on up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for Group 2 reptiles including Coronado skink, San Diego ringneck snake, and three-lined boa. Loss of this potential habitat would not impact the local long-term survival of these species and would therefore not be a significant impact on these species.
  - The proposed project would remove up to 1.89 acres of natural vegetation communities that could serve as habitat for southern mule deer. No direct impacts on southern mule deer are expected. Conversion of 1.89 acres of habitat around rural residential areas to trails and parking areas is not expected to impact the local long-term survival of this species.
- **3.D.** No suitable arroyo toad breeding or aestivation habitat occurs on site. Arroyo toad is not known from the area and is not expected within the study area. No impacts would occur on arroyo toad.
- **3.E.** The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on the long-term survival of golden eagle individuals.
  - No project elements are proposed within 4,000 feet of a golden eagle nest.
  - The study area is low-quality foraging habitat as it is generally either forested or dense scrub and has existing high levels of pedestrian traffic.
- **3.F.** The proposed project would convert up to 1.89 acres of native or naturalized habitat to disturbed habitat. No grasslands would be impacted by the Project. The Project would not result in a loss of functional foraging habitat for raptors.
- **3.G.** The proposed project would not impact the viability of a core wildlife area.
- **3.H.** The proposed project would not cause indirect impacts on levels likely to harm sensitive species over the long term. Public access to the Project would only occur during daylight hours. The Project does not propose nighttime lighting.

- **3.I.** The proposed project would not have impacts on occupied burrowing owl habitat. Habitat was not suitable for burrowing owl as any open habitat was surrounded by tall vegetation that serves as perches for predatory raptors.
- **3.J.** The proposed project would not have impacts on cactus wren habitat. No coastal cactus wren or suitable cactus wren habitat was observed within the study area.
- **3.K.** The proposed project would not have impacts on Hermes copper butterfly habitat. Suitable habitat for Hermes copper butterfly was not observed within the study area.

3.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

The cumulative project list provided by County of San Diego Planning & Development Services (PDS) for projects within a 1-mile radius of the project site resulted in two actions at the adjacent Mount Woodson Castle, one of which has potential to impact sensitive species. Development from the Mount Woodson Castle site would be situated adjacent to existing built areas but could affect sensitive species. Any impacts to sensitive species from the banquet and meeting facility and new 115-space parking lot would require mitigation in accordance with County of San Diego Guidelines (County 2010a, 2010b).

The proposed project may result in impacts on 1.89 acres of natural habitat, which will be mitigated to a level below significance through habitat-based preservation. The Project will fully mitigate any impacts on sensitive habitat of sensitive species. This project provides its fair share of mitigation measures to alleviate its incremental contribution to cumulative impacts on sensitive species. As there would not be any unmitigated impact, there would not be any cumulative unmitigated impact on sensitive species.

3.4 Mitigation Measures and Design Consideration

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for project effects on biological resources that are identified as being significant. An appropriate level of mitigation is determined primarily through two considerations:

- The nature and relative magnitude of the project's impacts on the resource.
- The resource's degree of sensitivity.

The County proposes the following mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

MM-BIO-1. Compensatory Mitigation for Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest. To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 1.42 acre of coast live oak riparian forest, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego and which may support western spadefoot, mitigation shall occur at a 3:1 ratio through preservation of oak riparian forest, on or off-site revegetation of oak riparian forest, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area. Any suitable mitigation must be

determined to be suitable habitat for western spadefoot, in accordance, but not limited to existing data.

MM-BIO-2. Compensatory Mitigation for Open Coast Live Oak Woodland. To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.10 acre of Open Coast Live Oak Woodland – disturbed, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 3:1 ratio through preservation of oak woodland or oak riparian forest, on or off-site revegetation of oak riparian forest, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-3. Compensatory Mitigation for Flat-topped Buckwheat. To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.29 acre of flat-topped buckwheat, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 2:1 ratio through preservation of flat-topped buckwheat or other coastal sage scrub habitat, on or off-site revegetation of coastal sage scrub, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-4. Compensatory Mitigation for Chamise Chaparral. To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.04 acre of chamise chaparral (granitic), which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 0.5:1 ratio through preservation of chamise chaparral, on or off-site revegetation of chamise chaparral, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-5. Compensatory Mitigation for Granitic Northern Mixed Chaparral. To mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.03 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral, which is considered a sensitive community by the County of San Diego, mitigation shall occur at a 0.5:1 ratio through preservation of northern mixed chaparral habitat, on or off-site revegetation of northern mixed chaparral, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-6. Compensatory Mitigation for Oak RPZ. To mitigate for impacts on the sensitive root systems of oaks, permanent and temporary impacts on up to 1.06 acres of non-developed habitat within the oak root protection zone shall be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio through preservation of oak woodland or oak riparian habitat, on or off-site revegetation of oak woodland or oak riparian forest, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area.

MM-BIO-7: Implement Oak Avoidance and Minimization Measures. Any areas within the oak root protection zone (i.e., all areas within 50 feet of oak canopy) shall be identified on a map that is provided to the construction contractor. Any grading or construction activities within the root protection zone shall be monitored to minimize impacts on oaks to the maximum extent possible. Training shall be provided for the construction contractor by a biological monitor prior to the start of construction activities in this area. This training will detail ways that the construction contractor can reduce impacts as much as possible on oaks within the root protection zone. The following avoidance and minimization measures must be implemented: (1) minimizing repetitive travel routes within the root protection zone, (2) restricting any long-term storage of heavy materials within the root protection zone, and (3) restricting work within

the root protection zone when the ground is wet to avoid compaction as much as possible after a rain event. Additional avoidance and minimization measures not envisioned here that can be feasibly implemented during construction must be identified and implemented.

MM-BIO-8: Nesting Bird Monitoring. State and federal laws prohibit killing birds or affecting their eggs or nesting success. To ensure project compliance with state and federal laws and prevent the potentially significant impacts on sensitive nesting birds and raptors from improperly implemented construction, clearing restrictions will be implemented. The County will avoid vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities during the bird breeding season, defined as January 15 to September 15, which includes the tree-nesting raptor breeding season of January 15 to July 15, and the general avian breeding season of February 1 to September 15. If removal cannot be avoided during this time period, a qualified avian biologist will conduct a nesting bird survey no more than 72 hours prior to ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal. This is necessary to definitively ascertain whether raptors or other migratory birds are actively nesting in the project area. If the survey results are positive, the location of active raptor or migratory bird nests will be mapped by a qualified avian biologist. All construction activities close to active nests will be delayed or otherwise modified as necessary to prevent nest failure (e.g., nest abandonment). Buffers may be adjusted based on the observations by the biological monitoring on the response of the nesting birds to human activity.

MM-BIO-9: Bat Avoidance and Preconstruction Surveys. The County will avoid and minimize impacts on roosting bats to the extent feasible. Prior to construction, the County will hire a bat biologist to conduct a survey of potential bat roosts located within the project footprint or within 300-feet of the project footprint in areas where the proposed project activities have the potential to directly impact active roosts or disrupt bat breeding activities. Potential roost sites will be searched for signs of bat use, such as urine streaking, grease marks and droppings, moth wings, and dead bats. Up to 2 weeks prior to construction, a qualified biologist will conduct an emergent bat survey within potential roost sites that have signs of bat use. If bats are detected, the County will not remove the roost (e.g., oak trees) until it can be determined that the bats no longer are present. If a maternal roost is identified, no construction will occur within 300 feet of the maternal roost during the pupping season (typically April 1 through August 31). Buffers and duration of no construction may be adjusted based on the observations by the biological monitoring on the response of the roost to human activity.

MM-BIO-10: Biological Monitor. A qualified biological monitor will be onsite during initial ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal of native habitats. Biological monitor will inspect areas prior to grading for presence of any wildlife. If wildlife are found, the biological monitor will direct them away from construction activities or move them to a safe location.

MM-BIO-11: Trash Control. Trash from construction sites has potential to attract predatory species such as coyotes and ravens, which can prey on sensitive wildlife species. At the end of each workday, all trash will be removed from the work site or completely sealed in wildlife-proof containers.

3.5 Conclusions

The proposed measures detailed above would reduce the Project's impacts on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS, to a less-than-significant level.

Biological mitigation measures would ensure that errant impacts would not occur, that impacts would remain at or below levels identified in this analysis, and that no other potentially significant impacts would occur.

- **3.B.** Potential direct impacts on onsite populations of a County List A or B plant species, a County Group I animal species, or a species listed as a California Species of Special Concern exist within the study area.
    - Impacts on up to 1.42 acres of potential habitat for western spadefoot would be adequately mitigated with habitat-based preservation, revegetation, or mitigation bank credits as described in MM-BIO-1.
    - Impacts on up to 1.89 acres of potential habitat for sensitive reptiles would be adequately mitigated with habitat-based preservation, revegetation, or mitigation bank credits described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-6.
    - Impacts on up to 1.52 acres of potential nesting habitat for sensitive tree-nesting birds would be adequately mitigated with habitat-based preservation, revegetation, or mitigation bank credits described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-6.
    - Impacts on up to 1.89 acres of potential roosting for sensitive bats would be adequately mitigated with habitat-based preservation, revegetation, or mitigation bank credits described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-6. Direct impacts on bat species would be avoided through implementation of MM-BIO-9.
    - Impacts on up to 1.89 acres of potential for other sensitive mammals would be adequately mitigated with habitat-based preservation, revegetation, or mitigation bank credits described in MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-6.
- **3.L.** Potential direct impacts on sensitive bird species would be avoided through clearing restrictions described in MM-BIO-8. This mitigation measure would ensure that no significant impacts on these species would occur.

Chapter 4

Riparian Habitat or Sensitive Natural Communities

4.1 Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

CEQA states that a project would have a potentially significant effect on biological resources if:

> the project would have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (County 2010b.)

Additionally, the County specifies that any of the following conditions would be considered significant (County 2010b):

> 4.A. Project-related grading, clearing, construction or other activities would temporarily or permanently remove sensitive native or naturalized habitat on or off the project site.
>
> 4.B. Any of the following will occur to or within jurisdictional wetlands and/or riparian habitats as defined by USACE, CDFW and the County of San Diego: removal of vegetation; grading; obstruction or diversion of water flow; adverse change in velocity, siltation, volume of flow, or runoff rate; placement of fill; placement of structures; construction of a road crossing; placement of culverts or other underground piping; any disturbance of the substratum; and/or any activity that may cause an adverse change in native species composition, diversity and abundance.
>
> 4.C. The project would draw down the groundwater table to the detriment of groundwater-dependent habitat, typically a drop of 3 feet or more from historical low groundwater levels.
>
> 4.D. The project would cause indirect impacts to levels that would likely harm sensitive habitats over the long term.
>
> 4.E. The project does not include a wetland buffer adequate to protect the functions and values of existing wetlands.

Each of these significance criteria is discussed in Section 4.2 below with respect to the proposed Project.

4.2 Analysis of Project Effects

The significance criteria from Section 4.1 that are expected to affect the Project are discussed in detail below. This is followed by a brief discussion of the criteria for which impacts are not anticipated.

- **4.A.** The proposed project would remove sensitive native habitat. Impacts on any of these vegetation communities would be a significant impact.
  - The proposed project would have direct permanent and temporary impacts on up to 1.42 acres of coast live oak riparian forest.
  - The proposed project would have direct permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.10 acre of open coast live oak woodland – disturbed.

- The proposed project would have direct permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.58 acre of flat-topped buckwheat scrub.
- The proposed project would have direct permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.04 acre of chamise chaparral (granitic).
- The proposed project would have direct permanent and temporary impacts on up to 0.03 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral
- The proposed project would have direct permanent and temporary impacts on 1.06 acres of non-developed lands within oak root protection zones:

- **4.B.** The proposed project would result in removal of vegetation and construction of an enlarged road crossing over a waterway regulated as a jurisdictional wetland and/or riparian habitat as defined by USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. The enlarged bridge would generally improve potential for water flow through the drainage. The construction of the bridge has potential to disturb the bed and banks of the waterway and could result in deposition of fill into the waterway. Activities in this drainage could result in a potentially significant impact on riparian communities.

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts under the following guidelines for the stated reasons:

- **4.C.** The proposed project would not use any groundwater. Therefore, the Project would not permanently draw down groundwater to the detriment of groundwater-dependent habitat.
- **4.D.** The proposed project would not significantly increase long-term indirect impacts on the site. Development of the Project has been kept to low levels, and proposed public usage would be constrained. No activities would occur that would be likely to harm sensitive habitats over the long term.
- **4.E.** No wetlands are present in the study area, and riparian areas are only intersected at an existing crossing.

4.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

The cumulative project list provided by County of San Diego Planning & Development Services (PDS) for projects within a 1-mile radius of the project site resulted in two actions at the adjacent Mount Woodson Castle, one of which has potential to impact sensitive natural communities. Development from the Mount Woodson Castle site would be situated adjacent to existing built areas but could affect natural communities. Any impacts to natural communities from the banquet and meeting facility and new 115-space parking lot would require mitigation in accordance with County of San Diego Guidelines (County 2010a, 2010b).

The proposed project may result in impacts on 1.89 acres of sensitive vegetation communities, which will be mitigated to a level below significance through habitat-based preservation. The Project will fully mitigate any impacts on sensitive vegetation communities. This project provides its fair share of mitigation measures to alleviate its incremental contribution to cumulative impacts on sensitive species. As there would not be any unmitigated impact, there would not be any cumulative unmitigated impact on sensitive vegetation communities.

4.4 Mitigation Measures and Design Consideration

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for significant project effects on biological resources. As defined by CEQA Section 15370, mitigation includes measures to avoid, minimize, or rectify impacts. An appropriate level of mitigation is determined primarily through two considerations, as follows:

- The nature and relative magnitude of the Project's impacts on the resource.
- The resource's degree of sensitivity.

The County proposes the following mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

- **4.A.** Potentially significant direct and permanent impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level through implementing the following habitat-based mitigation.
    - **MM-BIO-1 through-MM-BIO-5** (Section 3.4 above) provide compensatory mitigation for loss of sensitive vegetation communities. Impacts within oak RPZ would represent a potentially significant impact on the fitness of oak habitat, which would be mitigated through implementation of MM-BIO-6 and reduced through implementation of MM-BIO-7.
- **4.B.** Potentially significant impacts on jurisdictional habitats would be mitigated through MM-BIO-12 as described in Chapter 5.

Potentially significant direct and permanent impacts on sensitive vegetation communities would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level through implementation of MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-7.

Chapter 5
Wetlands and Waterways

5.1 Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

CEQA defines that a project would have a potentially significant effect on biological resources if:

> the project would have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means.

Additionally, the County specifies that any of the following conditions would be considered significant (County 2010b):

> 5.A. Any of the following will occur to or within jurisdictional wetlands as defined by USACE: removal of vegetation; grading; obstruction or diversion of water flow; adverse change in velocity, siltation, volume of flow, or runoff rate; placement of fill; placement of structures; construction of a road crossing; placement of culverts or other underground piping; any disturbance of the substratum; and/or any activity that may cause an adverse change in native species composition, diversity and abundance.
>
> 5.B. The project would draw down the groundwater table to the detriment of groundwater-dependent federal wetlands, typically a drop of 3 feet or more from historical low groundwater levels.
>
> 5.C. The project does not include a wetland buffer adequate to protect the functions and values of existing wetlands.

Note that the guidance from the County was prepared before "state protected wetlands" were added to the CEQA checklist of items to consider. This Chapter considers any potential impacts to state or federal wetlands. Each of these significance criteria is discussed in Section 5.2 below with respect to the proposed Project.

5.2 Analysis of Project Effects

The significance criteria from Section 5.1 that are expected to affect the Project are discussed in detail below. This is followed by a brief discussion of the criteria for which impacts are not anticipated.

- **5.A.** The proposed project could result in impacts on up to 0.13 acre of CDFW riparian associated with road improvements over the onsite ephemeral drainage. These CDFW riparian areas were mapped as coast live oak riparian forest and would be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio as described in Chapter 4. County would acquire a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW or documentation that an agreement is not necessary for the work being conducted in or near the jurisdictional drainage, as described in MM-BIO-12. These resource agencies could require mitigation ratios higher than those described in MM-BIO-1, but ratios shall not be smaller than those described in MM-BIO-1.

- No federal wetlands were mapped within the study area, and no impacts on federal wetlands would occur.

The proposed Project would not result in significant impacts under the following guidelines for the stated reasons:

- 5.A. The proposed project includes the replacement of an existing 36-inch RCP culvert crossing and installation of a 50-foot-long bridge. In doing so, the existing waterway regulated as a jurisdictional nonwetland water and/or riparian habitat as defined by USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW will be re-routed under the bridge to eliminate the 90-degree bend upstream of the road crossing; thereby, minimizing future erosion issues. Permanent impacts to regulated waterways are associated with the installation of the riprap and gabion mattresses that are components of the proposed bridge design. Riprap is proposed to direct the new re-routed drainage to flow beneath the bridge, and gabion mattresses are proposed along the new bank slopes as well as perpendicular to flow beneath the bridge to slow flows down and reduce the risk of erosion. The concrete abutments and retaining walls will occur outside of the waterway and have minimal impacts to riparian habitat. In addition, potential additional permanent impacts may occur to riparian habitat canopy due to the widening of the road east of the bridge crossing.

  No state or federal wetlands are present in the project area. Areas mapped as oak riparian habitat do not meet the CDFW 2-parameter requirements for state wetlands and therefore are not state wetlands. As no state or federal wetlands could be affected by the project, there would not be "no impact" on state or federally protected wetlands.

  Jurisdictional waterways are not considered wetlands and therefore are not analyzed as potential effects under this section in CEQA. Waterways are discussed here for clarity. There is potential for temporary impacts to jurisdictional resources due to the removal of the 36-inch RCP culvert, vegetation clearing for the work area during bridge construction, and minor re-contouring associated with connecting the newly created drainage to the existing drainage. As part of the proposed project, additional acreage of jurisdictional waterway will be created beneath the bridge and therefore the proposed project is considered self-mitigating as the proposed project is not anticipated to result in a net loss of jurisdictional waterways and/or functions. No work will be initiated within the jurisdictional waterway until necessary permits are acquired by the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW for the project. The County will implement MM-BIO-12 to ensure compliance with state and federal waterway protections.
- **5.B.** The proposed project would not use groundwater and therefore would not draw down groundwater to the detriment of groundwater-dependent wetlands.
- **5.C.** The proposed project proposes to improve a stream crossing at an existing crossing and does not encroach into the buffer of the stream.

5.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

The cumulative project list provided by County of San Diego Planning & Development Services (PDS) for projects within a 1-mile radius of the project site resulted in two actions at the adjacent Mount Woodson Castle. Development from the Mount Woodson Castle site is situated in uplands and would not impact state or federal wetlands.

Since the project would have no impact on state or federal wetlands, the project would not contribute to a cumulative effect on state or federal wetlands in the vicinity.

5.4 Mitigation Measures and Design Consideration

While the proposed project will not impact any state or federal wetlands, the County will implement MM-BIO-12 to ensure compliance with state and federal waterway protections..

MM-BIO-12. Wetland Permits. Impacts on jurisdictional wetland and waterway resources require permits and authorizations by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to impacts. The County will acquire permits from the resource agency demonstrating approval of project impacts on aquatic resources, or evidence that such a permit is not required, prior to the grading of the site. Impacts on sensitive riparian communities shall be mitigated, at a minimum, as described in **MM-BIO-1.**

5.5 Conclusions

The project would have no impact on state or federal wetlands. The County will implement MM-BIO-12 to ensure compliance with state and federal waterway protections.

Chapter 6
Wildlife Movement and Nursery Sites

6.1 Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

CEQA defines that a project would have a potentially significant effect on biological resources if:

> the project would interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Additionally, the County specifies that any of the following conditions would be considered significant (County 2010b):

> 6.A. The project would prevent wildlife access to foraging habitat, breeding habitat, water sources, or other areas necessary for their reproduction.
>
> 6.B. The project would substantially interfere with connectivity between blocks of habitat, or would potentially block or substantially interfere with a local or regional wildlife corridor or linkage.
>
> 6.C. The project would create artificial wildlife corridors that do not follow natural movement patterns.
>
> 6.D. The project would increase noise and/or nighttime lighting in a wildlife corridor or linkage to levels proven to affect the behavior of the animals identified in a site-specific analysis of wildlife movement.
>
> 6.E. The project does not maintain an adequate width for an existing wildlife corridor or linkage and/or would further constrain an already narrow corridor through activities such as (but not limited to) reduction of corridor width, removal of available vegetative cover, placement of incompatible uses adjacent to it, and placement of barriers in the movement path.
>
> 6.F. The project does not maintain adequate visual continuity (i.e., long lines-of-site) within wildlife corridors or linkage.

Each of these significance criteria is discussed in Section 6.2 below with respect to the proposed Project.

6.2 Analysis of Project Effects

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts under the following guidelines for the following reasons:

- **6.A.** The proposed project would not prevent wildlife access to foraging habitat, breeding habitat, or water sources. The proposed project is primarily situated in existing disturbed and developed areas adjacent to habitat. The site will be closed at night and will therefore allow for full usage of the area by nocturnal species.

- **6.B.** The proposed project would not interfere with connectivity or wildlife corridors. The project site is located at the edge of a core habitat area and is not within a wildlife corridor. Wildlife movement can still occur within native habitats within and around the project area.
- **6.C.** The proposed project would not create artificial wildlife corridors. The existing but improved roads may be used by medium- to large-sized mammals but would not modify or constrain any corridors such as ridgelines or drainages on the Preserve.
- **6.D.** No wildlife corridors or linkages are present in the study area, so the proposed project cannot have an effect.
- **6.E.** No wildlife corridors are present in the study area, so the proposed project would not constrain a wildlife corridor.
- **6.F.** No wildlife corridors are present in the study area, so the proposed project would not disrupt visual continuity of a wildlife corridor.

6.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

The cumulative project list provided by County of San Diego Planning & Development Services (PDS) for projects within a 1-mile radius of the project site resulted in two actions at the adjacent Mount Woodson Castle. Those projects would not affect wildlife corridors.

The proposed project would have no effect on a wildlife corridor; therefore, the Project would not contribute to the cumulative impact of projects in the region on wildlife corridors.

6.4 Mitigation Measures and Design Consideration

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts on wildlife corridors and linkages; therefore, mitigation is not proposed.

6.5 Conclusions

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts on wildlife corridors and linkages.

Chapter 7
Local Policies, Ordinances, and Adopted Plans

7.1 Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

CEQA defines that a project would have a potentially significant effect on biological resources if:

> the project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation Plan. (County 2010b.)

Additionally, the County specifies that any of the following conditions would be considered significant (County 2010b):

> 7.A. For lands outside of the MSCP, the project would impact coastal sage scrub vegetation in excess of the County's 5 percent habitat loss threshold as defined by the Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Guidelines.
>
> 7.B. The project would preclude or prevent the preparation of the subregional NCCP. For example, the project proposes development within areas that have been identified by the County or resource agencies as critical to future habitat preserves.
>
> 7.C. The project will impact any amount of sensitive habitat lands as outlined in the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).
>
> 7.D. The project would not minimize and/or mitigate coastal sage scrub habitat loss in accordance with Section 4.3 of the NCCP Guidelines.
>
> 7.E. The project does not conform to the goals and requirements as outlined in any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Habitat Management Plan (HMP), Special Area Management Plan (SAMP), Watershed Plan, or similar regional planning effort.
>
> 7.F. For lands within the MSCP, the project would not minimize impacts to BRCAs, as defined in the BMO.
>
> 7.G. The project would preclude connectivity between areas of high habitat values, as defined by the Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub NCCP Guidelines.
>
> 7.H. The project does not maintain existing movement corridors and/or habitat linkages as defined by the BMO.
>
> 7.I. The project does not avoid impacts to MSCP narrow endemic species and would impact core populations of narrow endemics.
>
> 7.J. The project would reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of listed species in the wild.
>
> 7.K. The project would result in the killing of migratory birds or destruction of active migratory bird nests and/or eggs (Migratory Bird Treaty Act).
>
> 7.L. The project would result in the take of eagles, eagle eggs or any part of an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act).

Each of these significance criteria is discussed in Section 7.2 below with respect to the proposed Project.

7.2 Analysis of Project Effects

The significance criteria from Section 7.1 that are expected to affect the Project are discussed in detail below. This is followed by a brief discussion of the criteria for which impacts are not anticipated.

- **No Impacts are expected under Section 7.1**.

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts under the following guidelines for the following reasons:

- **7.A/7.D.** The project site is outside the MSCP and would impact 0.29 acre of coastal sage scrub type vegetation (flat-topped buckwheat scrub). This impact would not be in excess of the County's 5 percent habitat loss threshold. Flat-topped buckwheat impacts have been minimized; the only impacts are a result of widening of existing roads. Impacts to flat-topped buckwheat scrub are mitigated at a 2:1 ratio as described in the County Guidelines.
- **7.B/7.E.** The proposed project is within the planning area boundary for the draft North County MSCP Plan. The proposed project would not preclude or prevent the preparation of a subregional NCCP and is not subject to any other HCP/HMP, SAMP, or similar regional planning effort. The proposed project does not propose development within areas that have been identified by the County or resource agencies as critical to or within future habitat preserves.
- **7.C.** The RPO does not apply to this proposed project as it is not a listed project type in RPO Section 86.603 (a). However, impacts on Sensitive Habitat Lands would be mitigated consistent with the ratios described in the Guidelines for Determining Significance (County 2010b).
- **7.F.** The proposed project is therefore not within movement corridors and/or habitat linkages defined by the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO).
- **7.G.** The proposed project does not preclude connectivity. The Project would be expected to be used by nocturnal mammals and reptiles for movement.
- **7.H.** The proposed project would not result in impacts on existing movement corridors or habitat linkages. The proposed project is not within areas covered by the BMO (i.e., Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment lands within the MSCP County Subarea Plan) and not subject to the BMO.
- **7.I.** No narrow endemic species would be affected by the proposed project. Additionally, the proposed project is outside of the San Diego MSCP and not subject to the narrow endemic policy.
- **7.J.** The proposed project would not reduce the likelihood of recovery of listed species. No listed species are known to occur in the study area, and no listed species were determined to have a potential to be affected by the proposed project.
- 7.K. MBTA and FGC prohibit construction-related impacts which result in the killing of migratory birds or destruction of active migratory bird nests and/or eggs. County will implement MM-BIO-9 to ensure that the project is in compliance with state and federal protections of nesting birds.
- **7.L.** The proposed project would not result in take of golden eagles. The proposed project is situated within eagle foraging habitat, but the small impacts associated with implementation of

the proposed project would not have a significantly impact on eagle foraging and would not result in take. No project elements are proposed within 4,000 feet of a golden eagle nest.

7.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

The proposed project would be in compliance with local policies, ordinances, and adopted plans and would therefore not contribute to the cumulative impact of projects in the region on local polices, ordinances, and adopted plans.

7.4 Mitigation Measures and Design Consideration

- **7.K.** County will implement **MM-BIO-9** to ensure that the project is in compliance with state and federal protections of nesting birds

7.5 Conclusions

The Project would avoid significant impacts on local policies, ordinances, and local plans through implementation of avoidance and minimization measures. Implementation of MM-BIO-9 would ensure that impacts on protected birds by project construction would be avoided and that no significant impact would occur.

Chapter 8
Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation

The proposed project would result in direct and permanent impacts on 2.95 acres of sensitive natural or naturalized vegetation communities, or sensitive oak RPZ (Table 6). Habitat-based mitigation for permanent direct impacts on sensitive habitats will be satisfied through preservation of habitat on or off-site revegetation of coastal sage scrub, or purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank whose service area includes the project area, following the mitigation ratios in the Guidelines for Determining Significance (County 2010b). Mitigation for habitat impacts are described in **MM-BIO-1** through **MM-BIO-5.** These mitigation measures ensure that any significant impacts on sensitive habitat would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Impacts to oak RPZ would be mitigated through implementation of **MM-BIO-6** and reduced through implementation of **MM-BIO-7**.

Any potentially significant impacts on migratory birds protected under the MBTA and FGC would be avoided by restricting vegetation clearing or grading during the breeding season for migratory birds (approximately January 15 through September 15 annually), as described in **MM-BIO-8**. Potential impacts on roosting bats would be avoided through implementation of **MM-BIO-9**.

Implementation of MM-BIO-10 Biological Monitor and MM-BIO-11 Trash Control would help to avoid direct impacts on sensitive herpetofauna and terrestrial mammals.

Implementation of MM-BIO-1 would ensure that loss of riparian forest is mitigated, and MM-BIO-12 would ensure that any wetland impacts are permitted.

Table 6. Summary of Vegetation Communities Impacts and Mitigation

Vegetation Community	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Requirement
Sensitive Communities					
Chamise Chaparral (granitic)	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.5:1	0.03 acre of chamise chaparral
Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	0.60	0.82	1.42	3:1	4.26 acres of oak riparian forest
Flat-topped Buckwheat	0.13	0.16	0.29	2:1	0.58 acre of flat-topped buckwheat or other Diegan coastal sage scrub
Granitic Northern Mixed Chaparral	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.5:1	0.02 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral
Open Coast Live Oak Woodland – disturbed	0.03	0.07	0.10	3:1	0.30 acre of oak woodland
Oak Root Protection Zones (Impacts on non-developed areas within 50-ft of oak communities considered impacts to oak woodlands)	0.70	0.36	1.06	3:1	3.18 acre of oak woodland or oak forest
Sensitive vegetation subtotals	*1.48*	*1.47*	*2.95*		
Non-sensitive Communities					
Developed	2.65	0.77	3.42	N/A	None required
Disturbed Habitat	0.44	0	0.44	N/A	None required
Eucalyptus Woodland	0.01	0.01	0.02	N/A	None required
Non-sensitive vegetation subtotals	3.09	0.77	3.86		
Total	4.42	2.06	6.48	n/a	7.74 acres of oak woodland or riparian forest 0.58 acre of flat-topped buckwheat or other Diegan coastal sage scrub 0.03 acre of chamise chaparral (granitic) 0.02 acre of granitic northern mixed chaparral

Note: the sum of values does not equal total because of rounding.

Chapter 9
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Chapter 10

List of Preparers and Person and Organizations Contacted

10.1 Preparers

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Appendix A
Figures



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Figure 1
Regional Location
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

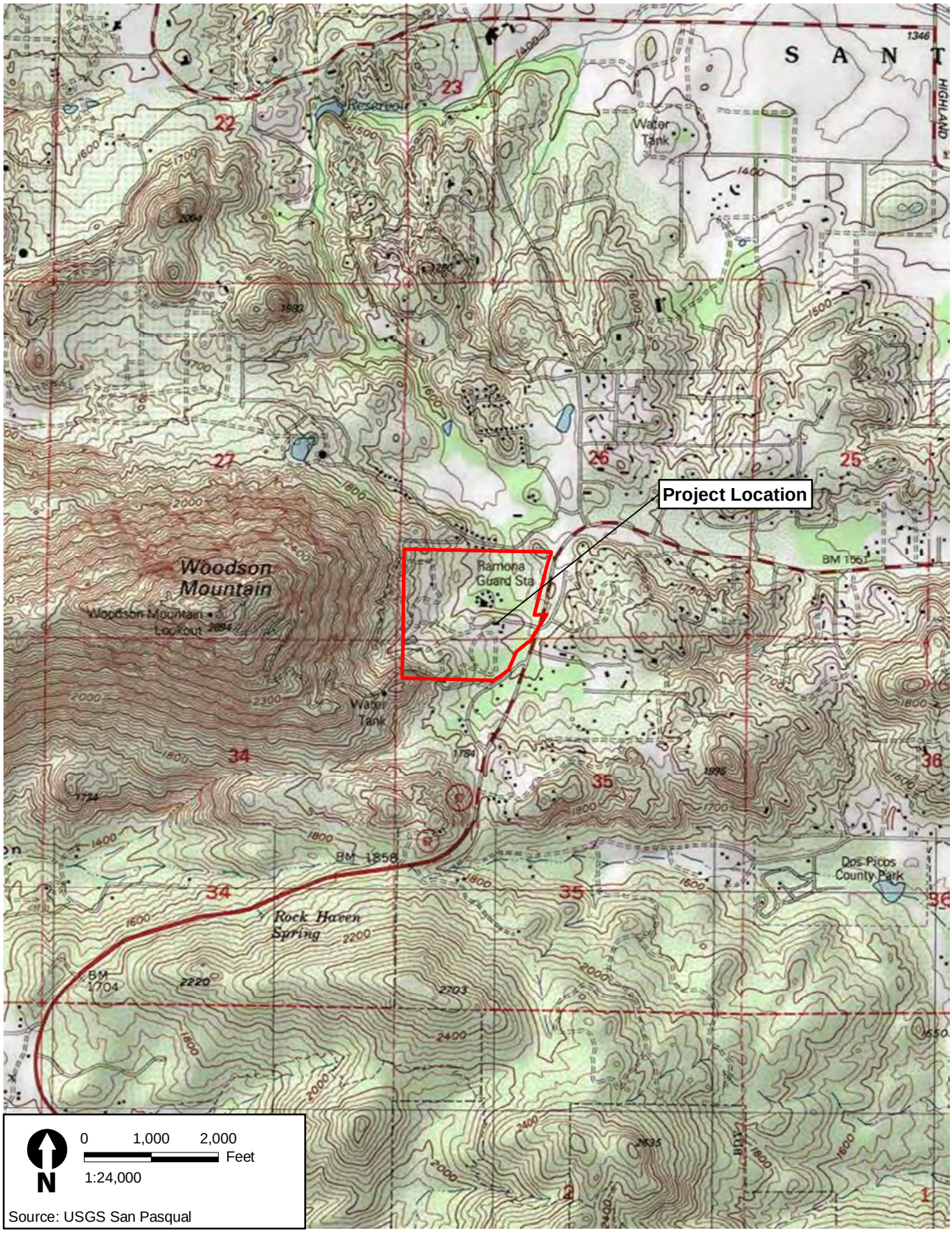

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Figure 2
Project Vicinity
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

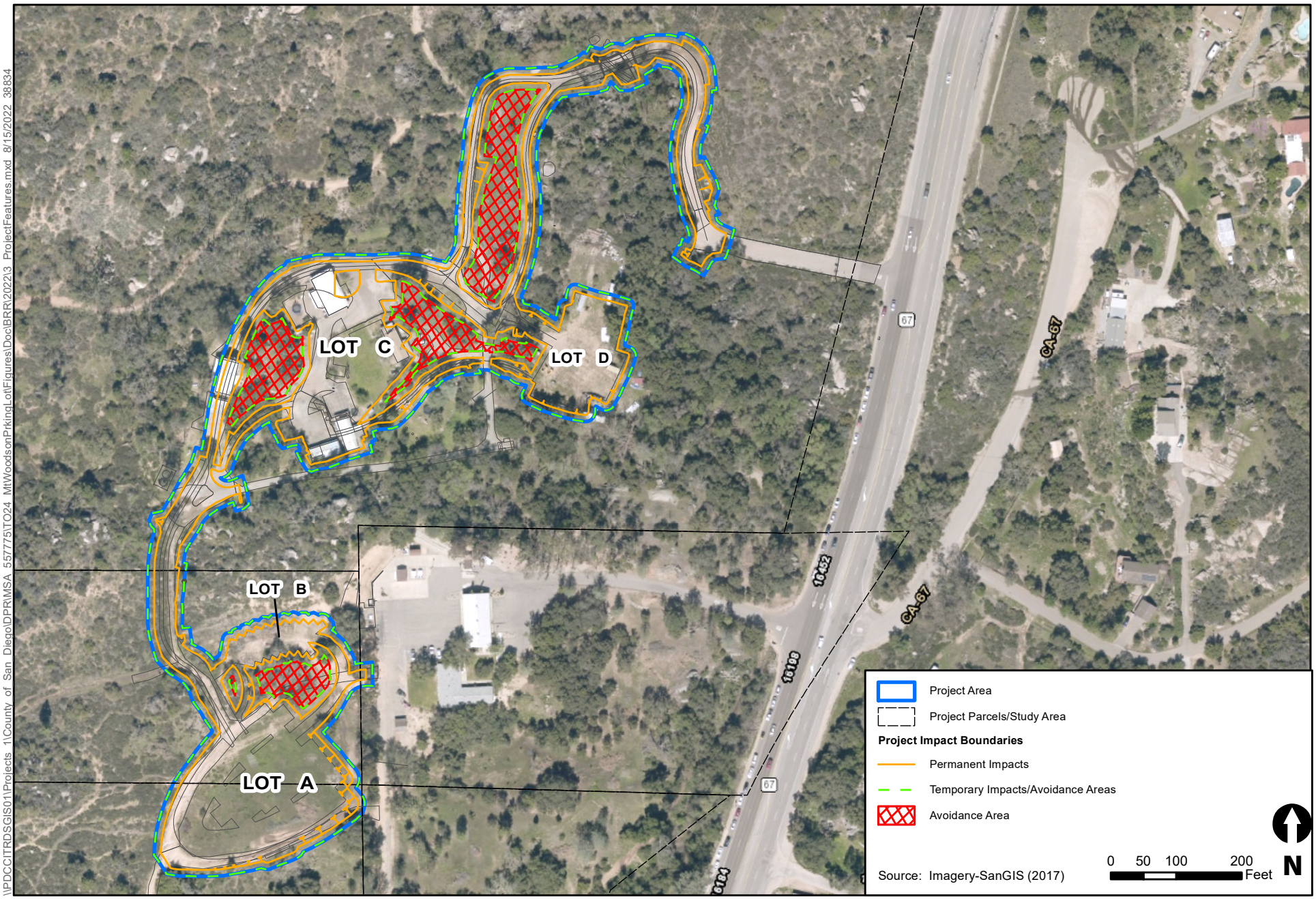

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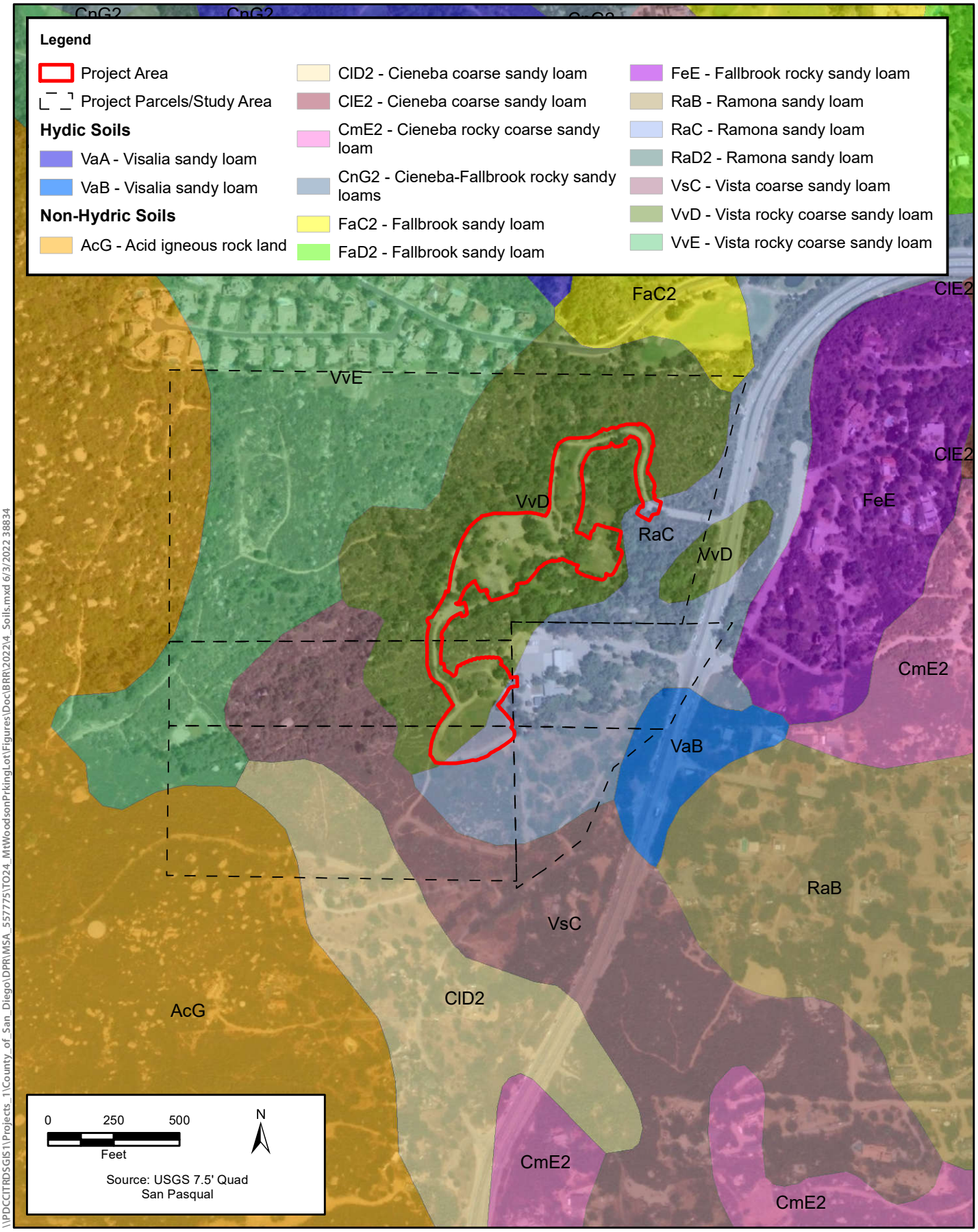
Figure 3
Project Features
Mt. Woodson Gateway Preserve Parking Lot Project



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Soils
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

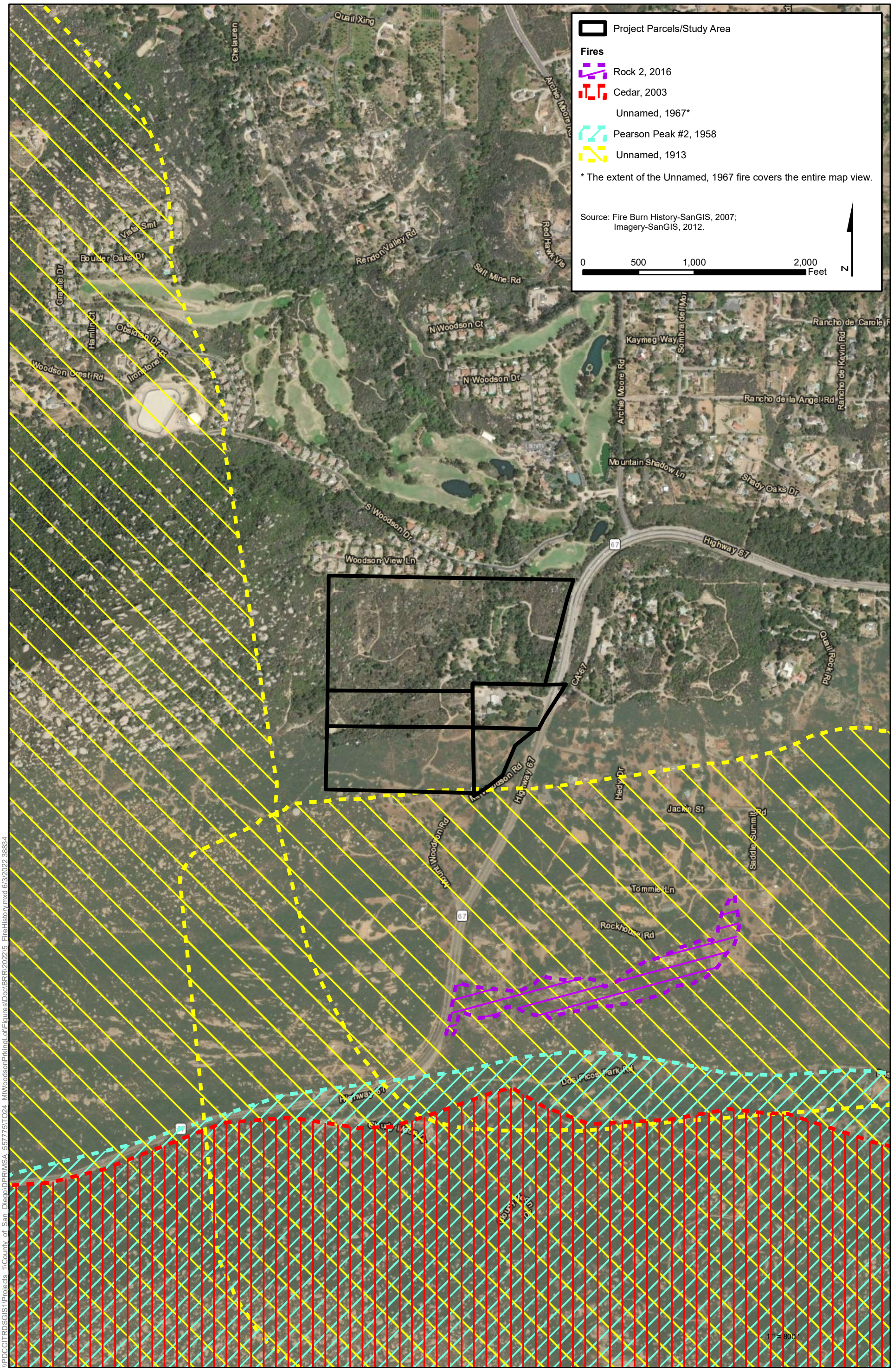

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Figure 5
Fire History Map
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

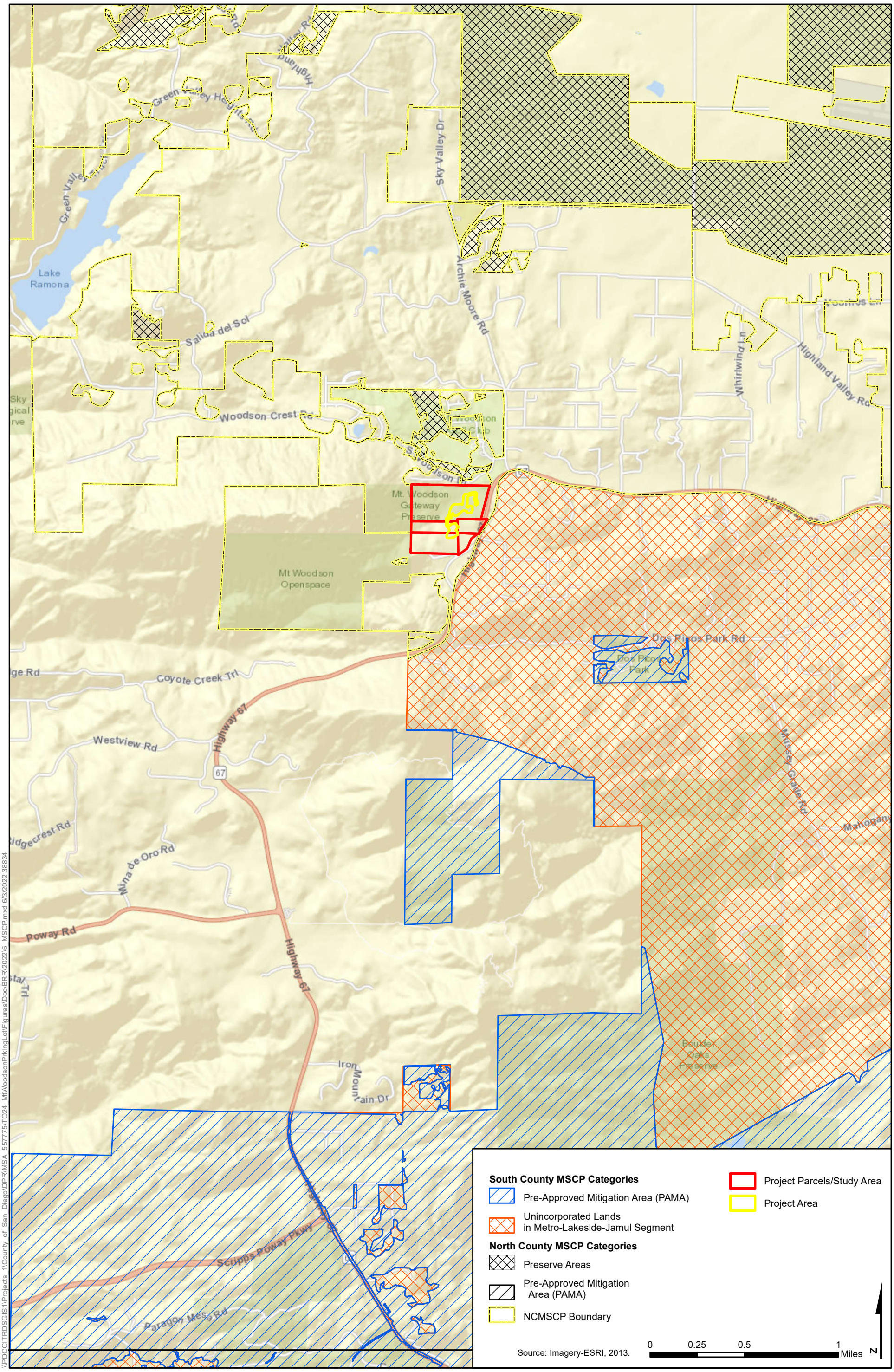

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Figure 6
MSCP Designations and PAMA
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

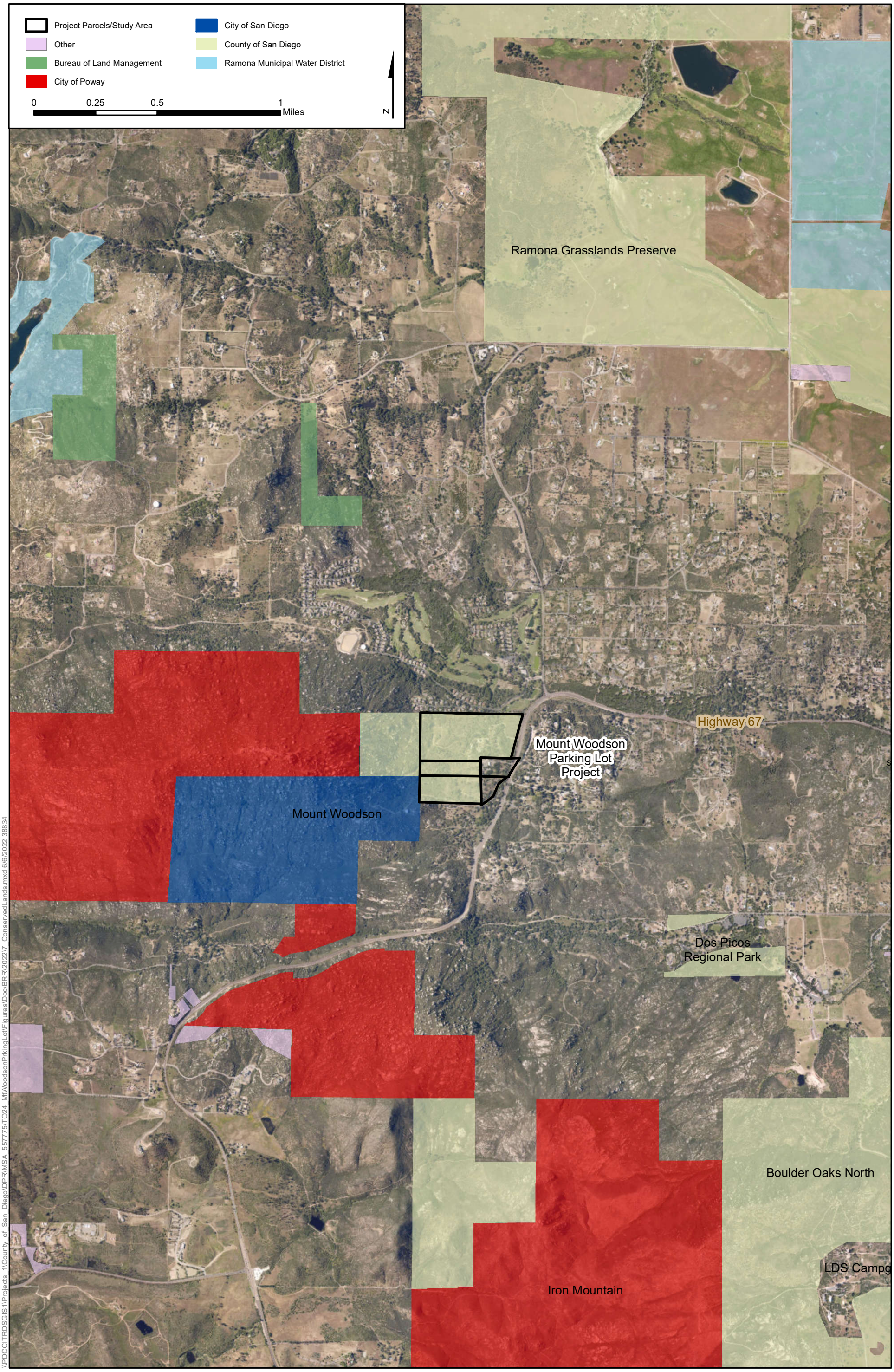

Figure 7
Regional Context - Adjacent Preserve Lands
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

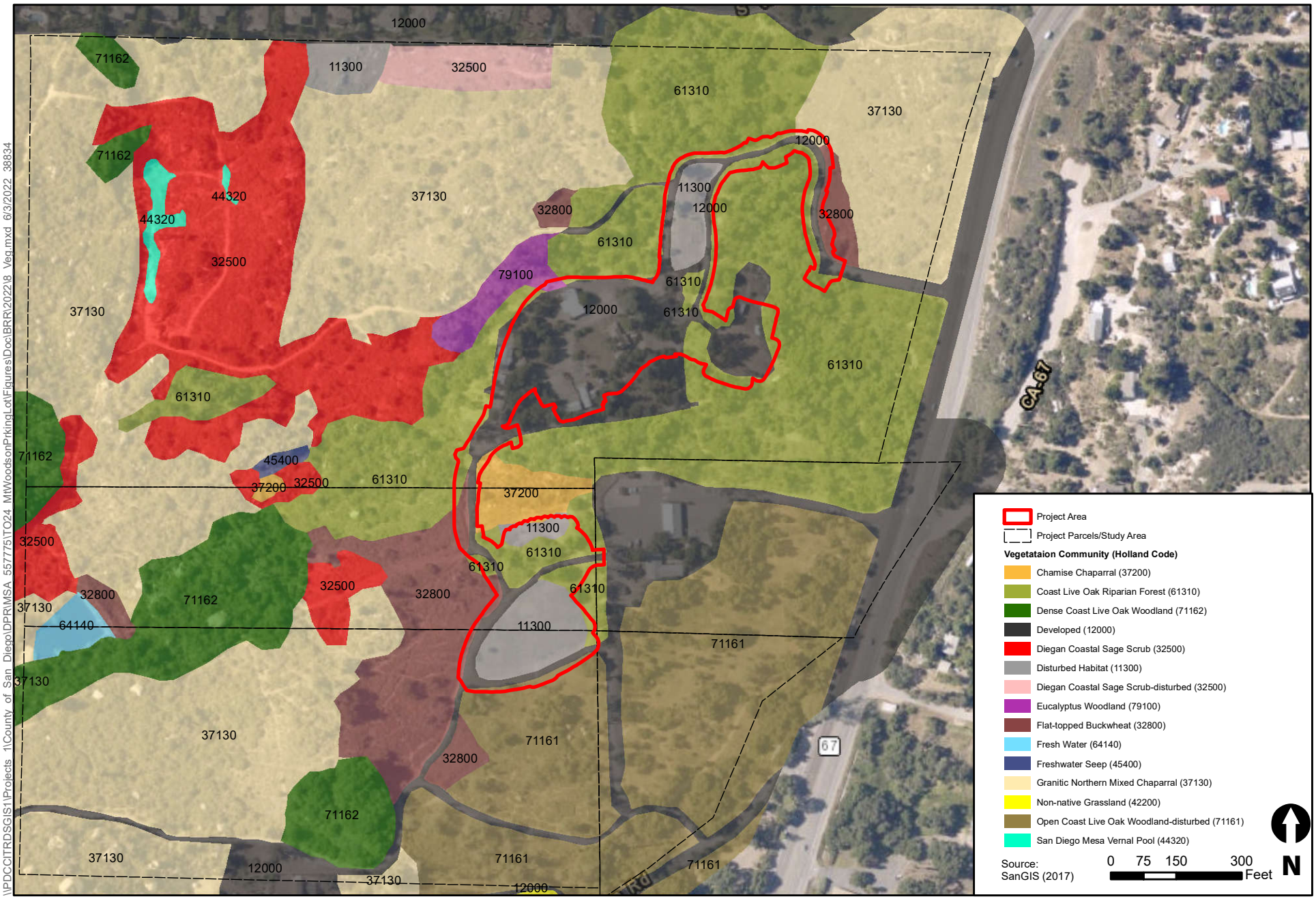

Figure 8
Vegetation Communities
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

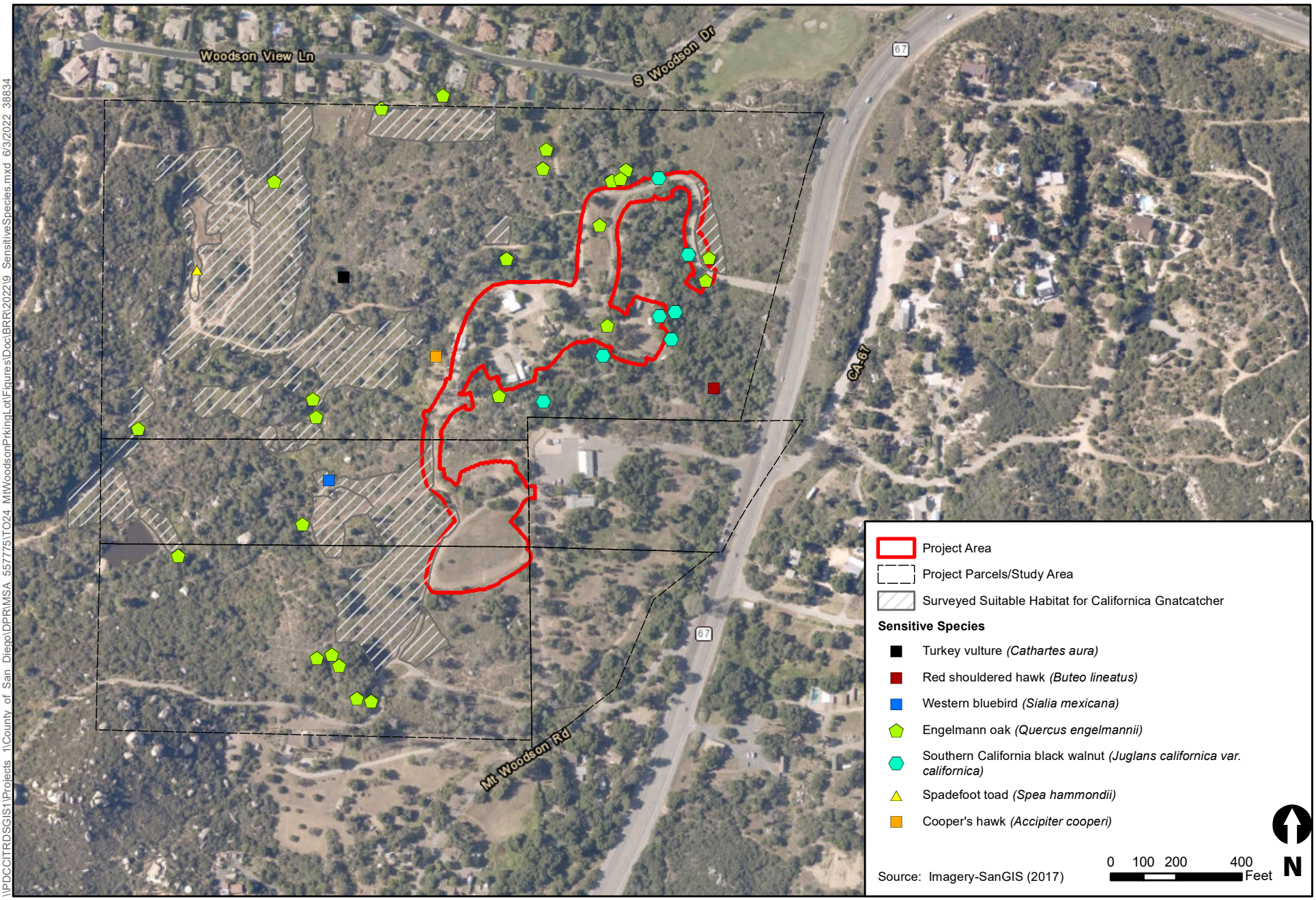

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Figure 9
Sensitive Species
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

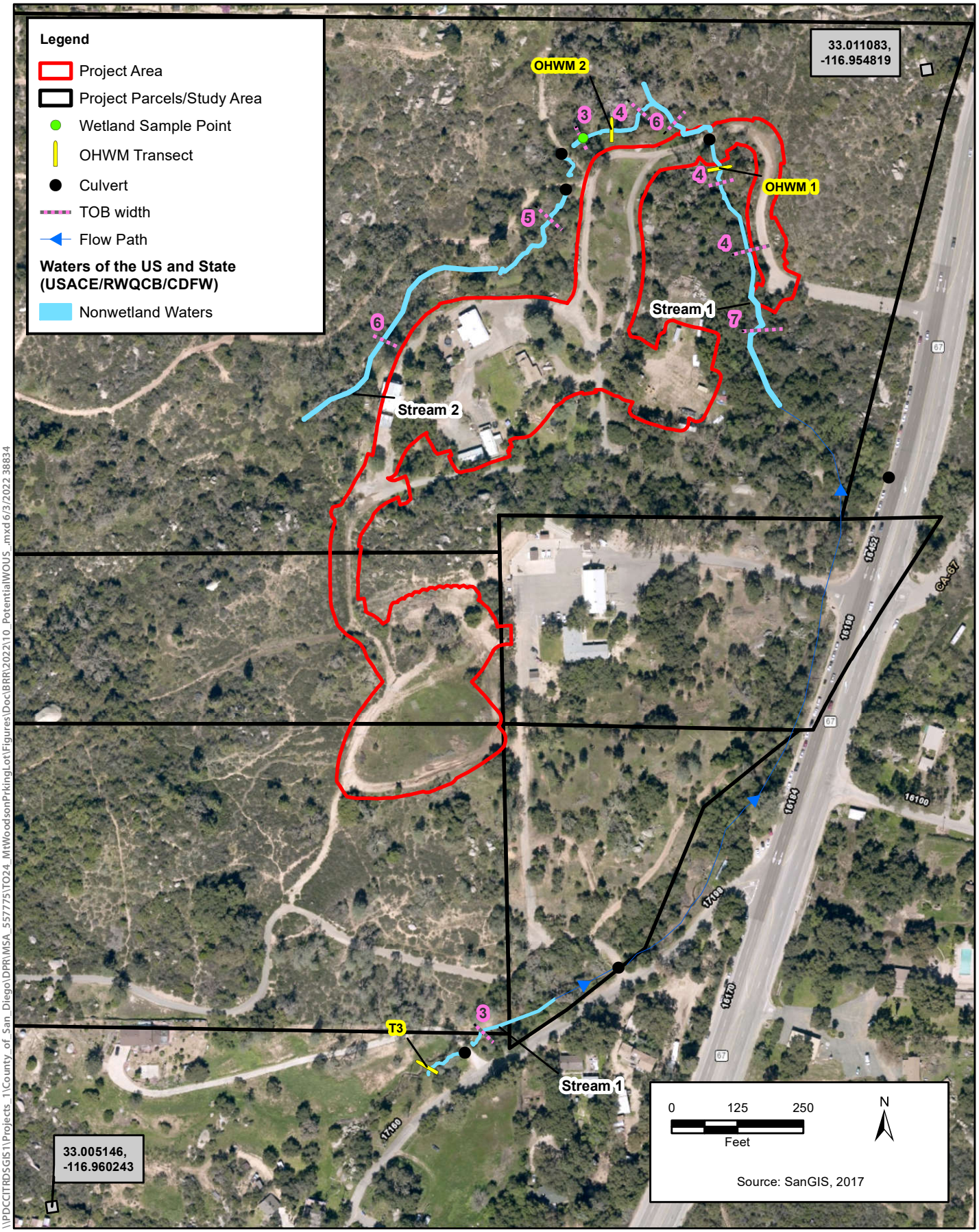

Figure 10
USACE/RWQCB Jurisdictional Features
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

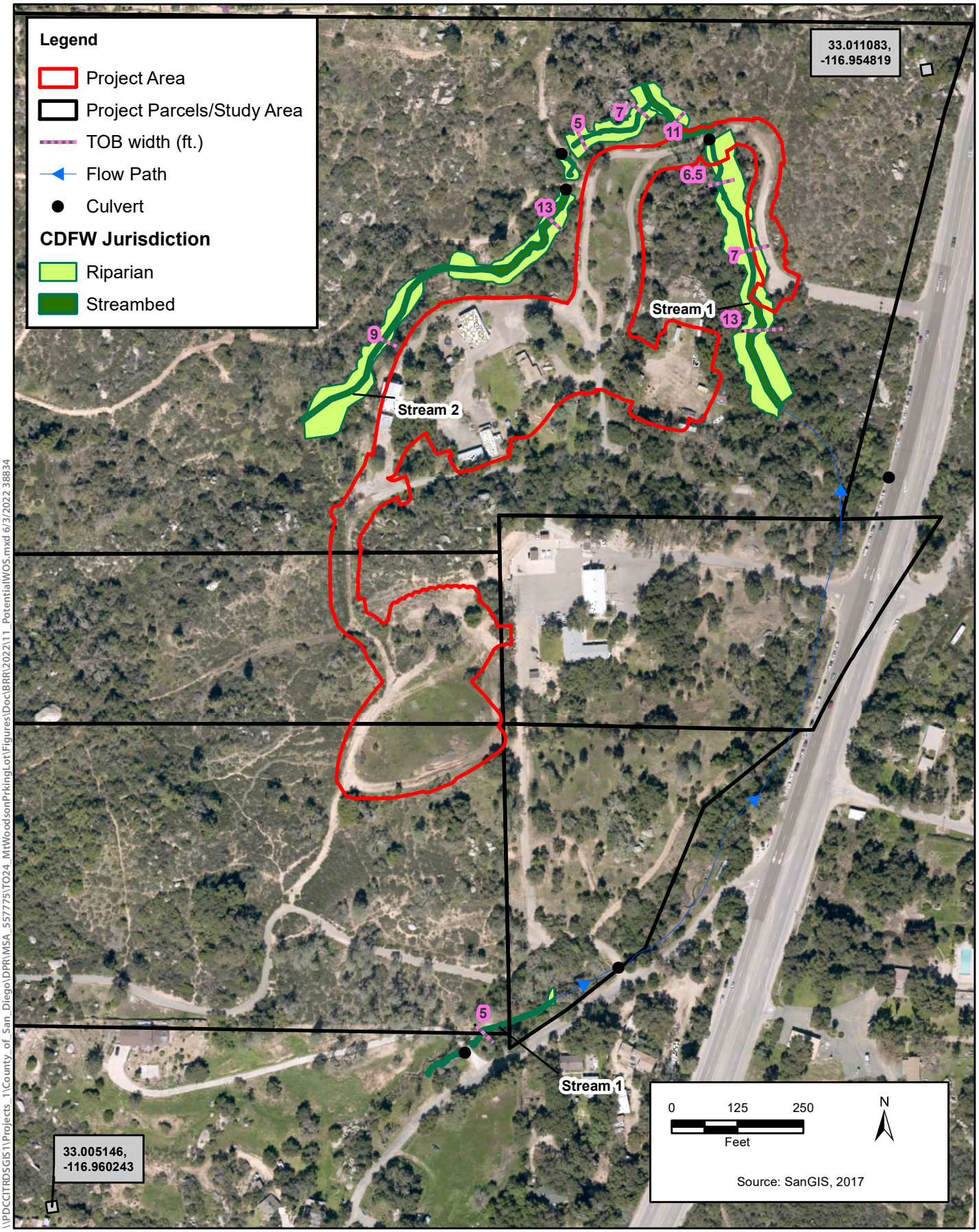

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Figure 11
CDFW Jurisdictional Features
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

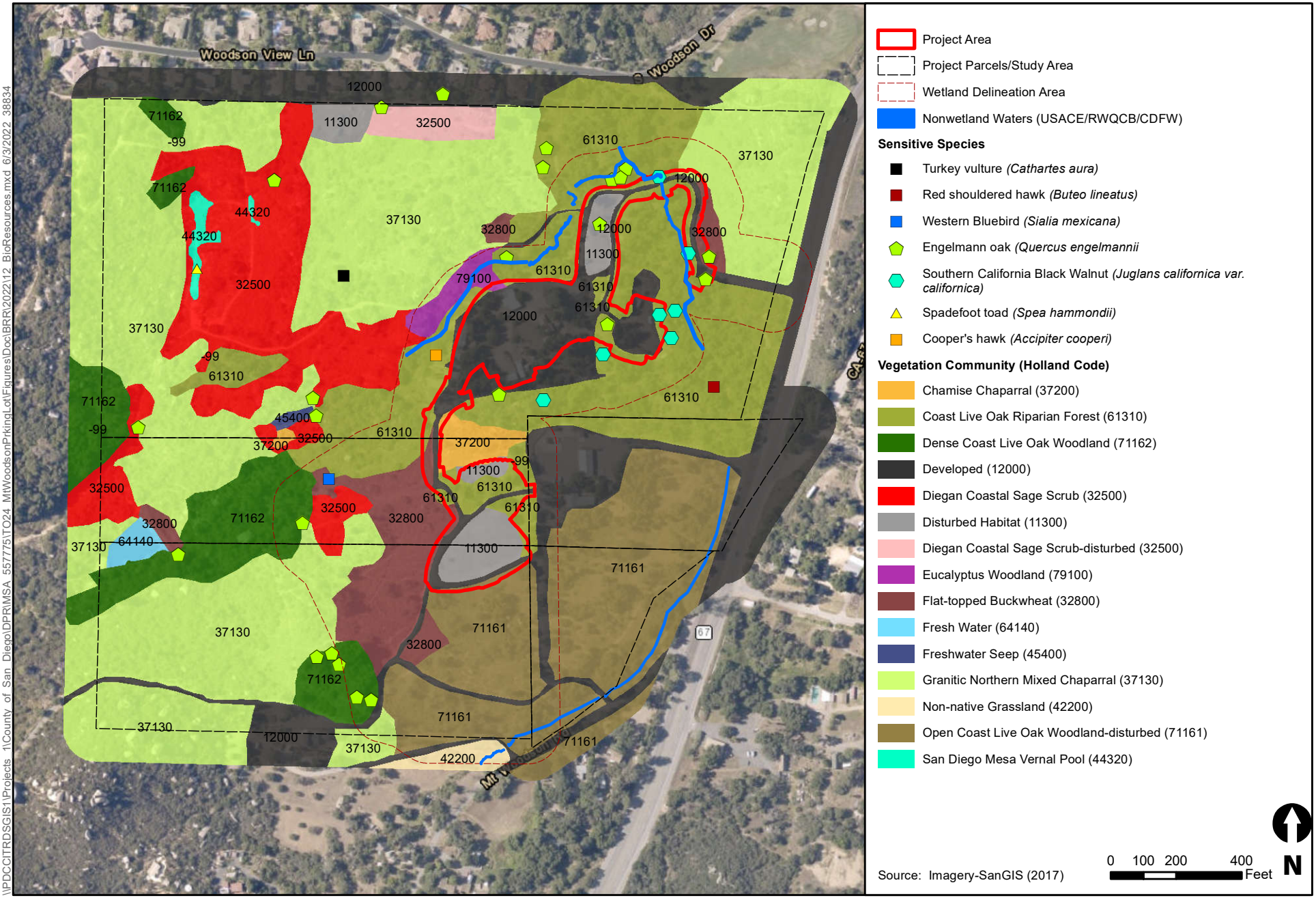

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Figure 12
Biological Resources Map
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

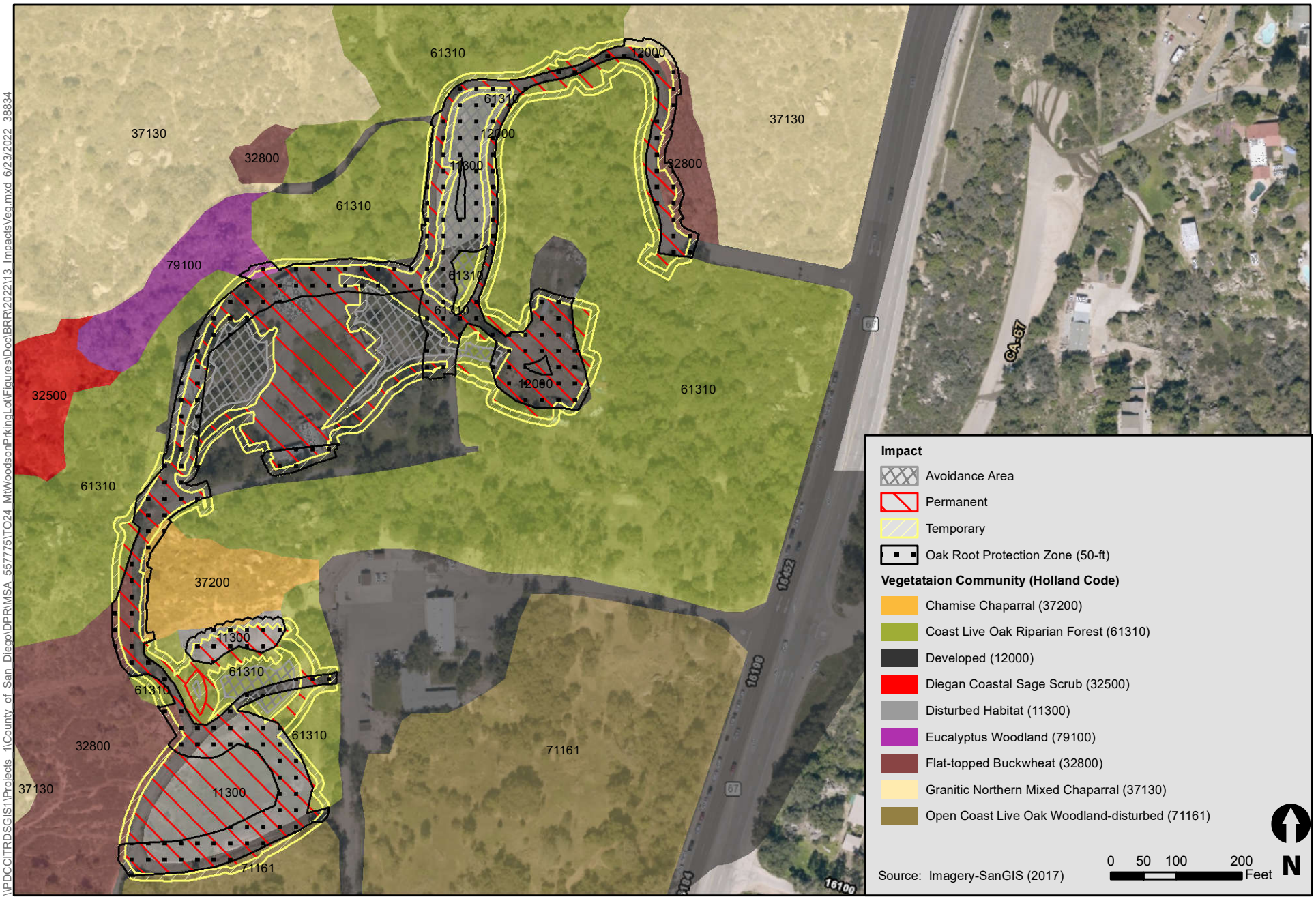

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Figure 13
Project Impacts to Vegetation Communities
Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

Appendix B
Observed Species List - Flora

Appendix B Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
LYCOPHYTES		
Selaginellaceae - Spike-moss family		
Selaginella bigelovii	Bushy spike-moss	
FERNS		
Polypodiaceae - Polypody family		
Polypodium californicum	California polypody	
Pteridaceae - Brake family		
Pellaea mucronata	Bird's-foot cliff-break	
GYMNOSPERMS		
Pinaceae - Pine family		
* *Cedrus deodara*	Deodar cedar	
* *Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island pine	
* *Pinus pinea*	Italian stone pine	
Pinus sp.	Ornamental Pine	
EUDICOTS		
Adoxaceae - Muskroot family		
Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea	Blue elderberry	
Amaranthaceae - Amaranth family		
* *Amaranthus albus*	White tumbleweed	
Anacardiaceae - Sumac Or Cashew family		
Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac	
Rhus aromatica	Skunk bush	
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade berry	
Rhus ovata	Sugar bush	
* *Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper tree	
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Western poison oak	
Apiaceae - Carrot family		
* *Apium graveolens*	Celery	
* *Conium maculatum*	Poison hemlock	
Daucus pusillus	Rattlesnake weed	
* *Foeniculum vulgare*	Fennel	
Apocynaceae - Dogbane family		
* *Nerium oleander*	Oleander	
* *Vinca major*	Greater periwinkle	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Asteraceae - Sunflower family		
Ambrosia psilostachya	Western ragweed	
* *Anthemis cotula*	Mayweed	
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	
Artemisia douglasiana	Douglass' sagebrush	
Baccharis pilularis ssp. pilularis	Coyote brush	
Baccharis salicifolia	Mule fat	
Baccharis sarothroides	Broom baccharis	
* *Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle	
* *Centaurea melitensis*	Tocalote	
Corethrogyne filaginifolia	Common sand aster	
* *Cotula australis*	Australian cotula	
Deinandra fasciculata	Fascicled tarplant	
* *Erigeron bonariensis*	Flax-leaved horseweed	
Erigeron canadensis	Horseweed	
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden yarrow	
Hazardia squarrosa	Saw toothed goldenbush	
* *Helminthotheca echioides*	Bristly ox-tongue	
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed	
* *Hypochaeris glabra*	Smooth cat's-ear	
Lasthenia gracilis	Common goldfields	
Logfia filaginoides	California cottonrose	
* *Logfia gallica*	French cottonrose	
Madia gracilis	Slender madia	
Malacothrix saxatilis	Cliff desert dandelion	
Pseudognaphalium biolettii	Bi-color everlasting	
Pseudognaphalium californicum	California everlasting	
* *Silybum marianum*	Milk thistle	
Solidago velutina	Velvety goldenrod	
* *Sonchus asper ssp. asper*	Prickly sow thistle	
* *Sonchus oleraceus*	Common sow thistle	
Stephanomeria virgata	Wire-lettuce	
Boraginaceae - Borage family		
Amsinckia menziesii	Menzies's fiddleneck	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Cryptantha intermedia	Clearwater cryptantha	
Cryptantha maritima	Guadalupe cryptantha	
Cryptantha micromeres	Minute-flowered cryptantha	
Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia	Spotted hideseed	
Heliotropium curassavicum	Alkali heliotrope	
Phacelia cicutaria	Caterpillar phacelia	
Phacelia minor	Wild canterbury bells	
Brassicaceae - Mustard family		
* *Brassica nigra*	Black mustard	
* *Capsella bursa-pastoris*	Shepherd's purse	
* *Hirschfeldia incana*	Shortpod mustard	
Lepidium nitidum	Shining pepper-grass	
* *Raphanus sativus*	Radish	
* *Sisymbrium irio*	London rocket	
Cactaceae - Cactus family		
* *Opuntia ficus-indica*	Mission prickly pear	
Opuntia oricola	Chaparral prickly pear	
Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle family		
Lonicera subspicata var. denudata	Johnston's honeysuckle	
Caryophyllaceae - Pink family		
Cardionema ramosissimum	Sandcarpet	
* *Stellaria media*	Common chickweed	
Chenopodiaceae - Goosefoot family		
* *Atriplex semibaccata*	Australian saltbush	
* *Chenopodium album*	Lamb's quarters	
* *Chenopodium murale*	Nettleleaf goosefoot	
* *Salsola tragus*	Tumbleweed	
Cistaceae - Rock-rose family		
Crocanthemum scoparium	Peak rush-rose	
Convolvulaceae - Morning-glory family		
Calystegia macrostegia	Coast morning-glory	
Cucurbitaceae - Gourd family		
Marah macrocarpa	Large-fruit wild cucumber	
Ericaceae - Heath family		
Arctostaphylos glauca	Bigberry manzanita	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Xylococcus bicolor	Mission manzanita	
Euphorbiaceae - Spurge family		
Croton setiger	Doveweed	
* *Euphorbia maculata*	Spotted spurge	
* *Euphorbia peplus*	Petty spurge	
Euphorbia polycarpa	Many seed spurge	
* *Euphorbia prostrata*	Prostrate spurge	
* *Ricinus communis*	Castorbean	
Fabaceae - Legume family		
Acmispon glaber	Deerweed	
Lupinus bicolor	Miniature lupine	
* *Medicago polymorpha*	Burclover	
* *Melilotus albus*	White sweetclover	
* *Melilotus indicus*	Indian sweetclover	
* *Robinia pseudoacacia*	Black locust	
* *Spartium junceum*	Spanish broom	
Fagaceae - Oak family		
Quercus ×acutidens	Torrey's scrub oak	
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	
Quercus berberidifolia	Scrub oak	
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	CRPR 4.2
Gentianaceae - Gentian family		
Zeltnera venusta	California centaury	
Geraniaceae - Geranium family		
* *Erodium botrys*	Longbeak filaree	
* *Erodium cicutarium*	Redstem filaree	
Juglandaceae - Walnut family		
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	CRPR 4.2
Lamiaceae - Mint family		
* *Marrubium vulgare*	Horehound	
Salvia apiana	White sage	
Salvia mellifera	Black sage	
Scutellaria tuberosa	Danny's skullcap	
Trichostema lanatum	Woolly blue curls	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Lythraceae - Loosestrife family		
* *Lythrum hyssopifolia*	Loosestrife	
Malvaceae - Mallow family		
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	Chaparral bush-mallow	
* *Malva parviflora*	Cheeseweed	
Montiaceae - Purslane family		
Claytonia perfoliata	Round leaf miner's lettuce	
Myrsinaceae - Myrsine family		
* *Lysimachia arvensia*	Scarlet pimpernel	
Myrtaceae - Myrtle family		
* *Eucalyptus globulus*	Blue gum	
* *Eucalyptus sp.*	Gum	
Nyctaginaceae - Four O'clock family		
Mirabilis laevis var. crassifolia	Coastal wishbone plant	
Oleaceae - Olive family		
Fraxinus velutina	Velvet ash	
* *Olea europaea*	Olive	
Onagraceae - Evening Primrose family		
Camissonia strigulosa	Sandysoil suncup	
Camissoniopsis bistorta	California sun cup	
Clarkia purpurea	Purple clarkia	
Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family		
Cordylanthus rigidus	Bird's-beak	
Oxalidaceae - Oxalis family		
Oxalis californica	California wood-sorrel	
* *Oxalis pes-caprae*	Bermuda buttercup	
Paeoniaceae - Peony family		
Paeonia californica	California peony	
Papaveraceae - Poppy family		
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	
Platystemon californicus	Cream cups	
Phrymaceae - Lopseed family		
Diplaucus aurantiacus	Bush monkeyflower	
Diplaucus brevipes	Widethroat yellow monkeyflower	
Erythranthe guttata	Seep monkeyflower	
Mimetanthe pilosa	Downy Monkey Flower	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Plantaginaceae - Plantain family		
Antirrhinum nuttallianum	Nuttall's snapdragon	
Keckiella cordifolia	Heartleaf bush penstemon	
Penstemon centranthifolius	Scarlet bugler	
Penstemon spectabilis	Showy beardtongue	
Plantago erecta	Dot-seed plantain	
Platanaceae - Plane Tree, Sycamore family		
Platanus racemosa	Western sycamore	
Polemoniaceae - Phlox family		
Eriastrum sapphirinum	Sapphire woollystar	
Navarretia hamata	Hooked navarretia	
Polygonaceae - Buckwheat family		
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	
* *Polygonum aviculare*	Oval Leaf knotweed	
Pterostegia drymarioides	Granny's hairnet	
* *Rumex conglomeratus*	Clustered dock	
* *Rumex crispus*	Curly dock	
Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family		
Clematis pauciflora	Few-flowered virgin's bower	
Delphinium cardinale	Scarlet larkspur	
Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn family		
Ceanothus crassifolius	Hoaryleaf ceanothus	
Ceanothus leucodermis	Whitebark ceanothus	
Ceanothus oliganthus	Hairy ceanothus	
Rhamnus crocea	Spiny redberry	
Rosaceae - Rose family		
Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise	
Cercocarpus betuloides	Birchleaf mountain mahogany	
Drymocallis glandulosa	Sticky woodbeauty	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	
Rubiaceae - Madder family		
Galium angustifolium ssp. angustifolium	Narrow-leaved bedstraw	
Galium aparine	Common bedstraw	
* *Galium murale*	Tiny bedstraw	
Galium nuttallii	Nuttall's bedstraw	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Salicaceae - Willow family		
Salix laevigata	Red willow	
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	
Scrophulariaceae - Figwort family		
Scrophularia californica	California figwort	
Solanaceae - Nightshade family		
Datura wrightii	Wright's jimsonweed	
* *Nicotiana glauca*	Tree tobacco	
Solanum douglasii	Douglas' nightshade	
Solanum xanti	Chaparral nightshade	
Urticaceae - Nettle family		
* *Urtica urens*	Dwarf nettle	
MONOCOTS		
Agavaceae - Century Plant family		
Hesperoyucca whipplei	Chaparral yucca	
Yucca schidigera	Mojave yucca	
Alliaceae - Onion or Garlic family		
Allium haematochiton	Redskin onion	
Cyperaceae - Sedge family		
Eleocharis macrostachya	Pale spikerush	
Iridaceae - Iris family		
Sisyrinchium bellum	Lovely blue-eyed-grass	
Juncaceae - Rush family		
Juncus bufonius	Toad rush	
Liliaceae - Lily family		
Calochortus splendens	Splendid mariposa lily	
Poaceae - Grass family		
* *Avena barbata*	Slender wild oat	
* *Avena fatua*	Wild oat	
* *Bromus diandrus*	Ripgut brome	
* *Bromus hordeaceus*	Soft brome	
* *Bromus rubens*	Red brome	
* *Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass	
* *Festuca myuros*	Rattail fescue	
* *Festuca perennis*	Perennial ryegrass	
* *Gastridium phleoides*	Nit grass	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
* *Hordeum murinum ssp. glaucum*	Smooth barley	
Melica imperfecta	Onion grass	
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer grass	
* *Polypogon monspeliensis*	Rabbitfoot beard grass	
* *Schismus barbatus*	Mediterranean schismus	
Stipa cernua	Nodding needle grass	
Stipa coronata	Crested needle grass	
* *Stipa miliacea var. miliacea*	Smilo grass	
Themidaceae - Brodiaea family		
Dichelostemma capitatum	Blue dicks	

Legend

*= Non-native or invasive species

Special Status:

Federal:
FE = Endangered
FT = Threatened

State:
SE = Endangered
ST =Threatened

CRPR – California Rare Plant Rank
1A. Presumed extinct in California and elsewhere
1B. Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2A. Presumed extinct in California, more common elsewhere
2B. Rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere
3. Plants for which we need more information - Review list
4. Plants of limited distribution - Watch list

Threat Ranks
.1 - Seriously endangered in California
.2 – Fairly endangered in California
.3 – Not very endangered in California

Appendix C
Observed Species List - Fauna

Appendix B. Wildlife Species Detected

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status	
VERTEBRATES			
Amphibians			
Spea hammondii	Western Spadefoot	SSC	SDC Group II
Reptiles			
Sceloporus occidentalis	Western Fence Lizard		
Uta stansburiana elegans	Western Side-blotched Lizard		
Xantusia henshawi	Granite Night Lizard		
Pituophis catenifer	Gophersnake		
Birds			
Callipepla californica	California Quail		
Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture		SDC Group I
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's Hawk		SDC Group I
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered Hawk		SDC Group I
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk		
**Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian Collared-Dove		
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove		
Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird		
Calypte costae	Costa's Hummingbird		
Melanerpes formicivorus	Acorn Woodpecker		
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's Woodpecker		
Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker		
Contopus sordidulus	Western Wood-Pewee		
Empidonax difficilis	Pacific-slope Flycatcher		
Sayornis saya	Say's Phoebe		
Myiarchus cinerascens	Ash-throated Flycatcher		
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's Kingbird		
Vireo huttoni	Hutton's Vireo		
Aphelocoma californica	California Scrub-Jay		
Corvus corax	Common Raven		
Poecile gambeli	Mountain Chickadee		
Baeolophus inornatus	Oak Titmouse		
Psaltriparus minimus	Bushtit		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Troglodytes aedon	House Wren	
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's Wren	
Polioptila caerulea	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	
Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit	
Sialia mexicana	Western Bluebird	SDC Group II
Toxostoma redivivum	California Thrasher	
Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird	
Oreothypis celata	Orange-crowned Warbler	
Setophaga townsendi	Townsend's Warbler	
Pipilo maculatus	Spotted Towhee	
Melozone crissalis	California Towhee	
Spizella atrogularis	Black-chinned Sparrow	
Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow	
Zonotrichia leucophrys	White-crowned Sparrow	
Junco hyemalis	Dark-eyed Junco	
Passerina caerulea	Blue Grosbeak	
**Molothrus ater*	Brown-headed Cowbird	
Icterus cucullatus	Hooded Oriole	
Haemorhous mexicanus	House Finch	
Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch	
Mammals		
Sylvilagus audubonii	Desert Cottontail	
Ostospermophilus beecheyi	California Ground Squirrel	
Thomomys bottae	Botta's Pocket Gopher	
Canis latrans	Coyote	
Procyon lotor	Northern Raccoon	
Mephitis mephitis	Striped Skunk	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status

Legend

*= Non-native or invasive species

Special Status:

Federal:
FE = Endangered
FT = Threatened

State:
SE = Endangered
ST =Threatened
SSC = California Species of Special Concern
CFP = California Fully Protected Species

County:
SDC Group I = includes animal species that have a very high level of sensitivity, either because they are listed as threatened or endangered or because they have very specific natural history requirements that must be met.
SDC Group II - includes animal species that are becoming less common, but are not yet so rare that extirpation or extinction is imminent without immediate action. These species tend to be prolific within their suitable habitat types.

Appendix D
Potential to Occur -Sensitive Species Table – Flora

Appendix D. Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area?	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Focused rare plant surveys were conducted in 2019 during appropriate blooming periods. All species absent from the study area and project parcels unless otherwise noted.					
San Diego thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*)	FT/CE CRPR List 1B.1 SD County List A	Grassy openings in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, grassland, vernal pools; prefers friable or broken clay soils; elevation range: 10-960m; blooming period: April-June	No	Low	No suitable clay lens habitat in the study area. Not observed during rare plant surveys in 2019.
California adolphia (*Adolphia californica*)	CRPR 2B.1 SD County List B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, grassland; elevation range: 45-740m; blooming period: Dec-May	No	Low	This species is typically found in the coastal plain. Study area is above the typical elevation range of the species..
Singlewhorl burrobush (*Ambrosia monogyra*)	CRPR 2B.2	Chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub in sandy soil; elevation range: 10-500m; blooming period: Aug-Nov	No	Not Expected	In coastal San Diego County, this species typically occurs in lowland drainages not present in the study area.
San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*)	FE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, grassland, vernal pools, often in disturbed areas; can occur in creek beds, seasonally dry drainages, and floodplains; elevation range: 20-415m; blooming period: Apr-Oct	No	Low	Study area is at the edge of the range of this species. Marginal habitat present onsite.
Del Mar Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *crassifolia*)	FE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Low growing chaparral with eroding sandstone as substrate; elevation range: 0-365m; blooming period: Dec-Jun	No	Not Expected	Primarily a species of the coastal fog-belt. The study area is above the expected elevation range the species.
San Diego sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian habitats in sandy soil; elevation range: 15-915m; blooming period: Feb-Sept	No	Low	Not observed during rare plant surveys for the Preserve. Limited riparian habitat present in the study area.
Dean's milkvetch (*Astragalus deanei*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Open shrubby slopes. Associated with coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and sandy washes. elevation range: 75-695m; blooming period: Feb-May	No	Low	Known from central San Diego foothills but not the vicinity of the study area..
San Diego milk-vetch (*Astragalus oocarpus*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Openings in chaparral and oak woodland. elevation range: 600-1500m; blooming period: May-Aug	No	Low	Known from Ramona Grasslands Preserve but primarily occurs further inland at higher altitude locations. Not observed during rare plant surveys.
Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Coastal habitats and grassland in alkaline or clay soils; elevation range: 3-460m; blooming period: Mar-Oct	No	Not expected	Appropriate soils not present within the study area.
Parish brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools; elevation range: 25-1,900m; blooming period: Jun-Oct	No	Not expected	Required habitat is not present in the study area.

Appendix D. Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area?	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*)	FT/CE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Generally coastally influenced chaparral and, cismontane woodland; elevation range: 60-720m; blooming period: Aug-Nov	No	Moderate	Previously recorded on Mt. Woodson near the western edge of the County parcels. Focused surveys for this species were conducted in 2019, after visiting a reference population to confirm that the species was blooming. No Encinitas baccharis was observed within the study area.
San Diego goldenstar *(Bloomeria clevelandii)*	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Openings in chaparral or coastal scrub; grasslands and vernal pools in clay soils; elevation range: 50-465m; blooming period: Apr-May	No	Low	Limited suitable habitat within the study area. No suitable clay soils present.
Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*)	FT/CE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Openings in cismontane woodlands, chaparral, and coastal scrub, playas, grasslands, and vernal pools, often in clay soils; elevation range: 25-1120m; blooming period: Mar-Jun	No	Not Expected	No suitable habitat within the study area. No suitable clay soils present.
Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Moist grasslands, near streams and the periphery of vernal pools; elevation range: 0-1600m; blooming period: May-July	No	Low	This species is present on the Preserve. The study area does not pass through moist grasslands or vernal pools, where these species would be expected.
Lakeside ceanothus (*Ceanothus cyaneus*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Dense inland mixed chaparral in south central San Diego County, often on acid igneous soils; elevation range: 235-755m; blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present. Typically associated with volcanic soils not present in the study area.
Wart-stemmed ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*)	CRPR 2B.2 SD County List B	Coastal chaparral; elevation range: 1-380m; blooming period: Dec-May	No	Not Expected	Coastal fog-belt species: Study area is outside of the species elevation range.
Southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Marshes and swamps, grassland (mesic), vernal pools elevation range: 0-425m; blooming period: May-Nov	No	Not Expected	No suitable habitat within the study area.
Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland; elevation range: 0-640m; blooming period: Apr-Sept	No	Not Expected	No suitable habitat within the study area.
Southern mountain misery (*Chamabaetia australis*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, grassland, in gabbroic or meta-volcanic substrate, elevation range: 120-1,005m; blooming period: Nov-May	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present. Typically associated with volcanic soils not present in the study area.

Appendix D. Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area?	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Peninsular spineflower (*Chorizanthe leptotheca*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and montane coniferous forests in alluvial fans and granitic soil; elevation range: 300-1,900m; blooming period: May-Aug	No	Low	Potentially suitable habitat within the study area.
Long-spined spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Clay lenses, largely devoid of shrubs. Occasionally seen on the periphery of vernal pool habitat and the periphery of montane meadows near vernal seeps; elevation range: **b**elow 1,400m; blooming period: Apr-Jul	No	Low	Potentially suitable habitat within the study area.
Delicate clarkia (*Clarkia delicata*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Oak woodlands and chaparral often in gabbro soils; elevation range: 235-1000m; Blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Moderate	Suitable oak woodland habitat present with the study area. Not observed during rare plant surveys.
San Miguel savory (*Clinopodium chandleri*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, and grasslands in rocky, gabbro, or metavolcanic soils; elevation range: 120-1075m; blooming period: Mar-Jul	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present.
Summer holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* var. *diversifolia*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Southern mixed chaparral, usually on mesic north-facing slopes. Almost the entire population occurs west of Interstate 15; elevation range: 100-550m; blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present.
Variegated dudleya (*Dudleya variegata*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal sage scrub, isolated rocky substrates in open grasslands, and vernal pools; elevation range: 3-580m; Blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present.
Palmer's goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri* var. *palmeri*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List B	Coastal drainages, in mesic chaparral sites, or rarely in coastal sage scrub; elevation range: below 600m; blooming period: Jul-Nov	No	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present in the study area.
Vanishing wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum evanidum*)	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forests, and pinyon/juniper woodland in sandy or gravelly soils; elevation range: 1,100-2,225m; blooming period: Jul-Oct	No	Low	Primarily a montane species. Limited suitable habitat present.
San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii*)	FE/CE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Vernal pools in coastal sage scrub and grassland; elevation range: 20-620m; blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Not Expected	Required vernal pools are not present in the study area. Only known in the vicinity from downtown Ramona.

Appendix D. Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area?	Potential to Occur	Rationale
San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*)	CRPR 2B.1 SD County List B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and grasslands in sandy to rocky areas; elevation range 10–150m; blooming period: May-Jun	No	Low	Coastal species. Above and outside of the normal range of this species.
Mission canyon bluecup (*Githopsis diffusa ssp. filicaulis*)	CRPR 3.1 SD County List C	Isolated, open areas in chaparral in mesic and disturbed areas; elevation range 450-700m; blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present in the study area.
Palmer's grappling hook (*Harpagonella palmeri*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and grasslands; elevation range: 197-8,924m; blooming period: Mar-May	No	Not Expected	Appropriate clay soil lenses not present within the study area.
Tecate cypress (*Hesperocyparis forbesii*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Coniferous forests and chaparral on clay, gabbro, or meta-volcanic soils; elevation range 80-1500m	No	Not Expected	Outside of the known range of this species.
Graceful tarplant (*Holocarpha virgata* ssp. *elongata*)	CRPR 4.3 SD County List D	Chaparral, coastal sage, and grasslands; elevation range: 60-1100m; blooming period: May-Nov	No	Low	Not observed during rare plant surveys, but limited suitable disturbed habitat present in the study area. Known from Ramona grasslands.
Ramona horkelia (*Horkelia truncata*)	CRPR 1B.3 SD County List A	Open chamise chaparral; elevation range: 400-1300m; blooming period: May-Jun	No	Moderate	This species is rare on Mt. Woodson (Reiser 2001). Suitable habitat present. Not observed during rare plant surveys.
Decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Chaparral, coastal scrub often in sandy disturbed areas; elevation range:10-135m; blooming period: Apr-Nov	No	Low	Suitable habitat present. Primarily a coastal species.
San Diego marsh-elder (*Iva hayesiana*)	CRPR 2B.2 SD County List B	Marshes, playas, creeks or intermittent streambeds; elevation range:10-500m; blooming period: Apr-Oct	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present in the study area.
Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland; elevation range: 50-900m	**Yes**	**Present**	Observed within the study area.
Heart-leaf pitcher sage (*Lepechinia cardiophylla*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland; elevation range: 520-1,370m; blooming period: Apr-Jul	No	Moderate	Marginally suitable habitat present in the study area. Known to the south on the shoulder of Mt Woodson (CDFW 2022). Not observed during focused surveys during the blooming period.
Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)	CRPR 4.3 SD County List A	Openings in chaparral and sage scrub, generally well away from the coast in Southern California in the foothills; elevation range: below 885m; blooming period: Jan-Jul	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present in the study area.

Appendix D. Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area?	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Felt-leaf monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* var. *lanata*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Chamise chaparral understory; elevation range: 300-1000m; blooming period: Jun-Aug	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat present in the study area. Known to the south on the shoulder of Mt Woodson (CDFW 2022). Not observed during focused surveys during the blooming period.
Willowy monardella (*Monardella viminea*)	FE/CE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, alluvial ephemeral washes, usually at sandy and cobbly locales in seasonally dry washes; elevation range: 50-225m; blooming period: Jun-Aug	No	Not Expected	No suitable open sandy locations
Little mousetail (*Myosurus minimus ssp. apus*)	CRPR 3.1 SD County List C	Vernal pools; elevation range: 20-640m; blooming period: Mar-Jun	No	Not Expected	Required vernal pool habitat is not present in the study area.
Spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*)	FT CRPR 1B.1 SD County Group A	Vernal pools; elevation range: 30-655m; blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Not Expected	Required vernal pool habitat is not present in the study area.
Dehesa beargrass (*Nolina interrata*)	CE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Open southern mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral on gabbro, meta-volcanic, or serpentine soils; elevation range: 200-700m; blooming period: Jun-Jul	No	Not Expected	Required soils are not present in the study area. Outside of the species known geographic range.
California adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum californicum*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Mesic or clay areas in chaparral, grasslands, and vernal pool margins; elevation range: 60-300 m	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present in the study area.
Gander's ragwort (*Packera ganderi*)	CR CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Openings in chaparral on metavolcanic, mafic or gabbro soils; elevation range: 400-1,200m; blooming period: Apr-Jun	No	Low	Marginally suitable habitat present in the study area.
Golden-rayed pentacheata (Pentacheata aurea ssp. *aurea)*	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, coniferous forest, riparian woodland, grasslands; elevation range: 80-1,850m; blooming period: Mar-Jul	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat present in the study area.
Cooper's rein orchid (*Piperia cooperi*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and grasslands; elevation range 15-1,585m; blooming period: Mar-Jun	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat present in the study area.
San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*)	FE/CE CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Restricted to claypan vernal pools in central San Diego County; elevation range: 90-200m; blooming period: Mar-Jul	No	Not Expected	Required vernal pool habitat is not present in the study area.

Appendix D. Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area?	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)	CRPR 1B.1 SD County List A	Coastal chaparral with a generally open canopy cover; elevation range: 15-400m; blooming period: Feb-Aug	No	Low	This species typically occurs within the coastal plain. Generally not expected east of Interstate-15.
Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)	CRPR 4.2 SD County List D	Oak woodland, southern mixed chaparral, and savannah grasslands of the interior valleys and slopes; elevation range: below 1300m; blooming period: Mar-Jun	**Yes**	**Present**	This species was observed in the project area.
Moreno currant (*Ribes canthariforme*)	CRPR 1B.3 SD County List A	Chamise chaparral and riparian scrub; elevation range: 500-1200m; blooming period: Feb-Apr	No	Low	Suitable habitat present in the study area. Outside of the known restricted range of this species.
Ashy spike-moss (*Selaginella cinerascens*)	CRPR 4.1 SD County List D	Undisturbed chaparral and coastal scrub; elevation range: 20-640m	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat present in the study area.
Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*)	CRPR 2B.2 SD County List B	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, alkaline flats; elevation range: 15-800m; blooming period: Jan-Apr	No	Low	Very scarce throughout range.
Hammitt's clay-cress (*Sibaropsis hammittii*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Chaparral and grassland on clay soils; elevation range: 720-1065m; blooming period: Mar-Apr	No	Low	Limited suitable habitat within the study area. No suitable clay soils present.
Blue streamwort (*Stemodia durantifolia*)	CRPR 2B.1 SD County List B	Sonoran desert scrub, riparian woodland, often in mesic sandy soils; elevation range: 180-300m; blooming period: Jan-Dec	No	Low	Limited suitable habitat within the study area. No suitable clay soils present.
Parry's tetracoccus (*Tetracoccus dioicus*)	CRPR 1B.2 SD County List A	Large shrub in chamise chaparral and coastal scrub; elevation range: Below 1000m; blooming period: Apr-May	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat present in the study area.
Rush chaparral-star (*Xanthisma junceum*)	CRPR 4.3 SD County List D	Slender perennial in chamise chaparral and Diegan coastal sage scrub communities; elevation range: 240-1,000m; blooming period: Jan-Oct	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat present in the study area.

Appendix D. Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area?	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Legend: **Status:** **Federal** FE - Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. FT - Listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. **State** CE - Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. **California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) – Formerly known as CNPS List** 1B. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere 2B. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere 3. Plants for which we more information is needed - Review list 4. Plants of limited distribution - Watch list *Threat Ranks* .1 - Seriously endangered in California .2 – Fairly endangered in California .3 – Not very endangered in California **San Diego County List** *Plants* A – Rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere B – Rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere C – Maybe quite rare, but more information is needed to determine their status D – Limited distribution and are uncommon but not presently rare or endangered **References:** Special Status listing information from CDFW 2022b. Nomenclature and plant descriptions from: CNPS Online Inventory, Calflora.org, Baldwin 2012, Reiser 2001. Range information from CNDDB 2022, CNPS 2022, and SDNHM Plant Atlas Project 2022.					

Appendix E
Potential to Occur -Sensitive Species Table – Fauna

Appendix E. Sensitive Animal Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
INVERTEBRATES					
Harbison's Dun Skipper (*Euphyes vestris harbisoni*)	SDC Group I	Host plant is San Diego sedge (*Carex spissa*). Adult butterfly generally nectars in vicinity of drainages which San Diego sedge occurs in/	No	Not expected	Host plant San Diego sedge (*Carex spissa*) was not observed on the parcels during rare plant surveys in 2019. Since there are no host plants in the study area, this species is not expected.
Hermes Copper Butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*)	FT SDC Group I	Mature spiny redberry host plant (*Rhamnus crocea*) surrounded by California buckwheat nectaring resources.	No	Not expected	Host plant spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*) was observed on the project parcels but not within the study area. No suitable habitat for this species was present in the study area.
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)	FE SDC Group I	Inhabits openings on clay soils within or in the vicinity of shrublands, grasslands, meadows, vernal pools, and lake margins. Closely tied to its larval host plant, dwarf plantain *(Plantago erecta)* or owl's clover (*Castilleja exserta* ssp. *exserta).*	No	Not expected	The study area is outside of the *USFWS Recommended Quino Survey Area* (USFWS 2014). Therefore, the species is not expected to occur and no surveys are required.
Riverside Fairy Shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*)	FE SDC Group I	Vernal pools. It occurs from Los Angeles County to Baja California. In San Diego County, all populations are within 15 kilometers of the coast.	No	Low	A slump pool is present on the northwestern parcel but no suitable habitat observed on the study area.
San Diego Fairy Shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegoensis*)	FE SDC Group I	Vernal pools. All known localities are below 701m (2,300 ft) and are within 64km (40 miles) of the Pacific Ocean.	No	Low	A slump pool is present on the northwestern parcel but no suitable habitat observed on the study area.
AMPHIBIANS					
Arroyo Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*)	FE SSC SDC Group I	Exposed shallow pools with a sand or gravel base are used for breeding. Breeding pools must occur in the vicinity (ca. 10-100 m) of a braided sandy channel with shorelines or central bars made of stable, sandy terraces.	No	Not Expected	No suitable breeding habitat occurs in the study area.
Western Spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)	SSC SDC Group II	Temporary rainpools with water temperatures between 9ºC and < 30ºC that last at least 3 weeks.	Yes	**Present**	Observed in a vernal pool on the northwestern parcel. Vernal over 500-feet from project area.

Appendix E. Sensitive Animal Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
REPTILES					
Belding's Orange-throated Whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*)	SSC SDC Group II	The habitat characteristics are poorly understood, however historically it was found in floodplains or terraces along streams. Closely tied to coastal sage scrub plants and some chaparral plants.	No	**High**	Known from the vicinity (CNDDB 2022) and suitable habitat occurs on in the study area.
Blainville's (Coast/San Diego) Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)	SSC SDC Group II	Grasslands, brushlands, woodlands, and open coniferous forest with sandy or loose soil; requires abundant ant colonies for foraging.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat is present in the study area. Known from the vicinity including Ramona Grasslands and Boulder Oaks Preserves.
Coast Patch-nosed Snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*)	SSC SDC Group II	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat is present in the study area.
Coastal Western Whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)	SDC Group II	Found in open brushland in semiarid habitats.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat in the study area. Known from the vicinity at Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013)
Coronado Skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis*)	SSC SDC Group II	Forest, open woodland and grassy areas. Usually found under leaf litter, logs or rocks.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat in the study area. Known from the vicinity at Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013)
Red Diamond Rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*)	SSC SDC Group II	Occurs from sea level to 914m (3000ft) in chaparral, woodland, and arid desert habitats with rocky areas and dense vegetation.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat in the study area. Known from the vicinity at Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013)
San Diego Banded Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbottii*)	SSC SDC Group I	Found in open areas, often near rocks, and may seek shelter under them, or in crevices.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat is present in the study area.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
San Diego Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*)	SDC Group II	Prefers moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests and woodlands.	No	**High**	Known from the vicinity (CNDDB 2022) and suitable habitat occurs in the study area.
Silvery Legless Lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*)	SSC SDC Group II	Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas often indicate suitable habitat.	No	**High**	Known from the vicinity (CNDDB 2022) and suitable habitat occurs in the study area.
Southwestern Pond Turtle *(Emys marmorata pallida*)	SSC SDC Group I	Requires slack- or slow-water aquatic habitat as well as aerial and aquatic basking sites. Also requires an upland oviposition site on an unshaded slope with clay soils, in the vicinity of the aquatic site.	No	Not Expected	No suitable habitat occurs within the study area.
Three-lined (Coastal Rosy) Boa (*Lichanura trivirgata*)	SDC Group II	Inhabits rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and desert environments.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat in the study area. Known from the vicinity at Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013).
Two-striped Garter Snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)	SSC SDC Group I	Inhabits perennial and intermittent streams with rocky beds and bordered by willow thickets or other dense vegetation.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat occurs in the study area.
BIRDS					
Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)	SSC SDC Group II	Dense freshwater marshes with tules and cattails.	No	Not expected	No suitable habitat in the study area.
Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)	SDC Group II	Common in wetland thickets throughout much of North America. Generally a solitarily nester but are known to sometimes nest socially in loose colonies. Usually forages for fish by wading at water's edge or in very shallow water.	No	Not expected	No suitable habitat in the study area.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Great Blue Heron (*Areda herodias*)	SDC Group II	Forages in wetlands and occasionally grasslands. Communal nester on trees near water.	No	Nesting - None **Foraging - Low**	No suitable habitat in the study area.
White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)	SDC Group I MSCP	Forages in marshes, swamps, ponds and rivers, mostly in freshwater habitats. Nests in emergent vegetation or low trees and shrubs over shallow water; sometimes on ground on small islands.	No	Nesting - None **F**oraging - low	No suitable habitat in the study area.
Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)	SDC Group I	Forage over woodland and nearby open country. Nest in crevices among granite boulders.	**Yes**	**Present**	Observed flying over the study area. Suitable tree habitat for roosting though no roosts have been observed during site surveys.
White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	FP (nesting) SDC Group I	Open grasslands, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands. Their primary source of food is the California vole. It typically forages in open undisturbed habitats and nests in the top of a dense oak, willow or other large tree.	No	Nesting - low **F**oraging - low	Potentially suitable nesting habitat but limited foraging habitat in the vicinity of the study area.
Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	SSC (nesting) SDC Group I MSCP	Grasslands and marshes. Nests are on the ground and typically concealed within a marsh or other dense vegetation.	No	Breeding - Low Foraging– Low	Primarily a grassland and marsh species. Limited marginal foraging habitat in the study area.
Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)	SDC Group I	Found in San Diego County during the winter in a variety of habitats.	No	Breeding - None Migration/ Wintering – Medium	This species has been documented in the vicinity and may winter in the study area. This species is not known to breed in San Diego County.
Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)	SDC Group I MSCP	Oak groves and mature stands of riparian woodland. This species has adapted well to development and is abundant in urban canyons with eucalyptus trees.	**Yes**	**Present**	Suitable foraging and nesting habitat present in the study area.

Appendix E. Sensitive Animal Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)	SDC Group I	Lowland riparian woodland. This species has adapted well to development and is abundant in areas with eucalyptus trees.	Yes	Present	Recorded within with the study area. Suitable foraging and nesting habitat present in the study area.
Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*)	SDC Group I	Forages in open grasslands.	No	Nesting - None Foraging - Low	Known to winter in Ramona Grasslands. Low potential to utilize the study area for foraging during the winter.
Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	FPS SDC Group I MSCP	Nest on cliff ledges or trees on steep slopes. Forage in grasslands, sage scrub or broken chaparral.	No	Nesting - None **Foraging - High**	No suitable nesting habitat occurs on the Preserve. Suitable foraging habitat in the study area. Nest known near Iron Mountain and study area is between nest site and foraging locations over Ramona Grasslands.
Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)	SDC Group II	Will forage over a variety of habitats; however, species does not breed in California.	No	Breeding - None Migration/ Wintering – Low	No suitable nesting habitat. Low potential to utilize the area for foraging during the winter or during migration.
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	SE SDC Group I MSCP (S)	Will forage over a variety of habitats however only breed near water, typically with the nest placed on a cliff ledge.	No	Breeding - None Migration/ Wintering - Low	No suitable nesting habitat. Low potential to utilize the area for foraging during the winter or during migration.
Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)	SDC Group I	Nest on cliffs or bluffs and forage in open desert or grasslands. In San Diego County, nest at least 23 miles from the coast (Unitt 2004).	No	Nesting - None Foraging - Low	No suitable nesting habitat occurs in the study area. Marginally suitable as foraging habitat
Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)	SDC Group II	Nest in buildings, nest boxes, at the base of the leaves in palm trees, and in cavities in native trees.	Yes	**High**	Suitable foraging and nesting habitat present in the study area.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Western Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)	SSC SDC Group I MSCP	Prairies, grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands, coastal dunes, desert floors, and some artificial, open areas. They require large open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gently rolling or level terrain with an abundance of active small mammal burrows. They use rodent or other burrows for roosting and nesting cover and also known to use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes where burrows are scarce.	No	Low	Habitat is marginally to non-suitable as habitat.
Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*)	SSC SDC Group I	Rare residents of oak woodlands and broad riparian forests. Ideal nesting habitat has a closed canopy and open lands adjacent for foraging.	No	Moderate	Potential habitat present in the study area.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii extimus*)	FE SE SDC Group I MSCP NE	Breeds in riparian woodlands along rivers, streams, or other wetlands. They usually nest within close proximity of water or very saturated soil.	No	Not expected	No suitable breeding habitat occurs on the study area.
Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)	SSC SDC Group I	Found near grassland, open sage scrub and chaparral, and desert scrub. They nest in dense vegetation adjacent to their open foraging habitats.	No	Moderate	Potential habitat present in the study area.
Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)	FE SE SDC Group I MSCP NE	Riparian thickets either near water or in dry portions of river bottoms; nests along margins of bushes and forages low to the ground; may also be found using mesquite and arrow weed in desert canyons.	No	Low	Oak riparian habitat in the study area was determined to be unsuitable for this species. Area has dense canopy but limited water or shrubby understory.
California Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)	SDC Group II	Grasslands, recently disturbed habitat where seeds and insects are easy to find.	No	Moderate	Limited suitable open habitat present in the study area.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
San Diego Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*)	SSC SDC Group I MSCP NE	Cactus thickets.	No	Not expected	No suitable breeding habitat (i.e., cactus thickets) occur in the study area.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	FT SSC SDC Group I MSCP	Prefer open scrubby habitats such as coastal sage scrub and some forms of chaparral.	No	Absent	Suitable but isolated coastal sage scrub habitat occurs within the study area. No California gnatcatcher were observed during focused surveys conducted in 2019 (Appendix G). Species is abundant in coastal sage scrub in San Pasqual Valley. Mt Woodson has limited suitable habitat and the species is not known from the vicinity.
Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)	SDC Group II MSCP	Foothills and mountains in meadows near groves of oaks and pines. This species is a cavity nester.	**Yes**	**Present**	Observed in the study area. All oak woodlands in the study area are potential nesting habitat for this species.
Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*)	SSC SDC Group II	Mature riparian woodlands.	No	Low	Oak riparian habitat in the study area was determined to be unsuitable for this species. Area has dense oak canopy but limited water or shrubby understory.
Yellow-breasted Chat (*Ictera virens*)	SSC SDC Group I	Dense riparian woodland.	No	Low	Oak riparian habitat in the study area was determined to be unsuitable for this species. Area has dense oak canopy but limited water or shrubby understory.
Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)	SDC Group I MSCP	Fairly common, widespread and generally fairly conspicuous resident of rocky grassland and patchy shrub habitats, often including areas with disturbance from fire, trash, soil compaction and non-native vegetation.	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs on the study area. Not observed during focused surveys for California gnatcatcher.
Bell's (sage) Sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli*)	SDC Group I	Year-round resident of chaparral and sage scrubs. Forages on litter-free openings on the ground, and is largely restricted to south-facing slopes, post-burn areas, and gabbro soils.	No	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs on the study area. Not observed during focused surveys for California gnatcatcher.
Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)	SSC SDC Group I	Structurally diverse grassland usually with native grasses.	No	Low	No suitable large grasslands habitat present in the study area.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	SSC (nesting colony) SDC Group I	Breeds near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with large, dense stands of cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, tall herbs. Feeds in grassland and cropland habitats.	No	Breeding – not expected Foraging - Low	Limited quantify of marginal quality foraging habitat in the study area.
MAMMALS					
Mexican Long-tongued Bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*)	SSC SDC Group II	Likes desert canyons, arid mountain ranges. Roosts by day in caves, mines or buildings. Records indicate only a summer resident in San Diego County (CDFG 2005). Feeds on nectar and pollen from agaves and cactus blossoms.	No	Low	The Preserve lacks abundant required food sources to support this species.
Small-footed Myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*)	SDC Group II	Not much information available, but has been spotted under rock slabs and in crevices, mine tunnels, under loose tree bark, and in buildings.	No	**High**	Study area supports suitable foraging and roosting habitat. Observed during focused surveys on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013).
Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*)	SDC Group II	Brush, woodland and forest habitats from sea level to 9000 ft. Lives in coniferous forests in mountain areas, roosts in small colonies in caves, buildings and under tree bark.	No	**High**	Study area supports suitable foraging and roosting habitat. Observed during focused surveys on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2008).
Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)	SDC Group II	Always found near lakes, creeks or ponds. Roosts by day under building sidings or shingles. Nursery colonies choose caves, mines, buildings or under bridges.	No	Moderate	Permanent ponds are present nearby but no permanent water is present in the study area. Species is unlikely to roost in the study area.
Western Red Bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)	SSC SDC Group II	Usually among dense foliage, in forests and wooded areas, making long migrations from the northern latitudes to warmer climes for winter, sometimes hibernates in tree hollows or woodpecker holes.	No	**High**	Study area supports suitable foraging and roosting habitat. Observed during focused surveys on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013).

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Western Yellow Bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)	SSC	Rare visitor to San Diego County. Found in wooded areas and desert scrub. Roosts in foliage, particularly in palm trees.	No	Low	The study area lack dense riparian areas and no thatched palm trees.
Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	SSC SDC Group II	Throughout So. Cal. from coast to mixed conifer forest; grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, & forest; most common in open, dry habitats w/ rocky areas for roosting; yearlong resident in most of range. Roosts in rock crevices, caves, mine shafts, under bridges, in buildings and tree hollows.	No	Moderate	Limited suitable habitat present in the study area. Detected in near a large pond on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2007).
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*)	SSC SDC Group II	Lives in deserts and scrub, roosts in rocky crevices.	No	**High**	Study area supports suitable foraging and roosting habitat. Observed during focused surveys on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013).
Big Free-tailed Bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)	SSC SDC Group II	Inhabits arid, rocky areas; roosts in crevices in cliffs. Has been recorded in urban locations in San Diego County (CDFG 2005. Species is rare in California (CDFG 2005).	No	Roosting habitat-Low Foraging habitat-Moderate	Marginal suitable habitat occurs on the Preserve. Appropriate foraging habitat present. Species rare in California.
Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	SSC SDC Group II	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species for breeding. Found foraging in a variety of habitats, from dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, montane meadows, and agricultural areas.	No	**High**	Study area supports suitable foraging and roosting habitat. Observed during focused surveys on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013).
San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)	SSC SDC Group II	Mostly found on the coastal side of our local mountains in open habitats, usually avoiding dense stands of chaparral or woodlands.	No	Low	Marginal suitable habitat occurs in the study area. Study area is isolated from other large grassland areas. Distinctive diurnal species not observed during surveys.
Dulzura Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*)	SSC SDC Group II	Coastal and montane regions in grassland, sage scrub, and chaparral slopes.	No	**High**	Study area supports suitable habitat. Trapped during focused surveys on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013).

Appendix E. Sensitive Animal Species Potential to Occur

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*)	SSC SDC Group II	Coastal sage scrub, sage scrub/grassland ecotones, and chaparral communities.	No	**High**	Study area supports suitable habitat. Trapped during focused surveys on nearby Boulder Oaks (ICF 2013).
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*)	FT ST SDC Group I	Occurs in flat or gently rolling, often degraded, annual grassland.	No	Not expected	No suitable habitat present onsite. A focused habitat assessment conducted for this species in 2019 by an SKR biologist found no sign of kangaroo rat and generally unsuitable habitat. Site is isolated from other suitable and occupied habitat at Ramona Grasslands..
Ramona Grasshopper Mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*)	SSC SDC Group II	Grasslands and sparse coastal sage scrub habitats.	No	Low	Limited suitable habitat present in the study area.
Bryant's (San Diego Desert) Woodrat (*Neotoma bryanti*)	SSC SDC Group II	Variety of shrub and desert habitats primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat occurs within the study area. Species observed nearby on Boulder Oaks Preserve (ICF 2013).
Ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*)	CFP SDC Group II	Usually not found more than 1 km (0.6 mi) from permanent water. Suitable habitat consists of a mixture of forest and shrubland in close association with rocky areas or riparian habitats. Forages on ground, among rocks, in trees; usually near water.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat present in the BSA. Known to occur on Mt Woodson (Tremor et al. 2017)
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	SSC SDC Group II MSCP	Inhabit a diversity of habitats with principal requirements of sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground. Grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred.	No	Low	Marginal suitable habitat occurs in the study area. Isolated from other grasslands.
Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*)	SDC Group II MSCP	Rocky areas, cliffs, and ledges that provide cover within open woodlands and chaparral, as well as riparian areas.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat present in the BSA. Known to occur in the vicinity.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Sensitivity Code & Status	Habitat Preference/Requirements	Detected within the Study Area? (Historical and/or current observations)	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Southern Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata*)	SDC Group II MSCP	Oak woodlands, open scrub and young chaparral, low-elevation pine forests, riparian areas, and along the margins of meadows and grasslands.	No	**High**	Suitable habitat present in the BSA. Known to occur in the vicinity.

LEGEND:

STATUS:

Federal

FE - listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.

FT - listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

FC- candidate species under the federal Endangered Species Act.

California

SE - listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

ST - listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.

CFP – fully protected species in California.

SSC - species of special concern in California.

WL – Watch List

San Diego County Group (SDC Group)

I = includes animal species that have a very high level of sensitivity, either because they are listed as threatened or endangered or because they have very specific natural history requirements that must be met.

II = includes animal species that are becoming less common, but are not yet so rare that extirpation or extinction is imminent without immediate action. These species tend to be prolific within their suitable habitat types.

MSCP – South County MSCP Covered Species

References

Special Status wildlife information from CDFW 2022c. Nomenclature and invertebrate descriptions from Eriksen and Belk 1999 and Shiraiwa 2010. Nomenclature and vertebrate descriptions from Chesser et al. 2021, Society for Study of Amphibians and Reptiles 2022, Stebbins 2003, Thompson et al 2016, Tremor et al. 2017, Unitt 2004, and Zeiner et al. 1990.

Appendix F
Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION REPORT MOUNT WOODSON PARKING LOT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR:

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410 (MS029)
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May 2019

ICF. 2019. Jurisdictional Delineation Report, Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project, San Diego County, California. May. (ICF 00129.19) San Diego, CA. Prepared for County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CWA	Clean Water Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GPS	global positioning system
HA	Hydrologic Area
HU	Hydrologic Unit
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
NHD	National Hydrology Dataset
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
Porter-Cologne Act	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
project	Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SR-67	State Route 67
SSURGO	Soil Survey Geographic
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TOB	top of bank
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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Chapter 1
Introduction

ICF conducted a routine-level delineation of jurisdictional waters and wetlands for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project (project). The purpose of this delineation was to identify the extent of federal and state jurisdiction within the delineation survey area pursuant to Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 13260 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act), and Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

Section 404 of the CWA covers waters of the U.S. as well as federal wetlands and is regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Under Section 401 of the CWA, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates at the state level all activities that are regulated at the federal level by the USACE. Additionally, the RWQCB or State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) may also regulate activities affecting non-federal waters and wetlands (e.g., isolated features) under the Porter-Cologne Act. Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code is implemented by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and covers aquatic features, which include lakes or streambeds with a defined bed and bank plus any adjacent riparian vegetation.

The information and results presented herein document the investigation, best professional judgment, and conclusions of ICF. It is correct and complete to the best of our knowledge. However, all jurisdictional delineations should be considered preliminary until reviewed and approved/determined by the regulatory agencies.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (project) would be located at the base of Mount Woodson near the Mount Woodson trail head, adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) and within the Ramona Community Planning Area. The Mount Woodson trail head leads to the "Potato Chip Rock" peak, which attracts many outdoor enthusiasts, commonly causing vehicles to unsafely park on SR-67 shoulders and neighboring streets. To mitigate this risk, the project proposes to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head, provide an ample staging area for trail users, restripe SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site, allow access to and from the parking/staging areas via access roads, and widen the entry point to allow two-way traffic.

1.2 Project Location

The project site is in central San Diego County at the base of Mount Woodson, west of SR-67 within the Ramona Community Planning Area, San Diego County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Location*; see Appendix A for all figures). The project is on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series San Pasqual, CA quadrangle (Figure 2, *Project Vicinity*)(USGS 2015). The project site occurs on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 278-09-076, 278-09-010, 278-26-001, 278-09-074, and 278-26-008. Coordinates, in decimal degree format (NAD83), for the project site are the following:

- Northern Access Point: 33.009845°, -116.955063°
- Center Point: 33.008461°, -116.958387°
- Southern Point: 33.006358°, -116.958328°

Chapter 2
Methodology

2.1 Research

Prior to the field visit, a 100-foot-scale (1 inch = 100 feet) aerial photograph of the site was obtained to establish vegetation types, topographic changes, and visible drainage patterns associated with the delineation area. In addition, the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2019) was reviewed to identify mapped wetlands that occur within the delineation area. Maps depicting the delineation area in relation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year flood zone national hydrography dataset (NHD) watersheds and drainages (USGS 2015) are provided in Figure 3, *Watersheds*, and Figure 4, *FEMA 100-Year Floodplain* (USDHS 2015), respectively.

2.2 Field Investigation

On March 13, 2019, ICF biologists Meris Guerrero and Kelsey Dix conducted the jurisdictional delineation within the project's delineation area. The delineation area consisted of the proposed project footprint and a 100-foot survey buffer. Potential jurisdictional features were evaluated for the presence of a definable channel or wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology. The survey was conducted on foot. Jurisdictional limits were recorded using high-resolution aerial photographs (1 inch = 100 feet) and an Apple iPad using Collector Map with a sub-meter accuracy global positioning systems (GPS) unit. Existing conditions were documented as field notes and site photographs (see Appendix B, *Site Photographs*).

2.2.1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdiction

Potential waters of the U.S., including wetlands, were evaluated for the presence of Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) indicators and/or wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Lateral limits of non-wetland waters of the U.S. were delineated based on the presence of OHWM using field indicators (i.e., OHWM) pursuant to *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark in the Arid West Region of the Western United States: A Determination Manual* (USACE 2008a). Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Stream OHWM Datasheets were completed for all applicable non-wetland waters and are provided in Appendix C. The project was also analyzed for potential wetlands using the methodology set forth in the 1987 *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (1987 Manual; Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the 2008 *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (Arid West Regional Supplement; USACE 2008b). Vascular plants were identified using *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and *The National Wetland Plant List* (Lichvar et al. 2016).

Within the delineation area, in areas located outside of the OHWM that exhibited evidence of wetland hydrology and/or hydrophytic vegetation, wetland sample soil pits were dug to examine soil color and texture and determine the wetland boundary. A paired-pit technique (i.e., one sample point with wetland results paired with one sample point with non-wetland results) was used to

identify the wetland boundary. OHWM Data Forms are provided in Appendix C and Wetland Determination Data Forms are provided in Appendix D.

2.2.2 State Jurisdiction

Evaluation of state jurisdiction followed guidance from Section 401 of the CWA and typically follows the same jurisdictional areas as USACE. In addition, the delineation area was reviewed for resources potentially regulated under the Porter-Cologne Act (e.g., isolated features). Isolated vernal pools and wetlands, or other aquatic features not normally subject to federal regulation, did not occur within the delineation area; therefore, no further evaluation pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act is necessary.

2.2.3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Jurisdiction

CDFW jurisdiction typically includes surface water features with a defined bed and bank. Evaluation of potentially jurisdictional areas followed the guidance of standard practices by CDFW personnel. Briefly, CDFW jurisdiction was delineated by measuring outer width and length boundaries of potentially jurisdictional areas (lakes or streambeds), consisting of the greater of either the top of bank (TOB) measurement or the extent of adjacent, associated riparian or wetland vegetation.

Chapter 3
Environmental Setting

This chapter describes existing topography, land use, hydrology, and soils associated with the study area.

3.1 Topography and Land Use

The delineation area is in the central foothills of San Diego County. It occurs on relatively flat terrain and is located at eastern base of Mount Woodson. The western boundary of the project site, at an elevation of 1,800 feet, is approximately 0.7 mile from the summit of Mount Woodson (2,894 feet). The eastern boundary of the project site parallels SR-67 at an elevation of 1,700 feet. The southern boundary is just north of Mount Woodson Road. The surrounding land uses include Mount Woodson Golf Club to the north, rural residential to the east and south, and open space to the west.

3.2 Hydrology

3.2.1 Precipitation

Based on the Ramona Fire Department weather station, approximately 2.75 miles east of the delineation area, average precipitation is approximately 14.12 inches per year (National Weather Service 2019). Table 1 summarizes the average precipitation per month and annually for the general vicinity of the study area.

Table 1. Regional Rainfall Data Summary for the Study Area (in inches)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Average	3.12	3.27	2.90	1.20	0.46	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.25	0.76	1.37	2.08	14.12
Data Source: National Weather Service 2019.													

3.2.2 Hydrologic Units/Watersheds

The delineation area is within the USGS Lower Santa Ysabel Creek Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC: 1807030402) (Figure 3, *Watersheds*).

General information on this major watershed is provided below.

Santa Ysabel Hydrologic Area

The delineation area is within the Santa Ysabel Hydrologic Area (905.5) which is a part of the larger San Dieguito River Watershed Management Area. The Santa Ysabel Hydrologic Area encompasses 82,000 acres and consists of large portions of county, state, and federal lands. Approximately 83 percent of the hydrologic area is considered open space and undeveloped. Other uses include 12 percent agricultural and 4 percent residential.

The hydrologic area begins at the headwaters of Santa Ysabel Creek within the Volcan Mountains. Surface waters flow west where it is collected and stored at Sutherland Reservoir behind Sutherland Dam. Downstream areas do not receive much surface waters from Santa Ysabel Creek, which causes impairments including aquatic toxicity, low pH, and high concentrations of nitrogen, manganese, and iron (San Diego County Project Clean Water 2019).

3.3 Soils

3.3.1 Soil Series

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped the soil series Ramona sandy loam, vista rocky coarse sandy loam, vista coarse sandy loam as occurring within the delineation area based on the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database (USDA/NRCS 2019a) (Figure 5, *Soils*).

A description of these series is provided below based on the official soil descriptions provided by USDA/NRCS (2018b).

Ramona Sandy Loam (RaC)

Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, may form at the base of slopes and is made up of sandy clay loam. It is considered well drained with a high capacity for run off. This soil occupies the southeastern portion of the project site. It is generally found between the elevations of 250 and 3,500 feet with a mean annual precipitation of 10 to 20 inches. Mean annual temperature is 63 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). This is not a hydric soil. (USDA/NRCS 2019b)

Vista Rocky Course Sandy Loam (VvD)

Vista rocky course sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, is a well-drained soil typically made up of coarse sandy loam and sandy loam. Run off capacity is low. This soil covers the majority of the project site. It generally forms on hills and slopes between 400 and 4,000 feet with mean annual temperatures between 45 and 65°F and 8 to 18 inches of precipitation a year. This is not a hydric soil. (USDA/NRCS 2019b)

Vista Course Sandy Loam (VsC)

Vista course sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, is a well-drained soil made up of coarse sandy loam and sandy loam. Run off capacity is low. This soil occupies the southern portion of the project site. It generally forms on hills between 400 and 3,900 feet in elevation with mean annual temperatures between 59 and 64°F. Precipitation ranges from 10 to 18 inches a year. This is not a hydric soil. (USDA/NRCS 2019b)

Cieneba Coarse Sandy Loam (CID2)

Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded, occupies a very small portion on the border of the southern tip of the project site. This soil series is somewhat excessively drained with a low runoff capacity. It is formed on sloping hills between 500 and 4,000 feet with precipitation

ranging from 12 to 35 inches per year and mean annual temperatures of 57 to 64°F. The soil is made up of coarse sandy loam. (USDA/NRCS 2019b)

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Chapter 4
Jurisdictional Delineation Results

This chapter describes the delineated features and expected jurisdictional status within the survey area. This report documents existing conditions within the survey area. An impact analysis is not included as a part of this report.

The information and results included herein document the investigation, best professional judgment, and conclusions of ICF. It is correct and complete to the best of our knowledge. However, all jurisdictional delineations should be considered preliminary until reviewed and approved by the regulatory agencies.

Detailed information, including maps of jurisdictional features within the study area, site photographs, OHWM data sheets, and Arid West Wetland data forms are provided in the following appendices:

- Appendix A, *Jurisdictional Delineation Figures*
- Appendix B, *Site Photographs*
- Appendix C, *Ordinary High Water Mark Data Sheets*
- Appendix D, *Arid West Wetland Data Forms*

4.1 Delineated Feature Descriptions

Two features within the delineation area were identified, evaluated, and mapped for potential state and federal jurisdiction (Figure .

4.1.1 Stream 1

Stream 1 is an unnamed intermittent stream that originates at the base of Mount Woodson, to the south of the delineation area and flows north. This stream supports an OHWM that ranges in width from 3 to 7 feet (Figure 6) and TOB ranging in width from 5 to 13 feet (Figure 7). The stream channel is defined by a clear bed and bank as well as the following OHWM indictors (see Appendix C, OHWM 1 and 3). The stream channel is fairly flat and meanders around the east boundary of the project parcels, to the west of SR-67. The stream channel is characterized by a soft sediment, unvegetated bottom. Within the delineation area the stream flows through a grassy meadow and then becomes increasingly more densely vegetated with mixed-riparian vegetation, including large willows (*Salix* sp.), coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) (see Appendix B, Photos 1 and 10). Stream 1 flows north under several road crossings, through the Mount Woodson Golf Course, and continues to meander to the north until its confluence with Santa Maria Creek.

4.1.2 Stream 2

Stream 2 is an ephemeral drainage that originates at the northwest boundary and meanders east along the northern boundary of the delineation area before it confluences with Stream 1. OHWM

widths range from 3 to 6 feet (Figure 6), and TOB widths range from 5 to 13 feet (Figure 7) within the delineation area (see Appendix C, OHWM 2). Stream 2 is characterized by a soft sediment, unvegetated bottom (See Appendix B, Photos 3 and 4). The stream channel is steeper at the upstream end of the delineation area and then becomes relatively flat at it flows east and confluences with Stream 1.

Table 2. Jurisdictional Delineation Summary

		USACE/RWQCB	**CDFW**		**USACE/RWQCB/CDFW**
Feature Name	Cowardin Type	Non-wetland Waters of the U.S. (acres)	Streambed (acres)	Riparian	Stream Length (linear feet)
Stream 1	Intermittent, Riverine	0.11	0.21	0.63	1,065
Stream 2	Ephemeral, Riverine	0.12	0.22	0.64	989
Sub-Total		0.23	0.42	1.27	2,054
	Total†	**0.23**	**1.69**		**2,054**

† Total acreage may not sum to the total shown; total is reflective of rounding geographic information system (GIS) raw data in each category.

4.2 Conclusion

Two features, Streams 1 and 2, were mapped within the delineation area and are potentially subject to USACE and RWQCB jurisdiction pursuant to Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. In addition, Features 1 and 2 meet the definition of an aquatic feature with definable bed and banks that would be regulated by CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600–1616 of the California Fish and Game Code. These features and the respective jurisdictional limits are depicted on Figures 6 and 7. These two features are tributary to Santa Maria Creek, which then flows 5.5 miles northwest to Santa Ysabel Creek, and then flows west for approximately 20 miles before terminating in San Elijo Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean (a Traditional Navigable Waterway).

Chapter 5
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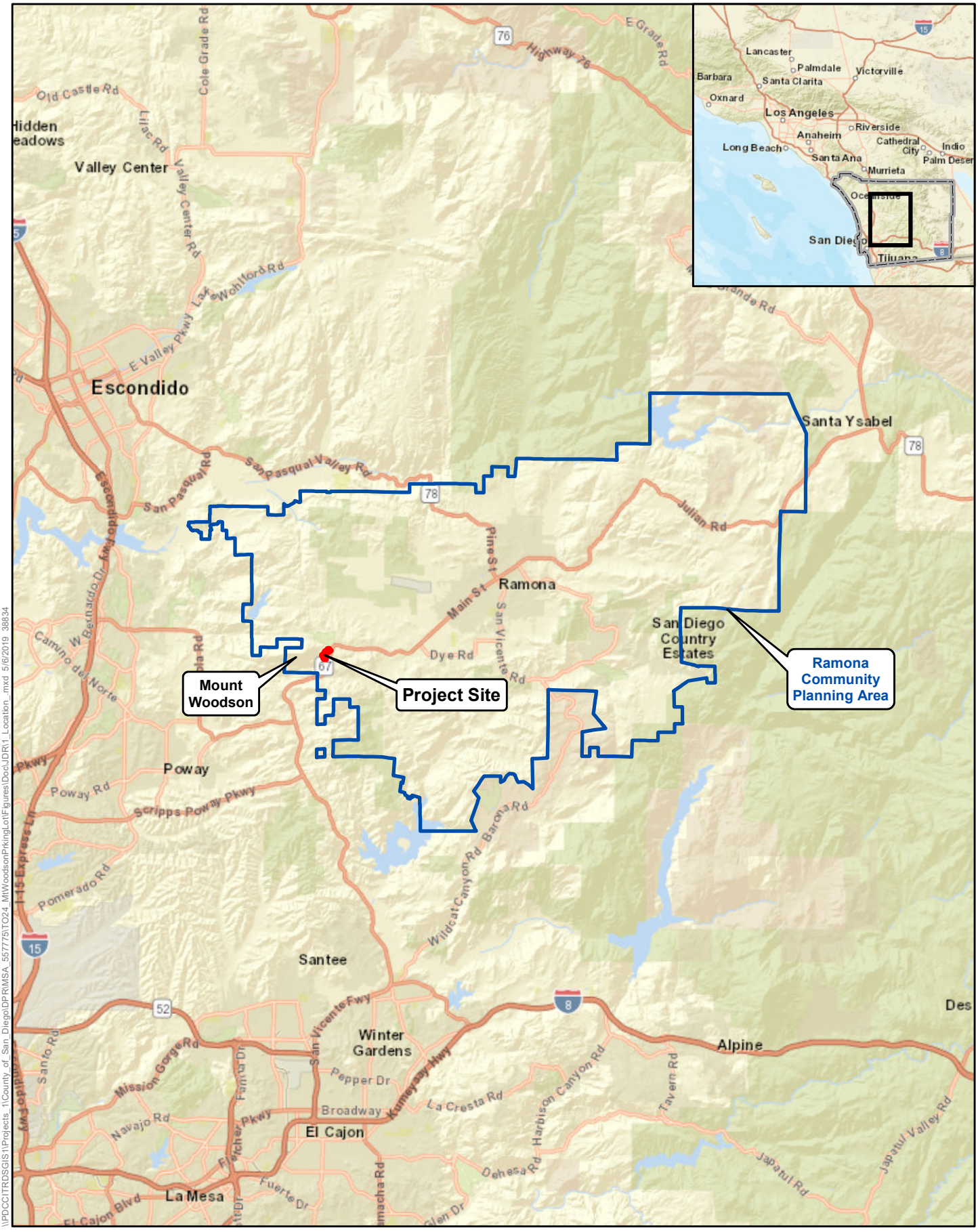
Appendix A

Jurisdictional Delineation Figures



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N

0 2.5 5 Miles

1:250,000

Figure 1
Regional Location
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

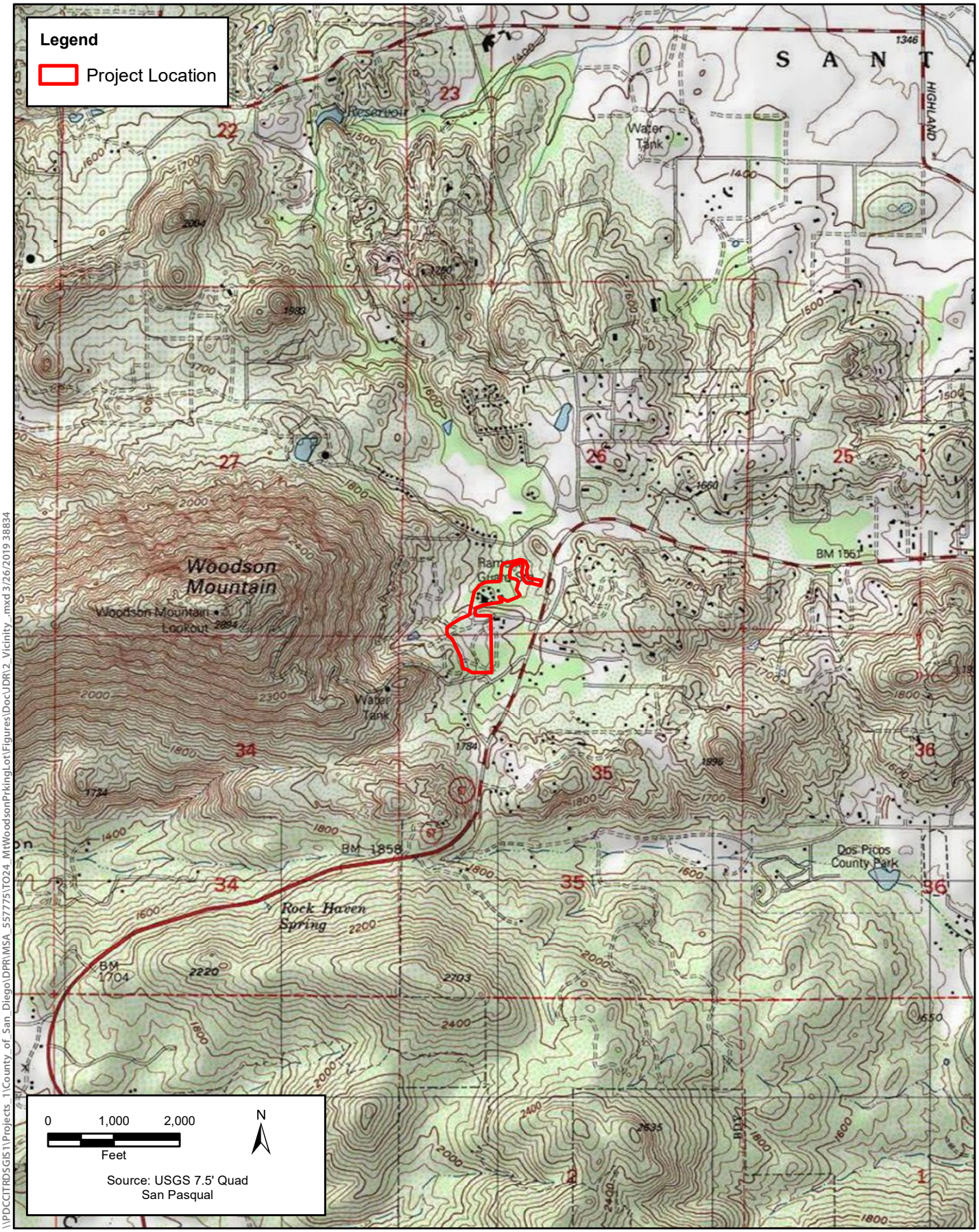

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Figure 2
Project Vicinity
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

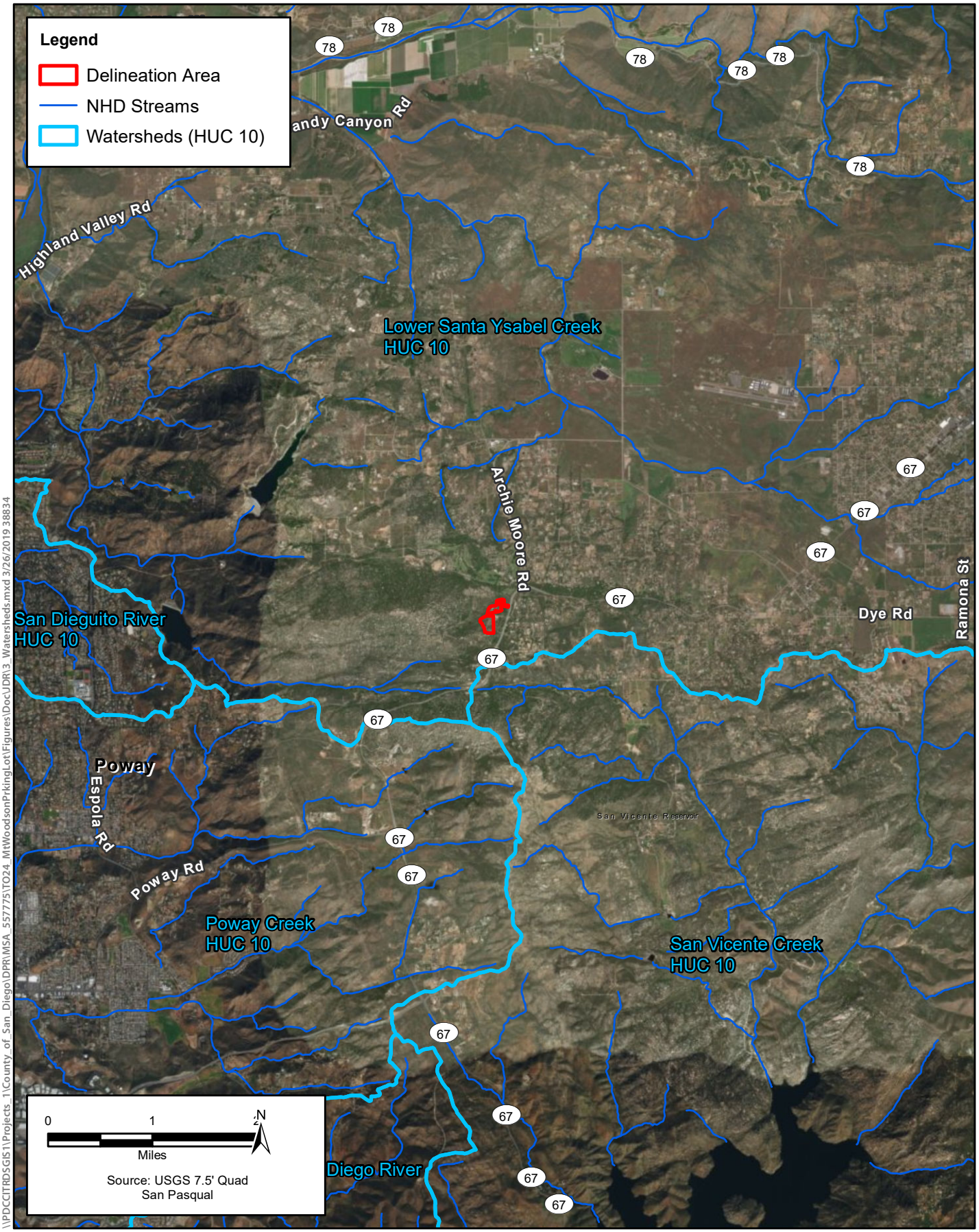

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Figure 3
Watersheds
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

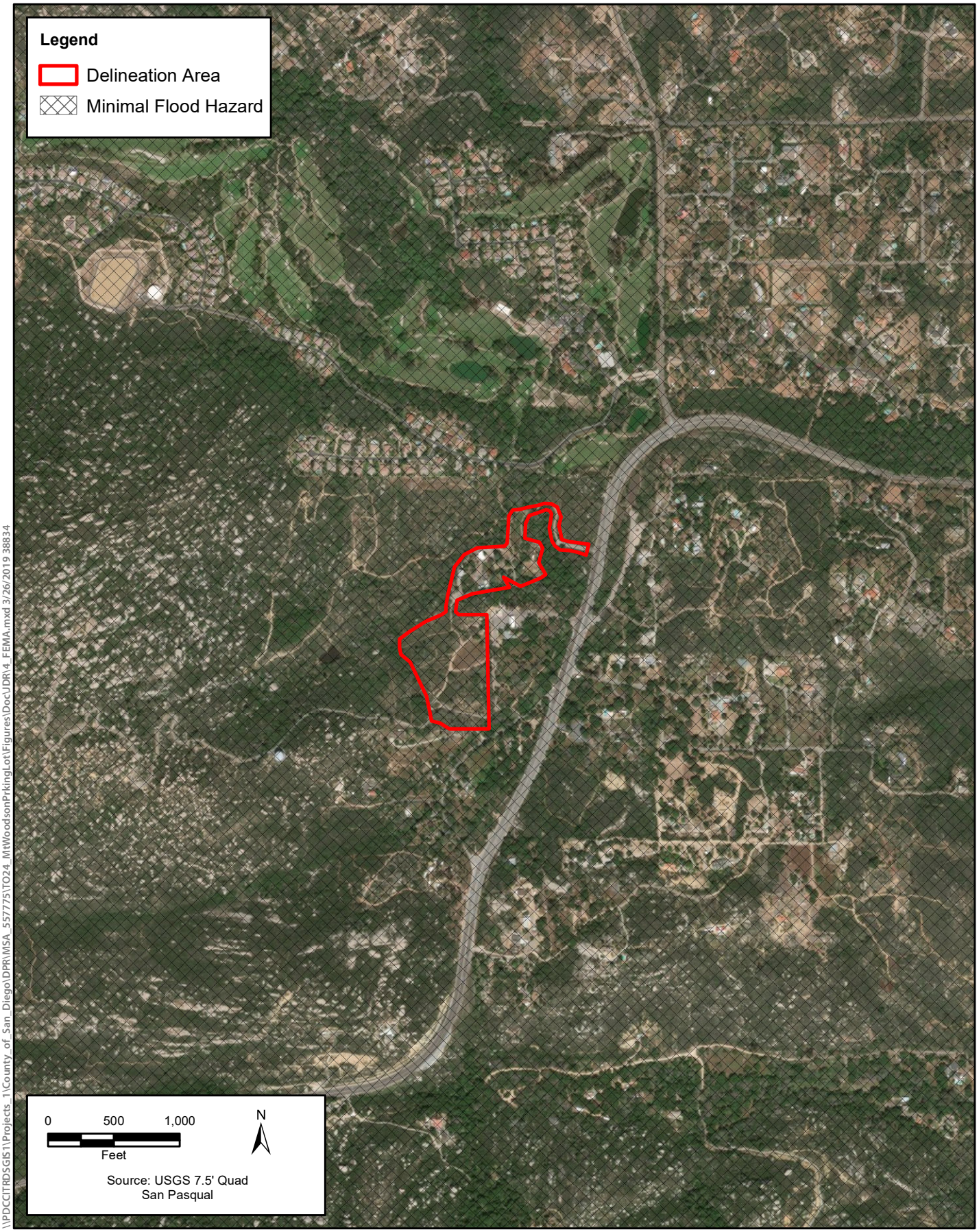

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Figure 4
FEMA 100-Year Floodplain
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

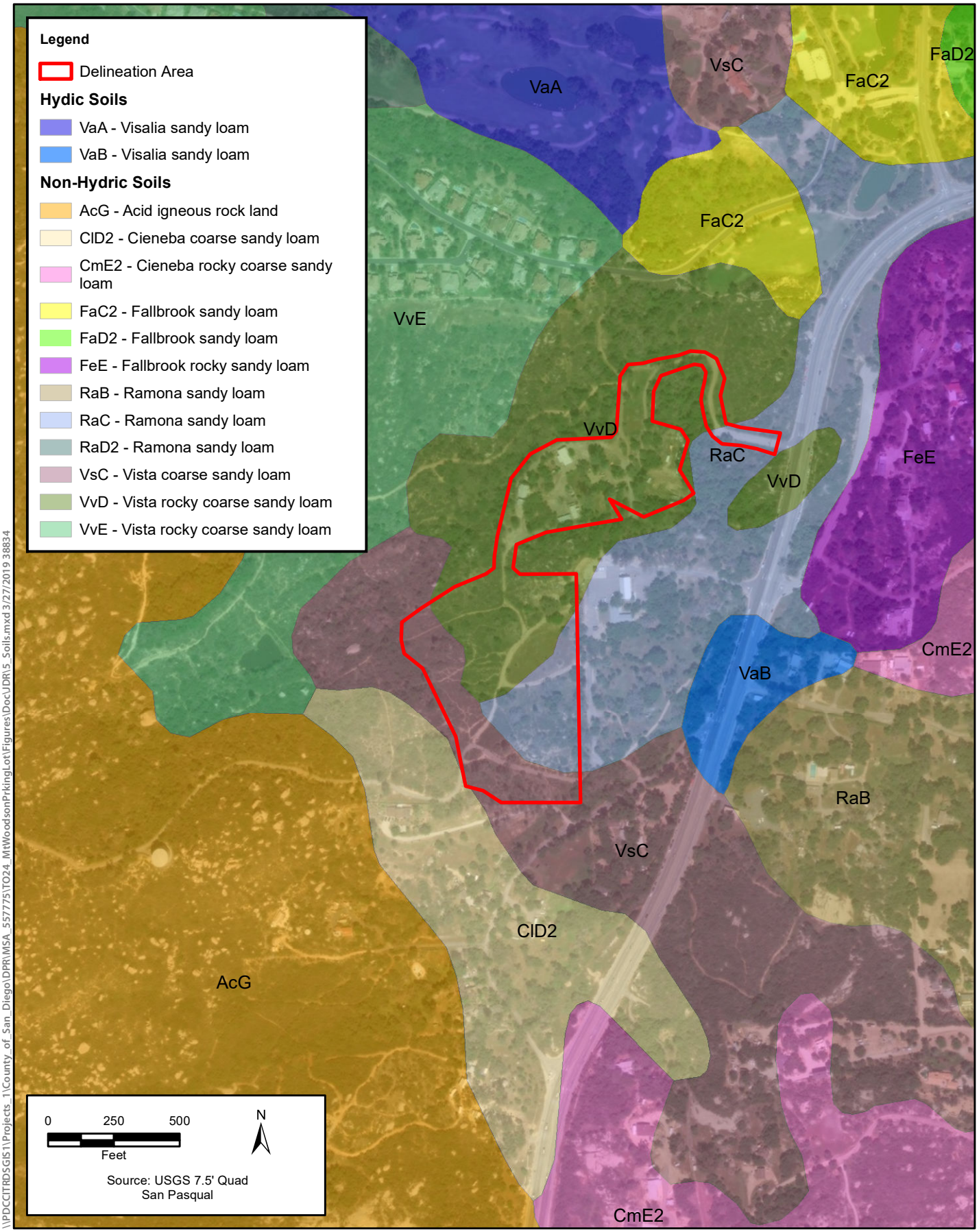

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Figure 5
Soils
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

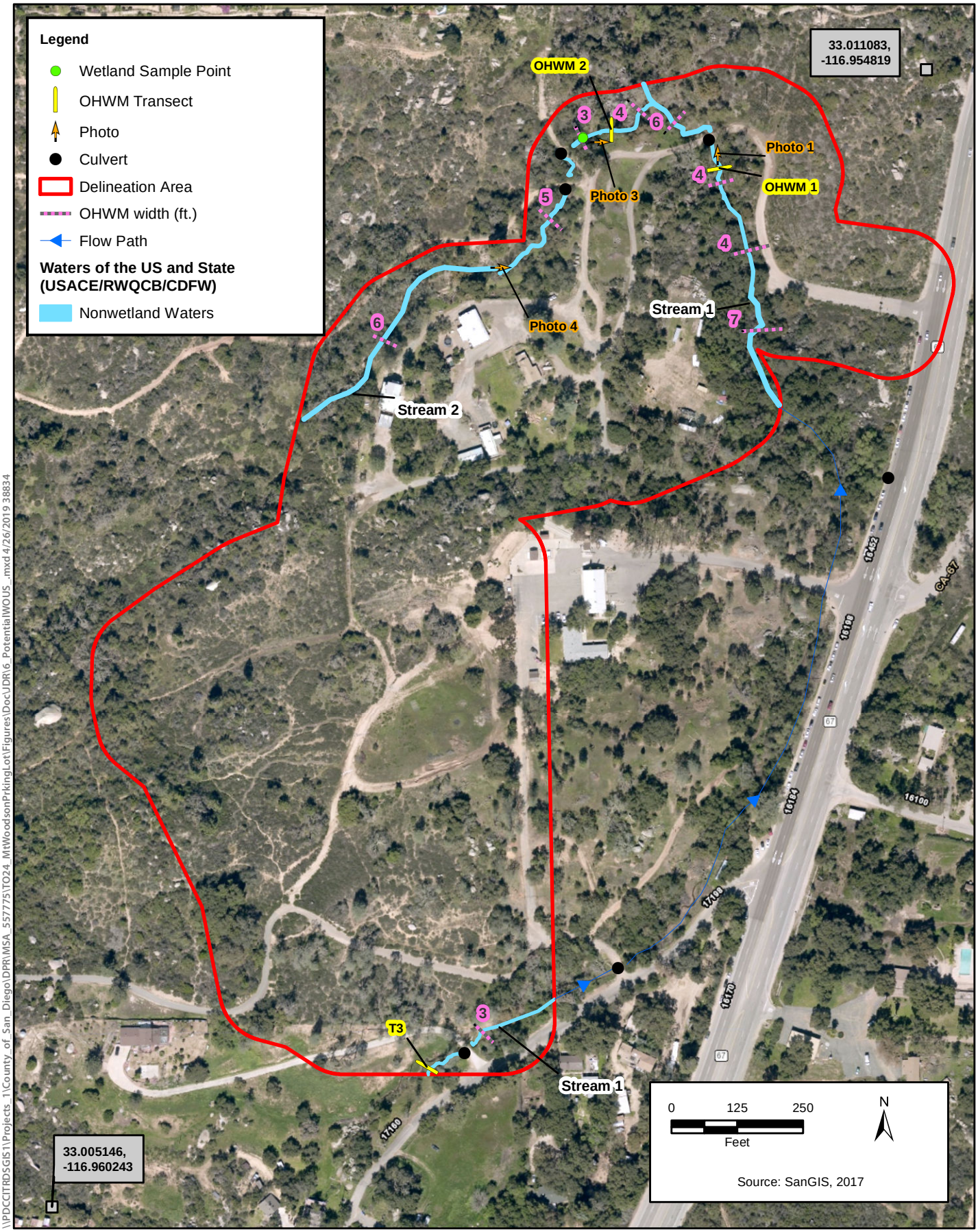

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Figure 6
USACE/RWQCB Results
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

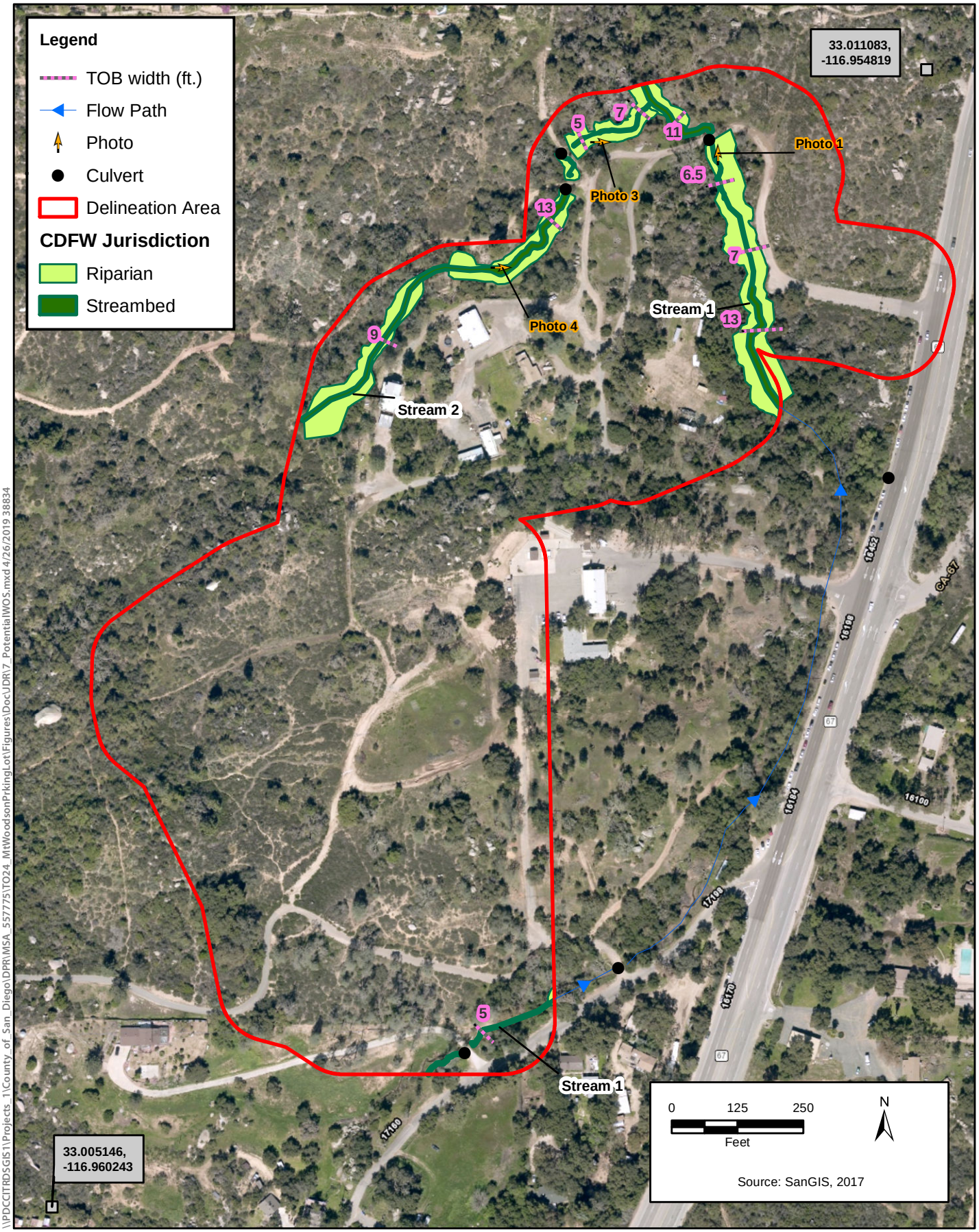


Figure 7
CDFW Results
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

Appendix B

Site Photographs

	Photograph # 1 Photo Date: March 13, 2019 Direction: North Comment: Stream 1. Unnamed intermittent stream, tributary to Santa Maria Creek. Stream channel runs along the east border of the project parcels and flows from south to north. Stream channel is relatively unvegetated. Recent large rains are evidenced by recent bank erosion or sluffing, vegetation destruction, and debris piles.
	Photograph # 3 Photo Date: March 13, 2019 Direction: East Comment: Stream 2. Unnamed ephemeral stream, tributary to Stream 1. Stream occurs along the northern boundary of the survey area and is very shallow with coarse sediment bottom. Stream banks are heavily vegetated with coast live oak, poison oak, and sparse willow species. Stream flows west to east.

	Photograph # 4 Photo Date: March 13, 2019 Direction: East Comment: Stream 2. This section of stream 2 is wide with broader, less steep channel banks. As a result, coarse sediments appear to deposit in this section of the stream. Channel banks are vegetated with grasses and other herbaceous species.
	Photograph # 10 Photo Date: March 13, 2019 Direction: North Comment: Upstream end of stream 1, located at the southern limit of the delineation survey area, near OHWM Transect #3. Narrow, deep channel. Channel flows through grassy meadow and lacks riparian canopy.

Appendix C

Ordinary High Water Mark Data Sheets

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: TO24 Mt Woodson Parking Lot
Project Number: 00129.19
Stream: Stream 1
Investigator(s): M. Guerrero, K. Dix

Date: 3/13/19
Town: Ramona
Photo begin file#: 1

Time: 0930
State: CA
Photo end file#: 2

Y ■ / N ☐ Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y ☐ / N ■ Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details:
Stream 1, Transect 1

Projection: **Datum:**
Coordinates: 33.01065231, -116.95612515

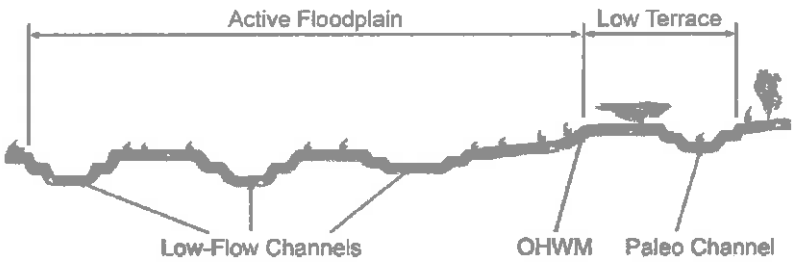
Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:
stream runs alongside SR-67

Brief site description:
APN 2780907400. OHWM sample location located upstream of 20-inch corrugated metal pipe culvert. Relatively flat and straight channel.

Checklist of resources (if available):

- ■ Aerial photography
  Dates:
- ■ Topographic maps
- ☐ Geologic maps
- ■ Vegetation maps
- ■ Soils maps
- ☐ Rainfall/precipitation maps
- ☐ Existing delineation(s) for site
- ■ Global positioning system (GPS)
- ☐ Other studies
- ☐ Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
- ☐ History of recent effective discharges
- ☐ Results of flood frequency analysis
- ☐ Most recent shift-adjusted rating
- ☐ Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

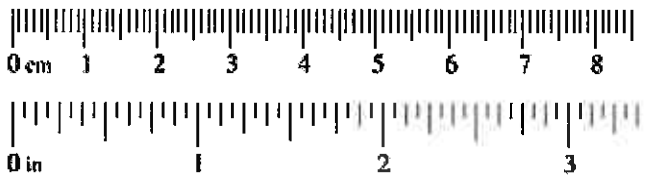


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - ☐ Mapping on aerial photograph
   - ☐ Digitized on computer
   - ■ GPS
   - ☐ Other:

Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class	
10.08	256	Boulder	
		Cobble	Gravel
2.56	64	Pebble	
0.157	4	Granule	
0.079	2.00		
0.039	1.00	Very coarse sand	
0.020	0.50	Coarse sand	
1/2 0.0098	0.25	Medium sand	Sand
1/4 0.005	0.125	Fine sand	
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand	
1/16 0.0012	0.031	Coarse silt	
1/32 0.00061	0.0156	Medium silt	Silt
1/64 0.00031	0.0078	Fine silt	
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt	
		Clay	Mud



Project ID: **Cross section ID:** T1 **Date:** 3/13/19 **Time:** 0930

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: T1

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☐ Change in vegetation species
- ■ Change in vegetation cover
- ■ Break in bank slope
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Clear break in slope. Channel and channel banks relatively unvegetated. Channel banks somewhat steep. OHWM approximately 4 feet wide. Flowing water present at time of site visit.

Floodplain unit:

☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: silty

Total veg cover: 0 % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Project ID: **Cross section ID:** T1 **Date:** **Time:**

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: silty

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: TO24 Mt Woodson Parking Lot
Project Number: 00129.19
Stream: Stream 2
Investigator(s): M. Guerrero, K. Dix

Date: 3/13/19
Town: Ramona
Photo begin file#: 3

Time: 1015
State: CA
Photo end file#: 3

Y ■ / N ☐ Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y ☐ / N ■ Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details:
Stream 2, Transect 2

Projection: **Datum:**
Coordinates: 33.01070894, -116.95684321

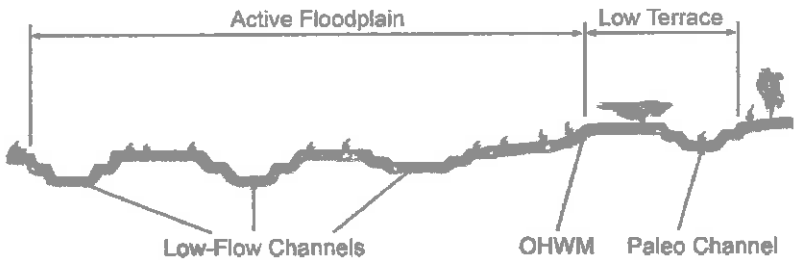
Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:

Brief site description:
APN 2782602900. OHWM sample located on north boundary of survey area, approximately 100 feet upstream of confluence with feature 1. Channel is relatively flat and unvegetated.

Checklist of resources (if available):

- ■ Aerial photography
  Dates:
- ■ Topographic maps
- ☐ Geologic maps
- ■ Vegetation maps
- ■ Soils maps
- ☐ Rainfall/precipitation maps
- ☐ Existing delineation(s) for site
- ■ Global positioning system (GPS)
- ☐ Other studies
- ☐ Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
  - ☐ History of recent effective discharges
  - ☐ Results of flood frequency analysis
  - ☐ Most recent shift-adjusted rating
  - ☐ Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

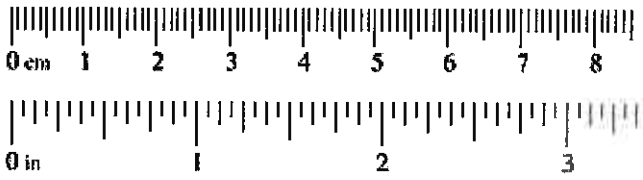


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - ☐ Mapping on aerial photograph
   - ■ GPS
   - ☐ Digitized on computer
   - ☐ Other:

Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class	
10.08	256	Boulder	Gravel
2.56	64	Cobble	Gravel
0.157	4	Pebble	Gravel
0.079	2.00	Granule	Gravel
0.039	1.00	Very coarse sand	Sand
0.020	0.50	Coarse sand	Sand
1/2 0.0098	0.25	Medium sand	Sand
1/4 0.005	0.125	Fine sand	Sand
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand	Sand
1/16 0.0012	0.031	Coarse silt	Silt
1/32 0.00061	0.0156	Medium silt	Silt
1/64 0.00031	0.0078	Fine silt	Silt
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt	Silt
		Clay	Mud



Project ID: **Cross section ID:** T2 **Date:** 3/13/19 **Time:** 1015

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: T2

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☐ Change in vegetation species
- ■ Change in vegetation cover
- ■ Break in bank slope
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Shallow channel with flowing water - no adjacent wetlands present. Clear break in slope. Channel and channel banks relatively unvegetated. Channel banks somewhat steep. OHWM approximately 4 feet wide. Flowing water present at time of site visit.

Floodplain unit:

☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____ % Shrub: _____ % Herb: _____ %

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Project ID: **Cross section ID:** T2 **Date:** **Time:**

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: silty

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: TO24 Mt Woodson Parking Lot
Project Number: 00129.19
Stream: Stream 1
Investigator(s): M. Guerrero, K. Dix

Date: 3/13/19
Town: Ramona
Photo begin file#: 10

Time: 1120
State: CA
Photo end file#: 10

Y ■ / N ☐ Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y ☐ / N ■ Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details:
Stream 1, Transect 3

Projection: **Datum:**
Coordinates: 33.00588185 -116.95793219

Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:
transect taken upstream of culverted road crossing on relatively undeveloped land.

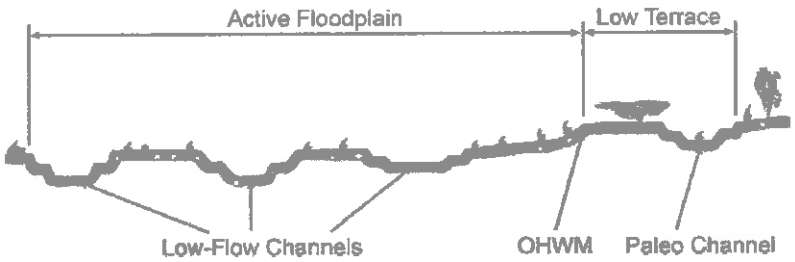
Brief site description:
OHWM sample located on southern boundary of delineation area. APN 2780907400.

Checklist of resources (if available):

- ■ Aerial photography
  Dates:
- ■ Topographic maps
- ☐ Geologic maps
- ■ Vegetation maps
- ■ Soils maps
- ☐ Rainfall/precipitation maps
- ☐ Existing delineation(s) for site
- ■ Global positioning system (GPS)
- ☐ Other studies

- ☐ Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
  - ☐ History of recent effective discharges
  - ☐ Results of flood frequency analysis
  - ☐ Most recent shift-adjusted rating
  - ☐ Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units



Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - ☐ Mapping on aerial photograph
   - ☐ Digitized on computer
   - ■ GPS
   - ☐ Other:

Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class	
10.08	256	Boulder	Gravel
2.56	64	Cobble	Gravel
0.157	4	Pebble	Gravel
0.079	2.00	Granule	Gravel
0.039	1.00	Very coarse sand	Sand
0.020	0.50	Coarse sand	Sand
1/2 0.0098	0.25	Medium sand	Sand
1/4 0.005	0.125	Fine sand	Sand
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand	Sand
1/16 0.0012	0.031	Coarse silt	Silt
1/32 0.00061	0.0156	Medium silt	Silt
1/64 0.00031	0.0078	Fine silt	Silt
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt	Silt
		Clay	Mud



Project ID: **Cross section ID:** T3 **Date:** 3/13/19 **Time:** 1120

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: T3

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☐ Change in vegetation species
- ☒ Change in vegetation cover
- ☒ Break in bank slope
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Narrow with steep channel banks. Flows through grassy area into a pipe culvert stream crossing. Algae present in channel with flow moving water. Some fresh bank erosion present, likely due to large storm event leading up to site visit.

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____ % Shrub: _____ % Herb: _____ %

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Project ID: **Cross section ID:** T3 **Date:** **Time:**

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: silty

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Appendix D

Arid West Wetland Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: TO 24 Mount Woodson Parking Lot City/County: Ramona, San Diego Sampling Date: 3/13/19

Applicant/Owner: County of San Diego State: CA Sampling Point: SP1

Investigator(s): M. Guerrero, K. Dix Section, Township, Range: San Pasqual, 26 &35, 13 South, 1 West

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 20

Subregion (LRR): C Lat: 33.01070097 Long: -116.95694556 Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: VvD - Vista NWI classification: none

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:

sample point located adjacent to flowing stream on low floodplain terrace/bank. Stream is ephemeral.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 10)			
1. Coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia)	20	Y	FACU
2. Honeysuckle (Lonicera sp.	10	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
	30 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 10)			
1. Artemesia Douglasiana	5	N	FAC
2. Claytonia cordifolia	25	Y	FAC
3. Mustard (Brassoca juncea)	5	N	FACU
4. Bristly oxtongue (Helminthoteca echioides)	5	N	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	40 = 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	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	45	x 3 =	135
FACU species	25	x 4 =	100
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	70 (A)		235 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.5

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: SP1

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8.5	7.5YR2.5/1	100					L/C	
8.5-16	7.5YR4/6	95	5YR5/8	5	C	PL	S	district redox concentrations

[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: none

Depth (inches): ___

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Remarks:

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): ___

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

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

Remarks:

sample point adjacent to stream with flowing water and sample taken after large storm event.

Appendix G
2019 California Gnatcatcher Survey Report

September 3, 2019

Stacey Love
Recovery Permit Coordinator
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Subject: 45-Day Report – Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Results in Support of the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project in San Diego County, California.

Dear Ms. Love:

This report documents the results of presence/absence surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; CAGN) conducted by ICF between April and June 2019 in support of the County of San Diego Park and Recreation's (DPR) Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project (Proposed Project) near Ramona, San Diego County, California (Figures 1 and 2).

Location

The Project site is located in central San Diego at the base of Mount Woodson, west of State Route 67 (SR-67) between the Cities of Poway and Ramona (Figure 1). Parcels associated with Cal Fire – Ramona Station #86 are located immediately adjacent to the southeast part of the Project site. The Project site encompasses approximately 71-acres and is accessed from a private road located just north of Mt. Woodson Road. The Project site is depicted within Township 13 South, Range 1 West, Section 26 and 35 of the San Pasqual, California, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 2).

Project Description

The Proposed Project is located at the base of the Mount Woodson trail head adjacent to SR-67. The Mount Woodson trail head leads to the "Potato Chip Rock" peak which attracts many outdoor enthusiasts, commonly causing vehicles to park on SR-67 shoulders and neighboring streets. The Proposed Project would expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head and provide an ample staging area for trail users.

Survey Area

In general, the Proposed Project site is a densely vegetated open area that is moderately sloped as it ascends in elevation to the west. The site consists of a mosaic of vegetation communities, rock outcrops, dirt/gravel roads and trails, five single-story structures, and one pond. The CAGN survey area, located within the Proposed Project boundary plus a 100-ft buffer, includes approximately 19-acres of suitable habitat (Figure 3). The CAGN survey area includes numerous patches of coastal sage scrub (CSS) ranging in size from approximately 0.22-acre to 7.2-acres. Dominant shrubs associated with CSS included California sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), saw toothed goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), desertbroom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), chaparral bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*). Vegetation adjacent to the CAGN survey area mainly included chaparral and woodland communities. Dominant chaparral shrubs included chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), hoary leaved ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), chaparral whitethorn (*Ceanothus leucodermis*), redberry buckthorn (*Rhamnus crocea*), inland scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), birch leaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), fragrant sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), big berry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*), and mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*). The primary woodland community found on the Proposed Project site included native trees such as coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). Non-native trees are also supported on the Proposed Project site, mostly around developed areas, and included Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*), and Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*).

Representative photographs of the survey area are provided in Appendix A.

Survey Methods

The survey protocol to determine presence/absence of CAGN requires that the surveyor have a federal 10(A)1(a) permit. From April 22, 2019 through June 12, 2019, Phillip Richards (permit # TE-095896) performed a focused survey for CAGN in all potentially suitable habitat. The survey area covered potentially suitable habitat within the Project footprint (Figure 3) plus a 100-ft buffer.

Three surveys were conducted at least one week apart between 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. (Table 1). Surveys were not conducted during periods of excessive or abnormal heat, wind, rain, fog, or other inclement weather. Methods included slowly walking through the vegetation with frequent stops to listen and play taped CAGN vocalizations. During each visit, a taped vocalization was broadcast at least once in all potential habitat at distance intervals of approximately 23 to 30 meters (75 to 100 feet). All vertebrate species detected were recorded (Appendix B).

Table 1. Survey Dates, Personnel, and Weather Conditions

Visit	Date	Time	Personnel	Conditions
1	4/22/2019	0845-1145	Phillip Richards* Shawn Johnston	56 – 61°F, sunny, winds 1-3 mph, good visibility
2	5/20/2019	0800-1115	Phillip Richards*	52 – 54°F, cloudy, winds 3-8 mph, good visibility
3	6/12/2019	0730-1120	Phillip Richards*	64 – 69°F, sunny, winds 1-5 mph, good visibility
* = USFWS Permit: Phillip Richards TE – 095896				

Results

During this survey effort, no CAGN were detected during any of the three visits to the site. Based on the results of the survey effort, it appears that CAGN are currently absent from the Proposed Project site.

If you have questions or need clarifications regarding this report, please contact me at (949) 333-6643 or Phillip.Richards@icf.com.

Sincerely,



Phillip Richards
ICF Biologist

Enclosed:

Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Site
Figure 3: Study Area

Appendix A: Site Photographs
Appendix B: Wildlife Species Detected
Appendix C: Certification Statement

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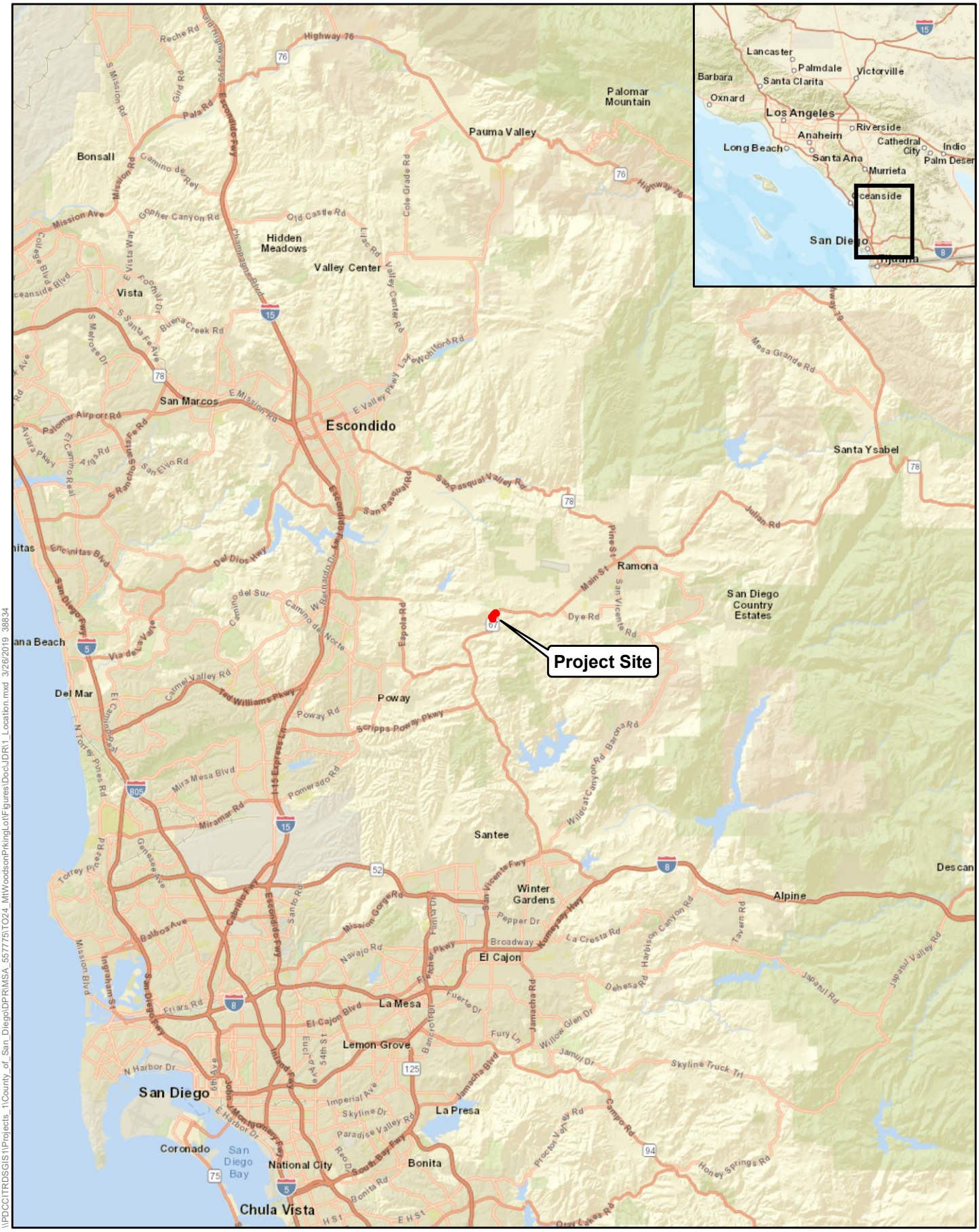

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Figure 1
Regional Location
Mount Woodson Parking Lot



\\PDCCITRDSGIS1\Projects_1\County_of_San_Diego\DPR\MSA_557775\TO24_MtWoodsonPrkingLot\Figures\Doc\CAGN\2_Vicinity.mxd 3/29/2019 38834

N

0 1,000 2,000

Feet

Figure 2
Project Vicinity
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

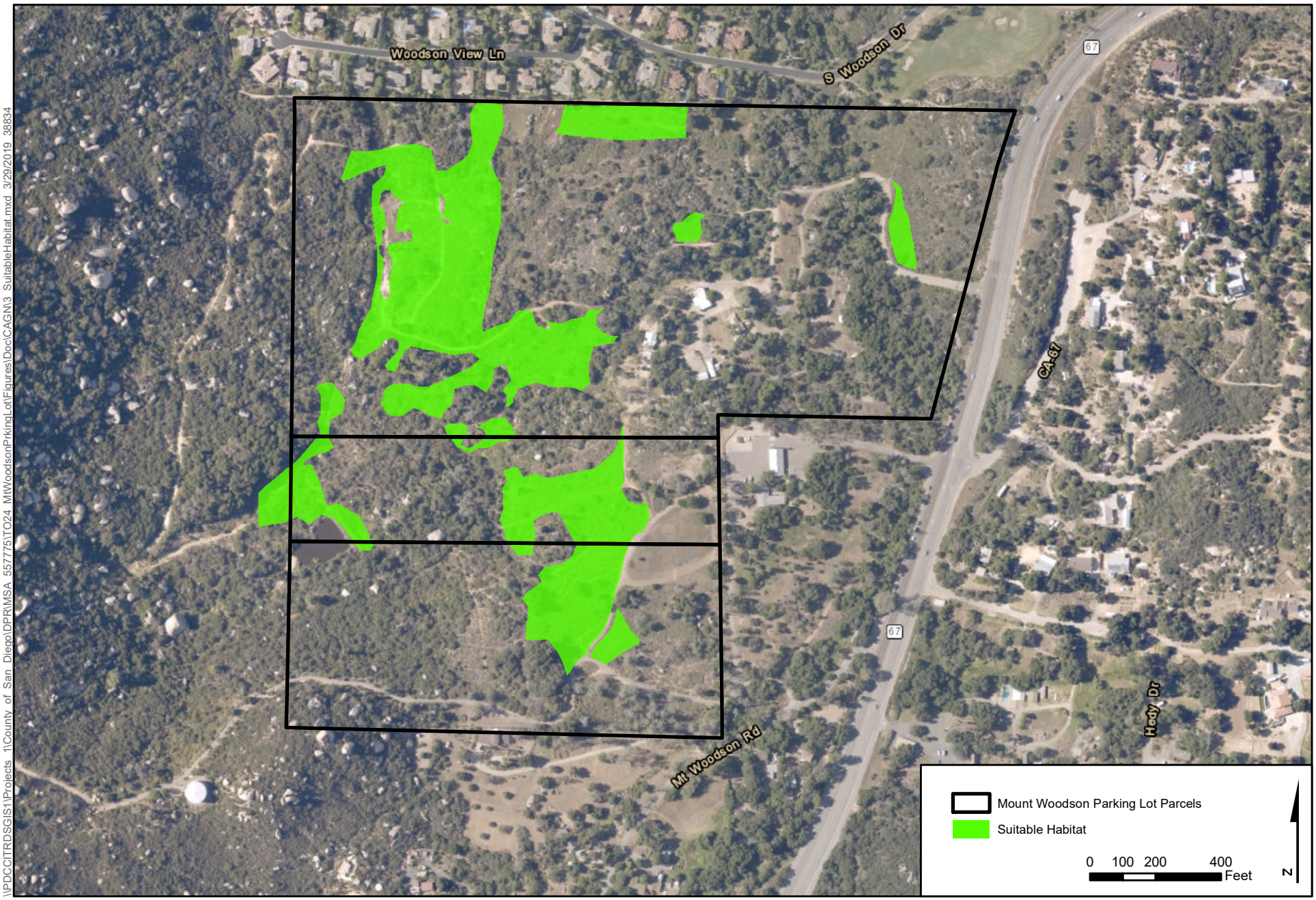

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Figure 3
Suitable Habitat
Mount Woodson Parking Lot

Appendix A
Site Photographs



Photograph: 1

Photo Date: April 22, 2019

Location: Northeast corner of site, along entrance driveway.

Direction: View facing southeast.

Comment: Photo depicts conditions in early spring with patches of coastal sage scrub surrounded by dense chaparral.



Photograph: 2

Photo Date: June 12, 2019

Location: Northwest corner of site.

Direction: View facing south.

Comment: Photo depicts conditions in late spring with large patches of coastal sage scrub adjacent to oak woodlands and dense chaparral.



Photograph: 3

Photo Date: April 22, 2019

Location: Near southwest portion of site, adjacent to onsite pond.

Direction: View facing south.

Comment: Photo depicts conditions in early spring with patches of coastal sage scrub surrounded by oak woodland and dense chaparral.



Photograph: 4

Photo Date: June 12, 2019

Location: Near center part of site, between pond and Cal Fire facility.

Direction: View facing south.

Comment: Photo depicts conditions in early spring with mixed densities of coastal sage scrub adjacent to oak woodlands.



Photograph: 5

Photo Date: May 20, 2019

Location: South end of site.

Direction: View facing south.

Comment: Photo depicts conditions in mid spring with mixed densities of coastal sage scrub and adjacent oak woodland.



Photograph: 6

Photo Date: June 12, 2019

Location: Northeast corner of west survey area.

Direction: View facing northeast.

Comment: Photo depicts conditions in late spring with mixed densities of coastal sage scrub and adjacent oak woodlands.

Appendix B

Wildlife Species Detected

Appendix B. Wildlife Species Detected

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
VERTEBRATES		
Reptiles		
Sceloporus occidentalis	Western Fence Lizard	
Uta stansburiana elegans	Western Side-blotched Lizard	
Xantusia henshawi	Granite Night Lizard	
Birds		
Callipepla californica	California Quail	
Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture	SDC Group I
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk	
**Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian Collared-Dove	
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove	
Aeronautes saxatalis	White-throated Swift	
Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird	
Melanerpes formicivorus	Acorn Woodpecker	
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's Woodpecker	
Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker	
Contopus sordidulus	Western Wood-Pewee	
Empidonax difficilis	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	
Sayornis saya	Say's Phoebe	
Myiarchus cinerascens	Ash-throated Flycatcher	
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's Kingbird	
Vireo cassinii	Cassin’s Vireo	
Vireo huttoni	Hutton's Vireo	
Aphelocoma californica	California Scrub-Jay	
Corvus corax	Common Raven	
Poecile gambeli	Mountain Chickadee	
Baeolophus inornatus	Oak Titmouse	
Psaltriparus minimus	Bushtit	
Troglodytes aedon	House Wren	
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's Wren	
Polioptila caerulea	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	
Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
Sialia mexicana	Western Bluebird	SDC Group II, MSCP
Toxostoma redivivum	California Thrasher	
Oreothypis celata	Orange-crowned Warbler	
Setophaga townsendi	Townsend's Warbler	
Pipilo maculatus	Spotted Towhee	
Melozone crissalis	California Towhee	
Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow	
**Molothrus ater*	Brown-headed Cowbird	
Icterus cucullatus	Hooded Oriole	
Haemorhous mexicanus	House Finch	
Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch	
Mammals		
Sylvilagus audubonii	Desert Cottontail	
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California Ground Squrrel	
Canis latrans	Coyote	

Legend

*= Non-native or invasive species

Special Status:

Federal:
FE = Endangered
FT = Threatened

State:
SE = Endangered
ST =Threatened
CSC = California Species of Special Concern
CFP = California Fully Protected Species

County:
SDC Group I = includes animal species that have a very high level of sensitivity, either because they are listed as threatened or endangered or because they have very specific natural history requirements that must be met.
SDC Group II - includes animal species that are becoming less common, but are not yet so rare that extirpation or extinction is imminent without immediate action. These species tend to be prolific within their suitable habitat types.

MSCP = Multiple Species Conservation Program Covered Species

Appendix C

Certification Statement

I certify that the information contained in this survey report and attached exhibits fully and accurately represents my work. Should you have any questions regarding the methodology or findings in this report, please do not hesitate to contact Phillip C. Richards by email (Phillip.Richards@icfi.com) or call (949) 333-6643.

Sincerely,



Phillip C. Richards
Permit# TE-095896

APPENDIX B

Cultural Resources Reports

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report





PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND INVENTORY FOR THE MOUNT WOODSON PARKING LOT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NUMBER 00129.19

PREPARED FOR:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
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San Diego, CA 92123
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PREPARED BY:

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Timothy Yates, PhD, MA
Principal Investigator
Built Environment

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Principal Investigator
Archaeology

July 2019

ICF. 2019. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory for the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project*. July. (ICF 129.19.) San Diego, CA. Prepared for County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego, CA.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Author:	Timothy Yates, Karolina Chmiel, and Nara Cox
Consulting Firm:	ICF 525 B Street, Suite 1700 San Diego, California 92101
Client:	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
Report Date:	July 2019
Report Title:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory for the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project, San Diego County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Survey and Inventory
New Sites:	Mount Woodson Trail; Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station; CA-SDI-22679; P-37-038498; P-37-038499; P-37-038500; P-37-038495; P-37-038496; P-37-038497
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-9609; CA-SDI-15660; CA-SDI-17130; CA-SDI-17131, CA-SDI-17132, CA-SDI-17133, CA-SDI-17134, CA-SDI-19263, CA-SDI-19264, P-37-025746
USGS Quadrangle:	San Pasqual, California: 7.5' series (1:24,000)
Acreage:	83.17
Keywords:	Phase I Survey and Inventory; Mount Woodson; Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); CCC Camp P-229; County Juvenile Forestry Camp; Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station and Forestry Academy; Mount Woodson Trail; pedestrian survey; ground stone; bedrock milling; projectile point; mano; mortar; lithic scatter; cupule; Late Prehistoric Period; Archaic Period

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

B.P.	before present
bsl	below surface level
ca.	circa
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
FDR	Franklin Delano Roosevelt
GLO	General Land Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
Local Register	San Diego County Register of Historical Resources
NADB	National Archaeological Database
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SR-67	State Route 67

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Executive Summary

This document presents the results of a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory for the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 83.17-acre Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project (the "Project") located 5.5 miles west-southwest of Ramona in San Diego County (County), California. The current cultural resource surveys were completed to identify and map existing resources within the Project Area and to provide DPR with management information for handling potentially significant cultural resources. These measures include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities. Additionally, because the Project would demolish buildings over 45 years of age, built environment resources within the Project Area are formally evaluated herein to determine if they are eligible for listing on the California and San Diego County Registers of Historical Resources.

ICF conducted a Phase I inventory in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and guidance from the *County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements Cultural Resources* (2007a) and *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Cultural Resources* (2007b). The purpose of this report is to identify cultural archaeological and built environment resources within the Project Area that could potentially be subject to impacts from the project. The Phase I inventory involved a records search, literature review, archival research, Native American consultation, historic map checks, field surveys, and resource documentation.

An archeological pedestrian survey was conducted on March 26/27, 2019. The archaeological survey area consisted of three parcels (APN 27809076, APN 27809010, APN 27826001) covering a total of 71.96 acres. Access was not granted to the two California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) parcels (APN 27809074 and APN 27826008) to conduct cultural surveys at this time. A total of 64.5 acres from the 71.96-acre survey area was covered during the pedestrian survey; 7.46 acres were not surveyed due to dense vegetation impeding access and visibility, steep slopes, or, in one instance, a construction fence and a dog impeding access. Approximately 12.6 acres of the Project Area consist of slopes of greater than 20%. Areas exceeding 20% slope were surveyed based on professional judgment. A built environment survey was conducted on March 26/27, 2019, which focused on the identification and recordation of historic period features and structures.

The South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search conducted for the study revealed that, prior to the fieldwork for the current study, ten cultural resources had been previously recorded within the Project Area. These consist of eight bedrock milling sites (including one with associated lithic scatter, one with associated rock shelter, and one with rock art/cupule), one lithic scatter, and one prehistoric isolate. Two sites (CA-SDI-9609 and CA-SDI-15660) have been previously tested. No formal evaluation was provided for CA-SDI-9609 but it was noted that its significance has been substantially reduced due to marginal site integrity. CA-SDI-15660 was determined to be not eligible for listing for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). An additional eight archaeological resources (two bedrock milling sites, two lithic scatters, one historic-era site and three isolates) were identified during the survey. As the potential eligibility of these sites has not been determined through a program of significance testing, they are considered significant resources under CEQA and the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register). Four isolates are located within the Project Area and by definition are not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

ICF identified seven built environment resources 45 years or older in the Project Area. Five of these resources are buildings located on APN 27809076. Another is the present-day Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station complex, which consists of two buildings over 45 years old and one building that *may* be over 45 years old. The seventh is the Mount Woodson Trail, a trail/road constructed on the east side of the mountain by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934. ICF formally evaluated these built resources applying CRHR and Local Register significance criteria. ICF determined that the built environment resources within the Project Area do not form a historic district with both historical significance and integrity, and they do not appear to be part of a larger potential historic district that could include resources beyond the Project Area. Six of the seven built resources evaluated individually were found not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register. The Mount Woodson Trail, however, is eligible for listing in both registers, and therefore qualifies as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Management recommendations for the Mount Woodson Trail segment within the Project Area are addressed in Chapter 7, *Impacts, Significance, and Management Recommendations*.

Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Project Description

ICF has completed a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory for the approximately 83-acre Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project (Project). The Project would be located at the base of the Mount Woodson trail head adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) within the Ramona Community Planning Area. The Mount Woodson trail head leads to the "Potato Chip Rock" peak, which attracts many outdoor enthusiasts, commonly causing vehicles to park on SR-67 shoulders and neighboring streets. The Project proposes to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head, provide an ample staging area for trail users, restripe SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site, allow access to and from the parking/staging areas via access roads, and widen the entry point to allow two-way traffic. Project-specific design was not available at the time of writing this report. The Project Area would lie on five parcels, covering a total of 83.17 acres: APN 27809076 (future acquisition), 44.15 acres; APN 27809010 (County), 10 acres; APN 27826001 (County), 17.81 acres; APN 27809074 (Cal Fire), 6.93 acres; APN 27826008 (Cal Fire), 4.28 acres (see Figures 1 and 2). Situated at the eastern foot of Mount Woodson, the Project Area slopes downward to the east. Elevations in the Project Area range from approximately 1,655 to 1,972 feet above mean see level.

This study consisted of archival research, Native American consultation, and archaeological and built environment field surveys. The archaeological survey area consisted of three parcels (APN 27809076, APN 27809010, APN 27826001) covering a total of 71.96 acres (see Figure 3). No access was granted to conduct cultural surveys of the two Cal Fire parcels (APN 27809074 and APN 27826008) at this time. A total of 64.5 acres from the 71.96-acre survey area was covered during the pedestrian survey; 7.46 acres were not surveyed due to dense vegetation impeding access and visibility, steep slopes, or, in one instance, a construction fence and a dog impeding access. Approximately 12.6 acres of the Project Area consist of slopes greater than 20%. Areas exceeding 20% slope were surveyed based on professional judgment.

This report summarizes the cultural resources inventory for the Project Area. Significance testing was not performed on any of the newly identified resources, because at this time it is not known whether any sites would be impacted by the proposed project. However, the seven built environment resources 45 years old or older within the Project Area were evaluated for historical significance and integrity as part of this study. One resource, the Mount Woodson Trail, was found eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources (Local Register). This report also includes management guidelines for this resource and other potentially significant cultural resources. These guidelines include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

Figure 1 Project Location



Figure 2 Project Vicinity

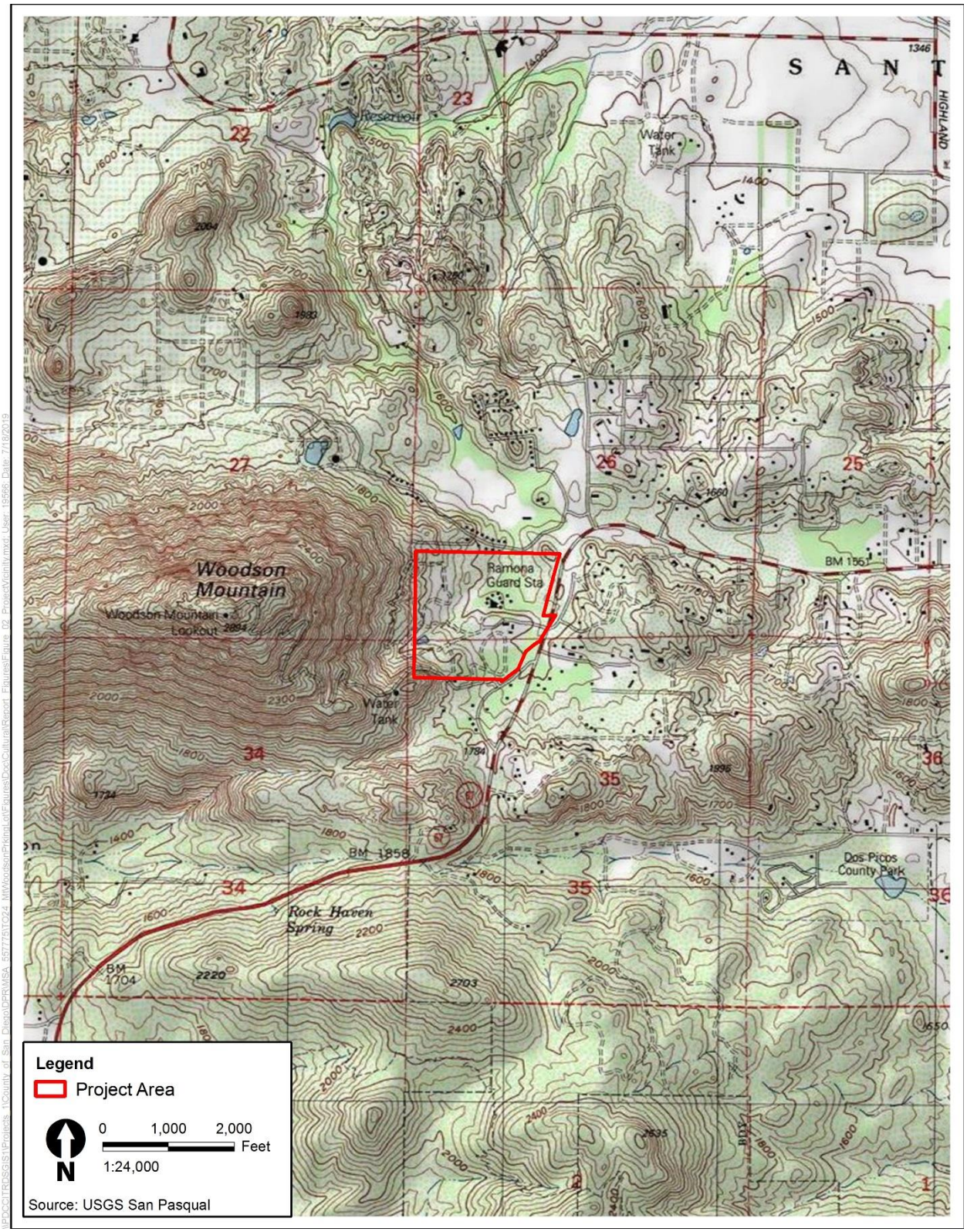
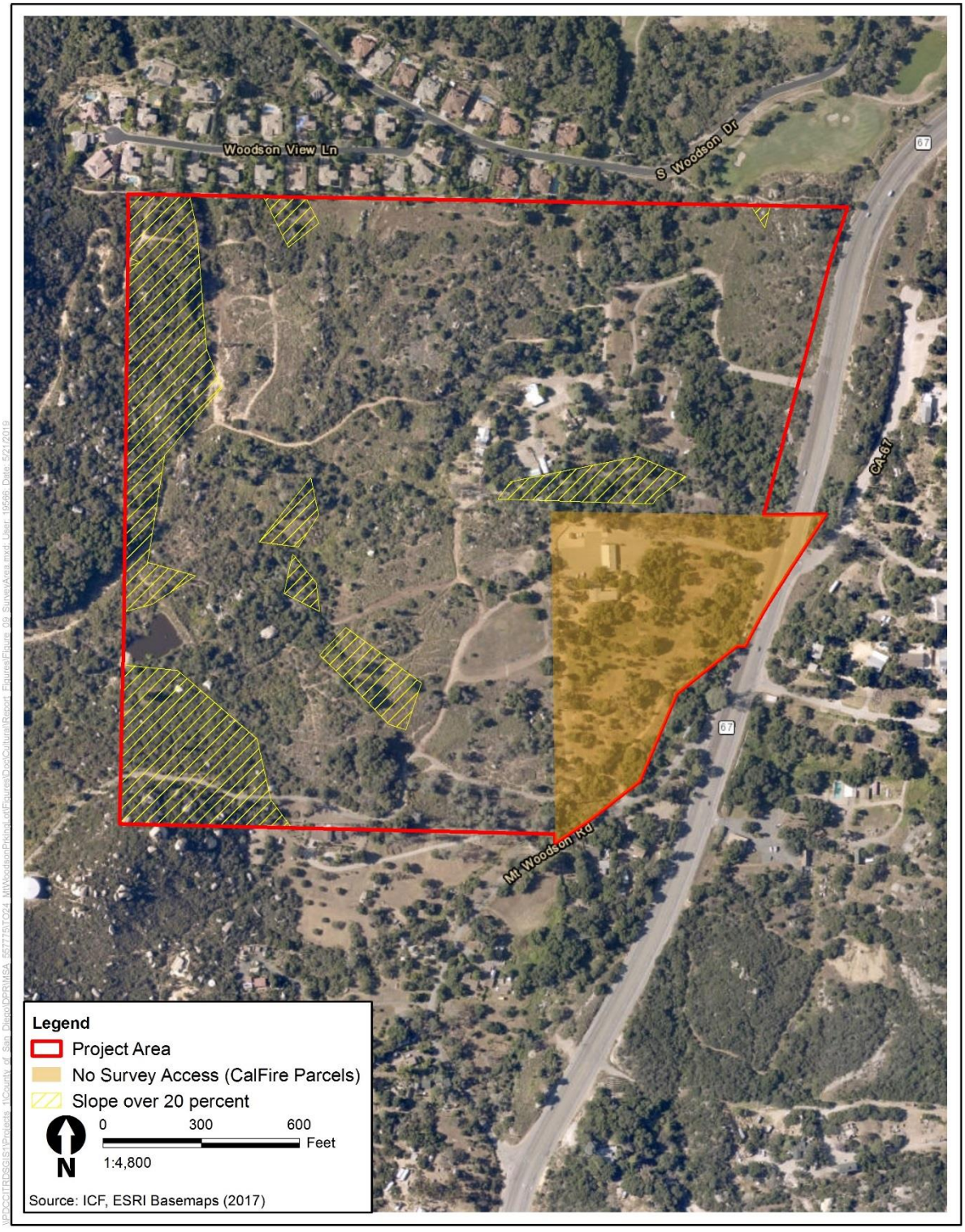


Figure 3 Survey Area



Chapter 2
Background

2.1 Existing Conditions

2.1.1 Geography

The Project Area is located at elevations ranging from approximately 1,655 to 1,972 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is situated on the lower slopes of Mount Woodson, in a small valley formed by Mount Woodson and smaller hills to the south and east. A steep and narrow drainage runs northeast/southwest through the middle portion of the Project Area, providing fresh water during the rainy season. Several smaller and shallower drainages can be found throughout the rest of the Project Area. The geography of the Project Area changes from steep slopes on the west side into gentler hills and historic-era leveled terraces on the east side. Abundant bedrock outcrops dominate the area.

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. Northwest-trending faults and structural blocks, with intervening valleys, characterize this physiographic region. Regional geologic maps for the area indicate that bedrock underlying the Project Area is primarily Cretaceous Woodson Mountain Granodiorite. This formation consists of a light-tan to pale brownish-gray, medium to coarse-grained granodiorite and is characteristic of large boulder outcrops which form bold ledge-like ridges. This formation weathers to fine- to coarse-grained grus—an accumulation of angular, coarse-grained fragments resulting from mechanical weathering of crystalline rocks. (Hernandez et al. 2007)

Soils in the Project Area were formed by the physical and chemical weathering of the underlying bedrock, resulting in a variety of sandy loams. The majority of the Project Area contains Vista series rocky coarse sandy loams, while Ramona sandy loam is present in the eastern parcels, closest to SR-67, and Cieneba coarse sandy loam can be found in the very southern edges of the Project Area (USDA 1969–1970).

2.1.3 Biology

Natural vegetation within the Project Area parcels consists of 14 different communities, as described by Oberbauer et al. (2008): chamise chaparral, coast live oak riparian forest, dense open coast live oak woodland, Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed), disturbed habitat, eucalyptus woodland, flat-topped buckwheat scrub, freshwater, freshwater seep, granitic northern mixed chaparral, open coast live oak woodland, urban/developed, and vernal pool. Notable resources on the site include several degraded vernal pools and a stock pond (freshwater) on the western boundary of the Project Area parcels. The parcels have a mixed cover of vegetation communities, with similarly sized expanses of sage scrub, chaparral, and forest and woodland communities. Coast live oak is the dominant tree species in the forest and woodland communities. Dominant plant species in the chaparral include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), mission

manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), and Ramona lilac (*Ceanothus tomentosus*). Dominant species in the sage scrub communities include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Prehistorically, animal life in and within the Project Area likely included large to medium mammals, such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). The site likely also supported a variety of small mammals such as brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of bats, mice, and rats (Jameson and Peeters 1988). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species, such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), as well as lizards and snakes (Stebbins 2003).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The following history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes); and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

2.2.2 Early Prehistoric Period Complexes

The Early Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region. The "San Dieguito complex" is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with the San Dieguito complex has been studied and elaborated upon extensively (Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966; Warren and True 1961, Warren 1967; Moriarty 1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) "Early Man Horizon," and Warren subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B) is located along the San Dieguito River northwest of the Project Area and is characteristic of the San Dieguito complex (Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961). Artifacts from the lower levels of the site include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones, and several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered north of San Diego County.

Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering oriented complex denoted as the "La Jolla/Pauma complex" (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

2.2.3 Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region of California, the Archaic Period dates from circa (ca.) 8600 years before present (BP) to ca. 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). During the Archaic Period, the La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites, and appear to indicate that a relatively stable and sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." The inland or "Pauma complex" aspect of this culture lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982). The content of these site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites, and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. Artifact assemblages can also include bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5500 BP, and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence of hunting and the gathering and processing of acorns gradually increases through time. The evidence in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and the mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequent increasing use of these technologies during the middle and late Archaic constitutes a major transition in how the prehistoric populations interacted with their environment in the southern coastal region. The period of this shift, from ca. 4000 to 1300 BP, has been designated as the Final Archaic Period (Warren et al. 1998).

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

In the San Diego area, the Late Prehistoric Period has been described as a time characterized by an increased number of sites, and "many technological innovations, and new patterns in material culture and belief systems" (McDonald and Eighmey 1998:III-1). This description, in fact, aptly describes the period for the entire San Diego County area. Changes in tool and ornament types, burial practices, and site location choices, from those documented for the earlier periods, are well documented in the archaeological record and are described below.

As with the earlier periods, archaeologists have defined distinctive complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period cultures of the area. Two complexes have been defined for the protohistoric occupants of the area. One, designated as "San Luis Rey," is identified in the southern Orange, western Riverside, and northern San Diego Counties area; the other, "Cuyamaca," is identified in southern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True 1966, 1970; True et al. 1974). The San Luis Rey complex is believed to be the progenitor of the Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño/Juaneño culture) living in the area at the time of historic contact in northern San Diego County (referred to as San Luis Rey of Shoshonean origin) (cf. Koerper 1979). Those of southern San Diego County (Cuyamaca, Yuman), are believed to be the ancestors of the Hokan-speaking Diegueño or Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai) occupying southern San Diego County at contact. The demarcation line between the San Luis Rey complex and the Cuyamaca complex is believed to be near the historic separation of the tribal territories of the Luiseño/Juaneño and Diegueño. It is highly unlikely, however, that the

boundary remained static over time. During Late Prehistoric times, the Project Area would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically defined Cuyamaca complex.

The San Luis Rey complex has been separated into two time periods, designated as San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II (Meighan 1954). San Luis Rey I sites date from ca. A.D. 500 to A.D. 1200 and San Luis Rey II, from ca. A.D. 1200 to historic contact, about A.D. 1769. Archaeologically, San Luis Rey II site assemblages are similar to those of San Luis Rey I sites, but with the distinctive addition of ceramics.

Hearths documented for southern San Diego County sites are often clay-lined, yet this type of hearth is not found in the northern County sites. The Luiseño/Juaneño of southern Orange and northern San Diego Counties appear to have primarily practiced cremation (Kroeber 1925), but may also have occasionally buried the dead by inhumation. The use of special burial urns for cremations, however, was apparently not commonly practiced.

2.2.5 Historic Period

By common convention, prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County between the late 1500s and mid-1770s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the Project Area.

2.2.6 Spanish Period

The historic period in California began with the early explorations of Juan Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo came ashore on what is now Point Loma to claim the land for Spain and gave it the name San Miguel. Sixty years passed before another European, Sebastían Vizcaíno, entered the bay on November 10, 1602, and gave it the name San Diego (Pourade 1960:49, 66). Although both expeditions encountered native inhabitants, there appears to have been little or no interaction. None of the coastal sites occupied during this protohistoric period have yielded European trade items or evidence of depopulation due to epidemic diseases, nor does Kumeyaay oral tradition offer a native perspective on these encounters.

The Spanish period extended from 1769 to 1821. It encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego (1769), Mission San Juan Capistrano (1776), and Mission San Luis Rey (1798). Located on Presidio Hill, San Diego's original Spanish settlement consisted of a presidio (fort) and a chapel that also served as *Alta California's* first mission. In 1769, an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from the Presidio de San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into *Alta California* by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. From its original outpost on what is now Presidio Hill, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was moved to roughly its current site in Mission Valley in 1774. In November 1774, the mission was attacked by Tipay warriors from south of the San Diego River who razed the mission and killed Father Luis Jayme and two others. The mission was rebuilt in 1775, and while one of the least successful missions in the chain of California missions, it firmly established Spain's presence in the region. During this period, Spanish colonists introduced horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements, as well as new architecture and methods of building construction (Engelhardt 1920:60–64; Sandos 2004:42–43, 56–68).

The Santa Maria Valley to the north of the Project Area had up to the latter part of the eighteenth century been the location of the Indian village of Pa'mu (paa moo). In 1778, possibly feeling a threat to their livelihood, the inhabitants of Pa'mu rebelled. Spanish soldiers punished the Native Americans severely; Jose Francisco Ortega, comandante of the San Diego Presidio, sent a contingent of soldiers to destroy the rancheria, enabling the Spanish to regain control of the valley. In 1821, the Santa Ysabel mission outpost (*assistencia*) was established a few miles north of the Santa Maria Valley. After 1821, California came under Mexican rule, but Spanish culture and influence endured. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Mission records from 1832 listed approximately 1,400 Native Americans living in the valley, with 4,500 head of cattle, 13,000 sheep, 200 horses, and 80 mules at the *assistencia* (Carrico 1992:17, 2008:40; Engelhardt 1920:169–170; Le Menager 1989:17–18; Maggiano 1990).

2.2.7 Mexican Period

Beginning with Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican period in San Diego County lasted until 1848, when the Mexican-American War concluded. During this period, most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of Mission San Luis Rey, Mission San Juan Capistrano, and Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Most of the missions had gone into decline by the early 1820s. Indeed, by 1822, 17 of the missions had no resident priest. During the 1820s and 1830s, *Alta California's* economic activity consisted of agriculture and livestock-raising for subsistence and localized markets, and hide and tallow production for the international market (Pourade 1961:182–183; Rawls and Bean 2003:72–72).

After years of political instability and several failed efforts to secularize the missions, in 1834 Governor José Figueroa issued a proclamation defining the terms of the secularization process that would be instituted over the following two years. Provisions for assuring that Indians would receive mission land, however, proved of little or no practical benefit to the region's Native Americans. Limits on the slaughter of mission cattle were often ignored by priests who sought immediate profit on the hide market. Mission lands were distributed mainly to officials and retired soldiers. Approximately 500 private rancho land grants were made under Mexican rule. Governors Juan Batista Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena, and Pío Pico made most of these grants after secularization. Even before then, rancho operations began herding cattle deeper and deeper into the California interior, which may have led to the 1826 clash between San Diego Presidio forces and Native Americans at Santa Ysabel (Carrico 2008:40; Rawls and Bean 2003:58–63).

After secularization, many Native Americans were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living farther from the ranchos maintained their traditional lifestyles longer. During this period, Native American populations in California came under increasing pressure as new ranches were established under the land grant system. New grants were made from inland territories still occupied by Native Americans, forcing them to acculturate or move away. Oftentimes, the native groups would relocate away from the intruders and farther into the back country. In several instances, however, former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. With former Presidio soldiers becoming civilian residents, the Pueblo of San Diego was established, transportation routes were expanded, and cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities, with trade in hides and tallow trade increasing during the early part of this period. San Diego-area

ranchos continued to be the target of periodic attacks from Native Americans resisting assimilation into Mexican-era *Californio* society (Carrico 2008:40–41).

Two ranchos were granted in the Project Area. Located within three miles to the north of the Project Area, the 17,708-acre Rancho Santa María was granted to Mexican Soldier Narcisco Botello in 1833. After Narcisco failed to ranch the land, it passed to José Joaquín Ortega, a member of a powerful family whose great grandfather had arrived in California with Portolá in 1769. The English merchant ship captain Edward Stokes assumed control over the land after marrying Doña Refugio Ortega, José Joaquín's daughter. Known as Don Eduardo, Stokes managed Rancho Santa María until his death in the early 1850s, upon which his sons Adolfo, Eduardo, and Alfredo inherited the rancho. Located within two miles to the east of the Project Area, the 13,316-acre Cañada de San Vicente Rancho (also known as the Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona) was granted by Governor Pío Pico in 1845 to Don Juan Bautista López. Eventually becoming part of the Barona Indian Reservation, the southern part of the rancho was named for Father Josef Barona, a San Diego Mission priest who served local Native Americans during the early 1880s (Beck 2004; Moyer and Pourade 1981:47, 65).

2.2.8 American Period

2.2.8.1 Nineteenth Century

The American period began in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War and brought vast new territory under control of the United States. The treaty protected *Californios*' property in principle. In practice, however, the legal process for vetting land claims that was set into motion by the Land Commission established in 1851, combined with the mounting debts of many rancho owners, allowed American and other newcomers to take possession of nearly all of the rancho lands originally granted during the Mexican period (Rawls and Bean 2003:142–147).

During the next several decades, many of the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering by local native groups were fenced for ranches and farms. Reservations were established beginning in 1875 to offset this encroachment. This arrangement, however, forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle based on Euro-American economics as an alternative to moving to reservations. As in other parts of the state, local tribes were forced to contend with new laws and policies created by a U.S. government located far away from the local area. Many tribal members endeavored to maintain their associations with the Hispanic community, while attempting to cope with an ever-increasing new population of Americans. During the period from 1850 to 1880, deprivations and tribulations multiplied as adaptation to the new ways of the American settlers proved difficult for the local native population (Carrico 2008).

The Stokes heirs to Rancho Santa María, Adolfo, Eduardo, and Alfredo, fared better than many *Californio* rancho grantees and their descendants. Stokes family members constructed three homes on Rancho Santa María, one of which continued to stand into the 1960s. The town of Nuevo took shape on Rancho Santa María after gold was discovered in Julian during the 1870s. Mule-drawn wagons regularly stopped at Nuevo on route between Julian and ore processing facilities in National City. In 1872, Frenchman Bernard Echeverry acquired a tract at the west end of the rancho to establish a sheep ranch in exchange for tending to Stokes-owned herds. In 1884, Milton Santee bought 6,000 acres of Rancho Santa María land for subdivision and sale. By 1886 the Santa Maria & Land Water Company had acquired Nuevo, which was eventually renamed Ramona. Descendants of

the Stokes family would continue to reside in Ramona into the latter twentieth century (Moyer and Pourade 1981:49–50).

In 1850, Don Juan Bautista López deeded Rancho Cañada de San Vicente Rancho (Rancho San Vicente) to Don Domingo Yorba. The deed stipulated that López and his wife would receive $2,000 and obligated Yorba to provide them with housing, food, and clothes for the duration of their lives. Raising horses and cattle on the property, Yorba filed a claim for the rancho with the U.S. Land Commission in 1852. Charles V. Howard acquired the rancho in 1886 for $8,000 and during the following year sold it for $20,000, after which the land was subdivided. Despite such subdivision, cattle ranches were operated on the Rancho San Vicente into the latter twentieth century. In 1933, the federal government would purchase the land for the Barona Indian Reservation when development of the El Capitan Dam and San Vicente Reservoir required relocation of Native Americans living there (Moyer and Pourade 1981:65–66).

The completion of a transcontinental railroad connection to San Diego in the 1880s inaugurated a land boom that caused the City of San Diego's population to soar to over 35,000 in a few short years. It was during the boom that Howard purchased the Rancho San Vicente for speculative purposes. Felt throughout the region, the boom led to the creation of many newly formed towns and communities. Thousands of people came to the county to take advantage of the possibilities offered in the region. By the end of the 1880s, however, the "boom" had become a "bust" as banks failed, land prices plummeted, and speculation could not be sustained by true and beneficial economic growth. Thousands of people abandoned their significantly devalued properties to the tax assessors and left the region. However, many remained to form the foundations of several small pioneering communities across the county. These families practiced dry farming, planted orchards, raised livestock, built schools and post offices, and created a life for themselves in the valleys and mesas of San Diego County (Griffin and Weeks 2004:78; Quastler and Pryde 2004:182–183).

2.2.8.2 Twentieth Century

Gradually the farming and ranching lifestyle of the post-Civil War period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries faded away with the added influence of military development, beginning in 1916-1917 during World War I. Then, during World War II, the need to fight a two-ocean war resulted in substantial military development in many parts of the state, and thousands of people moved to California in response to its good climate and defense industry jobs or military transfers. In the last 70 years, urban development has burgeoned along the coast and inland valleys, and in recent decades the Ramona area has seen a spike in residential population density (Beck 2004).

2.2.8.3 The Civilian Conservation Corps

The Project Area includes land upon which the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed a camp during the 1930s. The CCC was one of the early elements of the New Deal, the series of federal programs created under the presidential administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) to stimulate economic recovery during the Great Depression, which began with the stock market crash of 1929. The CCC's historical roots can be traced to William James's essay, "A Moral Equivalent of War" (1910), in which the influential American philosopher called for a national peacetime program that would instill the "martial virtues" of discipline and manly character in young men by mobilizing them to perform public service in the form of regimented physical labor devoted to improving American infrastructure (James 1910:466–468). The Depression-era unemployment rate, which

reached a highpoint of 24.9% in 1933, served as impetus for implementing James' earlier proposal. That year, FDR sought to put that nation's "wild boys"—urban unemployed boys and young men—to work planting trees in the country. Influential members of FDR's administration, however, convinced the president to seek a more ambitious program to be funded by federal grants distributed to individual states for employing young men in a variety of public works projects (Jeanesonne 1994:21; Kolvet and Ford 2006:2–3; Leuchtenburg 1963:52; McElvaine 1984:75).

Created by legislation signed into law on March 31, 1933, the CCC became one of the most popular programs of Roosevelt's New Deal. It initially employed men between the ages of 18 and 25—the upper age limit was later extended to 28—as well as older out-of-work WW I veterans, who mainly served as physical conditioning coaches and drivers. The largest peacetime mobilization of manpower in American history, the CCC was terminated in 1942 as a result of World War II. During the organization's life, the CCC employed 2.5 million Americans at a pay rate of $30 per month, $25 of which the young men sent to their struggling families as a requirement of their employment contract. CCC workers planted trees, thinned forests for fire control, stocked fisheries, built wildlife shelters, cleared trails, dug ditches, controlled erosion, created and improved parks and other recreational facilities, performed soil conservation work, fought insect invasions, and constructed buildings, roads, trails, bridges, fire towers, canals, culverts, and other elements of the built environment (Jeanesonne 1994:129; Kolvet and Ford 2006:3, 10, 16–17; Leuchtenburg 1963:174; McElvaine 1984:154–155). CCC workers resided in camps where they took part in weekly religious services; attended evening classes in forestry, cooking, first aid, personal hygiene, and clerical work; and consumed meals based on menus created by the Quartermaster General's Office to provide approximately 4,500 calories per day per enrollee. Many camp enrollees also played organized sports (Kane 1933:1–2).

The first CCC camp on the West Coast, Company No. 901, was a forestry camp established in San Diego County's Pine Valley in 1933. As a historian of the CCC explains:

> Enrollees for Company No. 901 were screened at the San Diego CCC recruitment office, then sent to Fort Rosecrans for a two-week conditioning program. They were issued World War I surplus uniforms, given mattress ticking to fill with straw and transported to Pine Valley, where they set up tents and later built barracks. This procedure was carried on throughout California, with an average of 98 camps per year with 200 enrollees per camp. More than 166,000 men served in California (Wilbur 1990:8, 10).

The CCC performed work throughout San Diego County. In addition to the Pine Valley camp, the CCC established camps at Pamo Valley, Vista, Lyons Valley, El Cajon, Minnewawa near Jamul, Campo, Ramona, Mount Woodson, Puerta La Cruz near Warner's Springs, Descanso, Green Valley Falls, La Mesa, Balboa Park, and Fallbrook (Van Wormer 2009:35–36, 39). The Mount Woodson camp built on land within the Project Area is discussed in more detail below.

2.2.9 Historic Overview of the Project Area

The first person to settle in the Project Area during the American Period was Dr. M.C. Woodson, who homesteaded 160 acres just south of Bernard Echeverry's grant line and just north of the Project Area in 1875. A veteran of the Civil War who served as a dentist, Woodson made his home at the foot of the peak that would be named for him, where he cultivated an orchard and vineyard while continuing to practice dentistry. Smith D. Kirkman homesteaded 160 acres of land that included much of the study area, for which he received a patent in 1895. A farmer hailing from Indiana, Kirkman resided at the property with his wife Fannie through the year 1900. A historic topographic

map indicates that two buildings stood on Kirkman's property by 1901 to the south of the study area. The 1912 County Plat Book shows that, by that time, William McKercher had acquired the northern portion of the Project Area within the southwest quarter of section 26, and E. Wilson had acquired the southern portion in the northwest quarter of Section 35. It appears that E. Wilson's land was later acquired by brothers Charles W. and G.T. Wilson. (Beck 2004:81; GLO 1895; Le Menager 1989:86; County of San Diego 1912; U.S. Census 1900; USGS 1903)

In 1933, in the southwest half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, on 40 acres of land donated by the Wilson Brothers, the CCC established Camp P-229. One of three CCC camps built in the vicinity of Ramona, Camp P-229 was referred to as both the Ramona CCC Camp and the Mount Woodson CCC Camp. Lt. Frank V. Shepard served as commander of Camp P-229 and Thomas F. Carter served as its superintendent. In addition to the construction of camp facilities and other work, one of the primary objectives of the approximately 300 men stationed at the camp in 1934 was to develop a forestry station to monitor the outbreak of and help control wildfires (Beck 2004:81; *San Diego Union* 1934). Retired Naval Lt. Commander Edison E. Scranton described the activity of Camp P-229 in February 1934:

> This camp . . . . has been certified by government inspectors as one of the best in the country. Here about 3000 young men, principally from the east, are engaged in the finest kind of work—building roads, laying fire breaks, fighting forest fires, and reforestation. Besides this, they are building up fine physique from their work; fine meals and excellent moral surroundings. Their camp is a model of neatness and their cactus gardens a work of art. They are building a mountain road to the top of Mount Woodson for a lookout station, which when completed will be in my estimation the most scenic trip in southern California. (Scranton 1934:6)

Known as the camp's "big job," the construction of the trail or road to the top of Mount Woodson was completed by the end of March 1934, in time for an Easter sunrise service open to the public to be held at the summit. Construction materials included two carloads of explosives used to blast through 16,000 cubic yards of granite boulder. The trail designers limited its grade to no more than 15%. The CCC workers gave the name "Holy Joe" to the largest of the scenic overhanging boulders along the trail. Dedicated to FDR, the trail would provide for transportation between the fire control station under construction by the CCC at its Camp P-229 site and the location of an 80-foot steel lookout tower, which was constructed in 1936. The steel lattice tower was replaced with an enclosed steel framed tower that a major fire destroyed in 1967 (Forest Fire Lookout Association, San Diego-Riverside Chapter 2012; *San Diego Union* 1934, 1967).

Research did not yield information on the exact date that the CCC Camp P-229 was decommissioned. In 1936, however, San Diego County officials established a juvenile forestry camp at Mount Woodson that would be associated with the California Division of Forestry's Ramona Fire Station (also known as the Ramona Guard Station). The County Juvenile Forestry Camp opened in 1936. Its purpose was to rehabilitate teenagers deemed juvenile delinquents by the County Court in a program that included academics, organized athletics, and physical labor on fire suppression, road improvement, tree planting, and other public works along the lines of CCC work. Formally dedicated in ceremonies held on May 7–8, 1938, the Division of Forestry's Ramona Fire Station was one of five such stations established in San Diego County by 1951; the State of California created the other four at Campo, Julian, Red Mountain, and Valley Center (Clark 1939; *San Diego Union* 1936, 1938, 1939, 1951).

Figure 4. Newspaper Photographs of Mount Woodson Trail and CCC Camp P-229 Cactus Garden



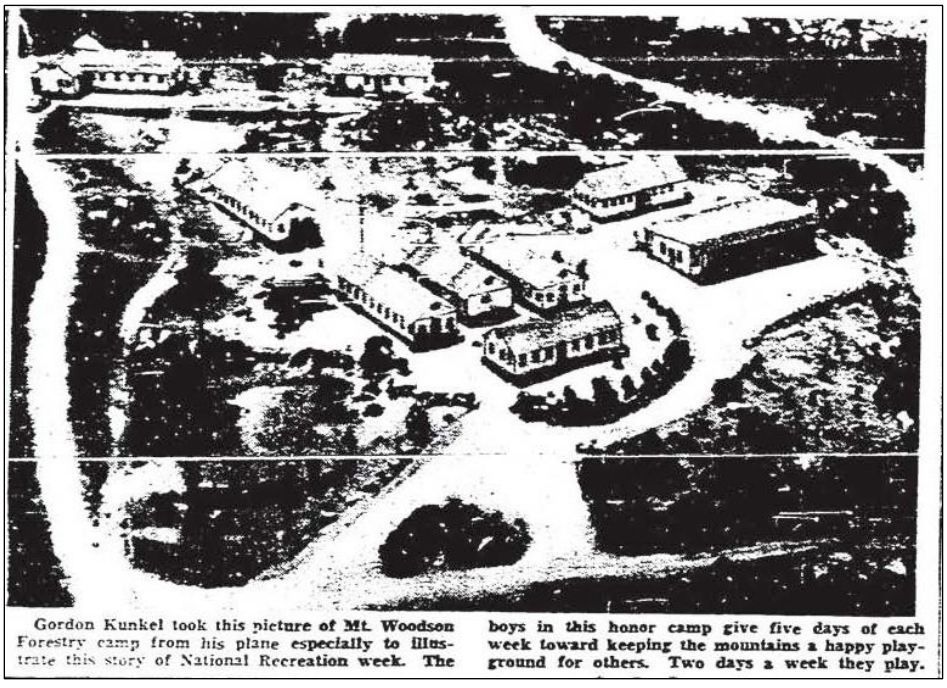
(Source: *San Diego Union*, 1934, "Easter Sunrise Service Planned on Mt. Woodson," March 28: 5.)

Figure 5. 1934 Bird's Eye Aerial Photograph of CCC Camp P-229



(View toward northwest. Source: San Diego History Center, Accession No. 2005.50-25. Reproduced with permission from the San Diego History Center.)

Figure 6. Newspaper Image of Bird's Eye Aerial Photograph of County Juvenile Forestry Camp Complex



Gordon Kunkel took this picture of Mt. Woodson Forestry camp from his plane especially to illustrate this story of National Recreation week. The boys in this honor camp give five days of each week toward keeping the mountains a happy playground for others. Two days a week they play.

(Source: *San Diego Union*, 1940, "Honor Camp Boys Keep Forest 'Shipshape' for S.D.," July 21: B1.)

Figure 7. 1946 Aerial Photograph of Project Area



(Former CCC Camp P-229 site at lower right, County Juvenile Forestry Camp at upper left, buildings forming Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station and Ramona Forestry Academy/Southern California Training Center at upper right. Source: USDA aerial survey, purchased from NETR's historicaerials.com.)

Figure 8. 1964 Aerial Photograph of Project Area



(Source: USDA aerial survey, purchased from NETR's historicaerials.com)

Today's Division of Forestry Fire Station at Mount Woodson is situated at the exact location where the CCC developed Camp P-229, which is pictured in Figures 4–6. Subsequent historic aerial photographs and newspaper articles show that the original fire station was located to the north of the CCC camp location, and that the juvenile forestry camp was located slightly upslope to the west of the fire station. Research yielded no photographs of the fire station. However, Figure 6 is an aerial photograph of the juvenile forestry camp that appeared in historic newspaper articles on the facility. Both are clearly visible in Figure 7, a 1946 aerial photograph that also includes the former CCC camp location.

The forestry camp consisted largely of CCC buildings moved to the site. The fire station likely also included CCC buildings. According to a *San Diego Union* 1936 report, CCC structures moved to the forestry camp site included "a large building that will house the recreation center, dining room and kitchen, a dormitory for 20 boys, a Red Cross first aid station and quarters for the camp staff." The forestry camp continued to operate at least through World War II, but closed at an unknown date thereafter. A 1946 aerial photograph indicates that all of the substantial buildings that had formed the CCC camp had either been demolished or moved to the juvenile forestry camp or the fire station by that year (*San Diego Union* 1936 [quoted], 1939, 1945; NETR 2019).

A 1953 aerial photograph indicates that, by that time, the built environment of the Division of Forestry's Ramona Fire Station had spread south, into the northern portion of the former CCC camp. Also, by this time, the State of California appears to have constructed the firetruck garage that is still present at today's Ramona Fire Station. The small ancillary building present today to the southwest of the garage was likely part of a larger building constructed at that location by 1953. Also by that year, the buildings moved in the late 1930s to the site of the juvenile forestry camp had been demolished or relocated; some or all of them were probably relocated to the original fire station complex downslope to the east and southeast (NETR 2019). A comparison of the Figure 7 1946 aerial photograph and the Figure 8 1964 aerial photograph of the Project Area illustrates these mid-century development trends.

In 1957, the State of California established the Ramona Forestry Academy, also known as the Southern California Training Center. In July of that year, the *San Diego Union* reported that the school would occupy "Quonset huts and barracks at the former San Diego County juvenile camp and Civilian Conservation Corps at Ramona. Other buildings will be erected as the school expands" (*San Diego Union* 1957a). The State developed the facility to train men interested in forestry careers as firefighters generally, but also as "truck drivers, foremen and forestry equipment operators." The field to the west of today's fire station complex was devoted to "fire fighting training, including hose laying and acreage estimating. A water hydrant and mock structure for fire fighting have been installed" (*San Diego Union* 1957b). It appears that the forestry academy was part of the cluster of buildings situated north of the original CCC camp site and east of the cluster identified as the juvenile forestry camp in historic newspaper articles from the late 1930s and early 1940s.

The Ramona Forestry Academy appears to have operated into the 1960s, but was closed sometime between 1967 and 1970, during which time the California Legislature made budget cuts that reduced fire protection services and facilities across California. In a 1970 newspaper article, Glenn Snyder, President of the San Diego County Chapter of the Forestry Employees Association lamented the "closing down of 30 crews, units and camps throughout the state," including the "Southern California Training Center at Ramona" (*San Diego Union* 1970). Officials subsequently determined that the State no longer needed to retain ownership of land on the east side of Mount Woodson apart from today's fire station complex. In 1976 the *Sacramento Bee* reported that the State was in the

process of selling 360 acres of land at Mount Woodson, including the Mount Woodson Trail to the summit built by the CCC (*Sacramento Bee* 1976). It appears that the complex of buildings located north of today's fire station complex may have been included in this sale. Aerial photos indicate that the State constructed today's main fire station building, located south of the earlier-built vehicle garage, sometime between 1971 and 1980. Presumably incorporating residences, that building may have made the buildings situated at the State-owned land to the north redundant. The City of San Diego eventually acquired the Mount Woodson summit and land that included a large portion of the CCC-built trail to the summit.

2.3 Ethnography

The Project Area is situated within the traditional territory of the people known to the Spaniards as the Diegueño, a term derived from the San Diego Mission Alcalá, with which these people came to be associated. This term was later adopted by anthropologists (Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. Shipek (1982) initiated use of a Yuman language term "Kumeyaay" for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. The Kumeyaay are traditionally considered to be a collector/hunting society characterized by central-based nomadism.

The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used, and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as Ipai/Tipai (Carrico 1998:V-3–V-7).

As with most hunting-gathering societies (Service 1966:33), Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. More specifically, the Kumeyaay possessed a patrilocal type of band organization with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and virilocal marital residence (the married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or rancheria, which is a political entity. Following White (1963), Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term rancheria be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a rancheria might comprise a 30-square-mile area. Many households would constitute a village or rancheria, and several villages were part of a much larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group (cimuL). The cimuL is typically an exogamous, multilocal, patrilineal, consanguineal descent unit, often widely dispersed in local lineage. The members of the cimuL do not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintain close relations and often share territory and resources (Sahlins 1968:23; Service 1971:105–106; Luomala 1963:287–289).

Other researchers have designated the San Diego River as a natural feature dividing the Kumeyaay: with those people living north of it being the Ipai (Northern Diegueño), and those to its south and into Baja California being the Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64–70; Hedges 1975:71–83). With a history stretching back at least 2,000 years, the Kumeyaay at the point of contact were, as described above by Carrico, settled in permanent villages or rancherias with strong alliances. Carrico has indicated the possible locations for a number of these villages in the San Diego County area (Carrico 1998). Near the project, examples of known Kumeyaay villages were Pa'mu (within the western Santa Maria Creek area), and Pauha and Ahmakatkatl generally (within the Santa Ysabel

Creek and San Dieguito River drainage area but at uncertain locations) (Kroeber 1925). Located approximately 2.5 miles north/northwest, the prehistoric and early historic era ranchería of Pa'mu, or Pamo de la Asumpcíon, extended across the Santa Maria Valley.

While the Kumeyaay exploited a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing, as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1989) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans (kuessay) and cimuL leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, and the cremation ceremony, as well as the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311–326). The primary ceremonial direction among the Kumeyaay is east, with rock art and entrances to ceremonial enclosures usually facing this direction (Kroeber 1925:717). The Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system where white represents the east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red the north (Kroeber 1925:717).

In the vicinity of the project, several locales are considered to be sacred or of particular importance by several local 'Iipay people and groups. Mount Woodson ('Ewiiy Hellyaa) is important because it is one of the sacred peaks in San Diego County along with Tecate (Kuchuuma), Viejas, and Capitan Grande. The village of Pa'mu itself is of high cultural significance because it was an important village that figures in the stories and songs of several clans. (Case et al. 2010)

2.4 Previous Research in the Area

2.4.1 Research Context and Prominent Studies in the Area and Vicinity

Previous research in the area, though not extensive, has included both archaeological and historical studies. In addition to early historical accounts, one of which is cited above in Section 2.2.6, *Spanish Period* (Le Menager 1989), a number of cultural resources studies associated with State and/or Federal regulatory compliance have been conducted in the Project Area.

One of the Santa Maria Creek area studies (Carrico 2003) proposed that a cluster of 32 sites may represent the ethnographic village of Pa'mu Carrico (2003) and Carrico and Cooley (2005) suggested that the village of Pa'mu may have formed one part of a bipolar settlement territory (ranchería) of Pa'mu /Mesa Grande (Tekemuk) that was inhabited by the Shrichak (owl clan) in the winter, with movement to the Mesa Grande village of Tekemuk in the summer for acorn harvesting and hunting. Radiocarbon dates from these studies indicated that occupation at one of the sites extended to ca. 2000 BP. A follow up study occurred in 2010 for the Ramona Grasslands Preserve, which described Santa Maria Creek area as a travel corridor from prehistoric times on (Case et al. 2010).

In one of the Daney Canyon area studies (Carrico and Cooley 2007), the range of artifact types and faunal remains recovered, and the presence of stacked rock rooms and cremated human remains at two associated and adjacent sites, indicated that the two sites together represented a location where people stayed for a period of several days to several weeks per year. Data recovery results from the other Daney Canyon area study (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998) indicated occupation of a site similar in nature to the one encountered by Carrico and Cooley (2007). Results from this study also produced a radiocarbon date indicating occupation of the site as early as ca. 1270 BP (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998).

Other important archaeological studies in the area include subsurface investigations conducted at sites adjacent to Daney Canyon (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998; Carrico and Cooley 2007), within the San Vicente Creek drainage system (Willey et al. 2002; Willey and Dolan 2004), in the upper Beeler Canyon drainage (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999), and along the lower Santa Maria Creek drainage (Carrico 2003; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Carrico and Cooley 2005; Saunders 1993). Another important study in the area involved the identification of prehistoric usage and distribution of a locally derived lithic raw material (Lusardi Formation Volcanics) not previously well recognized (Pigniolo 2009).

Concerning historical research, various types of studies and historical compilations in the Project Area include *Historic Buildings of the Ramona Area* (Bowen and Ransom 1975), *Ramona and Round About: A history of San Diego County's Little-Known Backcountry* (Le Menager 1989), and *A Good Camp: Gold Mines of Julian and the Cuyamacas* (Fetzer 2002).

2.4.2 Research Context

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the cultural resources present within the Project Area. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. To this end, this previous research allows for the delineation of particular research topic areas or "realms." For prehistoric resources these topic realms often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of which are frequently contained within topic areas or realms often proposed to assess site potential to provide important research information. Laylander (2006) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, similar to that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

Recently, several researchers have defined and discussed research topic areas considered relevant to the prehistory of the area (e.g., Laylander 2006), both regionally (San Diego County) and locally (for the adjacent Ramona area and vicinity). Specifically, in the northern County area, for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley, Schroth et al. (1996: Section 2, pp. 10–21) proposed five general topic areas considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology, (2) subsistence strategies, (3)

settlement patterning, (4) trade and travel, and (5) tool technology. Essentially these same topic areas or realms were also used to assess the research value of sites encountered in large surveys in the southern County, in the Otay Mesa area (Gallegos et al. 1998). Locally, in the Ramona area, Carrico and Cooley (2005) have previously described four, similarly broad, research topic areas: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological and/or environmental change (Section III, pp. 1–7).

Such broad topic realms allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated in the broader context of both the region and the local area. They provide the basis for site content to be translated into research questions that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do sites fit, or not fit into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood? How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations such as villages or major campsites? Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with ceremonial and/or ritual content be identified? Are special-use sites present such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas? Are the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites indicative that they were locally obtained or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time-sensitive artifacts?

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Chapter 3
Records Search Results

ICF archaeologist Nara Cox conducted a record search on February 22, 2019, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The purpose of the search was to identify any previously recorded cultural resources inside or within 0.5 mile of the Project Area and to assess the potential for certain resource types within the Project Area. Also included in the search were those cultural resources studies that have been conducted inside or within 0.5 mile of the project. The records search results can be found in Appendix A. Details on the records search results are presented below.

3.1 Previous Studies

Forty-four cultural resources studies are on record at the SCIC as having occurred inside or within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (Table 1). ICF has obtained one additional study, not on file at the SCIC, which was conducted within a portion of the Project Area. The study is a survey of one parcel by Carrico and Way in 2004. Out of the 44 reports, 15 cover some portion of the Project Area (see shaded studies in Table 1).

Study SD-02213 was conducted in 1983 by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and focused on extended Phase I identification and excavation of resource CA-SDI-9609. Two 1- by 1-meter test units were excavated, with prehistoric subsurface material found from 0–40 centimeters below surface level (bsl) and modern or historic material found down to 20 centimeters bsl. The study concluded that CA-SDI-9609 likely represents a limited use area associated with a temporary camp dating to the Late Prehistoric period. The study does not indicate the eligibility status of CA-SDI-9609 but does state that the significance of CA-SDI-9609 has been substantially reduced due to marginal site integrity (Corum 1983).

Study SD-05102, conducted in 2000, consisted of archaeological testing and evaluation of CA-SDI-15660, a lithic scatter located within the Project Area. During testing of CA-SDI-15660, 11 shovel-test probes (STPs) and two 1- by 1-meter test units were excavated within the site boundary. The study evaluated and concluded that CA-SDI-15660 was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the CRHR (McGinnis 2000). An additional study was found in the ICF internal archives. In 2004, Mooney and Associates conducted a Phase I survey of parcel [redacted] (Carrico and Way 2004), which makes up the [redacted] of the current Project Area. This study identified six archaeological sites (CA-SDI-17130, CA-SDI-17131, CA-SDI-17132, CA-SDI-17133, CA-SDI-17134, CA-SDI-17135) and one isolate (P-37-025746). Several studies associated with San Diego Gas & Electric pole replacement projects have been located within the Project Area or the surrounding areas.

Table 1. Previous Studies Inside or Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area

Study	NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-00582	1120582	1983	Carrillo, Charles	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Realignment Shoulder Additions and Truck Lane Near Archie Moore Road on Route 67 in San Diego County
SD-01626	1121626	1978	WESTEC Services, Inc	Archaeological and Biological Surveys of the Rancho Montana Project San Diego County, California
SD-02213	1122213	1983	Corum, Joyce M.	First Addendum Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigation Site CA-SDI-9609 San Diego County, California
SD-02391	1122391	1989	Talbot, James	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the USDA Forest Service
SD-02491	1122491	1981	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Ramona Health Spa
SD-02764	1122764	1993	Gallegos et al.	Cultural Resource Literature Review for the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park Focused Planning Area, San Diego County, California
SD-02980	1122980	1984	Corum, Joyce M., and Sheila Mone	Phase II Archaeological Test Excavation at CA-SDI-9608, San Diego, Calif.
SD-04249	1124149	1984	Corum, Joyce	Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey: 11-SD-67 P.M. 176/18.9
SD-04288	1124288	1993	Crouthamel, Steven T.	An Archaeological Survey on the San Pasqual Indian Reservation of 29 Scattered House Sites CA-80-59 in the Rodriguez Mountain Quadrangle 7.5' San Diego County, CA
SD-04847	1124847	1983	Corum, Joyce	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-67 P.M. 17.6-18.9
SD-04876	1124876	1985	Mooney-Lettieri & Associates	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Castle H Ranch GPA 85-03
SD-04877	1124877	1987	Mooney-Levine Associates	Draft Supplemental to the Castle H Ranch Final Environmental Impact Report Tentative Map 4626 Site Plan 586-109, 111 Rezone 86-57 Major Use Permit 86-7980 EAD Log No. 86-9-24
SD-04912	1124912	1983	Corum, Joyce	Historic Property Survey 11-SD-67 17.6/18.9
SD-05062	1125062	2001	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for the A Touch From Above Project, County of San Diego, California
SD-05094	1125094	2000	City of San Diego	EIR Wild Animal Park Future Construction Program
SD-05102	1125102	2000	McGinnis, Patrick	Test and Evaluation of Cultural Resources within the Mount Woodson Ranch Community Water Pipeline Alignment San Diego County, California
SD-05744	1125744	1994	City of San Diego	DEIR San Pasqual Valley Community Plan Update
SD-06616	1126616	1996	City of San Diego	DEIR for Land Development Code

Study	NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-07230	1127230	1996	Widell, Cherilyn	Branch of Roads Project San Pasqual Indian Reservation, San Diego County
SD-08045	1128045	2001	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resources Survey and Significance Test for the A Touch From Above Project, County of San Diego, California
SD-09777	1129777	1980	Berryman, Stanley	Archaeological Survey of the Kessinger Lot Split
SD-10850	1130850	1977	Meyer, Ruth S.	The Castle
SD-11227	1131227	2007	Keppinger, Ravenjoy O.	Food, Medicine, or Both? Native American Ethnobotany in San Diego County
SD-11297	1131297		Various	Amy Strong House / Ramona Castle, 16302 N. Woodson Drive, Ramona, California 92065
SD-12503	1132503	2009	Williams, Brian	Survey Summary for the SDG&E Proposed Mount Woodson Project – ETS 7169 IO 7011102, San Pasqual, San Diego County, California
SD-12630	1132630	1954	Meighan, Clement	A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory
SD-12631	1132631		Various	Miscellaneous Papers on the Southern California Milling Stone Horizon
SD-12632	1132632		Various	Miscellaneous Papers on the San Dieguito Complex
SD-12633	1132633	1968	Irwin-Williams, C., Ed.	Early Man in Western North America
SD-12648	1132648	1966	Moriarty, James	Cultural Phase Divisions Suggested by Typological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego
SD-13987	1133987	2013	Prouty, Michael	An Archaeological Overview of the San Diego River Watershed, San Diego County, California
SD-15484	1135484	2015	Tennesen, Kristin	eTS#30328, Cultural Resources Survey for the Pole Replacement, P111922, Ramona Project, San Diego County, California
SD-15536	1135536	2015	Prouty, Michael J.	Cultural Network Analysis of Spanish Colonial Settlement Patterns in San Diego, California
SD-16455	1136455	2016	Roy, Julie	Letter Report: ETS 33083 – Cultural Resources Survey for Path to Pole Vegetation Clearing for Pole P119892, Community of Ramona, San Diego County, California – IO 7074264
SD-16721	1136721	2016	Cox, Nara, and Karolina Chmiel	ETS 30649 – Cultural Resources Survey for the FiRM C176 Section G Reconductor Project, Ramona, San Diego County, California – IO 7071280
SD-16722	1136722	2016	Cox, Nara, and Karolina Chmiel	ETS 30650 – Cultural Resources Survey Report for the FiRM C176 Section H Reconductor Project, Ramona, San Diego County, California
SD-16723	1136723	2016	Cox, Nara, and Karolina Chmiel	ETS 30651 – Cultural Resources Report for the FiRM C176 Section I Reconductor Project, Ramona, San Diego County, California

Study	NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-16724	1136724	2016	Cox, Nara, and Karolina Chmiel	ETS 30652 – Cultural Resources Survey Report for the FiRM C176 Section J Reconductor Project, Ramona, San Diego County, California
SD-16806	1136806	2015	Whitaker, James E.	ETS #30328, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Pole Replace, P111922, Ramona Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #259382)
SD-16913	1136913	2016	Wilson, Stacie	Letter Report: ETS 30662 – Cultural Resources Survey for FiRM C971 Section A, Community of Ramona, San Diego County, California
SD-17000	1137000	2017	Cox, Nara	Letter Report: ETS 30649 – Cultural Resources Monitoring of FiRM C176 Section G, Nine Poles and Stringing Site #2 Ramona, San Diego County, California
SD-17135	1137135	2015	Cordova, Isabel	Archaeological Survey for Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS# 29109, PANGIS Project# 1401.07)
SD-17465	1137465	2004	Wade, Sue	Taylor Tentative parcel Map (TPM 20770, Act. No. CP17282): Cultural Resources Survey
SD-17553	1137553	2017	Cox, Nara, and Karolina Chmiel	Letter Report: ETS 30652 – Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the FiRM C176 Section J Reconductor Project, Ramona, San Diego County, California
N/A	N/A	2004	Carrico, Richard, and K. Ross Way	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Woodson Properties, Ramona, San Diego County, California

Note: Shaded studies encompass some portion of the Project Area.
NADB = National Archaeological Database

3.2 Previous Recorded Sites Inside or Adjacent to the Study Area

The SCIC cultural resources records search indicated that 24 cultural resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the project, of which 10 are located within the Project Area itself (Table 2). Of the 24 previously recorded resources, 23 are prehistoric resources and 1 is a historic period resource. All of the 10 previously recorded resources within the Project Area are prehistoric resources. The prehistoric resources found within the Project Area consist of six bedrock milling features (CA-SDI-17131, CA-SDI-17132, CA-SDI-17133, CA-SDI-17134, CA-SDI-19263, CA-SDI-19264), one bedrock milling feature with one cupule and lithic scatter (CA-SDI-9609), one bedrock milling feature with a lithic scatter and rock shelter (CA-SDI-17130), a lithic scatter (CA-SDI-15660), and an isolated granitic bifacial mano (P-37-025746).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Inside or Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	P Number (P-37-)	Type	Dimensions	Reference
8446	*008446*	P – Bedrock milling, associated lithic scatter	275 x 110 meters (m)	Graham 1980
8448	*008448*	P – Bedrock milling, temporary habitation locus, midden, surface scatter	175 x 50 m	Fink 1976 Graham 1980
8449	*008449*	P – Bedrock milling, flaked lithics, temporary campsite	335 x 55 m	Fink 1976 Graham 1980
8450	*008450*	P – Bedrock milling	45 x 5 m	Graham 1980
8451	*008451*	P – Bedrock milling, rock shelter, habitation debris	70 x 40 m	Graham 1980 ICF 2016
8452	*008452*	P – Bedrock milling	30 x 10 m	Graham 1980
8453	*008453*	P – Lithic scatter	30 x 10 m	Graham 1980
8454	*008454*	P – Lithic scatter	15 x 5 m	Graham 1980
9608	*009608*	P – Bedrock milling, lithic scatter	150 x 75 m	Graham, Crotteau 1982 ICF 2016
9609	*009609*	P – Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, cupule	33 x 135 m	Carrillo 1982
15660	*018780*	P – Lithic scatter	70 x 40 m	Brian F. Mooney Associates 2000
15892	*019226*	P – Bedrock milling, habitation debris	60 x 55 m	James & Briggs Archaeological Services 2000
17130	*025744*	P – Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, rock shelter	125 x 50 m	Mooney & Associates 2004
17131	*025745*	P – Bedrock milling	15 x 5 m	Mooney & Associates 2004 ICF 2016
17132	*025747*	P – Bedrock milling	5 x 5 m	Mooney & Associates 2004
17133	*025748*	P – Bedrock milling	10 x 10 m	Mooney & Associates 2003
17134	*025749*	P – Bedrock milling	30 x 30 m	Mooney & Associates 2004
19263	*030244*	P – Bedrock milling	5 x 5 m	Affinis 2008
19264	*030245*	P – Bedrock milling	15 x 15 m	Affinis 2008
22007	*036324*	H – Poured cement structure, rock and mortar retaining wall, historic refuse scatter	280 x 150 feet	ICF 2016
None	*019220*	P ISO – Granitic, bifacial mano		Kyle Consulting 2000
None	*019221*	P ISO – Metavolcanic debitage		Kyle Consulting 2000
None	*025746*	P ISO – Granitic, bifacial mano		Mooney & Associates 2003

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	P Number (P-37-)	Type	Dimensions	Reference
None	*036322*	P ISO – Quartz crystal flake		ICF 2015

Shaded sites are located within the Project Area
P – Prehistoric; H – Historic; ISO – Isolate

3.3 Other Historical Research

ICF architectural historian, Timothy Yates, PhD, and ICF archaeologist, Nara Cox, conducted historical research for this study. ICF staff visited the County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) History Office and the San Diego History Center on March 11, 2019. Information on the earliest property owners within the Project Area was gathered using the 1912 County Plat Book available from the Library of Congress website and the document search portal at the webpage of the General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Much of the research on the CCC was conducted using ICF's in-house cultural resources library and Dr. Yates's personal collection of books and articles on the New Deal and the CCC. ICF cultural resources staff gathered historic aerial photographs from the National Environmental Title Research, LLC, historicaerials.com website, the Cartographic Services desk of the San Diego County Department of Public Works, and the San Diego History Center. Digital historical newspaper searches for information on individuals who owned land in the Project Area, and for articles specifically addressing CCC Camp P-229, the County Juvenile Forestry Camp at Mount Woodson, and the Division of Forestry Ramon Fire Station and Forestry Academy, were conducted using two database services to which ICF subscribes: Newspapers.com and Genealogybank.com. Staff also conducted Google searches to gather material on the forest fire lookout towers built on Mount Woodson and about the CCC-built Mount Woodson Trail's role as a popular recreational resource. Finally, in preparing the formal evaluation of the Mount Woodson Trail (see relevant DPR 523 forms in Appendix E) Dr. Yates made use of research on the history of recreational trails in California and the United States conducted for other ICF projects necessitating evaluation of historic-period trails.

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Chapter 4
Field Methods

Karolina Chmiel, MA, served as lead archaeologist for the project. Ms. Chmiel co-authored this report and provided geographic information system (GIS) and graphics support. ICF historian Timothy Yates, PhD, performed the built environment survey of the Project Area and co-authored this report. Nara Cox, BA, acted as the field director and contributed to this report. Gabriel Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring, Inc. acted as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological survey.

4.1 Field Surveys

A pedestrian survey was conducted by ICF archaeologists Nara Cox and Kent Smolik on March 26 and March 27, 2019. Gabriel Kitchen from Red Tail Monitoring, Inc. served as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological survey. A built environment survey was conducted by ICF architectural historian Timothy Yates, Ph.D., on March 26 and March 27, 2019. The field survey methods consisted of either systematic intensive pedestrian survey or reconnaissance survey. Intensive pedestrian survey was the preferred method and was utilized in all areas where feasible. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of a team of three people (two ICF archaeologists and one Native American monitor) walking in 15-meter transects in any areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain would allow transects to be maintained. Team members checked all bedrock outcrops and areas cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines.

Intensive survey methods utilizing transects were not suitable for about 50% of the Project Area. Instead, reconnaissance survey methods were used where transect coverage was precluded by the presence of dense vegetation, large boulder outcrops, or steep, rugged terrain. Consequently, such areas could not be covered consistently using a 15-meter transect methodology. Reconnaissance survey methods consisted of surveying the visible areas where present and/or accessible. Bedrock outcrops within all surveyed areas were examined thoroughly for evidence of prehistoric milling activity or other discernible human modification. Within the reconnaissance survey areas, if bedrock outcrops were identified that had a potential to contain bedrock milling features, rock shelters, or rock art, specific attempts were made to reach these outcrops in order to make a determination if such resources were present.

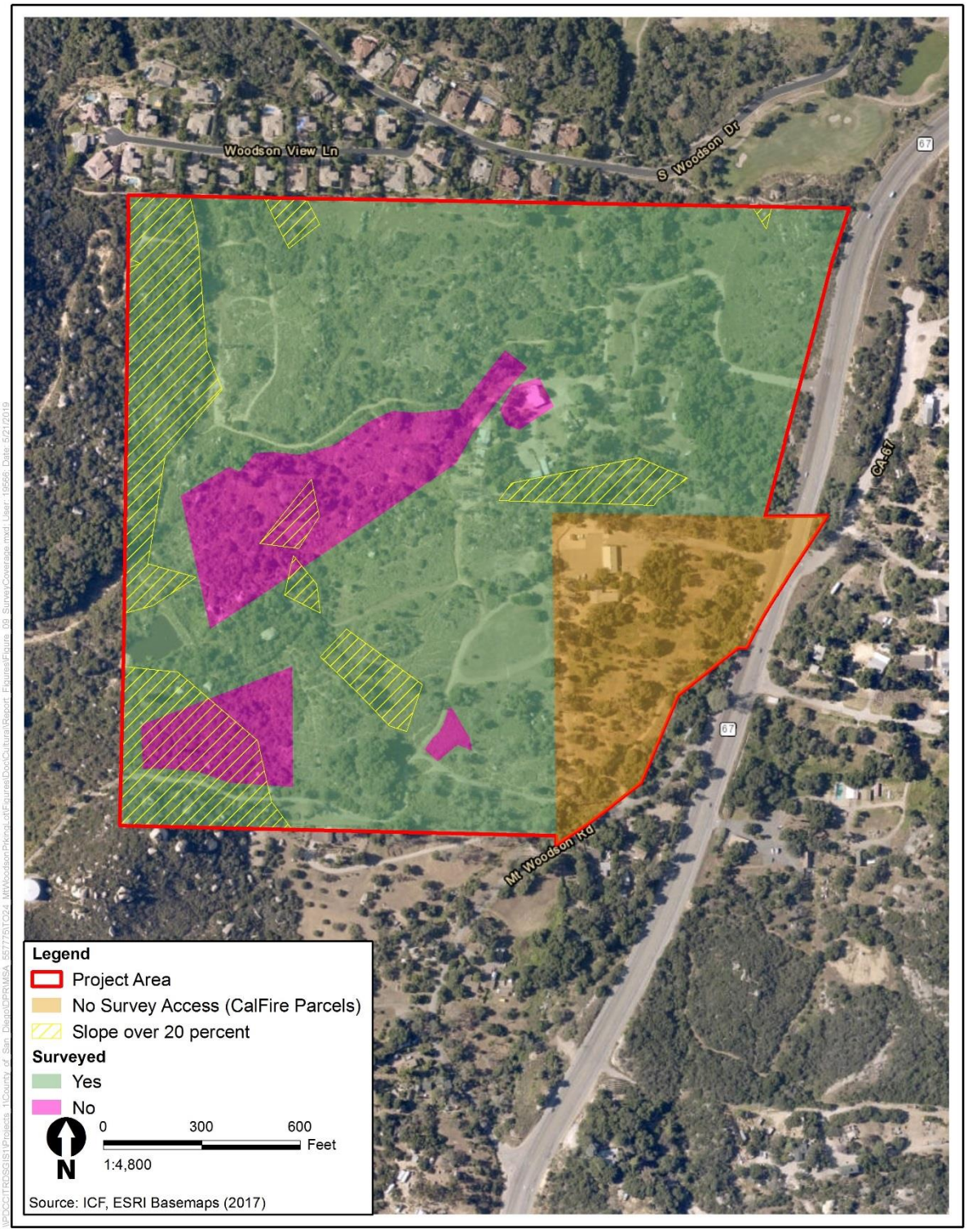
A Trimble Geo XH sub-meter accuracy Global Positioning System (GPS) unit was used to record cultural resources that were identified within the Project Area. Additionally, an iPad loaded with Collector software was used to keep track of survey transects and coverage, as well as for note and photograph taking. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's *California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record* and the SCIC recommendations.

The survey area consisted of three parcels (APN 27809076, APN 27809010, APN 27826001) measuring a total of 71.96 acres. Access was not granted to the two Cal Fire parcels (APN 27809074 and APN 27826008) to conduct cultural surveys. A total of 64.5 acres from the 71.96-acre survey area were covered during the pedestrian survey. A total of 7.46 acres were not surveyed due to

dense vegetation impeding access and visibility, steep slopes, or, in one instance, a construction fence and a dog impeding access. Approximately 12.6 acres of the Project Area possess slopes of greater than 20%. Professional judgment was used to survey these areas; efforts were focused on areas that showed promising geographic features that could indicate the presence of cultural resources. While no systematic attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20% slope, a route was sometimes required to traverse up or down faces exceeding 20% slope in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops. These intervening access routes were conducted as surveys to the extent possible. As such, the areas principally surveyed were those with a slope gradient of less than 20%. However, even in areas of less than 20% slope, not all areas could be surveyed due to difficulty accessing the areas or dense vegetation restricting survey and ground visibility.

Ground visibility was poor throughout most of the Project Area, ranging from 10–70% (averaging 50%) near the previously disturbed by development areas, 0–20% (averaging 15%) in the chaparral along the drainages and slopes, and 10–40% (averaging 25%) in the rest of the Project Area. Figure 9 shows the areas that were surveyed and the portions of the Project Area with greater than 20% slope.

Figure 9. Survey Coverage



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Chapter 5
Archaeological Resources

A total of 18 archaeological resources were identified during the current survey (see Confidential Appendix B, Figure B-1). These include 8 newly recorded resources and 10 previously recorded sites. The newly recorded resources include 4 prehistoric sites, 3 prehistoric isolates, 1 historic-period site. The previously recorded resources include 9 prehistoric sites and 1 prehistoric isolate. Details on each identified resource are presented below.

5.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

During the survey, four newly recorded prehistoric sites were identified and nine previously recorded prehistoric sites were visited and updated. Of the sites, eight are bedrock milling features, one is a bedrock milling feature with midden, one is a bedrock milling feature with a rockshelter, and three are lithic scatters. Below are descriptions of the prehistoric sites identified during the survey.

5.1.1 Newly Recorded Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

As stated above, four previously unrecorded prehistoric sites were identified during the survey. Of these, two are bedrock milling features with no associated lithic artifacts, and two are lithic scatters containing debitage and ground stones. The newly recorded prehistoric sites are described in more depth below, and DPR 523 forms with additional detail can be found in Confidential Appendix D.

5.1.1.1 P-37-038498

P-37-038498 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of several flakes, a bifacially ground granitic mano fragment, a pestle fragment with battering, and a metate fragment. The site measures approximately 20 by 8 meters (north-south/east-west) and all of the observed artifacts were located within a historically modified piece of land. The ground had been scraped to form a flattened area. The pestle and metate fragments were located in and around a very deflated push pile. Several flakes and the mano fragment were identified within an eroding north-south trending footpath that forms the western boundary of the site.

Figure 10. P-37-038498, Prehistoric Lithic Scatter



5.1.1.2 P-37-038499

P-37-038499 is a prehistoric bedrock milling feature consisting of one milling feature with two slicks on a single granitic outcrop. The outcrop measures approximately 7 by 7 meters, sits flush with the ground to the south and overlooks a deep and narrow drainage to the northeast. No associated artifacts were observed; however, extensive historic disturbance to the surrounding land has occurred and likely obscured or destroyed additional site components.

Figure 11. P-37-038499, Milling Feature



Confidential Figure

(Flags indicate slick locations.)

5.1.1.3 P-37-038500

P-37-038500 is a prehistoric bedrock milling feature consisting of one grinding slick on a large granitic boulder. The grinding surface measures 35 by 30 centimeters (length by width), and the boulder measures approximately 2.3 by 1.5 by 0.5 meters. No associated artifacts were observed. A gravel driveway runs east-west to the south of the feature.

Figure 12. P-37-038500, Milling Feature



Confidential Figure

5.1.1.4 P-37-038501

P-37-038501 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of lithic debitage and one mano. The site measures 33 by 80 meters, with over a hundred artifacts identified. The overall site artifact density ranged from 1–5 pieces of debitage per square meter. An equal amount of quartz and medium- to fine-grained metavolcanics material was identified. Flakes were mostly secondary and tertiary, as little cortex was observed. Vegetation within the site ranged from disturbed chaparral to sparse grasses. Historical imagery shows that some clearing of vegetation and grading of footpaths and dirt roads have impacted portions of the site.

Figure 13. P-37-038501, Prehistoric Lithic Scatter



Confidential Figure

(Overview, looking west.)

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

5.1.2.1 CA-SDI-9609

CA-SDI-9609/P-37-009609 was previously recorded in 1982 as an extensive bedrock milling or resource processing site with an associated midden deposit and surface artifact scatter including 50+ metavolcanic flakes, 1 hammerstone, 2 mano fragments, and several pieces of quartz debitage. The resource was tested by Caltrans in 1983 during an extended Phase I investigation (Corum 1983). Two 1- by 1-meter test units were excavated in the very east portion of the site (closest to SR-67). Prehistoric subsurface material was found from 0–40 centimeters bsl, and modern or historic material was found down to 30 centimeters bsl. The study concluded that what was initially identified as midden soil was a naturally occurring dark grayish brown soil horizon, ranging from 20–40 centimeters in thickness within the site. Excavation of the two units produced 12 prehistoric artifacts (10 non-utilized flakes, 1 flake tool, 1 probable mano, 1 piece of unburned mammal bone) and 11 historic-era or modern items (plastic or glass). The study mapped 11 distinct bedrock milling features with a total of 109 slicks and basins. Feature 1 included one cupule, a small mortar-like depression pecked or ground into the surface and treated as rock art. Corum concluded that the lack of mortars indicates that CA-SDI-9609 primarily served as a milling station for the processing of seeds, not acorns. The study concluded that CA-SDI-9609 likely represents a limited use area associated with a temporary camp dating to the Late Prehistoric period. The study does not indicate the eligibility status of CA-SDI-9609 but does state that the significance of CA-SDI-9609 has been substantially reduced due to marginal site integrity. Extensive disturbance in the form of fire station construction, landscaping and maintenance activities, and bioturbation has taken place within the site boundaries and has impacted the integrity of the relatively shallow (20–40 centimeters) cultural deposit (Corum 1983).

In 2019, ICF revisited [redacted] the site [redacted] Due to access restrictions, no survey was conducted on the portion of the site within t[redacted] ICF identified four bedrock milling features within the accessible portion of the site, two of which correspond to the previously recorded Feature 5 and Feature 6. Newly recorded Feature 12 consists of a low flat, partially exposed granitic outcrop measuring 4 by 4 by 2.5 meters and exhibiting one slick that measures 40 by 50 centimeters. Newly recorded Feature 13 is a low, flat, partially exposed, exfoliated and lichen-covered granitic outcrop measuring 4.2 by 3.5 meters by 70 centimeters, with a single slick remnant. Previously recorded Feature 6 is a low flat, partially exposed, exfoliated, and lichen-covered granitic outcrop measuring 7.5 by 4.2 by 3 meters, with three small oval basins. Previously recorded Feature 7 is on the largest of the exposed portions of the outcrop. Also low, flat, and partially exposed as well as exfoliated and lichen-covered, this portion measures approximately 14 by 5 by 1.2 meters and slopes down at least 7 meters on the north side. One small oval basin was observed in the western quadrant of the outcrop. One tertiary flake was observed associated with Feature 6. No attempt was made to visit Features 1–5 or 8–11 as access to the parcel (APN 2780907400) was prohibited.

Figure 14. CA-SDI-9609, Feature 6

[redacted]

Confidential Figure

(View northeast.)

5.1.2.2 CA-SDI-15660

CA-SDI-15660/P-37-018780 was previously recorded in 2000 as a sparse lithic scatter of approximately 20 flakes of green and black colored volcanic material spread over an area of 70 by 40 meters (north-south/east-west). The area was described as oak woodland disturbed by many dirt roads and some discing in the meadow to the east. The resource was tested in 2000 and included 11 STPs and two 1- by 1-meter test units. STPs reached a depth of 65 centimeters, and the units reached a depth of 90–100 centimeters. The majority of the recovered debitage represented flaking debris resulting from routine secondary core reduction or tool blank production. Some debitage resulted from biface reduction debris or flake thinning. The site most likely represented a temporary camp site and probably dates to the Archaic period based on the presence of well-

patinated flakes. The study evaluated and concluded that CA-SDI-15660 was not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR (McGinnis 2000).

In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the lithic scatter. Within the recorded site boundary, one medium-grained black metavolcanics flake, three fine-grained metavolcanics flakes, one quartz flake, and a granitic mano fragment were observed. Additionally, a larger lithic scatter was identified 40 meters to the west of P-37-018780 but is recorded as a separate site. Extensive disturbance of the landform and dense vegetation has likely obscured additional artifacts that would otherwise have allowed for the sites to be recorded as one. No changes have been made to the site boundary as a result of the 2019 survey.

Figure 15. CA-SDI-15660, Lithic Scatter



(Detail view of material types, plan view.)

5.1.2.3 CA-SDI-17130

CA-SDI-17130/P-37-025744 was previously recorded in 2003; the record contains conflicting information but describes milling features, an associated lithic scatter, and a rock shelter with the potential to contain buried deposits over a 125- by 50-meter area. The archaeological record form states that the resource includes, "at least two granitic outcrops that contain one or more slick surfaces," but the sketch map does not include the described milling features or rock shelter and appears to measure only 50 by 50 meters. No measurements were included for either the milling features or rock shelter, although their locations were described in the site record. Several artifacts, including one core and seven flakes, were identified at that time and were included in the accompanying 2003 sketch map.

In 2019, ICF revisited the described feature location, and vegetation and leaf litter was very dense; however, all exposed boulders observed were inspected for milling attributes. The northernmost feature (Feature A) was relocated and found to have one slick area, which was partially buried by sediments. No measurements were taken as the majority of the feature was buried. ICF also identified two features (Feature B and Feature C). Feature B is located 3 meters north of the rock

shelter on a boulder measuring 3 by 3 by 2 meters and displays two slicks; Feature C measures 6.3 by 5 meters, exhibits three slicks, and forms the top of the rock shelter. A small footpath runs downslope to the south of Feature C granting access to the rock shelter formed beneath. A small stream runs through the rock shelter and into a deeply incised drainage, which then flows to the northeast. Within the rock shelter three artifacts were identified, including an unshaped bifacially ground mano, a battered quartzite cobble, and a quartz flake. The shelter has an eastern exposure, and soot staining was evident on the ceiling; no other alterations were observed.

Additionally, the previously described lithic scatter was relocated. Fifteen or more flakes, two mano fragments, and one bifacial mano were identified within the east-west trending path or roadway that bisects the site. The site boundary was expanded to include these artifacts, which were identified within the road. No pottery was observed within this site. As was noted in 2003, historic grading and contouring of the land has likely caused disturbance to the potential subsurface archaeological deposits in the area and has likely dragged some artifacts from their original locations. Despite this, the site does retain the potential for intact deposits at depth. The site now measures 100 by 160 meters.

Figure 16. CA-SDI-17130, Feature C and Rock Shelter



Confidential Figure

(Overview, looking southwest.)

5.1.2.4 CA-SDI-17131

CA-SDI-17131/P-37-025745 was previously recorded in 2003, and the record contains conflicting information, including the number of features present and the size of the site. The primary form describes the resource as consisting of two milling features within the landscaping on the southeast side of the residence, then mentions a third milling feature with evidence of drilling in the backyard of a nearby residence to the north. The archaeological record form states that the resource includes, “two milling features each with one or more slick surfaces” over a 15- by 5-meter area. The sketch map identified only the two milling features within the landscaping on the southeast side of the residence. The third described milling feature does not appear to be included in the sketch map. No measurements or descriptions accompanied the original identification of these features. No

associated artifacts were identified at that time. The record was partially updated in 2016 by ICF staff who relocated the southwestern-most milling feature.

In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the three potential milling features during a pedestrian survey of the Project Area. Vegetation and leaf litter was very dense; however, all exposed boulders observed were inspected for milling attributes. Only the southwestern-most feature (Feature A) was relocated and found to have milling attributes. The second previously identified feature (Feature B) could not be positively identified, as no milling appeared to be present on the remainder of the exposed boulders. Additionally, the potential third milling feature (Feature C) described as being to the northeast in the adjacent residence yard was fenced off; as a result no inspection could be made of the large outcrop.

One newly identified milling feature (Feature D) was recorded 18 meters southeast of the 2003 boundary as a result of the 2019 survey. Feature D consists of two slicks on a boulder situated immediately upslope and west of a storage building.

Figure 17. CA-SDI-17131, Feature A



Confidential Figure

(View northwest)

5.1.2.5 CA-SDI-17132

CA-SDI-17132/P-37-025747 was previously recorded in 2003 as an isolated bedrock milling feature with one or more slick surfaces located within dense vegetation. In 2019, ICF archaeologists revisited the recorded location of the isolated milling feature. The described boulder was relocated; however, dense vegetation and soil deposition prohibited a more thorough recordation of the resource.

Figure 18. CA-SDI-17132, Milling Feature



Confidential Figure

(Overview, looking east.)

5.1.2.6 CA-SDI-17133

CA-SDI-17133/P-37-025748 was previously recorded in 2003, and the record contains conflicting information, including the number of features present and the size of the site. The primary form describes the resource as an "isolated milling feature," while the archaeological record form states that the resource includes, "at least one milling feature with slicks" within a 10- by 10-meter area. The sketch map shows two identified features and one large outcrop over a 75- by 30-meter area. No measurements or descriptions accompanied the original identification of the(se) feature(s). No associated artifacts were identified. The form also states the survey was hindered by dense vegetation and poison oak.

In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the three potential milling features during a pedestrian survey of the Project Area. Vegetation was very dense and poison oak was present; however, each of the three mapped outcrops was accessed, and each boulder within each outcrop was inspected for milling attributes. New site components include one additional milling feature (Feature D), which was identified 25 meters east of the 2003 site boundary, and two flakes, which were identified within the cut bank for the dirt road 12 meters west of the 2003 site boundary.

Figure 19. CA-SDI-17133, Feature C



Confidential Figure

(View southwest.)

5.1.2.7 CA-SDI-17134

CA-SDI-17134/P-37-025749 was previously recorded in 2003, and the site was described as a bedrock milling site including two or more bedrock milling features, each with at least one milling surface. The site covers a 30- by 30-meter area, and no associated artifacts were observed. It was also noted that the site is bisected by a graded north-south trending dirt road with Feature 1 on the east side of the road and Feature 2 on the west side of the road. In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the site and relocated the described features. An additional two milling features (with one slick each) were also identified; no changes to the site boundary are needed as the additional features all fall within the previously recorded site boundary.

Figure 20. CA-SDI-17134, Feature 2



Confidential Figure

5.1.2.8 CA-SDI-19263

CA-SDI-19263/P-37-030244 was previously recorded in 2008, and the site was described as a bedrock milling site containing at least one milling feature on a single granitic outcrop over a 5- by 5-meter area. No associated artifacts were observed at that time. In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the site and relocated the described milling feature amid many surrounding granitic boulders in the area. No associated artifacts were observed. The boulder measures 2.4 by 2 by 1.4 meters and displays one slick measuring 15 by 15 centimeters.

Figure 21. CA-SDI-19263, Milling Feature



Confidential Figure

(Overview, looking northeast.)

5.1.2.9 CA-SDI-19264

CA-SDI-19264/P-37-030245 was previously recorded in 2008, and the site was described as a bedrock milling site containing one basin and at least five milling slicks on a single granitic outcrop over a 15- by 15-meter area. No associated artifacts were observed at the time. In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the milling feature and relocated it amid many subrounded granitic boulders. The long flat boulder is readily visible from SR-67, and a barbed wire property fence bisects the boulder with milling aspects. The exposed portion of the boulder measures approximately 17 by 15.75 meters, and one basin and several very exfoliated slicks were observed. No measurements were taken of the milling attributes, and no associated artifacts were observed. Very dense vegetation hindered survey in the surrounding area.

Figure 22. CA-SDI-19264, Milling Feature



Confidential Figure

(Overview, looking north.)

5.2 Historic Archaeological Sites

No historic-era archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the Project Area. One historic-era archaeological resource was newly identified during the survey and is detailed below.

5.2.1 Newly Recorded Historic Archaeological Sites

5.2.1.1 CA-SDI-22679

CA-SDI-22679/ P-37-038494 is a historic complex consisting of two graded terraces connected by several overgrown historic era graded roads (Figure 23). The complex is located within the Project Area's [redacted]. The western terrace no longer contains any standing structures, foundations, or other intact structural remains, although asphalt remnants and several push piles that include bricks and concrete were noted. This western terrace connects via an overgrown graded road to a nearly 200-foot-long granite outcrop. A stacked rock retaining wall has been

constructed at the southern end of the outcrop. A historic opportunistic refuse deposit consisting mainly of food-related items and domestic cookware, as well as aqua glass insulators and remnants of historic-era utility poles, was recorded at the northern end of the outcrop. Refuse noted toward the southern end of the outcrop includes sheet metal, irrigation piping, chicken wire, and other utilitarian debris. The eastern terrace contains standing structures; however, none are original or considered a part of the resource. Two stacked rock retaining walls and one abandoned driveway are present to the east of the described terrace. Historic research conducted for the current Project Area further clarifies that the eastern terrace is associated with the County Juvenile Forestry Camp, while the western terrace represents the Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station and Ramona Forestry Academy/Southern California Training Center.

Figure 23. CA-SDI-22679, Stacked Rock Wall at Eastern End of Northernmost Parcel



Confidential Figure

(View northwest.)

5.3 Isolates

5.3.1 Previously Recorded Isolates

5.3.1.1 P-37-025746

P-37-025746 was previously recorded in 2003 as an isolated bifacial granitic mano with some battering. In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the isolated mano; however, no artifacts were observed in the area. The isolate was not relocated despite a thorough search of the roadway, slopes, and outcrops adjacent to the roadway and roadside vegetation.

Figure 24. P-37-025746, Plotted Isolate Location



(Overview, looking south.)

5.3.2 Newly Recorded Isolates

Three newly identified isolate locations, all prehistoric, were observed during the field survey: four flaked debitage pieces, one core, and one piece of lithic shatter. These isolates are described in greater detail below.

5.3.2.1 P-37-038495

P-37-038495 consists of a single isolated metavolcanic flake and measures 3.7 by 2.9 by 2 centimeters.

Figure 25. P-37-038495, Isolated Metavolcanic Flake



5.3.2.2 P-37-038496

P-37-038496 consists of an isolated metavolcanic flake and core fragment. The flake measures 2.2 by 1.3 by 0.3 centimeters, and the core measures 4.2 by 3.8 by 1.7 centimeters.

Figure 26. P-37-038496, Isolated Metavolcanic Flake and Core Fragment



5.3.2.3 P-37-038497

P-37-038497 consists of two flakes and a piece of metavolcanic shatter. The first flake measures 1.2 by 1.3 by 0.3 centimeters, the second flake measures 3.2 by 2.5 by 0.7 centimeters, and both were observed within exposed dirt.

Figure 27. P-37-038497, Second Flake



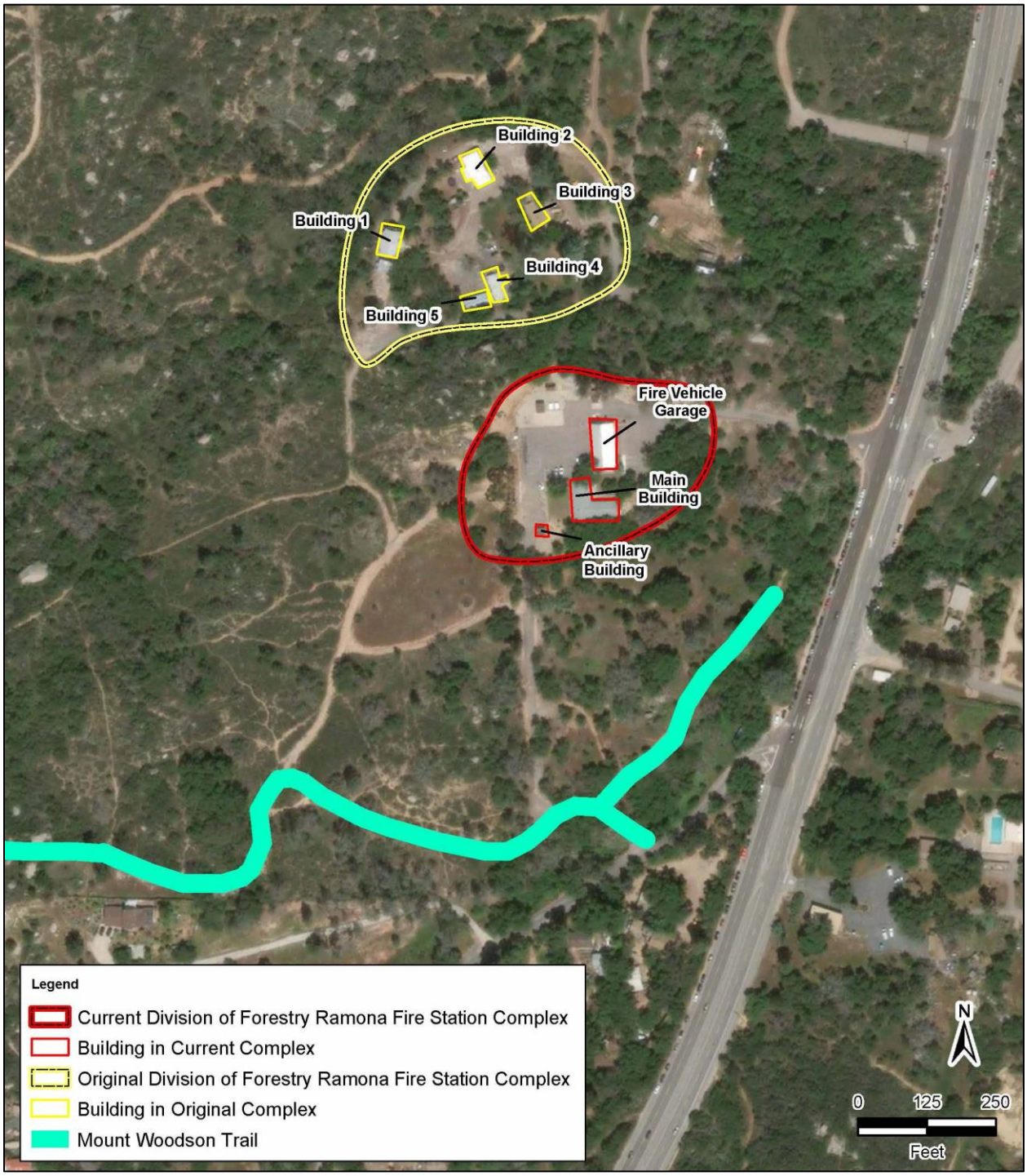
5.4 Historic-Period Built Environment Resources

Seven built environment resources 45 years old or older were identified within the Project Area during the survey conducted on March 26 and 27, 2019. Photographs and brief descriptions of these resources are provided below. The resources were evaluated for CRHR and Local Register eligibility both individually and collectively as a potential historic district. Brief summaries of the evaluation findings are provided below. The full evaluations are documented in DPR 523 forms included in Non-Confidential Appendix E of this report.

5.4.1.1 Potential Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station Historic District

As a potential historic district, the Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station includes buildings that were associated with the station in the past but are no longer part of the facility, which today consists of a main building, a fire vehicle garage, and various small ancillary buildings. The potential district consists of five buildings and associated landscape features 45 years old or older located on a privately owned parcel (APN 278-090-76); the current Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station complex, which includes two buildings over 45 years old and one building that may be 45 years old or older; and Mount Woodson Trail, which is over 45 years old.

Figure 28. Potential Historic District



Although the CCC built the trail prior to the existence of the fire station, the trail is included in the potential district because the principle purpose of CCC Camp P-229 at the eastern foot of Mount Woodson was to create a fire lookout tower at the mountain's summit and a trail to it with the knowledge that a fire station also would be established at or close to the camp site. The northern

portion of the potential district consists of five buildings and associated landscape features. Buildings 1–3 currently function as residences. Historic aerial photographs indicate that they were present at their current locations by 1946. They are likely repurposed CCC camp buildings constructed during the first half of the 1930s and moved to their current locations in the late 1930s or early 1940s—possibly buildings from Camp P-229, which was located within the Project Area at, and to the south of, the current Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station complex site. The current complex consists of six buildings. Three are utilitarian structures less than 45 years old; two are older than, and one may be older than, 45 years. Historic aerial photographs indicate that the oldest of the complex's two largest structures, a utilitarian fire vehicle garage, was constructed sometime between 1946 and 1952. An ancillary building that appears to be a portion of a larger building that was present during the 1950s is located southwest of the complex's main building. Historic aerial photographs also indicate that the main building was constructed sometime between 1971 and 1980. The Mount Woodson Trail is located south of the buildings. The remaining original portion of the trail is generally aligned east-west in the far southwestern corner of the Project Area.

Although the Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station potential historic district includes buildings and a trail associated with the CCC, it is no longer representative of CCC Camp P-229. Indeed, the Mount Woodson Trail is the only resource associated with the camp that has not been demolished or entirely relocated from the camp's original site. The potential district is not significant as the remains of the Ramona Fire Station and Forestry Academy that predated the current complex, which was developed as one five such forest fire stations established in San Diego County by 1951 and one of numerous such stations created in California from the 1930s through the post-World War II period. The potential district does not have significance for architectural or construction value. Most of the buildings have poor historical integrity due to multiple alterations. For these reasons, the Project Area does not contain any contributors to a historic district eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register.

5.4.1.2 Building 1, Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station

Building 1 is a heavily modified vernacular building of wood-frame construction that now functions as a two-story multiple-family residence. It is likely a CCC building moved to its current location in the late 1930s or early 1940s. It has a rectangular plan, medium-pitch side-gable roof covered in composition material with slightly overhanging open eaves and exposed rafter exposed rafter tails. The exterior walls are clad with wood shiplap siding that may not be original. The fenestration primarily consists of non-original vinyl windows throughout the residence. Secured by a non-original door, the main entry is centered at the east elevation and sheltered by a projecting, non-original rectangular overhang with a hipped roof and wood corbels. The building has a second story addition with a gable roof with exposed rafter tails, and a basement level with plastered concrete walls. A full-length porch extends across the west elevation, sheltered by a pitched roof with simple square posts and balustrade. Multiple mortared stone, concrete, and stacked rubble landscape features are associated with the residence.

Building 1 is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Research yielded no evidence that it is associated with a historically important event, pattern of events, or individual in a way that would confer significance upon it. It is not significant for architectural value or for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Figure 29. Building 1



(View northeast.)

5.4.1.3 Building 2, Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station

Building 2 is a vernacular one-story, wood-framed, single-family residence. It has a shed roof with shallow overhanging eaves, though the front (east) elevation features a pitched roof with wood brace supports, asphaltic shingles, and exposed rafter tails. The exterior walls are clad in non-original composite siding with thin, wood batten strips vertically applied to the façade along with two horizontal batten strips, one at the foundation line and one above the fenestration. The fenestration primarily consists of non-original aluminum sliding windows set in thin wood surrounds. The main entry has a non-original door and screen fronting a non-original projecting wood porch with wood balustrade. The north elevation has wood clapboard siding that may be original. The rear (west) elevation is punctuated by a non-original metal sliding door and three non-original windows.

Building 2 is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Research yielded no evidence that it is associated with a historically important event, pattern of events, or individual in a way that would confer significance upon it. It is not significant for architectural value or for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Figure 30. Building 2



(View northwest.)

5.4.1.4 Building 3, Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station

This building is a one-story, single-family residence with a rectangular plan, wood-frame construction, and vernacular design elements. It has a medium-pitch, side-gable roof with rolled composition roofing and slightly overhanging eaves. A metal cylindrical chimney emerges from the roof line. The exterior walls are clad in non-original stucco finish. The fenestration consists of non-original double-hung vinyl or non-original horizontally sliding aluminum windows. The front (east) elevation has a half-width front porch that extends from the roof line, supported by four square wood posts set on top of a concrete slab patio. A new vinyl balustrade bounds a majority of the porch. A skillion roof has been added at the end of the north (rear) elevation. The south end of the west elevation has a small projecting porch extending from the roof line with two square wood post supports that rest on a concrete slab. It shelters a secondary pedestrian entrance and window bay of what appears to be a second dwelling unit. The west elevation also has a small shed addition. Landscape features include concrete stairs and associated stacked boulder or mortared stone walls, and a mortared stone barbecue to the south of the building.

Building 3 is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Research yielded no evidence that it is associated with a historically important event, pattern of events, or individual in a way that would confer significance upon it. It is not significant for architectural value or for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Figure 31. Building 3



(View northwest.)

5.4.1.5 Building 4, Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station

This building is a one-story Quonset hut. It has a rectangular plan with a small side addition on the east elevation. The corrugated metal Quonset hut tops a poured and raised concrete foundation. Metal vents and a tall cylindrical chimney rise from the building's arched roof. The north (front) elevation consists of a false façade built of wood and composition material and featuring a tall, stepped parapet. A pitched roof projects from the façade above the fenestration, supported by four wood posts on a concrete slab. The façade is symmetrically divided into three bays containing a central primary entrance with a cross-braced nine-light door flanked by sidelights, all non-original, and two non-original horizontally sliding vinyl windows. The west elevation features two non-original projecting dormers with vinyl sliding windows. The east elevation is void of fenestration. Towards the rear elevation is a small one-room addition composed of plywood with batten siding on a concrete slab foundation. One landscape feature, a 50-foot-long rubble retaining wall and concrete stairs extends north from near the building's northwest corner.

Building 4 is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Research yielded no evidence that it is associated with a historically important event, pattern of events, or individual in a way that would confer significance upon it. It is not significant for architectural value or for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Figure 32. Building 4



(View south.)

5.4.1.6 Building 5, Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station

This resource is a one-story utilitarian building with a rectangular plan. It has a medium-pitch, side-gable roof clad in metal sheathing with no overhang. Six metal roof vents cap the roof line. The exterior walls of the north (front) elevation are clad in non-original plywood and asymmetrically divided into three bays, all entries. There is a metal pedestrian door to the east and an off-center, larger wood pedestrian door. To the west are a pair of two large wood doors, creating vehicular access to the building. The east elevation is clad in non-original metal sheathing with a low wood skirt covering the foundation posts, and is punctuated by two raised windows: one covered in plywood, while the rear window reveals a metal slider. The west elevation is almost identical to the east elevation, but with both windows boarded. Abutting a grassy hillside, the south (rear) elevation exhibits the wood foundation skirt and metal sheathing, and is punctuated by six boarded raised window bays.

Building 5 is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Research yielded no evidence that it is associated with a historically important event, pattern of events, or individual in a way that would confer significance upon it. It is not significant for architectural value or for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Figure 33. Building 5



(View south.)

5.4.1.7 Current Main Complex, Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station

The one-story Ranch-style main building has an L-shaped plan and wood-frame construction. It is capped by a medium-pitch cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in T-111 siding that appears to be non-original. The fenestration throughout the building consists of non-original vinyl sliding windows. Immediate landscaping of the area includes mature growth trees, a grass-covered front and rear yard, concrete walkways leading around the building, and an asphalt parking area adjacent to the north elevation.

The large one-story garage north of the main building has a rectangular plan and wood-frame construction. Utilitarian in design, the walls appear to be clad in board and batten siding and horizontal wood cladding. The garage has a medium-pitch side-gable roof clad in metal sheathing with shallow eaves and three metal roof vents emerging symmetrically from the roofline. The primary, west façade is asymmetrically divided into four bays. Roll-up doors secure three tall garage bays. The fourth bay, to the south, has been covered in wood siding, and a single pedestrian door punctuates the center of the bay. The north elevation is punctuated by raised multi-light windows.

Southwest of the main building is a small one-story utilitarian building with vernacular design features, a rectangular plan, and masonry construction. It is capped by a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles. A shallow porch is located on the north elevation, with a roof extension supported by two square wood posts. The west elevation has an asymmetrically positioned pedestrian door. Boarded windows are present at the north and south elevations. Historic aerial photographs indicate that a much longer building was present at the same location between 1953 and 1964, but the current building appears also to date that period. It appears likely that it is the remaining portion of that longer structure (NETR 2019).

Figure 34. Fire Station Complex Main Building



(View east-southeast.)

Figure 35. Fire Station Complex Garage



(View east.)

The present-day fire station complex is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR or the Local Register. Research yielded no evidence that it is associated with a historically important event, pattern of events, or individual in a way that would confer significance upon it. It is not significant for architectural value or for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Figure 36. Fire Station Complex Ancillary Building



(View east-northeast.)

5.4.1.8 Mount Woodson Trail

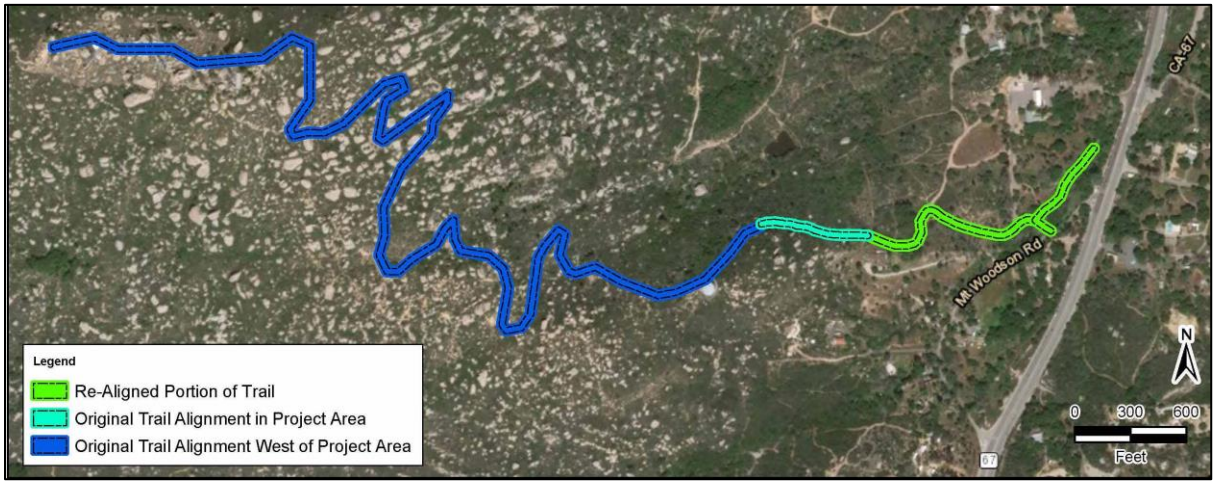
The approximately 1.8-mile (9,500-foot) trail to the Mount Woodson summit extends westward from a point near SR-67 approximately 530 feet south of the current fire station complex. Much of the trail winds to the north and south as it ascends steeper portions of the mountain's eastern slope. Its width ranges from between approximately 10 and 25 feet, and is widest at its many hairpin turns. The condition of the trail's non-original asphalt pavement varies. Pavement on the eastern portion on County-owned land is in good condition. The pavement is in much poorer condition at some segments farther west. Contributing features include stacked rubble embankments that form artificial bases at multiple locations. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate that the approximately 1,600-foot easternmost segment of the trail is not part of the original alignment. It was realigned to the north of its original alignment sometime between 1971 and 1980. A portion of the original trail alignment is within the Project Area. The original portion extends approximately 500 feet east from the western boundary of County-owned APN 278-260-01.

The Mount Woodson Trail is significant as a resource directly associated with and representative of the CCC, and, more broadly representative of New Deal public works in San Diego County during the 1930s. Known as the "big job" among the CCC workers stationed at the eastern foot of Mount Woodson at Camp P-229, the trail to the Mount Woodson summit is an important surviving local example of CCC trail and road construction. The road strongly represents the way that CCC-built trails often doubled as important recreational resources while also serving the practical function of providing access to otherwise remote infrastructure—the fire lookout facility present from the 1930s through the 1960s that has been replaced by communications facilities. Ever since members of the public made use of the newly built road to gather for Easter Sunday services atop Mount Woodson during the spring of 1934, the trail has functioned as one of the most popular and scenic routes to a scenic peak in all of San Diego County. Although currently Potato Chip Rock can be accessed from the west, into the 1970s, the CCC-built trail provided the principal access to that well-known San Diego County landmark. For these reasons, the original Mount Woodson Trail is eligible

for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 and in the Local Register under Criterion 1. The period of significance under these criteria is 1934–1938, from the trail's completion through the years of the CCC's highest levels of activity.

The trail is not significant under CRHR Criterion 2 and Local Register Criterion 2 for direct association with the productive life of a historically important individual. Historic newspaper research indicates that it is the work of a builder considered historically significant in the San Diego area. However, that association is more appropriately evaluated under CRHR Criterion 3 and Local Register Criterion 3.

Figure 37. Mount Woodson Trail



The trail has potential significance under CRHR Criterion 3 and Local Register Criterion 3 as the work of local Master Builder Thomas F. Carter, whose previously recognized works were built by his Carter Construction Company prior to the 1930s. The trail also has potential significance as a CCC trail with a design reflecting a concerted effort to magnify the scenic qualities of the Mount Woodson landscape, its viewsheds, and some of its largest and most picturesque boulders. The trail does not incorporate features with particular engineering or design importance. Its rubble embankments are commonplace examples of such features found along roads and trails across San Diego County. Ultimately, the trail does not retain sufficient historical integrity to qualify for CRHR listing under Criterion 3 and the Local Register under Criterion 3. The most important aspects of historical integrity with respect to these criteria are too diminished. The trail's design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by its being paved over during the late 1940s or early 1950s, and by realignment of its easternmost, approximately 1,600-foot-long segment during the 1970s. While the natural setting remains largely as it existed in the 1930s in the immediate vicinity of most of the trail's alignment, the setting at the summit has been altered by the introduction of numerous communications towers and associated buildings within the last 50 years.

However, the Mount Woodson Trail does retain sufficient historical integrity to convey its significance under CRHR Criterion 1 and Local Register Criterion 1. Under these criteria, the integrity threshold for design, materials, and workmanship is lower, particularly for a linear resource such as a trail. Moreover, enough of the immediate setting remains free of substantial alteration for the trail to convey significance under these criteria. The trail retains 7,900 feet (83%) of its original alignment, which is ultimately the most important aspect of this trail's design,

particularly along segments where the boulders are concentrated to the west of the realigned segment. Although the trail is no longer associated with a fire lookout tower or with firefighting generally, it does retain its longstanding association with recreation and with Potato Chip Rock.

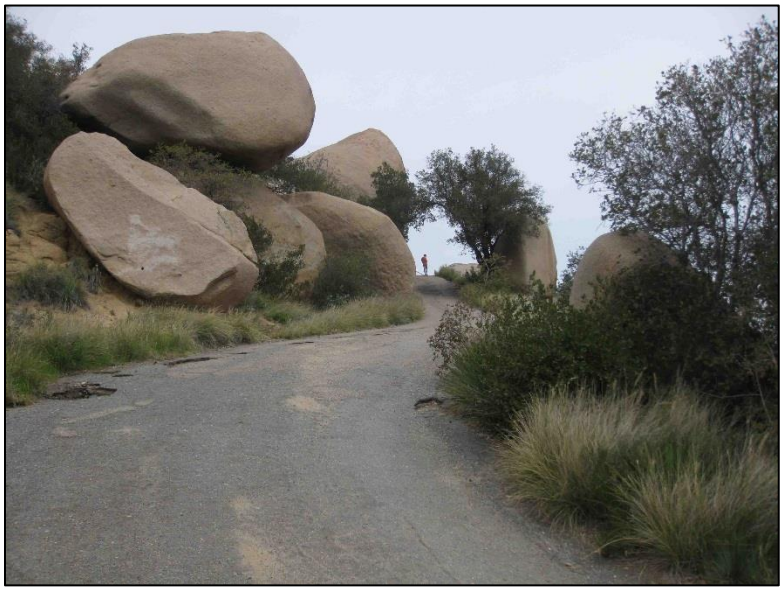
In summary, the Mount Woodson Trail appears to be eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 and the Local Register under Criterion 1. As such, the CCC-built Mount Woodson Trail appears to qualify as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Figure 38. Portion of Original Mount Woodson Trail Alignment within the Project Area



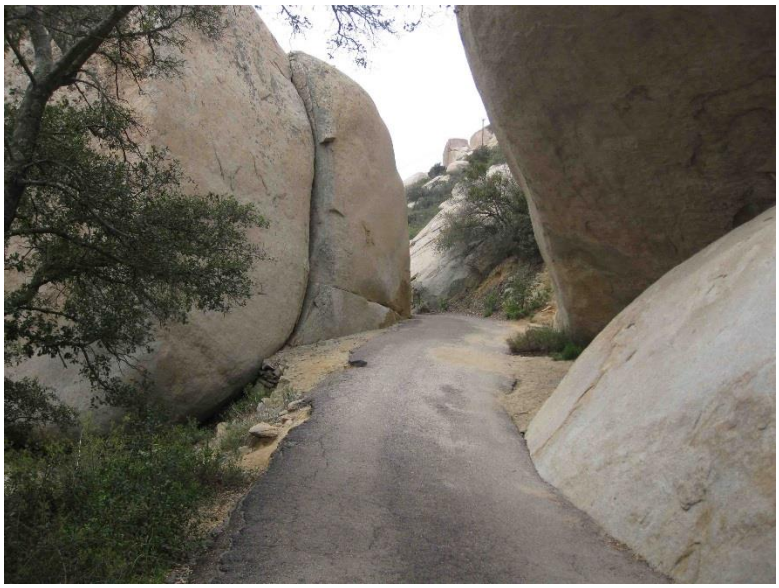
(View west.)

Figure 39. Middle of Trail West of the Project Area



(View north.)

Figure 40. Trail Segment East of the Project Area Nearing Summit



(Boulder dubbed "Holy Joe" by CCC workers at right, looking southwest.)

5.5 Prehistoric Synthesis

Limited types and numbers of resources were identified within the Project Area and included: bedrock milling features with slicks and basins, one cupule, lithic scatters, one rock shelter with an associated milling feature and artifacts, groundstone (mano, pestle, and metate), and isolated flakes. Nevertheless, the study's results offer insight into the prehistoric use of the Project Area.

As McGinnis (2000) and Corum (1983) posit, and based on the limited identified site types, the Project Area was most likely used for temporary campsites. Food processing (seeds, acorns, etc.) would have occurred within the bedrock milling feature sites (CA-SDI-9609, CA-SDI-17130, CA-SDI-17131, CA-SDI-17132, CA-SDI-17133, CA-SDI-17134, CA-SDI-19263, and CA-SDI-19264). The rock shelter—with its associated bedrock milling, groundstone, and stream—would have likely provided temporary shelter from the elements as well as a source of fresh water during the rainy season. The lithic scatters (flakes and debitage) indicate routine secondary core reduction, tool blank production, or biface reduction. A limited number of expedient tools were identified.

Dates for prehistoric occupation of this area are almost impossible to determine. None of the recorded artifacts are diagnostic, and none of the previous studies conducted within the Project Area performed carbon dating or had suitable materials for other forms of dating. McGinnis (2000) suggests that site CA-SDI-15660 dates to the Archaic Period based on the presence of well-patinated flakes. Corum (1983) assigns CA-SDI-9609, a bedrock milling feature complex, to the Late Prehistoric Period. It is possible that the area was periodically used over a long span of time for a variety of resource procurement activities by small groups who temporarily visited the area.

Chapter 6
Native American Participation/Consultation

ICF archaeologist Nara Cox, sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 13, 2019, requesting a review of the Sacred Lands File. A response letter from the NAHC was received on March 25, 2019. The search of the Sacred Lands files by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands within the immediate Project Area but did include a list of 20 local Native American contacts who may have additional information. On April 8, 2019, ICF sent outreach letters to the 20 tribes or individuals identified by the NAHC:

- Edwin Romero, Barona Group of Capitan Grande
- Ralph Goff, Campo Band of Mission Indians
- Robert Pinto, Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
- Michael Garcia, Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
- Virgil Perez, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
- Clint Linton, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
- Rebecca Osuna, Inaja Band of Mission Indians
- Erica Pinto, Jamul Indian Village
- Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
- Gwndolyn Parada, La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- Javaughn Miller, La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- Angela Elliott Santos, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Mario Morales, Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
- Michael Linton, Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
- Allen E. Lawson, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- John Flores, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Lisa Haws (sent to Kristie Orosco), Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Cody J. Martinez, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- Robert Welch, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Julie Hagen (sent to Ray Teran), Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

One response was received on April 24, 2019, from Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. Viejas recommends contacting San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians in regards to this project. No other responses have been received to date. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C.

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Chapter 7
Impacts, Significance, and Management Recommendations

The County is proposing to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head and provide an ample staging area for trail users, among other improvements. At the time of this report, no Project design was available to assess possible impacts on cultural resources. There are 18 archaeological resources and 7 built environment resources 45 years old or older within the Project Area.

The County of San Diego's preferred management of cultural resources is avoidance and preservation incorporated into Project design. However, it is recommended that, prior to development of the project, any of the recorded archaeological sites that cannot be preserved through Project design and avoidance should be tested and evaluated for significance. As summarized in Table 3, 18 cultural resources were recorded within the Project Area. For the purposes of this inventory it is assumed that the 12 prehistoric resources consisting of either bedrock milling features or lithic scatters have a moderate potential for site significance. These should be tested and evaluated to determine whether subsurface deposits are present, to define site boundaries, and to assess resource significance. The newly recorded historic archaeological resource (CA-SDI-22679) is assigned a low potential for significance given the overall lack of integrity and clear association with historic events and intact structures found within the Project Area. However, CA-SDI-22679 should also be evaluated for its potential significance through further research and possible testing.

One archaeological resource, CA-SDI-15660, was previously tested and found not significant and therefore ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

CA-SDI-9609 was tested in 1983 by Caltrans for the expansion of SR-67. Two test units were placed at the very edge of the eastern site boundary in what is now SR-67 right-of-way. The study did not provide a formal evaluation but did indicate that the significance of CA-SDI-9609 has been substantially reduced due to marginal site integrity. The site condition has not been updated in the last 37 years. The current study could not survey and assess the majority of the resource due to access restrictions. Given the limited scope of the previous testing program, the unknown integrity of the entire site, and the identification of new components during this study, CA-SDI-9609 will need to be evaluated in its entirety and is assigned a moderate potential for site significance.

Four isolates were identified within the Project Area. Intensive pedestrian survey in the vicinity of the isolates revealed no additional artifacts or features. Although it is unknown whether there are buried archaeological deposits associated with these isolates, it is inferred that these isolates would have limited potential for being eligible for listing in the CRHR and/or NRHP because of a paucity of associated artifacts and features.

Native American representatives should be present to monitor prehistoric archaeological testing activities and be involved in the assessment of prehistoric site significance.

The development of the parking lot and other recreational activities must take into consideration potential impacts on cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use in the

Project Area Mitigation measures, which may include site significance testing or an archaeological data recovery plan, will be developed for the project, once the final design is created for the proposed work.

Table 3. Potential Significance of Cultural Resources within the Project Area

Resource	Type	Description	Potential Significance for NRHP/CRHR	Reasoning
CA-SDI-9609/ P-37-009609	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling features, lithic scatter, cupule-rock art	Moderate	Previous testing was not adequate to cover the entire site; current study could not access the entire site, new features identified; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
CA-SDI-15660/ P-37-018780	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	Low	Previously tested and found to be not significant (lacks substantial data potential).
CA-SDI-17130/ P-37-025744	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling features, rock shelter, ground stone, debitage	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
CA-SDI-17131/ P-37-025745	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
CA-SDI-17132 / P-37-025747	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
CA-SDI-17133/ P-37-025748	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature, two flakes	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
CA-SDI-17134/ P-37-025749	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling features	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
CA-SDI-19263/ P-37-030244	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling features	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.

Resource	Type	Description	Potential Significance for NRHP/CRHR	Reasoning
CA-SDI-19264/ P-37-030245	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling features	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
P-37-025746	Prehistoric isolate	Mano	None	Isolate, by definition, is not eligible.
P-37-038498	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
P-37-038499	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
P-37-038500	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
P-37-038501	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Presence of subsurface component unknown; intact deposits and/or diagnostic artifacts could merit significance.
CA-SDI-22679	Historic site	Graded terraces with structural debris, stacked rock walls, refuse deposit	Low	Lack integrity and potential for substantial archaeological data potential; not rare or important features or artifacts in terms of materials or design.
P-37-038495	Prehistoric isolate	Flake	None	Isolate, by definition, is not eligible.
P-37-038496	Prehistoric isolate	Flake and core	None	Isolate, by definition, is not eligible.
P-37-038497	Prehistoric isolate	Two Flakes	None	Isolate, by definition, is not eligible.

Note: Shaded resources are previously recorded.

The historic-period built environment resources identified in the Project Area and evaluated as part of this study are summarized in Table 4 below. As part of this study, the Mount Woodson Trail has been evaluated and found eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 and the Local Register under Criterion 1. A limited portion of the original Mount Woodson Trail is within the Project Area. It extends approximately 500 feet east from the western boundary of County-owned APN 278-260-01 and terminates north of the residence located immediately south of the middle of the southern

parcel boundary. ICF recommends that the approximately 500-foot original portion of the trail alignment within the Project Area be preserved. The development of new trail segments to connect the proposed parking lot to the original trail alignment would not diminish Mount Woodson Trail's historical significance or integrity under CRHR Criterion 1 and Local Register Criterion 1. Connecting trails would not, therefore, result in any impacts on the resource.

Other recommendations regarding the Mount Woodson Trail and the Project Area involve comprehensive survey of the resource and public interpretation. It is beyond the scope of this study to conduct a comprehensive cultural landscape survey and inventory all of the character-defining natural and built features that express the trail's significance. Such a survey and character-defining feature inventory should be prepared in the future if proposed projects stand to realign any portion of the original trail alignment, alter embankments or other CCC-built features that contribute to the trail, or alter natural features that contribute to the trail's significance. This would provide the basis for analyzing the potential for such projects to result in a significant impact on the trail under CEQA. Construction of the parking lot and new trails connecting to the original alignment will provide opportunities for public interpretation that elucidates the trail's historical importance as a lasting local example of CCC work, the history of CCC Camp P-229, and the CCC's importance in the broader histories of California and the United States.

ICF does not recommend the preservation of the other historic-period built environment resources within the Project Area evaluated as part of this study, and found ineligible for listing in the CRHR and the Local Register.

Table 4. Evaluation Findings for Historic-Period Built Environment Resources

Resource	Type	Description	CRHR and Local Register Eligibility	Reasoning
Potential Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station Historic District	District	Five buildings at former fire station site on APN 278-090-76, present-day fire station complex, and Mount Woodson Trail	Not Eligible	Not representative of historically significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Not significant for architectural or construction value. Poor historical integrity.
Building 1	Vernacular Building	Vernacular building, likely a relocated CCC building originally, converted to residence with second-story addition, heavily altered main entry, and non-original incompatible fenestration.	Not Eligible	Not representative of historically significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Not significant for architectural or construction value. Poor historical integrity.
Building 2	Vernacular Building	Vernacular building, likely a relocated CCC building originally, converted to residence with non-original porch, cladding and fenestration.	Not Eligible	Not representative of historically significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Not significant for architectural or construction value. Poor historical integrity.
Building 3	Vernacular Building	Vernacular building, likely a relocated CCC building originally, converted to residence with substantial	Not Eligible	Not representative of historically significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Not significant for architectural or construction

Resource	Type	Description	CRHR and Local Register Eligibility	Reasoning
		addition and non-original cladding and fenestration.		value. Poor historical integrity.
Building 4	Manufactured Building	Quonset hut with addition and non-original false façade, fenestration, and dormers.	Not Eligible	Not representative of historically significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Not significant for architectural or construction value. Poor historical integrity.
Building 5	Utilitarian Building	Utilitarian building with non-original cladding and roof sheathing.	Not Eligible	Not representative of historically significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Not significant for architectural or construction value. Poor historical integrity.
Current Main Complex, Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station	Complex	Ranch-style main building with non-original fenestration; utilitarian fire vehicle garage with non-original cladding and roof sheathing; ancillary vernacular building that appears to be surviving portion of larger building.	Not Eligible	Not representative of historically significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Not significant for architectural or construction value. Two buildings with moderate-to-poor historical integrity.
Mount Woodson Trail	Trail/Road	Paved trail extending east from State Route 67 to Mount Woodson Summit and Potato Chip Rock.	Eligible for CRHR under Criterion 1 and Local Register Under Criterion 1	Important representation of San Diego County CCC work that functioned as both a recreational resource and fire protection resource. Not significant for association with historically important individual. Not eligible for design or construction value or as the work of a historically important builder due in part to compromised integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

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Chapter 8
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Appendix A

Records Search Confirmation

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South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ICF

Company Representative: Nora Cox

Date: 2/22/2019

Project Identification: Mount Woodson P0076.19

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 341 08 excell lines

Hours: 3

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

Appendix B

Confidential Figure – Site Location Map

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Appendix C

Native American Consultation

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle

Name: San Pasqual

Township: 13 South Range: 1 West Section(s): 26, 35

Company/Firm/Agency:

ICF

Contact Person: Karolina Chmiel

Street Address: 525 B St. #1700

City: San Diego Zip: 92101

Phone: (858) 444-3936 Extension:

Fax: (858) 578-0573

Email: Karolina.Chmiel@ICF.com

Project Description:

The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) would be located at the base of the Mount Woodson trail head adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Mount Woodson trail head leads to the "Potato Chip Rock" peak which attracts many outdoor enthusiasts, commonly causing vehicles to park on SR-67 shoulders and neighboring streets. The project proposes to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head, restripe SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site, and widen the entry point to allow two-way traffic. The parking lot would lie on five parcels for a total of 83.17 acres:

☑ Project Location Map is attached

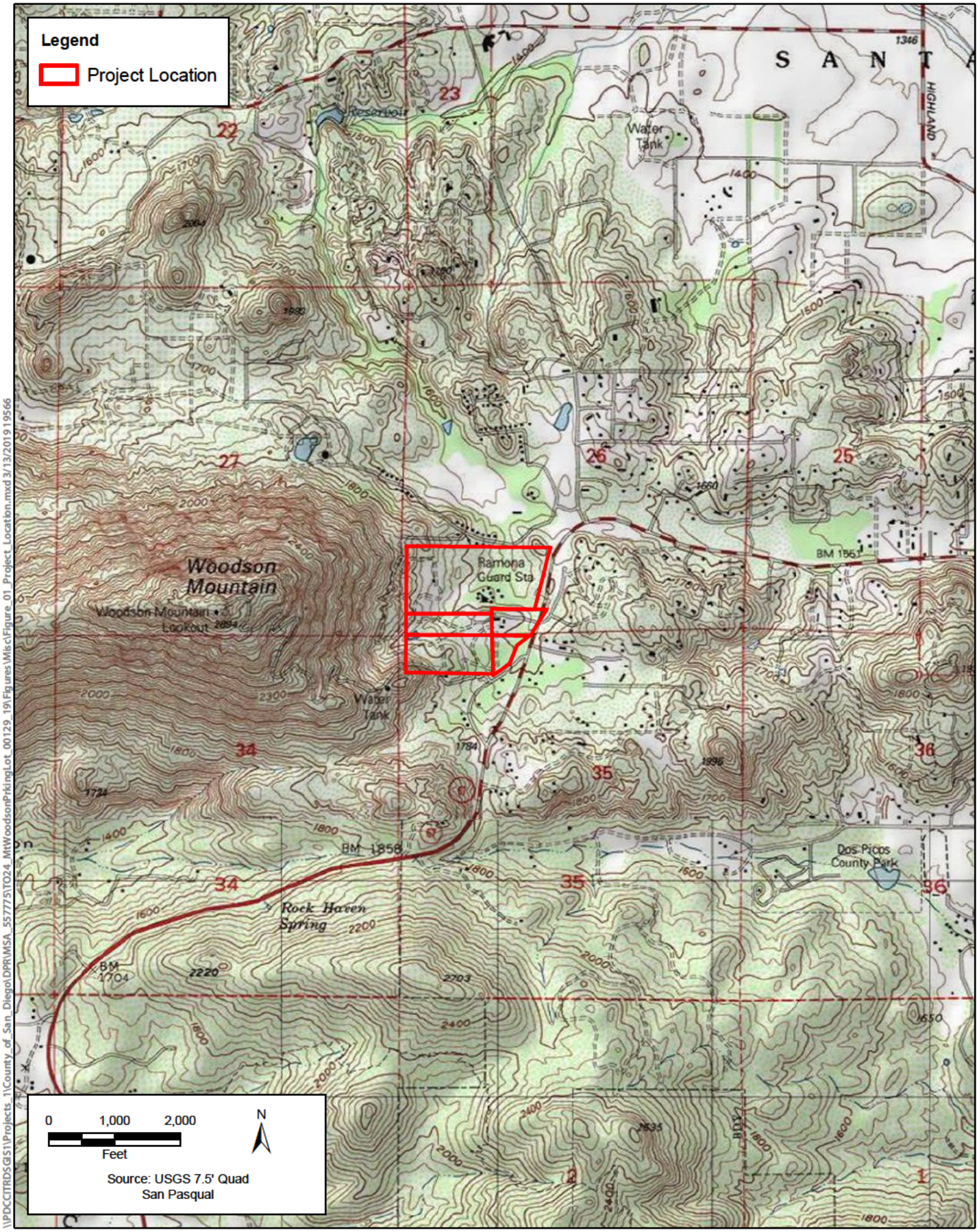

Figure 1
Project Location
Mt. Woodson Parking Lot

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

March 25, 2019

Karolina Chmiel
ICF

VIA Email to: Karolina.chmiel@icf.com

RE: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Chmiel:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
3/25/2019

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 — Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. — Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 — Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 — Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
P. O. Box 1120 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
P. O. Box 1120 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribu ion of his list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project, San Diego County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
3/25/2019

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative
PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 622 - 1336
Diegueno

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com
Diegueno

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Diegueno

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
Diegueno

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Diegueno

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Diegueno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribu ion of his list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project, San Diego County.

April 08, 2019

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Edwin Romero:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

ICF has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey and inventory to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources in the project area. To accomplish this objective, ICF cultural resources personnel performed a records search, archival research, a Sacred Lands File search, and a pedestrian survey within the project area. Archival research refers to both written and oral history including record searches at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), local historical societies and libraries, as well as Native American consultation. Thirteen prehistoric sites (lithic scatter, milling features) have been identified within the project area as a result the record search and the pedestrian survey.

The NAHC completed a search of the Sacred Lands File which failed to indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the area. The NAHC identify you as a person who may have concerns or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Any information you might be able to share about the project area would greatly enhance the study and would be most appreciated.

As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. I can be reached at 858-444-3936, or by email at Karolina.Chmiel@icf.com. Thank you very much for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Ralph Goff:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. I can be reached at 858-444-3936, or by email at Karolina.Chmiel@icf.com. Thank you very much for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Michael Garcia:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. I can be reached at 858-444-3936, or by email at Karolina.Chmiel@icf.com. Thank you very much for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Robert Pinto:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Clint Linton:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Virgil Perez:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA, 92025

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Chairperson:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Erica Pinto:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA, 91962

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Carmen Lucas:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Gwendolyn Parada:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Javaughn Miller:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Angela Elliott Santos:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative
PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Mario Morales:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Michael Linton:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Allen Lawson:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear John Flores:

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Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Cody J. Martinez:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco, Cultural Resources Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Kristie Orosco:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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The NAHC completed a search of the Sacred Lands File which failed to indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the area. The NAHC identify you as a person who may have concerns or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Any information you might be able to share about the project area would greatly enhance the study and would be most appreciated.

As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. I can be reached at 858-444-3936, or by email at Karolina.Chmiel@icf.com. Thank you very much for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Julie Hagen
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Julie Hagen:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

ICF has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey and inventory to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources in the project area. To accomplish this objective, ICF cultural resources personnel performed a records search, archival research, a Sacred Lands File search, and a pedestrian survey within the project area. Archival research refers to both written and oral history including record searches at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), local historical societies and libraries, as well as Native American consultation. Thirteen prehistoric sites (lithic scatter, milling features) have been identified within the project area as a result the record search and the pedestrian survey.

The NAHC completed a search of the Sacred Lands File which failed to indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the area. The NAHC identify you as a person who may have concerns or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Any information you might be able to share about the project area would greatly enhance the study and would be most appreciated.

As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. I can be reached at 858-444-3936, or by email at Karolina.Chmiel@icf.com. Thank you very much for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

April 08, 2019

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

Subject: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Robert Welch:

I'm writing to inform you that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has recently proposed to create a parking lot at the Mount Woodson trail head and is conducting cultural surveys to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. The proposed Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Project) is located at the base of Mount Woodson adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) in central San Diego County within the Ramona Community Planning area. The Project is within Sections 26 and 35 of Township 13 South and Range 1 West, and appears on the *San Pasqual*, California, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

ICF has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey and inventory to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources in the project area. To accomplish this objective, ICF cultural resources personnel performed a records search, archival research, a Sacred Lands File search, and a pedestrian survey within the project area. Archival research refers to both written and oral history including record searches at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), local historical societies and libraries, as well as Native American consultation. Thirteen prehistoric sites (lithic scatter, milling features) have been identified within the project area as a result the record search and the pedestrian survey.

The NAHC completed a search of the Sacred Lands File which failed to indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the area. The NAHC identify you as a person who may have concerns or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Any information you might be able to share about the project area would greatly enhance the study and would be most appreciated.

As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. I can be reached at 858-444-3936, or by email at Karolina.Chmiel@icf.com. Thank you very much for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Karolina Chmiel, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

April 24, 2019

Karolina Chmiel
Archaeologist
ICF
525 B Street. Suite 1700
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Cultural Resources Inventory

Dear Ms. Chmiel,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay Nation. We recommend that you notify the:

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, Ca 92082

Additionally, we request, as appropriate, the following:

- All NEPA/CEQA/NAGPRA laws be followed
- Immediately contact San Pasqual on any changes or inadvertent discoveries.

Thank you for your collaboration and support in preserving our Tribal cultural resources. I look forward to hearing from you. Please call me at 619-659-2312 or Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314, or email, rteran@viejas-nsn.gov or epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for scheduling. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Cc: San Pasqual

Appendix D

Confidential
Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms

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Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Report





Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation for the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project, San Diego County, California

Project Number 103622.0.008.01

Prepared for:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410
San Diego, CA 92123
Contact: Nicole Ornelas
858.243.7185

Prepared by:

ICF
525 B Street, Suite 1700
San Diego, CA 92101
Contact: Karolina Chmiel
858.444.3936



Karolina Chmiel, MA
Principal Investigator
Archaeology

May 2022

ICF. 2022. *Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation for the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project*. May. (ICF 103622.0.008.01.) San Diego, CA. Prepared for County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego, CA.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Author:	Karolina Chmiel, and Nara Cox
Consulting Firm:	ICF 525 B Street, Suite 1700 San Diego, California 92101
Client:	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
Report Date:	May 2022
Report Title:	Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation for the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project, San Diego County, California
Type of Study:	Phase II Testing and Evaluation
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	P-37-018780, P-37-025746, P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, P-37-038494, and P-37-038500
USGS Quadrangle:	San Pasqual, California: 7.5' series (1:24,000)
Acreage:	9.2
Keywords:	Phase II Testing and Evaluation; Mount Woodson; Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); CCC Camp P-229; County Juvenile Forestry Camp; Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station and Forestry Academy; Mount Woodson Trail; bedrock milling; lithic scatter

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

B.P.	before present
bsl	below surface level
ca.	circa
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cimuL	consanguineal kin group
cm	centimeter
County	County of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GIS	geographic information system
GLO	General Land Office
Local Register	San Diego County Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SR-67	State Route 67
STP	shovel test pit

Executive Summary

This document presents the results of a Phase II cultural resources testing and evaluation for the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 83.17-acre Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project (the "Project") located 5.5 miles west-southwest of Ramona in San Diego County (County), California. The study was done in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and guidance from the *County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements Cultural Resources* (2007a) and *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Cultural Resources* (2007b).

ICF prepared a Phase I inventory report in July 2019 and identified a total of 18 cultural resources within the Project area. In February 2020, the County provided a preliminary design for the parking lot that indicated that the project has the potential to impact seven cultural resources (P-37-018780, P-37-025746, P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, P-37-038494, and P-37-038500). As a result of the proposed design, significance testing was conducted on four prehistoric cultural resources (P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, and P-37-03850) between March 30 and April 3, 2020. One resource (P-37-018780) was previously tested and found not eligible for listing in California and San Diego County Register of Historical Resources in 2000. Resource P-37-025746 consists of an isolated artifact and by definition is not eligible for listing in the California and San Diego County Registers of Historical Resources. Historic period resource P-37-038494 is not eligible due to lack of unique features, design, association with important individuals, or contribution to regional history or cultural heritage of the State or local area. The four tested prehistoric sites (P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, and P-37-038500) lacked subsurface components and had limited data potential and therefore are not eligible.

No significant cultural resources would be affected by construction of the Project. As a result, no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on cultural resources are anticipated at this time. A finding of no significant impacts on historic resources is recommended under CEQA.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

ICF has completed a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory for the approximately 83-acre Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project (Project) in July 2019. A preliminary design plan for the parking lot was provided in February 2020. The proposed design had the potential to impact seven cultural resources: P-37-018780, P-37-025746, P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, P-37-038494, and P-37-038500. Based on the results of the inventory ad the preliminary plan, it was determined that Phase II significance testing would occur for four sites (P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, and P-37-03850) potentially impacted by the Project.

1.1 Project Description

The Project would be located at the base of the Mount Woodson trail head adjacent to State Route 67 (SR-67) within the Ramona Community Planning Area. The Mount Woodson trail head leads to the "Potato Chip Rock" peak, which attracts many outdoor enthusiasts, commonly causing vehicles to park on SR-67 shoulders and neighboring streets. The Project proposes to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head, provide an ample staging area for trail users, restripe SR-67 to delineate a turn lane accessing the site, allow access to and from the parking/staging areas via access roads, and widen the entry point to allow two-way traffic. The Project Area for the inventory portion of the project was located on five parcels, covering a total of 83.17 acres: APN 27809076 (recent acquisition), 44.15 acres; APN 27809010 (County of San Diego [County]), 10 acres; APN 27826001 (County), 17.81 acres; APN 27809074 (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [Cal Fire]), 6.93 acres; APN 27826008 (Cal Fire), 4.28 acres (see Figures 1 and 2). The new Project design places the parking lot on three parcels excluding the Cal Fire parcels and covering approximately 9.2 acres.

This study consisted of significance testing of four cultural resources and evaluation of one historic-period resource (P-37-038494). The Phase II study was conducted by ICF archaeologists Nara Cox, BA and Kent Smolik, BA with oversight by Karolina Chmiel, MA. Native American Justin Linton from Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. accompanied the archaeologists. This report summarizes the cultural resources significance testing of four sites and provides significance statuses of seven sites for the Project. All seven resources were found ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources (Local Register).

1.2 Project Background

ICF was retained in 2019 to conduct a Phase I survey and inventory for the Project. The Phase I inventory involved a records search, literature review, archival research, Native American consultation, historic map checks, field surveys, and resource documentation.

An archeological pedestrian survey was conducted on March 26/27, 2019. The archaeological survey area consisted of three parcels (APN 27809076, APN 27809010, APN 27826001) covering

a total of 71.96 acres. Access was not granted to the two Cal Fire parcels (APN 27809074 and APN 27826008) to conduct cultural surveys at this time. A total of 64.5 acres from the 71.96-acre survey area was covered during the pedestrian survey; 7.46 acres were not surveyed due to dense vegetation impeding access and visibility, steep slopes, or, in one instance, a construction fence and a dog impeding access. Approximately 12.6 acres of the Project Area consist of slopes of greater than 20%. Areas exceeding 20% slope were surveyed based on professional judgment. A built environment survey was conducted on March 26/27, 2019, which focused on the identification and recordation of historic period features and structures.

The South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search conducted for the study revealed that, prior to the fieldwork for the current study, 10 cultural resources had been previously recorded within the Project Area. These consist of eight bedrock milling sites (including one with associated lithic scatter, one with associated rock shelter, and one with rock art/cupule), one lithic scatter, and one prehistoric isolate. Two sites (CA-SDI-9609 and P-37-018780/CA-SDI-15660) have been previously tested. No formal evaluation was provided for CA-SDI-9609, but it was noted that its significance has been substantially reduced due to marginal site integrity. P-37-018780/CA-SDI-15660 was determined to be not eligible for listing for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or CRHR. An additional eight archaeological resources (two bedrock milling sites, two lithic scatters, one historic-era site, and three isolates) were identified during the survey in 2019.

ICF identified seven built environment resources 45 years or older in the Project Area. Five of these resources are buildings located on APN 27809076. Another is the present-day Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station complex, which consists of two buildings over 45 years old and one building that may be over 45 years old. The seventh is the Mount Woodson Trail, a trail/road constructed on the east side of the mountain by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934. ICF formally evaluated these built resources applying CRHR and Local Register significance criteria. ICF determined that the built environment resources within the Project Area do not form a historic district with both historical significance and integrity, and they do not appear to be part of a larger potential historic district that could include resources beyond the Project Area. Six of the seven built resources evaluated individually were found not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register. The Mount Woodson Trail, however, is eligible for listing in both registers, and therefore qualifies as a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

ICF archaeologist Nara Cox sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 13, 2019, requesting a review of the Sacred Lands File. The search of the Sacred Lands files by the NAHC on March 25, 2019, did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands within the immediate Project Area but did include a list of 20 local Native American contacts who may have additional information. On April 8, 2019, ICF sent outreach letters to the 20 tribes or individuals identified by the NAHC. One response was received on April 24, 2019, from Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. Viejas recommended contacting San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians in regards to this project. No other responses have been received to date.

Gabriel Kitchen from Red Tail Monitoring, Inc. served as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological survey.

Figure 1 Project Location



Figure 2 Project Vicinity

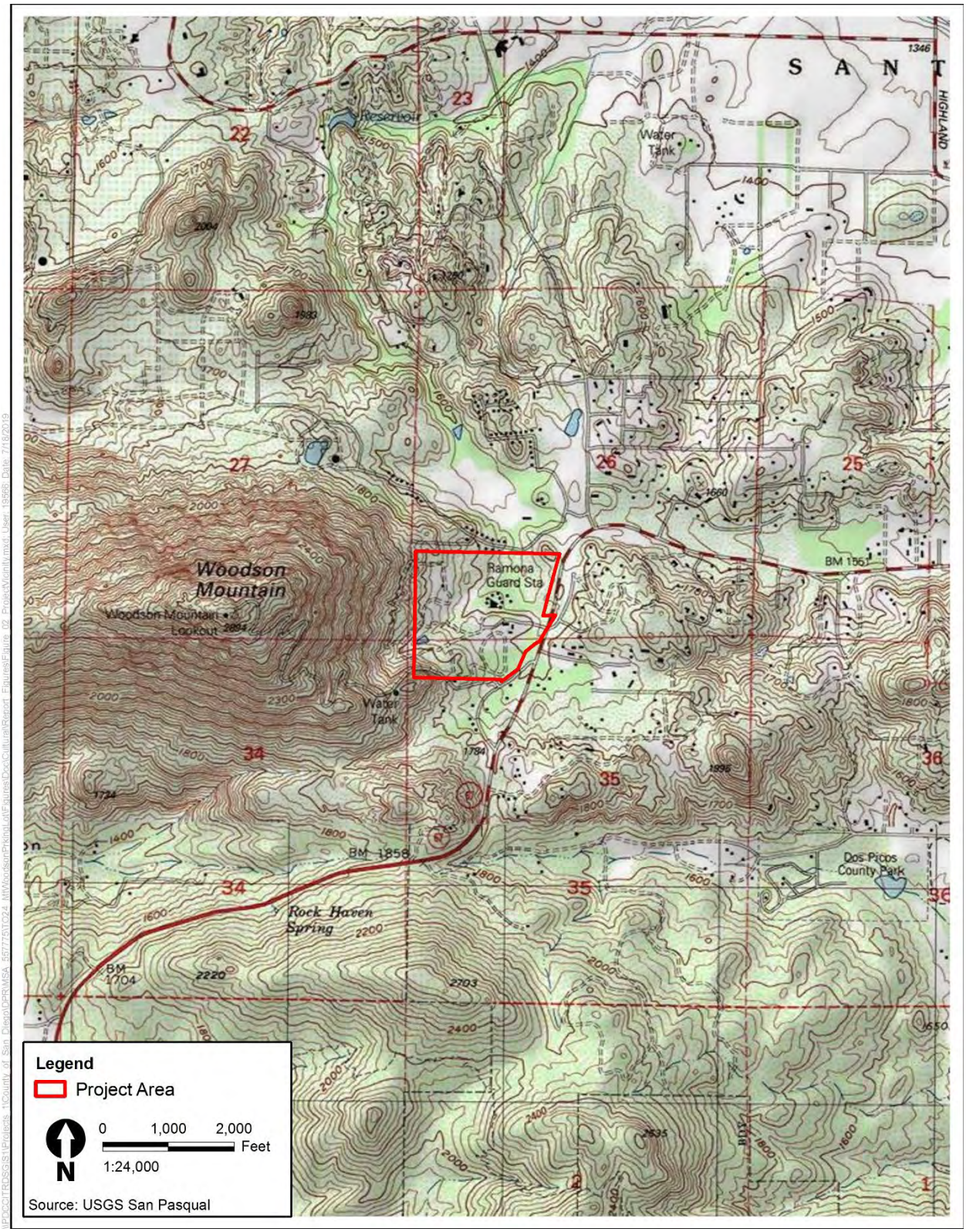
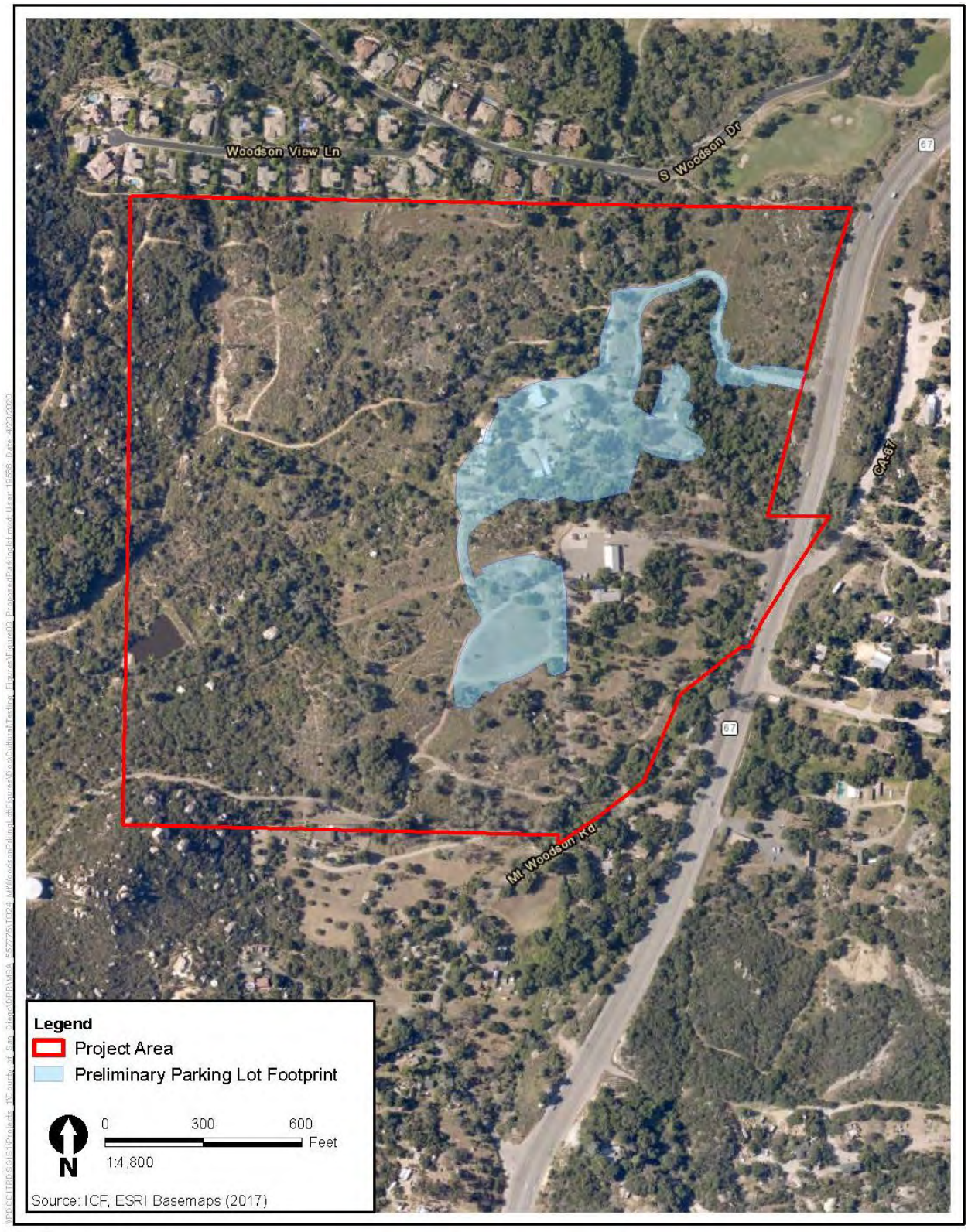


Figure 3 Preliminary Parking Lot Footprint and Project Area



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Chapter 2
Background

2.1 Existing Conditions

2.1.1 Geography

The Project Area is located at elevations ranging from approximately 1,655 to 1,972 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is situated on the lower slopes of Mount Woodson, in a small valley formed by Mount Woodson and smaller hills to the south and east. A steep and narrow drainage runs northeast/southwest through the middle portion of the Project Area, providing fresh water during the rainy season. Several smaller and shallower drainages can be found throughout the rest of the Project Area. The geography of the Project Area changes from steep slopes on the west side into gentler hills and historic-era leveled terraces on the east side. Abundant bedrock outcrops dominate the area.

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. Northwest-trending faults and structural blocks, with intervening valleys, characterize this physiographic region. Regional geologic maps for the area indicate that bedrock underlying the Project Area is primarily Cretaceous Woodson Mountain Granodiorite. This formation consists of a light-tan to pale brownish-gray, medium to coarse-grained granodiorite, and is characteristic of large boulder outcrops which form bold ledge-like ridges. This formation weathers to fine- to coarse-grained grus—an accumulation of angular, coarse-grained fragments resulting from mechanical weathering of crystalline rocks. (Hernandez et al. 2007)

Soils in the Project Area were formed by the physical and chemical weathering of the underlying bedrock, resulting in a variety of sandy loams. The majority of the Project Area contains Vista series rocky coarse sandy loams, while Ramona sandy loam is present in the eastern parcels, closest to SR-67, and Cieneba coarse sandy loam can be found in the very southern edges of the Project Area (USDA 1969–1970).

2.1.3 Biology

Natural vegetation within the Project Area parcels consists of 14 different communities, as described by Oberbauer et al. (2008): chamise chaparral, coast live oak riparian forest, dense open coast live oak woodland, Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed), disturbed habitat, eucalyptus woodland, flat-topped buckwheat scrub, freshwater, freshwater seep, granitic northern mixed chaparral, open coast live oak woodland, urban/developed, and vernal pool. Notable resources on the site include several degraded vernal pools and a stock pond (freshwater) on the western boundary of the Project Area parcels. The parcels have a mixed cover of vegetation communities, with similarly sized expanses of sage scrub, chaparral, and forest and woodland communities. Coast live oak is the dominant tree species in the forest and woodland communities. Dominant plant species in the chaparral include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), mission

manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), and Ramona lilac (*Ceanothus tomentosus*). Dominant species in the sage scrub communities include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Prehistorically, animal life in and within the Project Area likely included large to medium mammals, such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). The site likely also supported a variety of small mammals such as brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of bats, mice, and rats (Jameson and Peeters 1988). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species, such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), as well as lizards and snakes (Stebbins 2003).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The following history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

2.2.2 Early Prehistoric Period Complexes

The Early Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region. The "San Dieguito complex" is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with the San Dieguito complex has been studied and elaborated upon extensively (Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966; Warren and True 1961, Warren 1967; Moriarty 1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) "Early Man Horizon," and Warren subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B) is located along the San Dieguito River northwest of the Project Area and is characteristic of the San Dieguito complex (Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961). Artifacts from the lower levels of the site include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones, and several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered north of San Diego County.

Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering oriented complex denoted as the "La Jolla/Pauma complex" (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

2.2.3 Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region of California, the Archaic Period dates from circa (ca.) 8600 years before present (BP) to ca. 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). During the Archaic Period, the La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites, and appear to indicate that a relatively stable and sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." The inland or "Pauma complex" aspect of this culture lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982). The content of these site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites, and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. Artifact assemblages can also include bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5500 BP, and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence of hunting and the gathering and processing of acorns gradually increases through time. The evidence in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and the mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequent increasing use of these technologies during the middle and late Archaic constitutes a major transition in how the prehistoric populations interacted with their environment in the southern coastal region. The period of this shift, from ca. 4000 to 1300 BP, has been designated as the Final Archaic Period (Warren et al. 1998).

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

In the San Diego area, the Late Prehistoric Period has been described as a time characterized by an increased number of sites, and "many technological innovations, and new patterns in material culture and belief systems" (McDonald and Eighmey 1998:III-1). This description, in fact, aptly describes the period for the entire San Diego County area. Changes in tool and ornament types, burial practices, and site location choices, from those documented for the earlier periods, are well documented in the archaeological record and are described below.

As with the earlier periods, archaeologists have defined distinctive complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period cultures of the area. Two complexes have been defined for the protohistoric occupants of the area. One, designated as "San Luis Rey," is identified in the southern Orange, western Riverside, and northern San Diego Counties area; the other, "Cuyamaca," is identified in southern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True 1966, 1970; True et al. 1974). The San Luis Rey complex is believed to be the progenitor of the Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño/Juaneño culture) living in the area at the time of historic contact in northern San Diego County (referred to as San Luis Rey of Shoshonean origin) (cf. Koerper 1979). Those of southern San Diego County (Cuyamaca, Yuman), are believed to be the ancestors of the Hokan-speaking Diegueño or Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai) occupying southern San Diego County at contact. The demarcation line between the San Luis Rey complex and the Cuyamaca complex is believed to be near the historic separation of the tribal territories of the Luiseño/Juaneño and Diegueño. It is highly unlikely, however, that the

boundary remained static over time. During Late Prehistoric times, the Project Area would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically defined Cuyamaca complex.

The San Luis Rey complex has been separated into two time periods, designated as San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II (Meighan 1954). San Luis Rey I sites date from ca. A.D. 500 to A.D. 1200 and San Luis Rey II, from ca. A.D. 1200 to historic contact, about A.D. 1769. Archaeologically, San Luis Rey II site assemblages are similar to those of San Luis Rey I sites, but with the distinctive addition of ceramics.

Hearths documented for southern San Diego County sites are often clay-lined, yet this type of hearth is not found in the northern County sites. The Luiseño/Juaneño of southern Orange and northern San Diego Counties appear to have primarily practiced cremation (Kroeber 1925), but may also have occasionally buried the dead by inhumation. The use of special burial urns for cremations, however, was apparently not commonly practiced.

2.2.5 Historic Period

By common convention, prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County between the late 1500s and mid-1770s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the Project Area.

2.2.6 Spanish Period

The historic period in California began with the early explorations of Juan Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo came ashore on what is now Point Loma to claim the land for Spain and gave it the name San Miguel. Sixty years passed before another European, Sebastían Vizcaíno, entered the bay on November 10, 1602, and gave it the name San Diego (Pourade 1960:49, 66). Although both expeditions encountered native inhabitants, there appears to have been little or no interaction. None of the coastal sites occupied during this protohistoric period have yielded European trade items or evidence of depopulation due to epidemic diseases, nor does Kumeyaay oral tradition offer a native perspective on these encounters.

The Spanish period extended from 1769 to 1821. It encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego (1769), Mission San Juan Capistrano (1776), and Mission San Luis Rey (1798). Located on Presidio Hill, San Diego's original Spanish settlement consisted of a presidio (fort) and a chapel that also served as *Alta California's* first mission. In 1769, an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from the Presidio de San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into *Alta California* by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. From its original outpost on what is now Presidio Hill, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was moved to roughly its current site in Mission Valley in 1774. In November 1774, the mission was attacked by Tipay warriors from south of the San Diego River who razed the mission and killed Father Luis Jayme and two others. The mission was rebuilt in 1775, and while one of the least successful missions in the chain of California missions, it firmly established Spain's presence in the region. During this period, Spanish colonists introduced horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements, as well as new architecture and methods of building construction (Engelhardt 1920:60–64; Sandos 2004:42–43, 56–68).

The Santa Maria Valley to the north of the Project Area had up to the latter part of the eighteenth century been the location of the Indian village of Pa'mu (paa moo). In 1778, possibly feeling a threat to their livelihood, the inhabitants of Pa'mu rebelled. Spanish soldiers punished the Native Americans severely; Jose Francisco Ortega, comandante of the San Diego Presidio, sent a contingent of soldiers to destroy the rancheria, enabling the Spanish to regain control of the valley. In 1821, the Santa Ysabel mission outpost (*assistencia*) was established a few miles north of the Santa Maria Valley. After 1821, California came under Mexican rule, but Spanish culture and influence endured. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Mission records from 1832 listed approximately 1,400 Native Americans living in the valley, with 4,500 head of cattle, 13,000 sheep, 200 horses, and 80 mules at the *assistencia* (Carrico 1992:17, 2008:40; Engelhardt 1920:169–170; Le Menager 1989:17–18; Maggiano 1990).

2.2.7 Mexican Period

Beginning with Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican period in San Diego County lasted until 1848, when the Mexican-American War concluded. During this period, most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of Mission San Luis Rey, Mission San Juan Capistrano, and Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Most of the missions had gone into decline by the early 1820s. Indeed, by 1822, 17 of the missions had no resident priest. During the 1820s and 1830s, *Alta California's* economic activity consisted of agriculture and livestock-raising for subsistence and localized markets, and hide and tallow production for the international market (Pourade 1961:182–183; Rawls and Bean 2003:72–72).

After years of political instability and several failed efforts to secularize the missions, in 1834 Governor José Figueroa issued a proclamation defining the terms of the secularization process that would be instituted over the following 2 years. Provisions for assuring that Indians would receive mission land, however, proved of little or no practical benefit to the region's Native Americans. Limits on the slaughter of mission cattle were often ignored by priests who sought immediate profit on the hide market. Mission lands were distributed mainly to officials and retired soldiers. Approximately 500 private rancho land grants were made under Mexican rule. Governors Juan Batista Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena, and Pío Pico made most of these grants after secularization. Even before then, rancho operations began herding cattle deeper and deeper into the California interior, which may have led to the 1826 clash between San Diego Presidio forces and Native Americans at Santa Ysabel (Carrico 2008:40; Rawls and Bean 2003:58–63).

After secularization, many Native Americans were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living farther from the ranchos maintained their traditional lifestyles longer. During this period, Native American populations in California came under increasing pressure as new ranches were established under the land grant system. New grants were made from inland territories still occupied by Native Americans, forcing them to acculturate or move away. Oftentimes, the native groups would relocate away from the intruders and farther into the back country. In several instances, however, former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. With former Presidio soldiers becoming civilian residents, the Pueblo of San Diego was established, transportation routes were expanded, and cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities, with trade in hides and tallow trade increasing during the early part of this period. San Diego-area

ranchos continued to be the target of periodic attacks from Native Americans resisting assimilation into Mexican-era *Californio* society (Carrico 2008:40–41).

Two ranchos were granted in the Project Area. Located within 3 miles to the north of the Project Area, the 17,708-acre Rancho Santa María was granted to Mexican Soldier Narcisco Botello in 1833. After Narcisco failed to ranch the land, it passed to José Joaquín Ortega, a member of a powerful family whose great grandfather had arrived in California with Portolá in 1769. The English merchant ship captain Edward Stokes assumed control over the land after marrying Doña Refugio Ortega, José Joaquín's daughter. Known as Don Eduardo, Stokes managed Rancho Santa María until his death in the early 1850s, upon which his sons Adolfo, Eduardo, and Alfredo inherited the rancho. Located within 3 miles to the east of the Project Area, the 13,316-acre Cañada de San Vicente Rancho (also known as the Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona) was granted by Governor Pío Pico in 1845 to Don Juan Bautista López. Eventually becoming part of the Barona Indian Reservation, the southern part of the rancho was named for Father Josef Barona, a San Diego Mission priest who served local Native Americans during the early 1880s (Beck 2004; Moyer and Pourade 1981:47, 65).

2.2.8 American Period

2.2.8.1 Nineteenth Century

The American period began in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War and brought vast new territory under control of the United States. The treaty protected *Californios*' property in principle. In practice, however, the legal process for vetting land claims that was set into motion by the Land Commission established in 1851, combined with the mounting debts of many rancho owners, allowed Americans and other newcomers to take possession of nearly all of the rancho lands originally granted during the Mexican period (Rawls and Bean 2003:142–147).

During the next several decades, many of the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering by local native groups were fenced for ranches and farms. Reservations were established beginning in 1875 to offset this encroachment. This arrangement, however, forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle based on Euro-American economics as an alternative to moving to reservations. As in other parts of the state, local tribes were forced to contend with new laws and policies created by a U.S. government located far away from the local area. Many tribal members endeavored to maintain their associations with the Hispanic community, while attempting to cope with an ever-increasing new population of Americans. During the period from 1850 to 1880, deprivations and tribulations multiplied as adaptation to the new ways of the American settlers proved difficult for the local native population (Carrico 2008).

The Stokes heirs to Rancho Santa María—Adolfo, Eduardo, and Alfredo—fared better than many *Californio* rancho grantees and their descendants. Stokes family members constructed three homes on Rancho Santa María, one of which continued to stand into the 1960s. The town of Nuevo took shape on Rancho Santa María after gold was discovered in Julian during the 1870s. Mule-drawn wagons regularly stopped at Nuevo on route between Julian and ore processing facilities in National City. In 1872, Frenchman Bernard Echeverry acquired a tract at the west end of the rancho to establish a sheep ranch in exchange for tending to Stokes-owned herds. In 1884, Milton Santee bought 6,000 acres of Rancho Santa María land for subdivision and sale. By 1886 the Santa Maria & Land Water Company had acquired Nuevo, which was eventually renamed Ramona. Descendants of

the Stokes family would continue to reside in Ramona into the latter twentieth century (Moyer and Pourade 1981:49–50).

In 1850, Don Juan Bautista López deeded Rancho Cañada de San Vicente Rancho (Rancho San Vicente) to Don Domingo Yorba. The deed stipulated that López and his wife would receive $2,000 and obligated Yorba to provide them with housing, food, and clothes for the duration of their lives. Raising horses and cattle on the property, Yorba filed a claim for the rancho with the U.S. Land Commission in 1852. Charles V. Howard acquired the rancho in 1886 for $8,000 and during the following year sold it for $20,000, after which the land was subdivided. Despite such subdivision, cattle ranches were operated on the Rancho San Vicente into the latter twentieth century. In 1933, the federal government would purchase the land for the Barona Indian Reservation when development of the El Capitan Dam and San Vicente Reservoir required relocation of Native Americans living there (Moyer and Pourade 1981:65–66).

The completion of a transcontinental railroad connection to San Diego in the 1880s inaugurated a land boom that caused the City of San Diego's population to soar to over 35,000 in a few short years. It was during the boom that Howard purchased the Rancho San Vicente for speculative purposes. Felt throughout the region, the boom led to the creation of many newly formed towns and communities. Thousands of people came to the county to take advantage of the possibilities offered in the region. By the end of the 1880s, however, the "boom" had become a "bust" as banks failed, land prices plummeted, and speculation could not be sustained by true and beneficial economic growth. Thousands of people abandoned their significantly devalued properties to the tax assessors and left the region. However, many remained to form the foundations of several small pioneering communities across the county. These families practiced dry farming, planted orchards, raised livestock, built schools and post offices, and created a life for themselves in the valleys and mesas of San Diego County (Griffin and Weeks 2004:78; Quastler and Pryde 2004:182–183).

2.2.8.2 Twentieth Century

Gradually the farming and ranching lifestyle of the post-Civil War period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries faded away with the added influence of military development, beginning in 1916–1917 during World War I. Then, during World War II, the need to fight a two-ocean war resulted in substantial military development in many parts of the state, and thousands of people moved to California in response to its good climate and defense industry jobs or military transfers. In the last 70 years, urban development has burgeoned along the coast and inland valleys, and in recent decades the Ramona area has seen a spike in residential population density (Beck 2004).

2.2.9 Historic Overview of the Project Area

A full discussion of the Project Area's history and use can be found in the *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory for the Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project* (Yates and Chmiel 2019). The following is a summary from the Phase I report.

The first person to settle in the Project Area during the American Period was Dr. M.C. Woodson, who homesteaded 160 acres just south of Bernard Echeverry's grant line and just north of the Project Area in 1875. A veteran of the Civil War who served as a dentist, Woodson made his home at the foot of the peak that would be named for him, where he cultivated an orchard and vineyard while continuing to practice dentistry. Smith D. Kirkman homesteaded 160 acres of land that included much of the study area, for which he received a patent in 1895. A farmer hailing from Indiana,

Kirkman resided at the property with his wife Fannie through the year 1900. A historic topographic map indicates that two buildings stood on Kirkman's property by 1901 to the south of the study area. The 1912 County Plat Book shows that, by that time, William McKercher had acquired the northern portion of the Project Area within the southwest quarter of section 26, and E. Wilson had acquired the southern portion in the northwest quarter of Section 35. It appears that E. Wilson's land was later acquired by brothers Charles W. and G.T. Wilson. (Beck 2004:81; GLO 1895; Le Menager 1989:86; County of San Diego 1912; U.S. Census 1900; USGS 1903)

In 1933, in the southwest half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, on 40 acres of land donated by the Wilson Brothers, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established Camp P-229. One of three CCC camps built in the vicinity of Ramona, Camp P-229 was referred to as both the Ramona CCC Camp and the Mount Woodson CCC Camp. In addition to the construction of camp facilities and a trail or road leading to the top of Mount Woodson, and other work, one of the primary objectives of the approximately 300 men stationed at the camp in 1934 was to develop a forestry station to monitor the outbreak of and help control wildfires (Beck 2004:81; *San Diego Union* 1934).

Research did not yield information on the exact date that CCC Camp P-229 was decommissioned. In 1936, however, San Diego County officials established a juvenile forestry camp at Mount Woodson that would be associated with the California Division of Forestry's Ramona Fire Station (also known as the Ramona Guard Station). The County Juvenile Forestry Camp opened in 1936. Its purpose was to rehabilitate teenagers deemed juvenile delinquents by the County Court in a program that included academics, organized athletics, and physical labor focused on fire suppression, road improvement, tree planting, and other public works along the lines of CCC work.

The forestry camp consisted largely of CCC buildings moved to the site. The fire station likely also included CCC buildings. According to a *San Diego Union* 1936 report, CCC structures moved to the forestry camp site included "a large building that will house the recreation center, dining room and kitchen, a dormitory for 20 boys, a Red Cross first aid station and quarters for the camp staff." The forestry camp continued to operate at least through World War II, but closed at an unknown date thereafter. A 1946 aerial photograph indicates that all of the substantial buildings that had formed the CCC camp had either been demolished or moved to the juvenile forestry camp or the fire station by that year (*San Diego Union* 1936 [quoted], 1939, 1945; NETR 2019).

A 1953 aerial photograph indicates that, by that time, the built environment of the Division of Forestry's Ramona Fire Station had spread south, into the northern portion of the former CCC camp. Also by that year, the buildings moved in the late 1930s to the site of the juvenile forestry camp had been demolished or relocated; some or all of them were probably relocated to the original fire station complex downslope to the east and southeast (NETR 2019).

In 1957, the State of California established the Ramona Forestry Academy, also known as the Southern California Training Center. It appears that the forestry academy was part of the cluster of buildings situated north of the original CCC camp site and east of the cluster identified as the juvenile forestry camp in historic newspaper articles from the late 1930s and early 1940s.

The Ramona Forestry Academy appears to have operated into the 1960s, but was closed sometime between 1967 and 1970, during which time the California Legislature made budget cuts that reduced fire protection services and facilities across California. Officials subsequently determined that the State no longer needed to retain ownership of land on the east side of Mount Woodson apart from today's fire station complex. In 1976, the *Sacramento Bee* reported that the State was in the process of selling 360 acres of land at Mount Woodson, including the Mount Woodson Trail to the

summit built by the CCC (*Sacramento Bee* 1976). It appears that the complex of buildings located north of today's fire station complex may have been included in this sale. Aerial photos indicate that the State constructed today's main fire station building, located south of the earlier-built vehicle garage, sometime between 1971 and 1980. The City of San Diego eventually acquired the Mount Woodson summit and land that included a large portion of the CCC-built trail to the summit.

2.3 Ethnography

The Project Area is situated within the traditional territory of the people known to the Spaniards as the Diegueño, a term derived from the San Diego Mission Alcalá, with which these people came to be associated. This term was later adopted by anthropologists (Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. Shipek (1982) initiated use of a Yuman language term "Kumeyaay" for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. The Kumeyaay are traditionally considered to be a collector/hunting society characterized by central-based nomadism.

The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used, and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as Ipai/Tipai (Carrico 1998:V-3–V-7).

As with most hunting-gathering societies (Service 1966:33), Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. More specifically, the Kumeyaay possessed a patrilocal type of band organization with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and virilocal marital residence (the married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or rancheria, which is a political entity. Following White (1963), Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term rancheria be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a rancheria might comprise a 30-square-mile area. Many households would constitute a village or rancheria, and several villages were part of a much larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group (cimuL). The cimuL is typically an exogamous, multilocal, patrilineal, consanguineal descent unit, often widely dispersed in local lineage. The members of the cimuL do not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintain close relations and often share territory and resources (Sahlins 1968:23; Service 1971:105–106; Luomala 1963:287–289).

Other researchers have designated the San Diego River as a natural feature dividing the Kumeyaay: with those people living north of it being the Ipai (Northern Diegueño), and those to its south and into Baja California being the Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64–70; Hedges 1975:71–83). With a history stretching back at least 2,000 years, the Kumeyaay at the point of contact were, as described above by Carrico, settled in permanent villages or rancherias with strong alliances. Carrico has indicated the possible locations for a number of these villages in the San Diego County area (Carrico 1998). Near the project, examples of known Kumeyaay villages were Pa'mu (within the western Santa Maria Creek area), and Pauha and Ahmakatkatl generally (within the Santa Ysabel Creek and San Dieguito River drainage area but at uncertain locations) (Kroeber 1925). Located approximately 2.5 miles north/northwest, the prehistoric and early historic era ranchería of Pa'mu, or Pamo de la Asumpcíon, extended across the Santa Maria Valley.

While the Kumeyaay exploited a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing, as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1989) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans (kuessay) and cimuL leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, and the cremation ceremony, as well as the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311–326). The primary ceremonial direction among the Kumeyaay is east, with rock art and entrances to ceremonial enclosures usually facing this direction (Kroeber 1925:717). The Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system where white represents the east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red the north (Kroeber 1925:717).

In the vicinity of the project, several locales are considered to be sacred or of particular importance by several local ‘Iipay people and groups. Mount Woodson (‘Ewiiy Hellyaa) is important because it is one of the sacred peaks in San Diego County along with Tecate (Kuchuuma), Viejas, and Capitan Grande. The village of Pa’mu itself is of high cultural significance because it was an important village that figures in the stories and songs of several clans. (Case et al. 2010)

Chapter 3
Research Design

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the cultural resources present within the Project Area. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. To this end, this previous research allows for the delineation of particular research topic areas or "realms." For prehistoric resources these topic realms often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of which are frequently contained within topic areas or realms often proposed to assess site potential to provide important research information. Laylander (2006) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, similar to that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

Recently, several researchers have defined and discussed research topic areas considered relevant to the prehistory of the area (e.g., Laylander 2006), both regionally (San Diego County) and locally (for the adjacent Ramona area and vicinity). Specifically, in the northern County area, for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley, Schroth et al. (1996: Section 2, pp. 10–21) proposed five general topic areas considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology, (2) subsistence strategies, (3) settlement patterning, (4) trade and travel, and (5) tool technology. Essentially these same topic areas or realms were also used to assess the research value of sites encountered in large surveys in the southern County, in the Otay Mesa area (Gallegos et al. 1998). Locally, in the Ramona area, Carrico and Cooley (2005) have previously described four, similarly broad, research topic areas: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological and/or environmental change (Section III, pp. 1–7).

Such broad topic realms allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated in the broader context of both the region and the local area. They provide the basis for site content to be translated into research questions that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do sites fit, or not fit, into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood? How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations such as villages or major campsites? Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with ceremonial and/or ritual content be identified? Are special-use sites present such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas? Do the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites indicate that they were locally obtained or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain

elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time-sensitive artifacts?

Specific research topics for this Project focus primarily on site function, settlement patterns, and subsistence. Questions regarding site function by necessity are tied to questions regarding settlement and subsistence patterns. For example:

- What kinds of sites are located within the Project Area?
- Do they represent temporary camps, food procurement areas, or food processing sites?
- Are any of the sites permanent villages, or are inland groups and desert groups visiting this area for seasonal food gathering and/or trade?

The information needed to answer such questions would require the identification of lithic; shell; bone; ceramic; charcoal; archaeological features, such as hearths; or trade items, such as obsidian, desert ceramics, shell beads, and wonderstone lithics.

Chapter 4
Guidelines for Determining Significance

4.1 Applicable Regulations

The Project is subject to the rules and regulations that govern the treatment of archaeological sites in California. The discussion below summarizes the cultural resources regulations that apply to the Project.

4.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act Criteria

CEQA is the primary regulation that guides the need for environmental review in California. The purpose of CEQA is to consider whether a project would result in adverse effects on the environment and whether any effects could be reduced or mitigated. Any projects undertaken by a public agency or any discretionary projects (i.e., projects that require the exercise of judgment or deliberation by a public agency) performed by private parties are subject to the CEQA process. Under CEQA, historical resources are considered part of the environment and are therefore protected. Historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)) are defined as:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; Title 14, CCR, Section 4852), which parallel the NRHP criteria but consider state and local significance.

Even in instances in which a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR; not included in a local register of historical resources; or not identified in a historical resources survey, a lead agency may still determine that it is a historical resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1. If it is determined that a project would result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then that project would have a significant effect on the environment.

CEQA also contains provisions regarding the protection of Native American remains (Sections 15064.5(d) and (e)). In the event that a study identifies the existence of, or likelihood of, Native American remains, the lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC and provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an

agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC.

4.1.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County of San Diego requires resource importance to be assessed not only at the state level, as required by CEQA, but also at the local level if a resource meets any of the local register criteria, which parallel the NRHP criteria but consider resource significance at the County and local levels.

4.2 Guidelines for Determining Significance

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality for illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in the NRHP, CEQA, and the Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

4.2.1 Resource Protection Ordinance

Under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) (compilation of ordinance numbers 7968, 7739, and 7631), significant resources are defined as follows:

Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites: These include the locations of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to, any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or the State Landmark Register; included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, in the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places that are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

For prehistoric or historic sites identified as significant under RPO criteria, the restrictions to use include:

- Development, trenching, grading, clearing, and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands, shall be prohibited, except for scientific investigations with and approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists.

If a prehistoric or historic resource is identified as RPO significant, then the following may be required as a condition of approval of the discretionary permit:

1. Apply open space easements to portions of a project site that contain sensitive lands;
2. Rezone an entire project site through the application of a special area designator for sensitive lands; or
3. Implement other actions as determined by the decision-making body.

Recognizing that cultural resources often contain information that archival research cannot answer, there exists the potential for each resource to provide important information relevant to several theoretical and regional research questions. As part of the test plan, research questions concerning chronology, lithic technology, food procurement strategy, and trade and travel were addressed. Testing provided the necessary information to determine site size, depth, content, integrity, and potential to address important research questions.

4.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA Section 15064.5a, the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1. A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically of culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant, unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852), including the following:
   (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
   (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
   (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values; or
   (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
4. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR; not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code); or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA Section 15064.5b, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as follows:

1. Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

   (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or

   (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources, pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

   (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR, as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will affect an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c–f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether a project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of a project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the initial study or environmental impact report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides the following:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within a project area, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native

Americans, as identified by the NAHC and provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

4.2.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County of San Diego requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level, as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria, as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource. A cultural resource is significant at the local level if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Karolina Chmiel, MA, served as lead archaeologist for the project. Ms. Chmiel co-authored this report and provided geographic information system (GIS) and graphics support. Nara Cox, BA, acted as the field director and contributed to this report. Justin Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. acted as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological testing.

5.1 Testing Methods

The archaeological testing was conducted by ICF archaeologists Nara Cox and Kent Smolik from March 30 to April 3, 2020. Justin Linton from Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. served as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological testing.

An iPad loaded with Collector software was used to locate features and site boundaries, determine placement of shovel test pits (STPs), and take notes and photographs. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's *California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record* and the SCIC recommendations.

The sites were tested through the excavation of 30- to 40-centimeter (cm) round STPs within and adjacent to site boundaries to determine if potentially significant subsurface deposits were present. A total of 26 STPs were placed within or adjacent to four sites (P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, and P-37-038500). Equipment used consisted of shovels, breaker bars, screens, and buckets. STPs were excavated using 10-cm levels, and all sediments were screened using 1/8-inch screens. Upon the completion of each STP, archaeologists visually inspected profile walls; documented sediments, stratigraphy, and contents; and noted any other relevant observations. STPs were photographed using a digital camera, and their locations were recorded using an Apple iPad equipped with an integrated GPS and the ArcGIS Collector application. Two artifact fragments were identified as a result of the STP survey; these were identified within highly disturbed sediments and do not constitute an intact resource. The artifacts were measured, described, photographed, and returned to the STP for reburial. As no intact resources or undisturbed artifacts were identified during the STP survey, no procedures relating to the documentation, analysis, and collection of artifacts were needed.

5.2 Results

A total of 26 STPs were placed within or adjacent to four sites (P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, and P-37-038500). The following details the results of the testing. Two STPS were placed outside the immediate vicinity of a cultural resource but in a location that would undergo grading for the project. These two STPs were located within 30–40 feet of surface artifacts or features. Locations of STPs and site boundaries are shown on Confidential Figure A-1 in Appendix A.

Sediments observed during testing consisted of alluvial deposits including sand, silt, and minimal amounts of clay. Varying mixtures of the three are typically defined as *loam*. Observed sediments varied across the excavated STPs from inorganic clayey sands to medium brown coarse sandy loam to very dark brown nearly pure silt, and all were low to medium compaction. Historic grading, terracing, and other earthmoving was evident at each of the four tested sites. Graded dirt roads, constructed road beds, and constructed house pads have mixed and disturbed the sediments associated with sites P-37-025745 and P-37-038500. In some cases, within these two sites, asphalt and concrete chunks were present throughout the excavated STPs; in others, disturbed sediments had been redeposited on top of the natural ground surface. No cultural resources were observed subsurface within these two sites.

Within P-37-025749, no subsurface disturbances were observed other than the dirt road that bisects the site. It was noted that the soils were likely to have been relatively recently developed as they were very shallow and contained more organic components than other areas. Only two of the eight STPs dug within P-37-025749 reached a depth of over 25 cm before reaching bedrock or decomposing granite. No cultural resources were observed subsurface within P-37-025749.

Extensive disturbances related to terracing, road grading, and possible structure pads were observed within the southern half of P-37-025748. These historically constructed terraces appeared to consist of local sediments that were mixed and pushed on top of boulder outcrops before being flattened. Stratigraphic deposits are likely impossible here. Two STPs within the site did produce subsurface individual artifacts, however, the artifacts were located between 0 and 40 cm below surface level within the highly disturbed terraces. Due to the extensive level of disturbance these cannot be considered in situ subsurface cultural deposits. The northern half of P-37-025748 appeared to be relatively undisturbed, with the exception of the graded and constructed dirt roads that run through the site. Sediments here consisted of very dark and dark brown sandy silts. No additional artifacts were encountered within the northern half of P-37-025748.

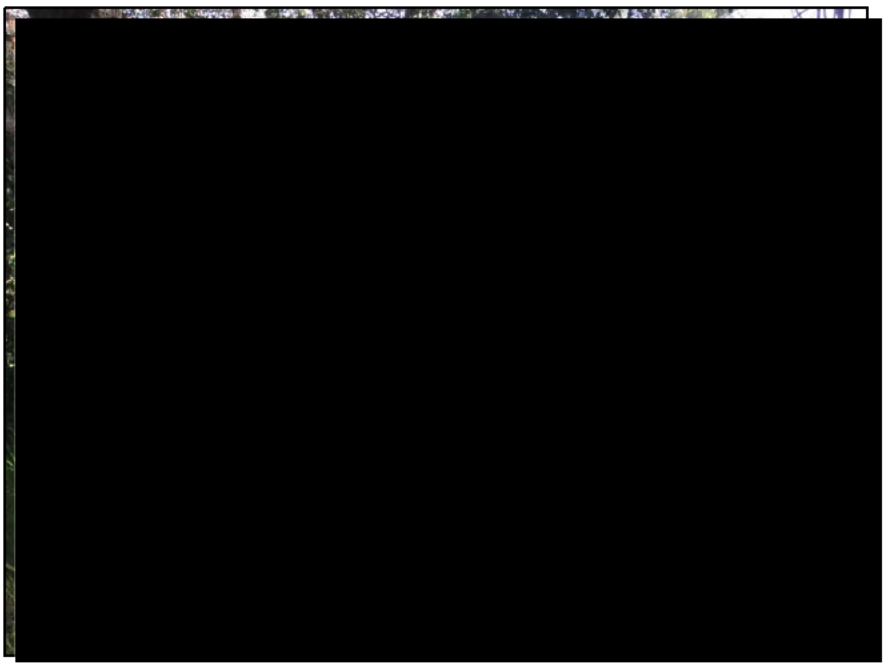
5.2.1 P-37-025745/CA-SDI-17131

This resource processing site was first recorded in 2003. At that time three bedrock milling features were identified. ICF archaeologists also updated the site record in 2016 and 2019. Only the southwestern-most feature (Feature A) was relocated and found to have milling attributes. The second previously identified feature (Feature B) was not positively identified, as no milling appeared to be present on the remainder of the exposed boulders. Additionally, the potential third milling feature (Feature C), described as being to the northeast in the adjacent residence yard, was fenced off in 2019; as a result no inspection could be made of the large outcrop. One newly identified milling feature (Feature D) was recorded 18 meters southeast of the 2003 boundary as a result of the 2019 survey. Feature D consists of two slicks on a boulder situated immediately upslope and west of a storage building.

In March 2020, ICF archaeologists returned to the site for significance testing in advance of planned parking lot construction. The previously fenced off large outcrop, which reportedly contained Feature C, was thoroughly inspected; however, no milling aspects were identified. Feature C remains unverified. No changes have been made to the site boundary as a result of the 2020 site visit. A total of six 40-cm round STPs were dug within the site, two STPs per mapped feature (Figure 4). No STPs were dug at Feature B as it has not been relocated. All STPs were negative for subsurface cultural deposits. The detailed results of the testing are included in Table 1.

Table 1. STP Results for P-37-025745

Feature	STP #	Soil Strata 1	Soil Strata 2	Soil Strata 3	Maximum Depth	Termination	Results
A	1	0–8 cm below surface level (bsl) tree duff and developing topsoil	8–25 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam	25 cm bsl decomposing granite	25 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile Bottle cap and asphalt chunks at 20–25 cm bsl
A	2	0–3 cm bsl tree duff and developing topsoil	3–35 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam	N/A	35 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
C	5	0–7 cm bsl developing topsoil mixed with decomposing granite	7–30 cm bsl dark brown sandy loam	N/A	30 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
C	6	0–20 cm bsl mottled decomposing granite and dark brown sandy loam	N/A	N/A	20 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile Concrete and asphalt chunks at 20 cm bsl
D	3	0–5 cm bsl grasses, roots and topsoil	5–60 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam	N/A	60 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile Concrete and asphalt chunks to 60 cm bsl
D	4	0–20 cm bsl disturbed very dark brown sandy loam mixed with decomposing granite	N/A	N/A	20 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile



Confidential Figure

Figure 4. Overview of STP 3 and STP 4 placement, Feature D, view north

5.2.2 P-37-025748/ CA-SDI-17133

This resource processing site was first recorded in 2003, and the record contains conflicting information, including the number of features present and the size of the site. The primary form describes the resource as an "isolated milling feature," while the archaeological record form states that the resource includes "at least one milling feature with slicks" within a 10- by 10-meter area. The sketch map shows two identified features and one large outcrop over a 75- by 30-meter area. No measurements or descriptions accompanied the original identification of the(se) feature(s). No associated artifacts were identified. The form also states the survey was hindered by dense vegetation and poison oak.

In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded site. Vegetation was very dense and poison oak was present; however, each of the three mapped outcrops was accessed, and each boulder within each outcrop was inspected for milling attributes. No such attributes were identified on the previously designated Feature A. New site components were recorded, including one additional milling feature (Feature D), which was identified 25 meters east of the 2003 site boundary, and two flakes, which were identified within the cut bank for the dirt road 12 meters west of the 2003 site boundary.

In March 2020, ICF archaeologists excavated a total of ten 40-cm round STPs within the site: two STPs per relocated feature, two close to the observed artifacts, and two that had been planned for Feature A, but were moved due to poison oak, dense vegetation, and running waterways. The two STPs (25 and 26) planned for Feature A were placed to the north and south of STP 17 and 18, outside of the site boundary but based on subsurface finds and surface artifacts (Figure 5). Two STPs were positive for artifacts. One artifact (modified flake) was found between 30 and 40 cm below the surface in STP 17. One mano fragment was found near the surface in STP 18. Both STPs were placed within a historically leveled and graded terrace and found within disturbed soils; therefore, they are not considered intact deposits. The results of the testing are included in Table 2.

Table 2. STP Results for P-37-025748

Feature	STP #	Soil Strata 1	Soil Strata 2	Soil Strata 3	Maximum Depth	Termination	Results
C	15	0–35 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam with small decomposing granite gravels	N/A	N/A	35 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
C	16	0–40 cm bsl brown sandy loam with medium-sized decomposing granite cobbles and one water-worn cobble	N/A	N/A	40 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
None	17*	0–26 cm bsl dark grey brown disturbed sandy loam with road gravel and decomposing granite; moderate compaction	26–44 cm bsl medium brown sandy loam with small pebbles; low compaction; edge modified flake recovered from 30–40 cm bsl	44–60 cm bsl reddish orange clayey sand; low compaction	60 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Positive/ edge modified flake recovered from 30–40 cm bsl
None	18*	0–33 cm bsl dark brown sandy loam with road gravel and glass; low compaction; mano fragment recovered from 0–10 cm bsl	33–50 cm bsl 44–60 cm bsl reddish orange clayey sand; low compaction	N/A	50 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Positive/ mano fragment recovered from 0–10 cm bsl
B	19	0–36 cm bsl dark brown sandy loam and a few water-worn pebbles	36–43 cm bsl yellow brown decomposing granite and sandy clay	N/A	43 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile
B	20	0–40 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam with small water worn cobbles over bedrock; no soil change	N/A	N/A	40 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile

Feature	STP #	Soil Strata 1	Soil Strata 2	Soil Strata 3	Maximum Depth	Termination	Results
D	21	0–50 cm bsl dark brown silty sand; no soil change	N/A	N/A	50 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile
D	22	0–50 cm bsl dark brown sandy silt; no rocks or pebbles; no soil change	N/A	N/A	50 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile
None	25*	0–45 cm bsl medium brown very fine sandy loam; no gravels or pebbles	45–60 cm bsl medium brown coarse sandy loam; compaction increases with depth	N/A	60 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile
None	26*	0–20 cm bsl medium brown sandy loam with small decomposing granite gravels	20–50 cm bsl medium brown sandy loam; mottled with decomposing granite	N/A	50 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile

*STPs 17, 18, 25, and 26 were placed in a series of historically constructed terraces that appeared to consist of local sediments pushed on top of additional boulder outcrops and then flattened. Stratigraphic deposits are likely impossible here, and any artifacts found must be out of situ.



Confidential Figure

Figure 5. Overview of STP 26, includes view of large terrace, view south

5.2.3 P-37-025749/CA-SDI-17134

This resource processing site was first recorded in 2003. The site was described as a bedrock milling site including two or more bedrock milling features, each with at least one milling surface. The site covered a 30- by 30-meter area, and no associated artifacts were observed. It was also noted that the site is bisected by a graded north-south trending dirt road with Feature 1 on the east side of the road and Feature 2 on the west side of the road. In 2019, ICF revisited the recorded location of the site and relocated the described features. An additional two milling features (with one slick each) were also identified; no changes to the site boundary were needed as the additional features all fell within the previously recorded site boundary.

In March 2020, ICF archaeologists excavated a total of eight 40-cm round STPs within the site, two STPs per feature (Figure 6). All STPs were negative for subsurface cultural deposits. The detailed results of the testing are included in Table 3.

Table 3. STP Results for P-37-025749

Feature	STP #	Soil Strata 1	Soil Strata 2	Soil Strata 3	Maximum Depth	Termination	Results
2	7	0–35 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam	N/A	N/A	35 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
2	8	0–25 cm bsl medium brown	25–40 cm bsl mottled medium brown sandy clay with decomposing granite patches	N/A	40 cm bsl	Decomposing granite above impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
4	9	0–15 cm bsl dark brown sandy loam	15-20 cm bsl decomposing granite above impassable rock (granite outcrop)	N/A	20 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
4	10	0–25 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam with small decomposing granite gravels throughout	N/A	N/A	25 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
3	11	0–10 cm bsl leaf litter and developing topsoil	N/A	N/A	10 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
3	12	0–10 cm bsl leaf litter and developing topsoil	N/A	N/A	10 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile

Feature	STP #	Soil Strata 1	Soil Strata 2	Soil Strata 3	Maximum Depth	Termination	Results
1	13	0–25 cm bsl very dark brown sandy loam with decomposing granite gravels and cobbles throughout	N/A	N/A	25 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile
1	14	0–10 cm bsl orange clays and decomposing granite	N/A	N/A	10 cm bsl	Impassable rock (granite outcrop)	Negative/ Sterile



Confidential Figure

Figure 6. Overview of STP 7, note very dark brown sandy loam, view north

5.2.4 P-37-038500

This resource processing site was first recorded in 2019 by ICF archaeologists. The site consists of one milling feature with one grinding slick on a large granitic boulder. The grinding surface measures 35 x 30 cm (length by width), the boulder measures approximately 2.3 x 1.5 x 0.5 meters. A gravel driveway runs east-west to the south of the feature. No associated artifacts were observed.

In March 2020, ICF archaeologists excavated two 40-cm round STPs within the site, two STPs per mapped feature (Figure 7). Both STPs were negative for subsurface cultural deposits. The results of the testing are included in Table 4.

Table 4. STP results for P-37-038500

Feature	STP #	Soil Strata 1	Soil Strata 2	Soil Strata 3	Maximum Depth	Termination	Results
A	23	0–75 cm bsl dark brown slightly sandy silt with very few small sub-rounded cobbles	N/A	N/A	75 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile
A	24	0–35 cm bsl dark brown sandy silt	35–60 cm bsl very dark brown silt	N/A	60 cm bsl	Sterile at depth	Negative/ Sterile



Figure 7. Overview of STP 23, note dark brown sandy loam, view north

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Chapter 6
Interpretation of Resource Significance and Impact Identification

The County is proposing to expand available parking at the Mount Woodson trail head and provide an ample staging area for trail users, among other improvements. At the time of this report, a preliminary design was provided to ICF. The design did not contain specifics on grading but showed general location of the parking lot, driveway, and features. The preliminary design has the potential to impact seven cultural resources: P-37-018780, P-37-025746, P-37-025745, P-37-025748, P-37-025749, P-37-038494, and P-37-038500. As a result, Phase II testing and evaluation of these resources were required.

6.1 Resource Importance

One archaeological resource, P-37-018780/CA-SDI-15660 was previously tested and found not significant and therefore ineligible for listing in the CRHR (McGinnis 2000). Therefore, no further consideration is needed for this resource.

Resource P-37-025746 consisted of an isolated mano that was not relocated during the 2019 survey efforts. Isolates have limited potential for being eligible for listing in the CRHR because of a paucity of associated artifacts and features that could provide important information for our understanding of prehistory. Therefore, P-37-025746 is considered not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register and no further consideration is needed for this resource.

Resources P-37-025745, P-37-025749, and P-37-038500 consist of bedrock milling features with no associated surface or subsurface artifacts. These site types are thought to reflect late prehistoric resource collection and processing activities by the Kumeyaay people. As demonstrated in the *Records Search Results* section of the Phase I Inventory report (Yates and Chmiel 2019), these sites occur in an area with abundant evidence of prehistoric land use (n=16 sites) and are a very common site type in the area. Based on the results of the shovel probe survey, no subsurface components are associated with these sites, and they are unlikely to yield significant information that would warrant consideration for the CRHR under Criterion 4. Therefore, resources P-37-025745, P-37-025749, and P-37-038500 are considered ineligible for the CRHR and Local Register and require no further consideration.

P-37-025748 consisted of bedrock milling features and two flakes. During testing, two additional artifacts (a mano and a flake) were found in two separate STPs. Both artifacts were found in disturbed soils within a historic-period artificial terrace. Given that this area consists of a human-made terrace, it appears that the surface and subsurface artifacts are of secondary deposition; their current location is a result of historic disturbance of the landscape. Based on the results of the test excavations, P-37-025748 does not contain significant subsurface archaeological deposits and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR or Local Register.

P-37-038494/CA-SDI-22679 consists of a historic complex comprising two graded terraces connected by several overgrown historic-era graded roads and includes push piles, domestic refuse

deposits, two stacked stone walls, and an abandoned driveway. Historic research conducted for the current Project further clarifies that the eastern terrace was associated with the County Juvenile Forestry Camp(demolished), while the western terrace contained the Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station and Ramona Forestry Academy/Southern California Training Center. The association of the remaining features and landscaping is unclear given the length of historic occupation of the area and the lack of distinguishing features that would tie them to a specific person, place, or event. In 2019, ICF concluded that Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station was not eligible as a historic district and that the remaining buildings were not eligible individually due to poor historical integrity from multiple alterations (Yates and Chmiel 2019). Therefore, the remaining landscape features and domestic refuse deposit that comprise P-37-038494 do not heighten or increase the significance of the Division of Forestry Ramona Fire Station. P-37-038494 is not a contributing element to an eligible district nor are the various features individually significant given their lack of unique features, design, association with important individuals, or contribution to regional history or cultural heritage of the State or local area. Any data potential has been exhausted by recordation of the site. Therefore, P-37-038494 is not eligible for the CRHR or Local Register under Criterion 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Table 5 summarizes the eligibility statuses of the seven sites addressed in this report.

Table 5. Eligibility Status of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Parking Lot

Resource	Type	Description	Significance for CRHR	Reasoning
P-37-018780/ CA-SDI-15660	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Tested through excavation; no subsurface deposit present; lacks data potential
P-37-025745/ CA-SDI-17131	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature	Not eligible	Tested through excavation; no subsurface deposit present; lacks data potential
P-37-025748/ CA-SDI-17133	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature, two flakes	Not eligible	Tested through excavation; no subsurface deposit present; lacks data potential
P-37-025749/ CA-SDI-17134	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling features	Not eligible	Tested through excavation; no subsurface deposit present; lacks data potential
P-37-025746	Prehistoric isolate	Mano	Not eligible	Isolate, by definition, is not eligible
P-37-038500	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling feature	Not eligible	Tested through excavation; no subsurface deposit present; lacks data potential
CA-SDI-22679	Historic site	Graded terraces with structural debris, stacked rock walls, refuse deposit	Not eligible	Lack integrity and potential for substantial archaeological data; no unique or important features or artifacts in terms of materials or design

6.2 Impact Identification

Currently, the DPR has not proposed any other Project-related ground-disturbing activities. It is recommended that any future ground-disturbing activities avoid the unevaluated archaeological site(s) that were identified during the survey described in the Phase I Inventory report (Yates and Chmiel 2019). No significant cultural resources would be affected by construction of the Project. Native American monitors would be present for parking lot construction that requires ground disturbance to ensure impacts on significant cultural resources would not occur. As a result, no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on significant cultural resources are anticipated at this time. A finding of no significant impacts on historic resources is recommended under CEQA.

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Chapter 7
Management Recommendations

The development of the parking lot within the Project Area must take into consideration potential impacts on cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use. The increase in traffic and accessibility may create direct impacts through vandalism, looting, or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts, features, and site integrity. The following section presents a number of management recommendations for the County.

1. **Signage**: Because of the nature of the prehistoric and historic sites in the Project Area, signage could be provided to emphasize the prehistoric and ethnographic activity represented by the resources and discuss the connection between these features and the original ecological context of the area. Signage would provide an opportunity to tie the Project Area into the larger regional landscape, along with interpretive programs and displays to illustrate how the Project Area is connected to patterns of Native American subsistence. Construction of the parking lot and new trails connecting to the original alignment will provide opportunities for public interpretation that elucidates the trail's historical importance as a lasting local example of CCC work, the history of CCC Camp P-229, and the CCC's importance in the broader histories of California and the United States. Signs directing park users away from off-trail cultural resources would be installed, labeling these areas environmentally sensitive.
2. **Fencing**: Fencing may be installed along the trails where cultural resources are in proximity to discourage off-trail exploration that may encounter such resources.
3. **Cultural Resources Monitoring**: The County of San Diego's preferred management method for cultural resources is to incorporate avoidance and preservation into project designs. Seven cultural resources within the Project Area were tested and found ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. However, given the general sensitivity of the area and the number of known archaeological resources in the Project Area, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended for ground disturbing activities within the Project Area.
    a. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, the contractor shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with DPR on the significance of the resource. If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource under CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigation.

Additional mitigation measures will be developed in consultation with DPR and will be influenced by the results of AB52 consultation with local Native American tribes and consulting parties.

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Chapter 8
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Appendix A

Confidential Figure – Shovel Test Probes Location Map

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Appendix B

Confidential
Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms

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APPENDIX C

Energy Modeling

Table X. Summary of Construction Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimates (metric tons per year)

Construction Phase	$MTCO_2e$
Demoliton	18
Site Preparation	22
Grading	11
Kiosk and Sign Construction	29
Paving	16
Architectural Coating	3
Total	99
Amortized Construction (averaged over a 30-year period)	3

Table X. Energy Consumption (BTU per Year)

		MTCO2e	kwh/hr	kbtu/yr	BTU/yr	MMBTU/yr		*Gallons*
Construction	Trucks	24			708,537,770	709	*100% diesel*	*5,108*
	Workers	11			358,135,044	358	*100% gasoline*	*2,865*
	Equipment	64			1,914,151,113	1,914	*100% diesel*	*13,801*
Construction Total	-	99	0	0	2,980,823,927	2,981		

Conversions		**Source**
BTU_kWh	3,412	BTS 2021
BTU/1 gallon gasoline	125,000	BTS 2021
BTU/1 gallon diesel	138,700	BTS 2021
kg CO2 per gal diesel	10.21	EPA 2021 EF Hub
kg CO2 per gal gasoline	8.78	EPA 2021 EF Hub
kgs per MT, btu per kbtu	1000	Standard
BTU per MMBTU	1,000,000	Standard
mt/lbs	0.000453592	Standard

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APPENDIX D

CalEEMod Output

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Mount Woodson Parking Lot

San Diego County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	82.00	1000sqft	1.88	81,998.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	51.37	1000sqft	1.18	51,370.00	0
Parking Lot	4.00	1000sqft	0.09	4,000.00	0
Parking Lot	2.75	1000sqft	0.06	2,750.00	0
City Park	0.33	Acre	0.33	14,434.04	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.6	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	40
Climate Zone	13			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	San Diego Gas & Electric				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	539.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Per Project Description.

Construction Phase - Construction assumed to begin in January 2023 following final IS/MND. Kiosk and sign construction duration assumed to last approximately two months.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Unit amount of Excavators and Rubber Tired Dozers reduced to one each to account for minimal demolition.

Off-road Equipment - Light construction equipment assumed for kiosk and sign construction. Construction equipment assumed to include one generator set, one welder, and one tractor/loader/backhoe operating for 4 hours per day. CalEEMod error does not allow unit amount to be changed, thus the hours per day were adjusted to reach the equipment assumptions.

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Off-road Equipment -

Grading - Material export of 3,350 CY assumed to occur during clearing and grubbing of site per Project Description.

Architectural Coating - VOC content (g/l) based on CalGreen Code 2019 Table 5.504.4.3

Vehicle Trips - Project will not generate additional vehicle trips per traffic study.

Area Coating - VOC content (g/l) based on CalGreen Code 2019 Table 5.504.4.3

Energy Use - Parking lot lighting energy reduced to zero as project description states that the entry gate and bollard lighting will be solar powered.

Water And Wastewater - Project will not install any irrigation or extend any water lines per applicant.

Solid Waste -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Water will be used for dust control during construction per applicant. Also, per SDAPCD Rule 55 Fugitive Dust Control.

Off-road Equipment -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Parking	250.00	100.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Parking	250	100
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	40.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/22/2024	6/1/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/3/2024	4/12/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/29/2024	5/8/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/30/2024	5/9/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/4/2024	4/13/2023
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	0.35	0.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	3,350.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	82,000.00	81,998.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	14,374.80	14,434.04
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	1.33
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.96	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	2.19	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	0.78	0.00
tblWater	OutdoorWaterUseRate	393,188.85	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2023	0.0682	0.4546	0.4626	1.0800e-003	0.0989	0.0191	0.1180	0.0447	0.0179	0.0626	0.0000	97.4182	97.4182	0.0176	3.7700e-003	98.9815
Maximum	**0.0682**	**0.4546**	**0.4626**	**1.0800e-003**	**0.0989**	**0.0191**	**0.1180**	**0.0447**	**0.0179**	**0.0626**	**0.0000**	**97.4182**	**97.4182**	**0.0176**	**3.7700e-003**	**98.9815**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2023	0.0682	0.4546	0.4626	1.0800e-003	0.0562	0.0191	0.0753	0.0233	0.0179	0.0412	0.0000	97.4181	97.4181	0.0176	3.7700e-003	98.9815
Maximum	**0.0682**	**0.4546**	**0.4626**	**1.0800e-003**	**0.0562**	**0.0191**	**0.0753**	**0.0233**	**0.0179**	**0.0412**	**0.0000**	**97.4181**	**97.4181**	**0.0176**	**3.7700e-003**	**98.9815**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**43.21**	**0.00**	**36.22**	**47.93**	**0.00**	**34.24**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	1-2-2023	4-1-2023	0.3800	0.3800
2	4-2-2023	7-1-2023	0.1410	0.1410
		Highest	0.3800	0.3800

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0113	1.0000e-005	1.2900e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5100e-003	2.5100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6700e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	6.0900e-003	0.0000	6.0900e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0151
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0113**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**6.0900e-003**	**2.5100e-003**	**8.6000e-003**	**3.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0178**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0113	1.0000e-005	1.2900e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5100e-003	2.5100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6700e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	6.0900e-003	0.0000	6.0900e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0151
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0113**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**6.0900e-003**	**2.5100e-003**	**8.6000e-003**	**3.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0178**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	1/2/2023	1/27/2023	5	20	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/28/2023	2/3/2023	5	5	
3	Grading	Grading	2/4/2023	2/15/2023	5	8	

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4	Kiosk and Sign Construction	Building Construction	2/16/2023	4/12/2023	5	40	
5	Paving	Paving	4/13/2023	5/8/2023	5	18	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	5/9/2023	6/1/2023	5	18	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 7.5

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 8

Acres of Paving: 3.21

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 8,407 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Cranes	1	0.00	231	0.29
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Forklifts	3	0.00	89	0.20
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Generator Sets	1	4.00	84	0.74
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	1.33	97	0.37
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Welders	1	4.00	46	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	6.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	6.00	132	0.36

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Paving	Rollers	2	6.00	80	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	419.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Kiosk and Sign Construction	9	65.00	25.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	13.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Demolition - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0121	0.1126	0.1002	2.0000e-004		5.2500e-003	5.2500e-003		4.9300e-003	4.9300e-003	0.0000	17.4159	17.4159	4.1600e-003	0.0000	17.5199
Total	**0.0121**	**0.1126**	**0.1002**	**2.0000e-004**		**5.2500e-003**	**5.2500e-003**		**4.9300e-003**	**4.9300e-003**	**0.0000**	**17.4159**	**17.4159**	**4.1600e-003**	**0.0000**	**17.5199**

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.2000e-004	1.5000e-004	1.8200e-003	1.0000e-005	6.4000e-004	0.0000	6.5000e-004	1.7000e-004	0.0000	1.7000e-004	0.0000	0.5077	0.5077	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.5122
Total	**2.2000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.8200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**6.5000e-004**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.5077**	**0.5077**	**2.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.5122**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0121	0.1126	0.1002	2.0000e-004		5.2500e-003	5.2500e-003		4.9300e-003	4.9300e-003	0.0000	17.4159	17.4159	4.1600e-003	0.0000	17.5198
Total	**0.0121**	**0.1126**	**0.1002**	**2.0000e-004**		**5.2500e-003**	**5.2500e-003**		**4.9300e-003**	**4.9300e-003**	**0.0000**	**17.4159**	**17.4159**	**4.1600e-003**	**0.0000**	**17.5198**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.2000e-004	1.5000e-004	1.8200e-003	1.0000e-005	6.4000e-004	0.0000	6.5000e-004	1.7000e-004	0.0000	1.7000e-004	0.0000	0.5077	0.5077	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.5122
Total	**2.2000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.8200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**6.5000e-004**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.5077**	**0.5077**	**2.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.5122**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0494	0.0000	0.0494	0.0253	0.0000	0.0253	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	6.6500e-003	0.0688	0.0456	1.0000e-004		3.1700e-003	3.1700e-003		2.9100e-003	2.9100e-003	0.0000	8.3627	8.3627	2.7000e-003	0.0000	8.4303
Total	**6.6500e-003**	**0.0688**	**0.0456**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0494**	**3.1700e-003**	**0.0526**	**0.0253**	**2.9100e-003**	**0.0282**	**0.0000**	**8.3627**	**8.3627**	**2.7000e-003**	**0.0000**	**8.4303**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	4.6000e-004	0.0284	7.5600e-003	1.3000e-004	3.5900e-003	2.3000e-004	3.8200e-003	9.9000e-004	2.2000e-004	1.2100e-003	0.0000	12.5730	12.5730	6.3000e-004	2.0000e-003	13.1847
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.2000e-004	8.0000e-005	1.0300e-003	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000	3.6000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.2856	0.2856	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.2881
Total	**5.8000e-004**	**0.0285**	**8.5900e-003**	**1.3000e-004**	**3.9500e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**4.1800e-003**	**1.0900e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.3100e-003**	**0.0000**	**12.8586**	**12.8586**	**6.4000e-004**	**2.0100e-003**	**13.4729**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0222	0.0000	0.0222	0.0114	0.0000	0.0114	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	6.6500e-003	0.0688	0.0456	1.0000e-004		3.1700e-003	3.1700e-003		2.9100e-003	2.9100e-003	0.0000	8.3627	8.3627	2.7000e-003	0.0000	8.4303
Total	**6.6500e-003**	**0.0688**	**0.0456**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0222**	**3.1700e-003**	**0.0254**	**0.0114**	**2.9100e-003**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**	**8.3627**	**8.3627**	**2.7000e-003**	**0.0000**	**8.4303**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	4.6000e-004	0.0284	7.5600e-003	1.3000e-004	3.5900e-003	2.3000e-004	3.8200e-003	9.9000e-004	2.2000e-004	1.2100e-003	0.0000	12.5730	12.5730	6.3000e-004	2.0000e-003	13.1847
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.2000e-004	8.0000e-005	1.0300e-003	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000	3.6000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.2856	0.2856	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.2881
Total	**5.8000e-004**	**0.0285**	**8.5900e-003**	**1.3000e-004**	**3.9500e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**4.1800e-003**	**1.0900e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.3100e-003**	**0.0000**	**12.8586**	**12.8586**	**6.4000e-004**	**2.0100e-003**	**13.4729**

3.4 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0283	0.0000	0.0283	0.0137	0.0000	0.0137	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	6.8400e-003	0.0717	0.0590	1.2000e-004		3.1000e-003	3.1000e-003		2.8500e-003	2.8500e-003	0.0000	10.4243	10.4243	3.3700e-003	0.0000	10.5085
Total	**6.8400e-003**	**0.0717**	**0.0590**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0283**	**3.1000e-003**	**0.0314**	**0.0137**	**2.8500e-003**	**0.0166**	**0.0000**	**10.4243**	**10.4243**	**3.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.5085**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.6000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.3700e-003	0.0000	4.8000e-004	0.0000	4.8000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.3807	0.3807	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3842
Total	**1.6000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.8000e-004**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.3807**	**0.3807**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.3842**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0128	0.0000	0.0128	6.1600e-003	0.0000	6.1600e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	6.8400e-003	0.0717	0.0590	1.2000e-004		3.1000e-003	3.1000e-003		2.8500e-003	2.8500e-003	0.0000	10.4242	10.4242	3.3700e-003	0.0000	10.5085
Total	**6.8400e-003**	**0.0717**	**0.0590**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0128**	**3.1000e-003**	**0.0159**	**6.1600e-003**	**2.8500e-003**	**9.0100e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.4242**	**10.4242**	**3.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.5085**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.6000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.3700e-003	0.0000	4.8000e-004	0.0000	4.8000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.3807	0.3807	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3842
Total	**1.6000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.8000e-004**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.3807**	**0.3807**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.3842**

3.5 Kiosk and Sign Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	7.1100e-003	0.0567	0.0757	1.2000e-004		2.5900e-003	2.5900e-003		2.5300e-003	2.5300e-003	0.0000	10.2633	10.2633	1.3400e-003	0.0000	10.2967
Total	**7.1100e-003**	**0.0567**	**0.0757**	**1.2000e-004**		**2.5900e-003**	**2.5900e-003**		**2.5300e-003**	**2.5300e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.2633**	**10.2633**	**1.3400e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.2967**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Kiosk and Sign Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.9000e-004	0.0222	7.8300e-003	1.0000e-004	3.3200e-003	1.3000e-004	3.4500e-003	9.6000e-004	1.3000e-004	1.0800e-003	0.0000	10.0325	10.0325	3.0000e-004	1.4500e-003	10.4733
Worker	3.5200e-003	2.4300e-003	0.0296	9.0000e-005	0.0104	6.0000e-005	0.0105	2.7700e-003	5.0000e-005	2.8200e-003	0.0000	8.2493	8.2493	2.4000e-004	2.3000e-004	8.3240
Total	**4.1100e-003**	**0.0246**	**0.0375**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0137**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0139**	**3.7300e-003**	**1.8000e-004**	**3.9000e-003**	**0.0000**	**18.2818**	**18.2818**	**5.4000e-004**	**1.6800e-003**	**18.7973**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	7.1100e-003	0.0567	0.0757	1.2000e-004		2.5900e-003	2.5900e-003		2.5300e-003	2.5300e-003	0.0000	10.2633	10.2633	1.3400e-003	0.0000	10.2967
Total	**7.1100e-003**	**0.0567**	**0.0757**	**1.2000e-004**		**2.5900e-003**	**2.5900e-003**		**2.5300e-003**	**2.5300e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.2633**	**10.2633**	**1.3400e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.2967**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Kiosk and Sign Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.9000e-004	0.0222	7.8300e-003	1.0000e-004	3.3200e-003	1.3000e-004	3.4500e-003	9.6000e-004	1.3000e-004	1.0800e-003	0.0000	10.0325	10.0325	3.0000e-004	1.4500e-003	10.4733
Worker	3.5200e-003	2.4300e-003	0.0296	9.0000e-005	0.0104	6.0000e-005	0.0105	2.7700e-003	5.0000e-005	2.8200e-003	0.0000	8.2493	8.2493	2.4000e-004	2.3000e-004	8.3240
Total	**4.1100e-003**	**0.0246**	**0.0375**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0137**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0139**	**3.7300e-003**	**1.8000e-004**	**3.9000e-003**	**0.0000**	**18.2818**	**18.2818**	**5.4000e-004**	**1.6800e-003**	**18.7973**

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	8.2600e-003	0.0791	0.1097	1.7000e-004		3.9200e-003	3.9200e-003		3.6200e-003	3.6200e-003	0.0000	14.7407	14.7407	4.6300e-003	0.0000	14.8565
Paving	2.0000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**8.4600e-003**	**0.0791**	**0.1097**	**1.7000e-004**		**3.9200e-003**	**3.9200e-003**		**3.6200e-003**	**3.6200e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7407**	**14.7407**	**4.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.8565**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.9000e-004	3.4000e-004	4.1000e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4500e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	1.1422	1.1422	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	1.1526
Total	**4.9000e-004**	**3.4000e-004**	**4.1000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4400e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4500e-003**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1422**	**1.1422**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.1526**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	8.2600e-003	0.0791	0.1097	1.7000e-004		3.9200e-003	3.9200e-003		3.6200e-003	3.6200e-003	0.0000	14.7407	14.7407	4.6300e-003	0.0000	14.8565
Paving	2.0000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**8.4600e-003**	**0.0791**	**0.1097**	**1.7000e-004**		**3.9200e-003**	**3.9200e-003**		**3.6200e-003**	**3.6200e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7407**	**14.7407**	**4.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.8565**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.9000e-004	3.4000e-004	4.1000e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4500e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	1.1422	1.1422	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	1.1526
Total	**4.9000e-004**	**3.4000e-004**	**4.1000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4400e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4500e-003**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1422**	**1.1422**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.1526**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0195					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.7200e-003	0.0117	0.0163	3.0000e-005		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004	0.0000	2.2979	2.2979	1.4000e-004	0.0000	2.3014
Total	**0.0212**	**0.0117**	**0.0163**	**3.0000e-005**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.2979**	**2.2979**	**1.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3014**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.6700e-003	1.0000e-005	9.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	9.4000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5000e-004	0.0000	0.7424	0.7424	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.7492
Total	**3.2000e-004**	**2.2000e-004**	**2.6700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.4000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7424**	**0.7424**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.7492**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0195					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.7200e-003	0.0117	0.0163	3.0000e-005		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004	0.0000	2.2979	2.2979	1.4000e-004	0.0000	2.3014
Total	**0.0212**	**0.0117**	**0.0163**	**3.0000e-005**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.2979**	**2.2979**	**1.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3014**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.6700e-003	1.0000e-005	9.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	9.4000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5000e-004	0.0000	0.7424	0.7424	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.7492
Total	**3.2000e-004**	**2.2000e-004**	**2.6700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.4000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7424**	**0.7424**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.7492**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
City Park	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	66	28	6
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
City Park	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164
Parking Lot	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0113	1.0000e-005	1.2900e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5100e-003	2.5100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6700e-003
Unmitigated	0.0113	1.0000e-005	1.2900e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5100e-003	2.5100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6700e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	1.9500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	9.1900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2900e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5100e-003	2.5100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6700e-003
Total	**0.0113**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.2900e-003**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**2.5100e-003**	**2.5100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.6700e-003**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	1.9500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	9.1900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2900e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5100e-003	2.5100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6700e-003
Total	**0.0113**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.2900e-003**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**2.5100e-003**	**2.5100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.6700e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
City Park	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
City Park	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	6.0900e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0151
Unmitigated	6.0900e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0151

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
City Park	0.03	6.0900e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0151
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**6.0900e-003**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0151**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
City Park	0.03	6.0900e-003	3.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0151
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**6.0900e-003**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0151**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

11.0 Vegetation

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Mount Woodson Parking Lot

San Diego County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	82.00	1000sqft	1.88	81,998.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	51.37	1000sqft	1.18	51,370.00	0
Parking Lot	4.00	1000sqft	0.09	4,000.00	0
Parking Lot	2.75	1000sqft	0.06	2,750.00	0
City Park	0.33	Acre	0.33	14,434.04	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.6	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	40
Climate Zone	13			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	San Diego Gas & Electric				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	539.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Per Project Description.

Construction Phase - Construction assumed to begin in January 2023 following final IS/MND. Kiosk and sign construction duration assumed to last approximately two months.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Unit amount of Excavators and Rubber Tired Dozers reduced to one each to account for minimal demolition.

Off-road Equipment - Light construction equipment assumed for kiosk and sign construction. Construction equipment assumed to include one generator set, one welder, and one tractor/loader/backhoe operating for 4 hours per day. CalEEMod error does not allow unit amount to be changed, thus the hours per day were adjusted to reach the equipment assumptions.

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Off-road Equipment -

Grading - Material export of 3,350 CY assumed to occur during clearing and grubbing of site per Project Description.

Architectural Coating - VOC content (g/l) based on CalGreen Code 2019 Table 5.504.4.3

Vehicle Trips - Project will not generate additional vehicle trips per traffic study.

Area Coating - VOC content (g/l) based on CalGreen Code 2019 Table 5.504.4.3

Energy Use - Parking lot lighting energy reduced to zero as project description states that the entry gate and bollard lighting will be solar powered.

Water And Wastewater - Project will not install any irrigation or extend any water lines per applicant.

Solid Waste -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Water will be used for dust control during construction per applicant. Also, per SDAPCD Rule 55 Fugitive Dust Control.

Off-road Equipment -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Parking	250.00	100.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Parking	250	100
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	40.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/22/2024	6/1/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/3/2024	4/12/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/29/2024	5/8/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/30/2024	5/9/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/4/2024	4/13/2023
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	0.35	0.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	3,350.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	82,000.00	81,998.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	14,374.80	14,434.04
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	1.33
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.96	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	2.19	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	0.78	0.00
tblWater	OutdoorWaterUseRate	393,188.85	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	2.8912	38.9629	21.7037	0.0895	21.3647	1.3600	22.7247	10.5577	1.2547	11.8123	0.0000	9,358.9981	9,358.9981	1.4750	0.8857	9,659.8091
Maximum	**2.8912**	**38.9629**	**21.7037**	**0.0895**	**21.3647**	**1.3600**	**22.7247**	**10.5577**	**1.2547**	**11.8123**	**0.0000**	**9,358.9981**	**9,358.9981**	**1.4750**	**0.8857**	**9,659.8091**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	2.8912	38.9629	21.7037	0.0895	10.5016	1.3600	11.8616	4.9935	1.2547	6.2481	0.0000	9,358.9981	9,358.9981	1.4750	0.8857	9,659.8091
Maximum	**2.8912**	**38.9629**	**21.7037**	**0.0895**	**10.5016**	**1.3600**	**11.8616**	**4.9935**	**1.2547**	**6.2481**	**0.0000**	**9,358.9981**	**9,358.9981**	**1.4750**	**0.8857**	**9,659.8091**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**50.85**	**0.00**	**47.80**	**52.70**	**0.00**	**47.10**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0328**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0328**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	1/2/2023	1/27/2023	5	20	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/28/2023	2/3/2023	5	5	
3	Grading	Grading	2/4/2023	2/15/2023	5	8	
4	Kiosk and Sign Construction	Building Construction	2/16/2023	4/12/2023	5	40	
5	Paving	Paving	4/13/2023	5/8/2023	5	18	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	5/9/2023	6/1/2023	5	18	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 7.5

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 8

Acres of Paving: 3.21

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 8,407 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Cranes	1	0.00	231	0.29
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Forklifts	3	0.00	89	0.20
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Generator Sets	1	4.00	84	0.74
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	1.33	97	0.37
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Welders	1	4.00	46	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	6.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	6.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	6.00	80	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	419.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Kiosk and Sign Construction	9	65.00	25.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	13.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.2071	11.2600	10.0215	0.0200		0.5250	0.5250		0.4933	0.4933		1,919.7720	1,919.7720	0.4584		1,931.2324
Total	**1.2071**	**11.2600**	**10.0215**	**0.0200**		**0.5250**	**0.5250**		**0.4933**	**0.4933**		**1,919.7720**	**1,919.7720**	**0.4584**		**1,931.2324**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0237	0.0153	0.1824	5.5000e-004	0.0657	3.5000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.2000e-004	0.0178		55.4671	55.4671	1.6900e-003	1.5800e-003	55.9810
Total	**0.0237**	**0.0153**	**0.1824**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0178**		**55.4671**	**55.4671**	**1.6900e-003**	**1.5800e-003**	**55.9810**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.2071	11.2600	10.0215	0.0200		0.5250	0.5250		0.4933	0.4933	0.0000	1,919.7720	1,919.7720	0.4584		1,931.2324
Total	**1.2071**	**11.2600**	**10.0215**	**0.0200**		**0.5250**	**0.5250**		**0.4933**	**0.4933**	**0.0000**	**1,919.7720**	**1,919.7720**	**0.4584**		**1,931.2324**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0237	0.0153	0.1824	5.5000e-004	0.0657	3.5000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.2000e-004	0.0178		55.4671	55.4671	1.6900e-003	1.5800e-003	55.9810
Total	**0.0237**	**0.0153**	**0.1824**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0178**		**55.4671**	**55.4671**	**1.6900e-003**	**1.5800e-003**	**55.9810**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					19.7512	0.0000	19.7512	10.1167	0.0000	10.1167			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.6595	27.5242	18.2443	0.0381		1.2660	1.2660		1.1647	1.1647		3,687.3081	3,687.3081	1.1926		3,717.1219
Total	**2.6595**	**27.5242**	**18.2443**	**0.0381**	**19.7512**	**1.2660**	**21.0172**	**10.1167**	**1.1647**	**11.2814**		**3,687.3081**	**3,687.3081**	**1.1926**		**3,717.1219**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1784	11.4044	3.0489	0.0502	1.4657	0.0932	1.5589	0.4018	0.0892	0.4909		5,546.8890	5,546.8890	0.2786	0.8821	5,816.7299
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0533	0.0344	0.4105	1.2300e-003	0.1479	7.9000e-004	0.1487	0.0392	7.3000e-004	0.0400		124.8010	124.8010	3.8100e-003	3.5600e-003	125.9573
Total	**0.2318**	**11.4387**	**3.4594**	**0.0514**	**1.6136**	**0.0940**	**1.7076**	**0.4410**	**0.0899**	**0.5309**		**5,671.6900**	**5,671.6900**	**0.2824**	**0.8857**	**5,942.6873**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					8.8880	0.0000	8.8880	4.5525	0.0000	4.5525			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.6595	27.5242	18.2443	0.0381		1.2660	1.2660		1.1647	1.1647	0.0000	3,687.3081	3,687.3081	1.1926		3,717.1219
Total	**2.6595**	**27.5242**	**18.2443**	**0.0381**	**8.8880**	**1.2660**	**10.1540**	**4.5525**	**1.1647**	**5.7173**	**0.0000**	**3,687.3081**	**3,687.3081**	**1.1926**		**3,717.1219**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1784	11.4044	3.0489	0.0502	1.4657	0.0932	1.5589	0.4018	0.0892	0.4909		5,546.8890	5,546.8890	0.2786	0.8821	5,816.7299
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0533	0.0344	0.4105	1.2300e-003	0.1479	7.9000e-004	0.1487	0.0392	7.3000e-004	0.0400		124.8010	124.8010	3.8100e-003	3.5600e-003	125.9573
Total	**0.2318**	**11.4387**	**3.4594**	**0.0514**	**1.6136**	**0.0940**	**1.7076**	**0.4410**	**0.0899**	**0.5309**		**5,671.6900**	**5,671.6900**	**0.2824**	**0.8857**	**5,942.6873**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					7.0826	0.0000	7.0826	3.4247	0.0000	3.4247			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.7109	17.9359	14.7507	0.0297		0.7749	0.7749		0.7129	0.7129		2,872.6910	2,872.6910	0.9291		2,895.9182
Total	**1.7109**	**17.9359**	**14.7507**	**0.0297**	**7.0826**	**0.7749**	**7.8575**	**3.4247**	**0.7129**	**4.1377**		**2,872.6910**	**2,872.6910**	**0.9291**		**2,895.9182**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0445	0.0286	0.3421	1.0300e-003	0.1232	6.6000e-004	0.1239	0.0327	6.1000e-004	0.0333		104.0008	104.0008	3.1800e-003	2.9700e-003	104.9644
Total	**0.0445**	**0.0286**	**0.3421**	**1.0300e-003**	**0.1232**	**6.6000e-004**	**0.1239**	**0.0327**	**6.1000e-004**	**0.0333**		**104.0008**	**104.0008**	**3.1800e-003**	**2.9700e-003**	**104.9644**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					3.1872	0.0000	3.1872	1.5411	0.0000	1.5411			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.7109	17.9359	14.7507	0.0297		0.7749	0.7749		0.7129	0.7129	0.0000	2,872.6910	2,872.6910	0.9291		2,895.9182
Total	**1.7109**	**17.9359**	**14.7507**	**0.0297**	**3.1872**	**0.7749**	**3.9621**	**1.5411**	**0.7129**	**2.2541**	**0.0000**	**2,872.6910**	**2,872.6910**	**0.9291**		**2,895.9182**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0445	0.0286	0.3421	1.0300e-003	0.1232	6.6000e-004	0.1239	0.0327	6.1000e-004	0.0333		104.0008	104.0008	3.1800e-003	2.9700e-003	104.9644
Total	**0.0445**	**0.0286**	**0.3421**	**1.0300e-003**	**0.1232**	**6.6000e-004**	**0.1239**	**0.0327**	**6.1000e-004**	**0.0333**		**104.0008**	**104.0008**	**3.1800e-003**	**2.9700e-003**	**104.9644**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Kiosk and Sign Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.3557	2.8340	3.7865	6.1200e-003		0.1295	0.1295		0.1265	0.1265		565.6674	565.6674	0.0737		567.5091
Total	**0.3557**	**2.8340**	**3.7865**	**6.1200e-003**		**0.1295**	**0.1295**		**0.1265**	**0.1265**		**565.6674**	**565.6674**	**0.0737**		**567.5091**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0290	1.1168	0.3979	5.1300e-003	0.1693	6.5600e-003	0.1759	0.0487	6.2800e-003	0.0550		553.4030	553.4030	0.0167	0.0802	577.7199
Worker	0.1926	0.1241	1.4823	4.4600e-003	0.5340	2.8600e-003	0.5368	0.1416	2.6400e-003	0.1443		450.6703	450.6703	0.0138	0.0129	454.8459
Total	**0.2217**	**1.2408**	**1.8802**	**9.5900e-003**	**0.7033**	**9.4200e-003**	**0.7127**	**0.1904**	**8.9200e-003**	**0.1993**		**1,004.0733**	**1,004.0733**	**0.0304**	**0.0931**	**1,032.5658**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Kiosk and Sign Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.3557	2.8340	3.7865	6.1200e-003		0.1295	0.1295		0.1265	0.1265	0.0000	565.6674	565.6674	0.0737		567.5091
Total	**0.3557**	**2.8340**	**3.7865**	**6.1200e-003**		**0.1295**	**0.1295**		**0.1265**	**0.1265**	**0.0000**	**565.6674**	**565.6674**	**0.0737**		**567.5091**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0290	1.1168	0.3979	5.1300e-003	0.1693	6.5600e-003	0.1759	0.0487	6.2800e-003	0.0550		553.4030	553.4030	0.0167	0.0802	577.7199
Worker	0.1926	0.1241	1.4823	4.4600e-003	0.5340	2.8600e-003	0.5368	0.1416	2.6400e-003	0.1443		450.6703	450.6703	0.0138	0.0129	454.8459
Total	**0.2217**	**1.2408**	**1.8802**	**9.5900e-003**	**0.7033**	**9.4200e-003**	**0.7127**	**0.1904**	**8.9200e-003**	**0.1993**		**1,004.0733**	**1,004.0733**	**0.0304**	**0.0931**	**1,032.5658**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.9181	8.7903	12.1905	0.0189		0.4357	0.4357		0.4025	0.4025		1,805.4304	1,805.4304	0.5673		1,819.6122
Paving	0.0218					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.9399**	**8.7903**	**12.1905**	**0.0189**		**0.4357**	**0.4357**		**0.4025**	**0.4025**		**1,805.4304**	**1,805.4304**	**0.5673**		**1,819.6122**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0593	0.0382	0.4561	1.3700e-003	0.1643	8.8000e-004	0.1652	0.0436	8.1000e-004	0.0444		138.6678	138.6678	4.2400e-003	3.9600e-003	139.9526
Total	**0.0593**	**0.0382**	**0.4561**	**1.3700e-003**	**0.1643**	**8.8000e-004**	**0.1652**	**0.0436**	**8.1000e-004**	**0.0444**		**138.6678**	**138.6678**	**4.2400e-003**	**3.9600e-003**	**139.9526**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.9181	8.7903	12.1905	0.0189		0.4357	0.4357		0.4025	0.4025	0.0000	1,805.4304	1,805.4304	0.5673		1,819.6122
Paving	0.0218					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.9399**	**8.7903**	**12.1905**	**0.0189**		**0.4357**	**0.4357**		**0.4025**	**0.4025**	**0.0000**	**1,805.4304**	**1,805.4304**	**0.5673**		**1,819.6122**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0593	0.0382	0.4561	1.3700e-003	0.1643	8.8000e-004	0.1652	0.0436	8.1000e-004	0.0444		138.6678	138.6678	4.2400e-003	3.9600e-003	139.9526
Total	**0.0593**	**0.0382**	**0.4561**	**1.3700e-003**	**0.1643**	**8.8000e-004**	**0.1652**	**0.0436**	**8.1000e-004**	**0.0444**		**138.6678**	**138.6678**	**4.2400e-003**	**3.9600e-003**	**139.9526**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	2.1648					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**2.3565**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0385	0.0248	0.2965	8.9000e-004	0.1068	5.7000e-004	0.1074	0.0283	5.3000e-004	0.0289		90.1341	90.1341	2.7500e-003	2.5700e-003	90.9692
Total	**0.0385**	**0.0248**	**0.2965**	**8.9000e-004**	**0.1068**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.1074**	**0.0283**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0289**		**90.1341**	**90.1341**	**2.7500e-003**	**2.5700e-003**	**90.9692**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	2.1648					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**2.3565**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**	**0.0000**	**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0385	0.0248	0.2965	8.9000e-004	0.1068	5.7000e-004	0.1074	0.0283	5.3000e-004	0.0289		90.1341	90.1341	2.7500e-003	2.5700e-003	90.9692
Total	**0.0385**	**0.0248**	**0.2965**	**8.9000e-004**	**0.1068**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.1074**	**0.0283**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0289**		**90.1341**	**90.1341**	**2.7500e-003**	**2.5700e-003**	**90.9692**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
City Park	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	66	28	6
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
City Park	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164
Parking Lot	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Unmitigated	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0107					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0504					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.3300e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**		**0.0328**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0107					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0504					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.3300e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**		**0.0328**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Mount Woodson Parking Lot

San Diego County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	82.00	1000sqft	1.88	81,998.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	51.37	1000sqft	1.18	51,370.00	0
Parking Lot	4.00	1000sqft	0.09	4,000.00	0
Parking Lot	2.75	1000sqft	0.06	2,750.00	0
City Park	0.33	Acre	0.33	14,434.04	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.6	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	40
Climate Zone	13			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	San Diego Gas & Electric				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	539.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Per Project Description.

Construction Phase - Construction assumed to begin in January 2023 following final IS/MND. Kiosk and sign construction duration assumed to last approximately two months.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Unit amount of Excavators and Rubber Tired Dozers reduced to one each to account for minimal demolition.

Off-road Equipment - Light construction equipment assumed for kiosk and sign construction. Construction equipment assumed to include one generator set, one welder, and one tractor/loader/backhoe operating for 4 hours per day. CalEEMod error does not allow unit amount to be changed, thus the hours per day were adjusted to reach the equipment assumptions.

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Off-road Equipment -

Grading - Material export of 3,350 CY assumed to occur during clearing and grubbing of site per Project Description.

Architectural Coating - VOC content (g/l) based on CalGreen Code 2019 Table 5.504.4.3

Vehicle Trips - Project will not generate additional vehicle trips per traffic study.

Area Coating - VOC content (g/l) based on CalGreen Code 2019 Table 5.504.4.3

Energy Use - Parking lot lighting energy reduced to zero as project description states that the entry gate and bollard lighting will be solar powered.

Water And Wastewater - Project will not install any irrigation or extend any water lines per applicant.

Solid Waste -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Water will be used for dust control during construction per applicant. Also, per SDAPCD Rule 55 Fugitive Dust Control.

Off-road Equipment -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Parking	250.00	100.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Parking	250	100
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	40.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/22/2024	6/1/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/3/2024	4/12/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/29/2024	5/8/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/30/2024	5/9/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/4/2024	4/13/2023
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	0.35	0.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	3,350.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	82,000.00	81,998.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	14,374.80	14,434.04
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	1.33
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.96	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	2.19	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	0.78	0.00
tblWater	OutdoorWaterUseRate	393,188.85	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	2.8984	38.5170	21.6876	0.0895	21.3647	1.3599	22.7246	10.5577	1.2545	11.8122	0.0000	9,360.8717	9,360.8717	1.4754	0.8845	9,661.3479
Maximum	**2.8984**	**38.5170**	**21.6876**	**0.0895**	**21.3647**	**1.3599**	**22.7246**	**10.5577**	**1.2545**	**11.8122**	**0.0000**	**9,360.8717**	**9,360.8717**	**1.4754**	**0.8845**	**9,661.3479**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	2.8984	38.5170	21.6876	0.0895	10.5016	1.3599	11.8614	4.9935	1.2545	6.2480	0.0000	9,360.8717	9,360.8717	1.4754	0.8845	9,661.3479
Maximum	**2.8984**	**38.5170**	**21.6876**	**0.0895**	**10.5016**	**1.3599**	**11.8614**	**4.9935**	**1.2545**	**6.2480**	**0.0000**	**9,360.8717**	**9,360.8717**	**1.4754**	**0.8845**	**9,661.3479**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**50.85**	**0.00**	**47.80**	**52.70**	**0.00**	**47.11**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0328**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0328**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	1/2/2023	1/27/2023	5	20	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/28/2023	2/3/2023	5	5	
3	Grading	Grading	2/4/2023	2/15/2023	5	8	
4	Kiosk and Sign Construction	Building Construction	2/16/2023	4/12/2023	5	40	
5	Paving	Paving	4/13/2023	5/8/2023	5	18	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	5/9/2023	6/1/2023	5	18	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 7.5

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 8

Acres of Paving: 3.21

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 8,407 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Cranes	1	0.00	231	0.29
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Forklifts	3	0.00	89	0.20
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Generator Sets	1	4.00	84	0.74
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	1.33	97	0.37
Kiosk and Sign Construction	Welders	1	4.00	46	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	6.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	6.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	6.00	80	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	419.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Kiosk and Sign Construction	9	65.00	25.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	13.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.2071	11.2600	10.0215	0.0200		0.5250	0.5250		0.4933	0.4933		1,919.7720	1,919.7720	0.4584		1,931.2324
Total	**1.2071**	**11.2600**	**10.0215**	**0.0200**		**0.5250**	**0.5250**		**0.4933**	**0.4933**		**1,919.7720**	**1,919.7720**	**0.4584**		**1,931.2324**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0219	0.0136	0.1920	5.8000e-004	0.0657	3.5000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.2000e-004	0.0178		58.6931	58.6931	1.5900e-003	1.4600e-003	59.1689
Total	**0.0219**	**0.0136**	**0.1920**	**5.8000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0178**		**58.6931**	**58.6931**	**1.5900e-003**	**1.4600e-003**	**59.1689**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.2071	11.2600	10.0215	0.0200		0.5250	0.5250		0.4933	0.4933	0.0000	1,919.7720	1,919.7720	0.4584		1,931.2324
Total	**1.2071**	**11.2600**	**10.0215**	**0.0200**		**0.5250**	**0.5250**		**0.4933**	**0.4933**	**0.0000**	**1,919.7720**	**1,919.7720**	**0.4584**		**1,931.2324**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0219	0.0136	0.1920	5.8000e-004	0.0657	3.5000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.2000e-004	0.0178		58.6931	58.6931	1.5900e-003	1.4600e-003	59.1689
Total	**0.0219**	**0.0136**	**0.1920**	**5.8000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0178**		**58.6931**	**58.6931**	**1.5900e-003**	**1.4600e-003**	**59.1689**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					19.7512	0.0000	19.7512	10.1167	0.0000	10.1167			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.6595	27.5242	18.2443	0.0381		1.2660	1.2660		1.1647	1.1647		3,687.3081	3,687.3081	1.1926		3,717.1219
Total	**2.6595**	**27.5242**	**18.2443**	**0.0381**	**19.7512**	**1.2660**	**21.0172**	**10.1167**	**1.1647**	**11.2814**		**3,687.3081**	**3,687.3081**	**1.1926**		**3,717.1219**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1898	10.9622	3.0113	0.0501	1.4657	0.0930	1.5587	0.4018	0.0890	0.4908		5,541.5041	5,541.5041	0.2793	0.8812	5,811.0960
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0492	0.0306	0.4320	1.3100e-003	0.1479	7.9000e-004	0.1487	0.0392	7.3000e-004	0.0400		132.0595	132.0595	3.5800e-003	3.2900e-003	133.1300
Total	**0.2390**	**10.9928**	**3.4433**	**0.0515**	**1.6136**	**0.0938**	**1.7074**	**0.4410**	**0.0897**	**0.5307**		**5,673.5636**	**5,673.5636**	**0.2829**	**0.8845**	**5,944.2260**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					8.8880	0.0000	8.8880	4.5525	0.0000	4.5525			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.6595	27.5242	18.2443	0.0381		1.2660	1.2660		1.1647	1.1647	0.0000	3,687.3081	3,687.3081	1.1926		3,717.1219
Total	**2.6595**	**27.5242**	**18.2443**	**0.0381**	**8.8880**	**1.2660**	**10.1540**	**4.5525**	**1.1647**	**5.7173**	**0.0000**	**3,687.3081**	**3,687.3081**	**1.1926**		**3,717.1219**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1898	10.9622	3.0113	0.0501	1.4657	0.0930	1.5587	0.4018	0.0890	0.4908		5,541.5041	5,541.5041	0.2793	0.8812	5,811.0960
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0492	0.0306	0.4320	1.3100e-003	0.1479	7.9000e-004	0.1487	0.0392	7.3000e-004	0.0400		132.0595	132.0595	3.5800e-003	3.2900e-003	133.1300
Total	**0.2390**	**10.9928**	**3.4433**	**0.0515**	**1.6136**	**0.0938**	**1.7074**	**0.4410**	**0.0897**	**0.5307**		**5,673.5636**	**5,673.5636**	**0.2829**	**0.8845**	**5,944.2260**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					7.0826	0.0000	7.0826	3.4247	0.0000	3.4247			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.7109	17.9359	14.7507	0.0297		0.7749	0.7749		0.7129	0.7129		2,872.6910	2,872.6910	0.9291		2,895.9182
Total	**1.7109**	**17.9359**	**14.7507**	**0.0297**	**7.0826**	**0.7749**	**7.8575**	**3.4247**	**0.7129**	**4.1377**		**2,872.6910**	**2,872.6910**	**0.9291**		**2,895.9182**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0410	0.0255	0.3600	1.0900e-003	0.1232	6.6000e-004	0.1239	0.0327	6.1000e-004	0.0333		110.0496	110.0496	2.9800e-003	2.7400e-003	110.9417
Total	**0.0410**	**0.0255**	**0.3600**	**1.0900e-003**	**0.1232**	**6.6000e-004**	**0.1239**	**0.0327**	**6.1000e-004**	**0.0333**		**110.0496**	**110.0496**	**2.9800e-003**	**2.7400e-003**	**110.9417**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					3.1872	0.0000	3.1872	1.5411	0.0000	1.5411			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.7109	17.9359	14.7507	0.0297		0.7749	0.7749		0.7129	0.7129	0.0000	2,872.6910	2,872.6910	0.9291		2,895.9182
Total	**1.7109**	**17.9359**	**14.7507**	**0.0297**	**3.1872**	**0.7749**	**3.9621**	**1.5411**	**0.7129**	**2.2541**	**0.0000**	**2,872.6910**	**2,872.6910**	**0.9291**		**2,895.9182**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0410	0.0255	0.3600	1.0900e-003	0.1232	6.6000e-004	0.1239	0.0327	6.1000e-004	0.0333		110.0496	110.0496	2.9800e-003	2.7400e-003	110.9417
Total	**0.0410**	**0.0255**	**0.3600**	**1.0900e-003**	**0.1232**	**6.6000e-004**	**0.1239**	**0.0327**	**6.1000e-004**	**0.0333**		**110.0496**	**110.0496**	**2.9800e-003**	**2.7400e-003**	**110.9417**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Kiosk and Sign Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.3557	2.8340	3.7865	6.1200e-003		0.1295	0.1295		0.1265	0.1265		565.6674	565.6674	0.0737		567.5091
Total	**0.3557**	**2.8340**	**3.7865**	**6.1200e-003**		**0.1295**	**0.1295**		**0.1265**	**0.1265**		**565.6674**	**565.6674**	**0.0737**		**567.5091**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0299	1.0717	0.3862	5.1200e-003	0.1693	6.5300e-003	0.1759	0.0487	6.2500e-003	0.0550		552.6174	552.6174	0.0168	0.0800	576.8805
Worker	0.1776	0.1103	1.5599	4.7200e-003	0.5340	2.8600e-003	0.5368	0.1416	2.6400e-003	0.1443		476.8816	476.8816	0.0129	0.0119	480.7473
Total	**0.2075**	**1.1820**	**1.9462**	**9.8400e-003**	**0.7033**	**9.3900e-003**	**0.7127**	**0.1904**	**8.8900e-003**	**0.1993**		**1,029.4990**	**1,029.4990**	**0.0297**	**0.0919**	**1,057.6278**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Kiosk and Sign Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.3557	2.8340	3.7865	6.1200e-003		0.1295	0.1295		0.1265	0.1265	0.0000	565.6674	565.6674	0.0737		567.5091
Total	**0.3557**	**2.8340**	**3.7865**	**6.1200e-003**		**0.1295**	**0.1295**		**0.1265**	**0.1265**	**0.0000**	**565.6674**	**565.6674**	**0.0737**		**567.5091**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0299	1.0717	0.3862	5.1200e-003	0.1693	6.5300e-003	0.1759	0.0487	6.2500e-003	0.0550		552.6174	552.6174	0.0168	0.0800	576.8805
Worker	0.1776	0.1103	1.5599	4.7200e-003	0.5340	2.8600e-003	0.5368	0.1416	2.6400e-003	0.1443		476.8816	476.8816	0.0129	0.0119	480.7473
Total	**0.2075**	**1.1820**	**1.9462**	**9.8400e-003**	**0.7033**	**9.3900e-003**	**0.7127**	**0.1904**	**8.8900e-003**	**0.1993**		**1,029.4990**	**1,029.4990**	**0.0297**	**0.0919**	**1,057.6278**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.9181	8.7903	12.1905	0.0189		0.4357	0.4357		0.4025	0.4025		1,805.4304	1,805.4304	0.5673		1,819.6122
Paving	0.0218					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.9399**	**8.7903**	**12.1905**	**0.0189**		**0.4357**	**0.4357**		**0.4025**	**0.4025**		**1,805.4304**	**1,805.4304**	**0.5673**		**1,819.6122**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0547	0.0339	0.4800	1.4500e-003	0.1643	8.8000e-004	0.1652	0.0436	8.1000e-004	0.0444		146.7328	146.7328	3.9800e-003	3.6600e-003	147.9223
Total	**0.0547**	**0.0339**	**0.4800**	**1.4500e-003**	**0.1643**	**8.8000e-004**	**0.1652**	**0.0436**	**8.1000e-004**	**0.0444**		**146.7328**	**146.7328**	**3.9800e-003**	**3.6600e-003**	**147.9223**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.9181	8.7903	12.1905	0.0189		0.4357	0.4357		0.4025	0.4025	0.0000	1,805.4304	1,805.4304	0.5673		1,819.6122
Paving	0.0218					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.9399**	**8.7903**	**12.1905**	**0.0189**		**0.4357**	**0.4357**		**0.4025**	**0.4025**	**0.0000**	**1,805.4304**	**1,805.4304**	**0.5673**		**1,819.6122**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0547	0.0339	0.4800	1.4500e-003	0.1643	8.8000e-004	0.1652	0.0436	8.1000e-004	0.0444		146.7328	146.7328	3.9800e-003	3.6600e-003	147.9223
Total	**0.0547**	**0.0339**	**0.4800**	**1.4500e-003**	**0.1643**	**8.8000e-004**	**0.1652**	**0.0436**	**8.1000e-004**	**0.0444**		**146.7328**	**146.7328**	**3.9800e-003**	**3.6600e-003**	**147.9223**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	2.1648					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**2.3565**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0355	0.0221	0.3120	9.4000e-004	0.1068	5.7000e-004	0.1074	0.0283	5.3000e-004	0.0289		95.3763	95.3763	2.5800e-003	2.3800e-003	96.1495
Total	**0.0355**	**0.0221**	**0.3120**	**9.4000e-004**	**0.1068**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.1074**	**0.0283**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0289**		**95.3763**	**95.3763**	**2.5800e-003**	**2.3800e-003**	**96.1495**

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	2.1648					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**2.3565**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**	**0.0000**	**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0355	0.0221	0.3120	9.4000e-004	0.1068	5.7000e-004	0.1074	0.0283	5.3000e-004	0.0289		95.3763	95.3763	2.5800e-003	2.3800e-003	96.1495
Total	**0.0355**	**0.0221**	**0.3120**	**9.4000e-004**	**0.1068**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.1074**	**0.0283**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0289**		**95.3763**	**95.3763**	**2.5800e-003**	**2.3800e-003**	**96.1495**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
City Park	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	66	28	6
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
City Park	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164
Parking Lot	0.553514	0.062792	0.181046	0.120736	0.024419	0.006214	0.008493	0.006184	0.000715	0.000556	0.029185	0.000982	0.005164

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Mount Woodson Parking Lot - San Diego County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Unmitigated	0.0624	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0107					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0504					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.3300e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**		**0.0328**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0107					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0504					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.3300e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0143	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		0.0307	0.0307	8.0000e-005		0.0328
Total	**0.0624**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0143**	**0.0000**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0307**	**0.0307**	**8.0000e-005**		**0.0328**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX E

Trip Generation and Parking Analysis Memorandum

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Bilse, ICF International

FROM: Dale Domingo, CR Associates

DATE: November 5, 2021

RE: Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project – Trip Generation and Parking Analysis Memorandum

The purpose of this memorandum is to identify and document any significant transportation related impacts associated with the Mount Woodson Parking Lot (Proposed Project), and to recommend mitigation measures for identified impacts, as necessary.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Mount Woodson trail is located on the east side of Lake Poway in the city of Poway, California. Access to the trail is currently taken from State Route 67 (SR-67). There is currently no dedicated parking lot for the Mount Woodson trails, so visitors are forced to park along SR-67 between Cloudy Moon Drive and Archie Moore Road. The regional location of the Proposed Project is displayed in **Figure 1**.

The Proposed Project is the construction of a new parking lot for the Mount Woodson trail. There will be four (4) parking lots, Lots A, B, C, and D, comprising a total of 252 parking spaces (244 standard and 8 ADA spaces). Access will be provided via a side-street-stop controlled intersection on SR-67 located approximately 530 feet north of Ramona Fire Station driveway on Mount Woodson Road. The project site plan is shown in **Figure 2**.

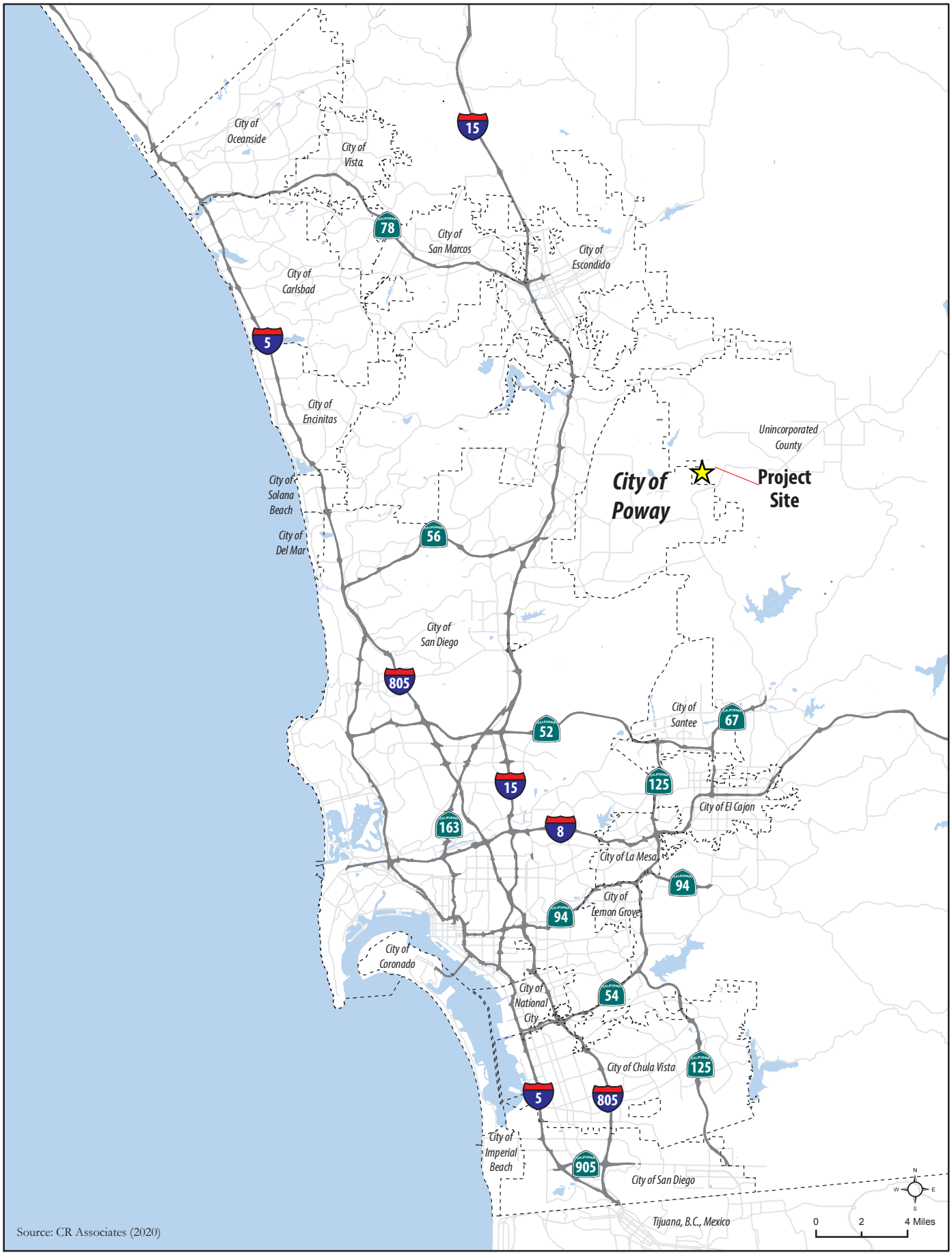
ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY AND THRESHOLDS

BACKGROUND (SB-743)

On September 27, 2013, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. signed SB-743 into law, starting a process that is expected to fundamentally change the way transportation impact analysis is conducted under CEQA. Within the State's CEQA Guidelines, these changes will include elimination of auto delay, level of service (LOS), and similar measurements of vehicular roadway capacity and traffic congestion as the basis for determining significant impacts.

On December 2018, the Resources Agency certified and adopted the CEQA Guidelines update package, which included the California Natural Resources Agency Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act. As a result, the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) updated and released the *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory)* in December 2018. According to the updated guidelines, lead agencies will have until July 1, 2020 to comply with the updated CEQA revision.

VMT is positively correlated with growth and as the region is expected to grow, VMT is also expected to increase. However, where the growth occurs plays a significant role to determine how much the VMT will increase. Growth in areas with access to high quality transit such as Transit Priority Areas (TPAs), with a complete active transportation network and complementary land use mixes are projected to be more VMT efficient. In their *Technical Advisory*, OPR recommends the use of VMT metrics when analyzing land use projects and plans. For residential uses, the recommended efficiency metric is Resident VMT per Capita; and for employment uses, the recommended efficiency metric is Employee VMT per Employee. However, for retail uses, the recommended metric is a net change of total area (e.g. community, city, etc.) VMT due to the nature of retail trips typically redistributing shopping trips rather than creating new trips.



Source: CR Associates (2020)

Mount Woodson Parking Lot Project
Transportation Impact Study

C+R

Figure 1
Project Regional Location



SITE ELEMENT KEY

1. GRAVEL PARKING AREA
2. ADA CONCRETE PARKING AREA
3. PORTABLE RESTROOMS
4. DG TRAIL
5. 12' WIDE GRAVEL ROAD (ONE WAY)
6. 24' WIDE GRAVEL ROAD (TWO WAY)
7. BRIDGE OR ARIZONA CROSSING
8. DECELERATION LANE
9. ACCELERATION LANE
10. MONUMENT SIGN
11. 6' CHAINLINK FENCE
12. GATE
13. TRAIL MONUMENT
14. EXISTING LANDSCAPE

PARKING SUMMARY

	ADA SPACES	STANDARD SPACES 10' X 20'
LOT A	8	61
LOT B	-	31
LOT C	-	92
LOT D	-	60
TOTAL	8	244
GRAND TOTAL		252

0' 30' 60' 120' 180'

NORTH SCALE 1" = 60'

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Figure 2
Project Site Plan

TRANSPORTATION IMPACT & MITIGATION

This section identifies if the Proposed Project related VMT would create significant project related impact, as it relates to the standards outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the draft Guidelines. Additionally, this section provides recommendations for mitigation measures that may reduce the Proposed Project's impacts to less than significant levels, and evaluates the feasibility of the proposed mitigation measures, if necessary.

VMT IMPACT

The Proposed Project is the construction of a new parking lot to the existing Mount Woodson Trail and is not anticipated to increase VMT as the new lot would be serving existing trips traveling to the trailhead. According to CEQA Code of Regulations 15064.3 Subdivision (b.2) "Transportation projects that reduce, or have no impact on, vehicle miles traveled should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. For roadway capacity projects…".Consequently, the Proposed Project is a transportation project that is anticipated to reduce VMT as it is the construction of a new parking lot for the Mount Woodson Trail patrons. As described in the beginning of this memorandum, there is currently no dedicated parking lot for the Mount Woodson Trail at the eastern terminus point along SR-67, so visitors are forced to park along SR-67 and occasionally must circulate along the highway to find an open shoulder space. The new parking lot is anticipated to reduce VMT as patrons no longer have to travel along SR-67 multiple times looking for a parking space, but instead can directly travel to the parking lot near the trail entrance.

MITIGATIONS

The Proposed Project does not result in a significant transportation related impact; therefore, no mitigation is required.