

# **APPENDIX B**

## ***Biological Technical Resources Report***



**BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT**  
*for the*  
**ALTA OCEANSIDE PROJECT**  
**CITY OF OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA**

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# Summary of Findings

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Dudek surveyed the 5.3-acre Alta Oceanside Project (project or proposed project) site in January 2019 to determine the presence/absence and potential for sensitive biological resources. Plant communities or land covers present within the project site include: non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated (2.45 acres), urban/developed (2.76 acres), and disturbed habitat (0.11 acres).

No plant or animal species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered were detected on the project site. No focused surveys for plant or wildlife species were conducted. Potential for special-status plant and wildlife species is low within the project site given the extensive disturbance and surrounding development.

The proposed project is to develop a mixed use project including 309 residential project. The proposal includes grading approximately 4.49 acres of land on the project site. Mitigation for impacts to non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated is provided. Guidance to avoid indirect impacts to nesting birds are also proposed in addition to standards applicable to the project as provided in the Draft Oceanside Subarea Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Communities Conservation Plan (OSHCP; 2010).

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# 1 Introduction

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The proposed Alta Oceanside Project (project or proposed project) is a mixed-use development project within the 5.3-acre project site. The project will consist of 309 multifamily dwelling units with approximately 5,422 square feet of retail/commercial space at the ground level fronting North Coast Highway. The project site is located west of North Coast Highway (State Route 101) and south of Costa Pacifica Way in the City of Oceanside (City) in San Diego County, California. The proposed project is subject to the OSHCP and California Coastal Commission (CCC) regulations.

Biological surveys of the project site were conducted by Dudek in January 2019. Dudek conducted vegetation mapping and a habitat assessment for special-status plant and wildlife species.

The purposes of this report are to describe the biological character of the project site in terms of vegetation, flora, wildlife, and wildlife habitats; analyze the biological significance of the biological resources on the site in terms of federal, state, and local laws and policies; analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed project; and discuss avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures that would reduce impacts to biological resources below a level of significance.

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## 2 Methods and Survey Limitations

Data regarding biological resources present on the project site were obtained through a review of pertinent literature and through field reconnaissance; both of which are described in detail below.

### 2.1 Literature Review

Sensitive biological resources present or potentially present on site were identified through a literature search using the following sources:

- Final Oceanside Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010)
- CDFW California Natural Diversity Database for Oceanside, San Onofre Bluff, Las Pulgas Canyon, Morro Hill, San Luis Rey, and Encinitas 7.5-minute quadrangles (CDFW 2019a)
- USFWS Critical Habitat Data and Species Occurrence Data within 5 miles of the project site (USFWS 2019)
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants for Oceanside, San Onofre Bluff, Las Pulgas Canyon, Morro Hill, San Luis Rey, and Encinitas 7.5-minute quadrangles (CNPS 2019)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA and NRCS 2019)

### 2.2 Field Reconnaissance

Dudek biologist Kathleen Dayton conducted general biological surveys of the property in 2019, including vegetation mapping and a wildlife and plant inventory. Survey timing, focus, and weather conditions are shown in Table 1. Surveys were conducted on foot and the entire property was surveyed and inventoried for biological components.

**Table 1. Survey Dates and Conditions**

Date	Time	Personnel	Focus	Weather Conditions
1/24/2019	0830–0935	Kathleen Dayton	Vegetation mapping, plant and wildlife survey, and habitat assessment	60°F–62°F; 0% cloud cover; 0–2 mph wind

#### 2.2.1 Resource Mapping

Vegetation communities were mapped in the field directly onto a 100-scale (1-inch=100-feet) aerial photograph of the site. The vegetation boundaries were downloaded and/or digitized by Dudek GIS technician Kirsten Zecher using ArcGIS software.

Plant community classifications used in this report follow Holland (1986) as modified in the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008), with modifications to accommodate the lack of conformity of the observed communities. No locations of rare or sensitive plant or wildlife species were located and mapped.

## 2.2.2 Flora

Kathleen Dayton conducted a general floral inventory and a habitat assessment for special-status plant species on the property on January 24, 2019. Latin and common names follow the Checklist of the Vascular Plants of San Diego County, 5th Edition (Rebman and Simpson 2014). Where the scientific name listed in Rebman and Simpson (2014) differs from the name currently recognized by the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2018) or that listed in the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2018), the synonym is included in brackets following the name listed in Rebman and Simpson (2014). A cumulative list of plant species observed in the project site is presented in Appendix A.

## 2.2.3 Fauna

Kathleen Dayton conducted a general wildlife survey on the property on January 24, 2019. Wildlife species detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign were recorded. Latin and common names of birds recorded follow American Ornithological Society (AOS 2018). A cumulative list of wildlife species observed in the project site is presented in Appendix B.

## 2.2.4 Survey Limitations

Limitations of the wildlife surveys include a diurnal bias and the absence of trapping for mammals and reptiles. All surveys were conducted during the daytime to maximize visibility for the detection of plants and most animals, particularly birds. Daytime surveys usually result in few observations of mammals, many of which may be active at night. In addition, many species of reptiles and amphibians are secretive and are difficult to observe.

The plant surveys were conducted in winter during a good rainfall year. However, the plant inventory was limited to species that could be identified without flowering parts because of the timing of the surveys since many plants are not in bloom in winter.



## 3 Physical Characteristics

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### 3.1 Site Description

The 5.3-acre Alta Oceanside Project site is located along the west side of the North Coast Highway within the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The property is situated along the south bank of the San Luis Rey River in the eastern portion of USGS 7.5 minute Oceanside quadrangle, Township 11 South, Range 5 West; Section 22 (Figure 2). The property is within the Coastal Zone.

Approximately 2.76 acres of the project site currently contains the existing commercial business and parking lots. The North Coast Highway and Interstate 5 are to the east, Rodeway Inn hotel and the former Flying Bridge Restaurant are to the north, and Best Western hotel to the south. Commercial development is present to the south and southeast of the property; residential development (i.e., mobile homes) are west and southwest of the property.

The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 50 to 60 feet above mean sea level. The topography on site is relatively flat. All portions of the project property are located outside of the floodplain of the San Luis Rey River, and no portion of the site contains wetlands or other jurisdictional waters.

### 3.2 Soils

Soils in the project site are entirely Tujunga sand, 0% to 5% slopes (USDA and NRCS 2018). Tujunga sand consists of alluvium derived from granite that occur within floodplains. Generally soils consist of 0 to 14 inches of sand and 14 to 34 inches of loamy, fine sand. The Tujunga soils on site have 3% hydric components (USDA and NRCS 2018).

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Oceanside Quadrangle

**FIGURE 2**

**Project Vicinity**



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## 4 Results of Survey

### 4.1 Botany – Plant Communities and Floral Diversity

Three plant communities or land cover types were identified within the project site: disturbed land, urban/developed, and non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated. The locations of the plant communities and land covers within the project site are shown in Figure 3 and their acreages, vegetation code, and OSHCP Habitat Groups are provided in Table 2.

Although a number of plant species with a facultative (FAC) or facultative wetland (FACW) indicator status are present on site (e.g., mulefat [*Baccharis salicifolia*] and curly dock [*Rumex crispus*]), no wetlands are present because these species occur more scattered throughout the site rather than being clustered in an area that may indicate the presence of wetlands. No obligate (OBL) wetland species were identified (Lichvar et al. 2016).

**Table 2. Vegetation Communities and Land Covers**

Plant Community/ Land Cover	Code	Habitat Group	Project Site (Acres)
Disturbed land	11300	F	0.11
Urban/developed	12000	F	2.76
Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated	42210	E	2.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5.31</b>

#### 4.1.1 Disturbed Land (11300)

Disturbed lands are areas that have been physically disturbed and are no longer recognizable as native or naturalized vegetation associations. These areas may continue to retain soil substrate (Oberbauer et al. 2008). The disturbed land on site is composed of an old driveway (i.e., pavement debris). Vegetation is sparse (i.e., less than 10% cover) and composed entirely of non-native species, primarily bromes (*Bromus* spp.). Soils are heavily compacted. Disturbed land is Habitat Group F – Disturbed land, agricultural land, eucalyptus (City of Oceanside 2010).

#### 4.1.2 Urban/Developed (12000)

Urban/developed land is a land cover type which includes areas where vegetation growth is prevented by an existing structure or material, such as a building or road, and includes ornamental vegetation associated with structures (Oberbauer et al. 2008). A majority of the project site is mapped as developed and includes existing buildings, parking lots, Costa Pacifica Way, and associated ornamental plantings. Urban/developed land is in Habitat Group F – Disturbed land, agricultural land, eucalyptus (City of Oceanside 2010).

### 4.1.3 Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated (42210)

Non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated is a subset of non-native grassland that includes more than 50% of non-native broadleaf species. This community often develops as a result of disturbance. On site, the non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated community is dominated by Bermuda-buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and long-beak filaree/storksbill (*Erodium botrys*), combining to form 50%–75% cover overall. This community also includes approximately 25%–50% cover of non-native grasses, predominantly wild oat (*Avena barbata*, *A. fatua*) and bromes (*Bromus diandrus*, *B. madritensis*). Non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated is in Habitat Group E – Annual (non-native) grassland and is considered sensitive (City of Oceanside 2010).

While there is some overlap in the descriptions of disturbed habitat and non-native grassland in Oberbauer et al. (2008) in that they both can be disturbed and predominately composed of non-native species, Appendix F of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP), the governing document of the OCHCP, provides a specific definition of disturbed land. If greater than 10% vegetative cover is present, as in the case on this project site, the soil surface must be disturbed/compacted and building foundations and debris must be present (SANDAG 2003). Therefore, unlike the area mapped as “disturbed habitat” on site (mapped where an old driveway exists), in which there is some pavement debris still present, the area mapped as “non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated” would not qualify as disturbed habitat under the definition provided in the MHCP despite extensive soil disturbance given the high vegetative cover and lack of building foundations/debris.





SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



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## 4.2 Special-Status Plant Species

No plant species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, listed by USFWS, CDFW, or CNPS, or proposed for coverage under the OSHCP were observed on the site. Appendix C lists the potential for special-status plant species to occur in the project site.

Cliff spurge (*Euphorbia misera*), coast woolly-heads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudata*), Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*), decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), Nuttall's acmispon (*Acmispon prostratus*), Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*), salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*), San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*), San Diego marsh-elder (*Iva hayesiana*), sea dahlia (*Leptosyne maritima*), slender cottonheads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *gracilis*), smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), and sticky dudleya (*Dudleya viscida*) have been recorded within 1 mile of the project site; however, either no suitable habitat is present or the species would have been observed during visits.

No special-status plants have a moderate or high potential to occur on site. Given the disturbance of the project site, there is very limited potential for special-status plants to occur.

## 4.3 Zoology – Wildlife Diversity

A total of eight species, all birds, were observed during field surveys. A cumulative list of the species observed during the general wildlife survey is provided in Appendix B. Species observed or likely to occur are discussed below.

### 4.3.1 Reptiles and Amphibians

No amphibian or reptile species were observed on site. Limited suitable habitat exists in the project site for reptiles and amphibians. Common reptiles such as side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) and gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*) and common amphibians such as Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*) might be expected to occur in the project site.

### 4.3.2 Birds

Eight bird species were recorded during the general field survey of the site. Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) was most readily observed on site. Most of the species observed or detected are common, urban-adapted, or resident bird species that use a wide variety of native and disturbed habitats. No raptor species were observed during the surveys, but raptors could occur on site, especially in the ornamental trees that occur along the northern boundary of the property.

### 4.3.3 Mammals

No mammal species were observed on site. Widespread, urban adapted species such as brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus beecheyi*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and North American deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) might also be expected to occasionally occur on or adjacent to the site.

## 4.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

No threatened, endangered, or special-status wildlife species were observed within the project site. The urbanized nature of the site and the limited amount and quality of potential wildlife habitat on site limits the potential for most special-status species to occur. Appendix D lists sensitive wildlife species reported in the CNDDDB, USFWS occurrence data and OSHCP covered wildlife species and includes an analysis of their potential to occur in the project site.

The federally- and state-listed endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) is known to occur within the San Luis Rey River and its associated riparian habitats in the general vicinity of the project area (within approximately 0.15 mile). There is no suitable riparian habitat on site.

The federally- threatened coastal California gnatcatcher was been recorded in the vicinity of Lawrence canyon (approximately 2,000 feet east of the site). However, there is no suitable coastal sage scrub habitat on site. An imprecise historical record for state-threatened bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) overlaps the project site, but there is no suitable riparian or cliff/bluff habitat for this species on site. There is a CNDDDB record for the federally-listed and state-listed endangered Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus levipes*) that overlaps the project site, but the record is associated with the mouth of the San Luis Rey River and no suitable wetland habitat occurs on site.

Given the lack of suitable habitat and disturbance of the non-native grassland on site and surrounding development, no special-status wildlife species have a moderate or high potential to occur on site.

## 4.5 Regional Planning Context

The OSHCP is a comprehensive, citywide conservation program whose purpose is to identify and preserve sensitive biological resources within the City while allowing for additional development consistent with the City's General Plan and Growth Management Plan. Specific biological objectives of the OSHCP are to conserve the full range of vegetation types remaining in the City, with a focus on protecting rare and sensitive habitats and species pursuant to the California Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act of 1991. Other local ordinances, codes, and documents incorporating biological conservation programs and preservation of open spaces include the City General Plan, Zoning Ordinances, Local Coastal Program, and the Specific Plan for the San Luis Rey River. The OSHCP is the overarching conservation document used by the City to incorporate all aspects of these documents.

The Alta Oceanside Project is located within Coastal Zone, and is subject to the City of Oceanside Local Coastal Program. The site is not located within areas designated as pre-approved mitigation area (PAMA), Agriculture Exclusion Zone, Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone, or Off-site Mitigation Zone (Figure 3). No existing narrow endemic species locations or threatened or endangered species locations constrain development on the property.

# 5 Anticipated Project Impacts and Analysis of Significance

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This section addresses direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to biological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed project.

Direct impacts due to grading were calculated by overlaying the proposed grading plan on the biological resources map of the site. All biological resources directly impacted by grading are assumed to be 100% lost.

Indirect impacts primarily result from adverse “edge effects” as either short-term indirect impacts related to maintenance activities or long-term, chronic indirect impacts associated with increased noise due to the proximity of houses to open space areas. During maintenance activities, indirect impacts may include dust and noise, which could temporarily disrupt habitat and species vitality, and maintenance-related runoff.

Cumulative impacts refer to incremental individual environmental effects over the long-term implementation of the project when considered together with other impacts from other projects in the area. These impacts taken individually may be minor, but can become collectively significant as they occur over a period of time.

## 5.1 Explanation of Findings of Significance

Impacts to sensitive habitats, special-status plants, and special-status wildlife species must be quantified and analyzed to determine whether such impacts are significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b) states that an ironclad definition of “significant” effect is not possible because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting. Appendix G of the Guidelines, however, does provide “examples of consequences which may be deemed to be a significant effect on the environment” (Guidelines Section 15064[e]). These effects include substantial effects on rare or endangered species of animals or plants or the habitat of the species. Guidelines Section 15065(a) is also helpful in defining whether a project may have “a significant effect on the environment.” Under that section, a proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment if the project has the potential to: (1) substantially degrade the quality of the environment, (2) substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, (3) cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, (4) threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, (5) substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, or (6) eliminate important examples of the major period of California history or prehistory.

## 5.2 Direct Impacts

### 5.2.1 Vegetation Communities

Direct impacts from the proposed project were estimated by overlaying the proposed grading plan on the biological resources map of the site. All impacts are within the property boundary, except utility connections within the adjacent roadway. It is noted that utility connections and roadway improvements may occur in the North Coast Highway right-of-way adjacent to the project site, but no impacts to native vegetation communities would result considering the developed nature of the roadway and immediate surroundings.

As shown in Figure 4 and Table 3, a total of 4.54 acres would be graded. Non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated is considered sensitive and impacts to this community would require mitigation per the OSHCP. Therefore, impacts to 2.45 acres of non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated would be considered significant absent mitigation (**Impact BIO-1**).

**Table 3. Proposed Direct Impacts to Existing Vegetation Communities and Land Covers**

Plant Community/ Land Cover	Existing Acres on the Project Site	Permanent Impacts (Acres)	Temporary Impacts (Acres)
Disturbed Habitat	0.11	0.11	—
Urban/Developed	2.76	1.93	0.05
Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated	2.45	2.45	—
<b>Total*</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>0.05</b>

**Note:**

\* Acreage may not total exactly due to rounding.

## 5.2.2 Special-status Plant Species

No special-status plant species were observed or are anticipated to occur (Appendix C). Therefore, no significant impacts to special-status plant species would result from the project.

## 5.2.3 Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special-status wildlife species were observed or are anticipated to occur (Appendix C). Therefore, no significant impacts to special-status wildlife species would result from the project.





SOURCE: SANGIS 2017, City of Oceanside, Hunsaker 2019



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## 5.3 Indirect Impacts

### 5.3.1 Vegetation Communities

Indirect impacts to vegetation during construction may include dust, which could disrupt plant vitality in the short term, and/or construction-related soil erosion and runoff. However, implementation of typical construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) including dust control, erosion control, and water quality protection is required to obtain a grading permit.

No long-term impacts to vegetation are expected because the project site development will remove all naturalized vegetation (i.e., non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated) and the project site is surrounded by development. No significant indirect impacts to vegetation are therefore anticipated.

### 5.3.2 Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plants have a moderate or high potential to occur on site or in the immediate vicinity of the site. Therefore, no significant indirect impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated.

### 5.3.3 Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special-status wildlife have a moderate or high potential to occur on site or in the immediate vicinity of the site. Therefore, no significant indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species are anticipated.

Some bird species present on site, or potentially occurring, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CDFG) Sections 3503 – 3513 and 3800 – 3801. Avoidance measures consistent with MBTA and CDFW requirements are described below.

## 5.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative biological study area is the area covered by the OSHCP. The project would fully mitigate for impacts to sensitive vegetation in accordance with the OSHCP as described in Section 6.1, and would not contribute to a cumulatively significant vegetation impact. No direct impacts to special-status plant species or special-status wildlife would occur due to project implementation and, therefore, the project would not contribute to any cumulative sensitive species impacts. The project would implement standard BMPs, which would avoid contributions towards a cumulative indirect impact to special-status wildlife species and sensitive habitats. As with all other projects, the proposed project would be required to comply with the CDFG Code and MBTA to avoid impacts to nesting birds. Therefore the project is not anticipated to result in significant cumulative impacts to regional biological resources.

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# 6 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

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Significant impacts to sensitive vegetation (Impact BIO-1) is provided below. This section also describes applicable guidelines and conservation standards for Coastal Zone development.

**Mitigation BIO-1:** Per the OSHCP, significant impacts to 2.45 acres of non-native grassland: broadleaf dominated shall be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio for a total of 1.23 acres of non-native grassland or other City-approved native vegetation community. The mitigation area shall be prioritized as follows: (1) OSHCP Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone, (2) City of Oceanside, and (3) Northwestern San Diego County area. Mitigation shall be provided via one of the following options:

**Mitigation Bank Option.** Prior to the issuance of any grading permit, the applicant shall provide proof of purchase of mitigation credits at a City-approved mitigation bank equal to 1.23 acres of non-native grassland or higher value vegetation community.

**Habitat Preservation Option.** Prior to the issuance of any grading permit, the applicant shall provide evidence to the City of Oceanside Planning Division that a minimum of 1.23 acres of non-native grassland or other City-approved native vegetation community are provided as mitigation through compensatory preservation. The habitat preservation mitigation site shall (1) be protected by a conservation easement or other City-approved mechanism that provides preservation in perpetuity, (2) have a permanent responsible party clearly designated, and (3) be managed in accordance with a Habitat Management Plan in perpetuity. The Habitat Management Plan shall also include Property Analysis Report (PAR) analysis to identify yearly maintenance and monitoring costs pursuant to meeting those performance criteria, as well as identify an initial management fund endowment to provide for management in perpetuity. Prior to grading permit issuance, the applicant shall provide proof that such funds have been provided to the permanent responsible party.

**Habitat Restoration Option.** Prior to the issuance of any grading permit, the applicant shall provide evidence to the City of Oceanside Planning Division that a minimum of 1.23 acres of habitat intended to be restored to non-native grassland or other City-approved native vegetation community are provided as mitigation. In addition, the applicant shall provide a performance bond to the City prior to the issuance of a grading permit to ensure the completion of the restoration. The habitat restoration mitigation site shall (1) be protected by a conservation easement or other City-approved mechanism that provides preservation in perpetuity, (2) have a permanent responsible party clearly designated, and (3) be managed in accordance with a Habitat Management Plan in perpetuity.

The Habitat Management Plan shall also include PAR analysis to identify yearly maintenance and monitoring costs pursuant to meeting those performance criteria, as well as identify an initial management fund endowment to provide for management in perpetuity. Prior to grading permit issuance, the applicant shall provide proof that such funds have been provided to the permanent responsible party.

Restoration activities shall be completed in accordance with a Habitat Restoration Plan. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, proof of the initiation of the habitat restoration must be provided to the City.

## Applicable OSHCP Project Implementation Guidelines

The following Project Implementation Guidelines (Section 5.2.8 of the OSHCP) would be applicable to this project:

Migratory Bird and Raptor Nest Buffers. Trimming of trees containing raptor or migrating bird nests shall be prohibited during the raptor breeding season (January 15 to August 31). Human disturbance shall be restricted around documented nesting habitat during the breeding season based on the following:

To avoid any direct and indirect impacts to raptors and/or any migratory birds, grubbing and clearing of vegetation that may support active nests and construction activities adjacent to nesting habitat will occur outside of the breeding season (January 15 to August 31). If removal of habitat and/or construction activities is necessary adjacent to nesting habitat during the breeding season, the applicant shall retain a City-approved biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey to determine the presence or absence of non-listed nesting migratory birds on or within 300 feet of the construction area, and federally- or State-listed birds and raptors on or within 500 feet of the construction area. The pre-construction survey must be conducted within 10 calendar days prior to the start of construction, the results of which must be submitted to the City for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities. If nesting birds are detected by the City-approved biologist, the following buffers shall be established:

1. no work within 300 feet of a non-listed nesting migratory bird nest, and
2. no work within 500 feet of a listed bird or raptor nest.

However, the City may reduce these buffer widths depending on site-specific conditions (e.g. the width and type of screening vegetation between the nest and proposed activity) or the existing ambient level of activity (e.g., existing level of human activity within the buffer distance). If construction must take place within the recommended buffer widths above, the project applicant will contact the City and Wildlife Agencies to determine the appropriate buffer.

Fencing. The project applicant shall temporarily fence (with silt barriers) the limits of project impacts (including construction staging areas and access routes) to prevent additional habitat impacts and prevent the spread of silt from the construction zone into adjacent native habitats to be preserved. Fencing shall be installed in a manner that does not impact habitats to be preserved. If work occurs beyond the fenced or demarcated limits of impact, all work shall cease until the problem has been remedied to the satisfaction of the Wildlife Agencies. Any riparian/wetland or upland habitat impacts that occur beyond the approved fenced shall be mitigated at a minimum 5:1 ratio. Temporary construction fencing shall be removed upon project completion.

Dust. Impacts from fugitive dust would be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures.

Education. The project applicant shall develop an educational pamphlet (in English and Spanish) for the identification of raptor nests and to guide tree pruning activities in suburban areas during the breeding season. Landscaping companies and tree trimming services that have projects in the City shall be required to use the pamphlet to educate their employees on the recognition of raptor nest trees. Trimming of trees containing raptor or migrating bird nests shall be prohibited during the raptor breeding season (January 15 to August 31). Human disturbance shall be restricted around documented nesting habitat during the breeding season (see Migratory Bird and Raptor Nest Buffers above).

Monitoring. A monitoring biologist shall be on site during (a) initial clearing and grubbing of all native habitats and (b) project construction within 500 feet of preserved habitat to ensure compliance with all conservation measures. The biologist must be knowledgeable of the covered species biology and ecology.

Monitoring Reports. The biological monitor shall prepare periodic construction monitoring reports and a post-construction report to document compliance.

Landscaping. The applicant shall ensure that development landscaping adjacent to on- or off-site habitat does not include exotic plant species that may be invasive to native habitats. Exotic plant species not to be used include any species listed on the California Invasive Plant Council's (Cal-IPC) "Invasive Plant Inventory" List. This list includes such species as pepper trees, pampas grass, fountain grass, ice plant, myoporum, black locust, capeweed, tree of heaven, periwinkle, sweet alyssum, English ivy, French broom, Scotch broom, and Spanish broom. A copy of the complete list can be obtained from Cal-IPC's web site or other similar sources that may evolve over the life of this plan. In addition, landscaping should not use plants that require intensive irrigation, fertilizers, or pesticides adjacent to the Preserve and water runoff from landscaped areas should be directed away from the biological conservation easement area and contained and/or treated within the development footprint. The applicant shall ensure that development lighting adjacent to all on- or off-site habitat shall be directed away from and/or shielded so as not to illuminate native habitats.

Landscaping Pest Inspection. Any planting stock to be brought onto the project site for landscape or habitat creation/restoration/enhancement shall be first inspected by a qualified pest inspector to ensure it is free of pest species that could invade natural areas, including but not limited to, Argentine ants (*Linepithema humile*), fire ants (*Solenopsis invicta*), and other insect pests. Any planting stock found to be infested with such pests shall not be allowed on the project site or within 300 feet of natural habitats unless documentation is provided to the Agencies that these pests already occur in natural areas around the project site. The stock shall be quarantined, treated, or disposed of according to best management principles by qualified experts in a manner that precludes invasions into natural habitats.

Landscaping Irrigation. The applicant shall ensure that all temporary irrigation would be for the shortest duration possible, and that no permanent irrigation would be used, for landscape or habitat creation/restoration/enhancement.

Lighting. If night work is necessary, night lighting shall be of the lowest illumination necessary for human safety, selectively placed, shielded and directed away from natural habitats.

Wildlife. The biological monitor should flush wildlife out of habitat areas before they are cleared.

Project Construction. The applicant shall ensure that the following conditions are implemented during project construction:

- a. Employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the fenced project footprint;
- b. To avoid attracting predators of covered species, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site;

- c. Pets of project personnel shall not be allowed on the project site;
- d. Disposal or temporary placement of excess fill, brush or other debris shall not be allowed in waters of the United States or their banks;
- e. All equipment maintenance, staging, and dispensing of fuel, oil, coolant, or any other such activities shall occur in designated areas outside of waters of the United States within the fenced project impact limits. These designated areas shall be located in previously compacted and disturbed areas to the maximum extent practicable in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering waters of the United States, and shall be shown on the construction plans. Fueling of equipment shall take place within existing paved areas greater than 100 feet from waters of the United States. Contractor equipment shall be checked for leaks prior to operation and repaired as necessary. "No-fueling zones" shall be designated on construction plans.

#### **Applicable OSHCP Grading and Landscaping Requirements for New Developments within the Coastal Zone**

The following conservation standards for Coastal Zone development (Section 5.3.5 of the OSHCP) would be applicable to this project:

- Grading activity shall be prohibited during the rainy season: October 1st to April 1st of each year.
- To reduce erosion, all graded areas shall be landscaped prior to October 1st of each year with either temporary or permanent landscaping materials. Landscaping shall be maintained and replanted if not well established by December 1st following the initial planting.
- The October 1st grading season deadline may be extended with the approval of the City Engineer subject to implementation of special erosion control measures designed to prohibit discharge of sediments offsite during and after the grading operation. Extensions beyond November 15th may be allowed in areas of very low risk of impact to sensitive coastal resources and may be approved either as part of the original coastal development permit or as an amendment to an existing coastal development permit.
- If any of the responsible resource agencies prohibit grading operations during the summer grading period in order to protect endangered or rare species or sensitive environmental resources, then grading activities may be allowed during the winter by a coastal development permit or permit amendment, provided that appropriate BMPs are incorporated to limit potential adverse impacts from winter grading activities.

## 6.1 Regional Resource Planning Context – Compliance Review

Implementation of the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation activities discussed above would make the Alta Oceanside Project compliant with the goals and standards for preservation that have been identified in the OSHCP, such as providing adequate mitigation for impacts to sensitive vegetation communities and protecting nesting birds. The project would not impact any narrow endemic plant or animal species, and therefore meets the no impact of 20% or more criteria established within the OSHCP. No impacts will occur to waters of the U.S. as a result of the project. The proposed development of the site would be consistent with the OSHCP.

# 7 Acknowledgments

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The biological technical report was prepared by Kathleen Dayton with review provided by Anita Hayworth and graphics and GIS analysis provided by Kirsten Zecher.

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# Appendix A

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## List of Plant Species Observed on Site



## APPENDIX A

### Plant Species Observed on Site

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#### ANGIOSPERMS

#### EUDICOTS

##### ***AIZOACEAE – FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY***

- \* *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* – crystalline iceplant

##### ***APIACEAE – CARROT FAMILY***

- \* *Foeniculum vulgare* – sweet fennel

##### ***ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY***

- Ambrosia psilostachya* – western ragweed
- Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia* – mule-fat, seep-willow
- \* *Centaurea melitensis* – tocalote
- \* *Erigeron bonariensis* – flax-leaf fleabane
- Heterotheca grandiflora* – telegraph weed
- Isocoma menziesii* var. *menziesii* – spreading goldenbush
- Pseudognaphalium californicum* – California everlasting
- Pseudognaphalium stramineum* – cotton-batting plant
- \* *Sonchus oleraceus* – common sow-thistle

##### ***BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY***

- \* *Hirschfeldia incana* – short-pod mustard
- \* *Raphanus sativus* – wild radish

##### ***CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY***

- \* *Atriplex semibaccata* – Australian saltbush
- \* *Chenopodium murale* – nettle-leaf goosefoot
- \* *Salsola tragus* – prickly russian-thistle, tumbleweed

##### ***CUCURBITACEAE – GOURD FAMILY***

- Cucurbita foetidissima* – calabazilla

##### ***FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY***

- Acemisson glaber* – deerweed
- \* *Medicago polymorpha* – California burclover

##### ***GERANIACEAE – GERANIUM FAMILY***

- \* *Erodium botrys* – long-beak filaree/storksbill
- \* *Erodium cicutarium* – red-stem filaree/storksbill

## APPENDIX A (Continued)

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### **LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY**

- \* *Marrubium vulgare* – horehound

### **MALVACEAE – MALLOW FAMILY**

- \* *Malva parviflora* – cheeseweed

### **OXALIDACEAE – OXALIS FAMILY**

- \* *Oxalis pes-caprae* – bermuda-buttercup

### **PLANTAGINACEAE – PLANTAIN FAMILY**

- \* *Plantago lanceolata* – English plantain, rib-grass

### **PLUMBAGINACEAE – LEADWORT FAMILY**

- \* *Limonium sinuatum* – notch-leaf marsh-rosemary

### **POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**

- \* *Rumex crispus* – curly dock

### **ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY**

*Rubus ursinus* – California blackberry

### **SAPINDACEAE – SOAPBERRY FAMILY**

- \* *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* – carrotwood

### **SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**

- \* *Solanum nigrum* – black nightshade

### **TROPAEOLACEAE – NASTURTIUM FAMILY**

- \* *Tropaeolum majus* – garden nasturtium

## **ANGIOSPERMS:**

### **MONOCOTS**

### **ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY**

- \* *Phoenix canariensis* – Canary Island date palm
- \* *Washingtonia robusta* – Mexican fan palm

### **ASPARAGACEAE – ASPARAGUS FAMILY**

- \* *Asparagus asparagoides* – florist's-smilax

## APPENDIX A (Continued)

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### ***POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY***

- \* *Avena barbata* – slender wild oat
- \* *Avena fatua* – wild oat
- \* *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut grass
- \* *Bromus madritensis* – compact brome
- \* *Cynodon dactylon* – bermuda grass
- \* *Ehrharta erecta* – panic veldt grass
- \* *Phyllostachys aurea* – fishpole bamboo
- \* *Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea* – smilo grass

\* signifies introduced (non-native) species

## APPENDIX A (Continued)

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# Appendix B

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## Wildlife Species Observed on Site



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Wildlife Compendium**

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#### **BIRD**

#### **FINCHES**

##### ***FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES***

*Haemorhous mexicanus*—house finch

#### **FLYCATCHERS**

##### ***TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS***

*Sayornis nigricans*—black phoebe

#### **HUMMINGBIRDS**

##### ***TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS***

*Calypte anna*—Anna's hummingbird

#### **JAYS, MAGPIES AND CROWS**

##### ***CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS***

*Corvus brachyrhynchos*—American crow

#### **PIGEONS AND DOVES**

##### ***COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS AND DOVES***

*Zenaida macroura*—mourning dove

#### **STARLINGS AND ALLIES**

##### ***STURNIDAE—STARLINGS***

*Sturnus vulgaris*—European starling\*

#### **TERNS AND GULLS**

##### ***LARIDAE—GULLS, TERNS, AND SKIMMERS***

*Larus* sp.—gull

#### **WOOD WARBLERS AND ALLIES**

##### ***PARULIDAE—WOOD-WARBLERS***

*Setophaga coronata*—yellow-rumped warbler

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

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\* signifies introduced (non-native) species

## Appendix C

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### Special-Status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area



## APPENDIX C

### Special-Status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR <sup>1</sup> /Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Abronia maritima</i>	red sand-verbena	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal dunes/perennial herb/ Feb–Nov/0–330	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; sandy/annual herb/(Jan)Mar–Sep/ 245–5250	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	San Diego thorn-mint	FT/SE/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay, openings/annual herb/Apr–June/30–3150	Low potential to occur because of a lack of clay soils and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Acmispon prostratus</i>	Nuttall's acmispon	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy)/annual herb/Mar–June(July)/0–35	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	California adolphia	None/None/2B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay/perennial deciduous shrub/Dec–May/30–2430	Low potential to occur because of a lack of suitable clay soils and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	FE/None/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Oct/65–1360	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Feb–June/0–1000	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i>	Del Mar manzanita	FE/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral (maritime, sandy)/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–June/0–1200	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	Rainbow manzanita	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–Mar/670–2200	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	San Diego sagewort	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland;	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.



## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			sandy, mesic/perennial deciduous shrub/(Feb)May–Sep/45–3000	
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic); often vernal mesic areas/annual herb/Mar–May/0–165	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/5–1510	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable soils and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/annual herb/Mar–Oct/0–460	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas baccharis	FT/SE/1B.1/None	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland; sandstone/perennial deciduous shrub/Aug, Oct, Nov/195–2360	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i>	San Diego goldenstar	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–May/160–1525	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SE/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June/80–3675	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable soils and vegetation, and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	None/None/1B.1/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic, clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/95–5550	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable soils and vegetation, and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None/3/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable vegetation and high level of disturbance within the site.

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			clay/annual herb/Mar–May(June)/0–985	
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewelflower	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy, granitic/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–May(June)/295–7220	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	wart-stemmed ceanothus	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–May/0–1245	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1575	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Sep/0–2100	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable vegetation and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes/annual herb/Jan–Aug/0–330	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Chamaebatia australis</i>	southern mountain misery	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral (gabbroic or metavolcanic)/perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–May/980–3345	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub; sandy openings/annual herb/Mar–May/5–410	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/annual herb/Apr–July/95–5020	Low potential to occur based on lack of suitable soils and vernal pool habitat.
<i>Cistanthe maritima</i>	seaside cistanthe	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–June(Aug)/15–985	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable vegetation and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	summer holly	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–June/95–2590	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite seeps/annual herb/ Mar–July/95–2430	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable soils and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i>	Del Mar Mesa sand aster	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral (maritime, openings), Coastal scrub/ May,Jul,Aug,Sep/45-490	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggins' cryptantha	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal scrub; often clay/annual herb/Feb–June/65–900	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	paniculate tarplant	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; usually vernal mesic, sometimes sandy/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–Nov/80–3085	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable vegetation and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western dichondra	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Jan)Mar–July/160–1640	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's dudleya	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; rocky, often clay or serpentinite/perennial herb/Apr–June/15–1475	Low potential due to lack of suitable soil substrate.
<i>Dudleya brevifolia</i>	<u>short-leaved dudleya</u>	<u>None/SE/1B.1/None</u>	<u>Chaparral (maritime, openings), Coastal scrub/perennial herb; Torrey sandstone/Apr–May/98–820</u>	<u>Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There is no suitable coastal scrub or chaparral habitat and no suitable Torrey sandstone substrates.</u>
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; often clay/perennial herb/Apr–July/45–2590	Low potential due to lack of suitable soil substrate and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	variegated dudleya	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/perennial herb/Apr–June/5–1905	Low potential due to lack of suitable soil substrate and high level of disturbance within the site. The site also lacks stony, rocky microhabitat.

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	sticky dudleya	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; rocky/perennial herb/May–June/30–1805	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; mesic/perennial evergreen shrub/(July)Sep–Nov/95–1970	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic/annual / perennial herb/Apr–June/65–2035	Low potential to occur based on lack of suitable soils and vernal pool habitat.
<i>Eryngium pendletonense</i>	Pendleton button-celery	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay, vernal mesic/perennial herb/Apr–June(July)/45–360	Low potential to occur based on lack of suitable soils and vernal pool habitat.
<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>	sand-loving wallflower	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, openings/perennial herb/Feb–June/0–195	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Erythranthe diffusa</i>	Palomar monkeyflower	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Apr–June/4000–6005	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	cliff spurge	None/None/2B.2/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub; rocky/perennial shrub/Dec–Aug(Oct)/30–1640	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	San Diego barrel cactus	None/None/2B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/perennial stem succulent/May–June/5–1475	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable vegetation and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay; open grassy areas within shrubland/annual herb/Mar–May/65–3135	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable vegetation and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Hazardia orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's hazardia	None/ST/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub; often clay/perennial evergreen shrub/Aug–Oct/260–280	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR <sup>1</sup> /Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>sessiliflora</i>	beach goldenaster	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral (coastal), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/perennial herb/Mar-Dec/ 0–4020	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	None/None/3.2/None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools/annual herb/Mar–June/15–3280	Low potential to occur based on lack of vernal pool habitat.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (sandy, often in disturbed areas)/perennial shrub/ Apr–Nov/30–445	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh- elder	None/None/2B.2/Covered	Marshes and swamps, Playas/perennial herb/Apr–Oct/30–1640	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	southwestern spiny rush	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal dunes (mesic), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps), Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Mar)May–June/5–2955	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/ Feb–June/0–4005	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper- grass	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Jun–July/0–2905	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	sea dahlia	None/None/2B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/perennial herb/Mar–May/15–490	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Lycium californicum</i>	California box-thorn	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/perennial shrub/ (Dec) Mar, June, July, Aug/15–490	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> ssp. <i>platycarpa</i>	small-flowered microseris	None/None/4.2/None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/annual herb/Mar–May/45–3510	Low potential to occur based on the lack of clay soils.
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	little mouseltail	None/None/3.1/None	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (alkaline)/annual herb/Mar–June/65–2100	Low potential to occur based on the lack of clay soils and vernal pool habitat.

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	None/None/2B.2/None	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)/annual / perennial herb/ Jan–July/15–1640	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT/None/1B.1/None	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/ 95–2150	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. There is USFWS Critical Habitat for this species approximately 1.4 miles northeast of the site within Camp Pendleton.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools; Mesic/annual herb/ Apr–July/5–3970	Low potential to occur based on the lack of vernal pool habitat.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal dunes/annual herb/Apr–Sep/ 0–330	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender cottonheads	None/None/2B.2/None	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–May/ -160–1310	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–Aug/ 45–2165	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Orobanche parishii</i> ssp. <i>brachyloba</i>	short-lobed broomrape	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial herb (parasitic)/Apr–Oct/5–1000	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>	golden-rayed pentachaeta	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/ Mar–July/260–6070	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolitoralis</i>	south coast branching phacelia	None/None/3.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt); sandy, sometimes rocky/perennial herb/Mar–Aug/15–985	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar–June/0–1310	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. The survey area is too

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				disturbed for Brand's star phacelia. Soils for Brand's star phacelia include Marina loamy course sand which are not present within the survey area (Reiser 2001).
<i>Pinus torreyana</i> ssp. <i>torreyana</i>	Torrey pine	None/None/1B.2/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral; Sandstone/perennial evergreen tree/N.A./95–525	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i>	Otay Mesa mint	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Vernal pools/annual herb/May–July/ 295–820	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Polygala cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/May–Aug/325–3280	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy, gravelly/perennial herb/(July) Aug–Nov(Dec)/0–6890	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy, clay loam/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr(May–Aug)/ 45–1310	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial deciduous tree/ Mar–June/160–4265	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	ashy spike-moss	None/None/4.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial rhizomatous herb/N.A./65–2100	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sometimes alkaline/annual herb/Jan–Apr(May)/45–2625	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. Chaparral ragwort is found in clay loam soils which are not present within the site.

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR <sup>1</sup> /Oceanside)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/45–5020	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Stipa diegoensis</i>	San Diego County needle grass	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; rocky, often mesic/perennial herb/Feb–June/30–2625	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary seablite	None/None/1B.2/None	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial herb/(May)July–Oct(Jan)/ 0–15	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i>	woolly seablite	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (margins of coastal salt)/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Dec/ 0–165	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–May/540–3280	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Viguiera laciniata</i>	San Diego County viguiera	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial shrub/Feb–June(Aug)/195–2460	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.

<sup>1</sup> Regulatory Status (CDFW 2019b; CNPS 2019).



## APPENDIX C (Continued)

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### **Federal Designations:**

FE: Species listed as endangered by USFWS

FT: Species listed as threatened by USFWS

### **State Designations:**

ST: State threatened

SE: State endangered

### **CRPR:**

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

1A: Plants presumed extinct in California

1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3: Plants about which we need more information—a review list

4: Plants of limited distribution—a watch list

CBR: Considered but Rejected

### **City of Oceanside Subarea Plan:**

Covered: City of Oceanside Subarea Plan Covered Species

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## Appendix D

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### Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area



## APPENDIX D

### Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/ Draft Oceanside Subarea Plan	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Amphibians</i>				
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE/SSC/Covered (draft)	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	None/SSC/Covered(draft)	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley–foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Reptiles</i>				
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None/SSC/Covered (draft)	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. No suitable streams, lakes, or reservoirs present.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC/None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None/SSC/None	Commonly occurs in desert regions throughout southern California. Prefers open sandy areas with scattered brush. Also found in rocky areas.	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	None/WL/Covered (draft)	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley–foothill hardwood	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC/None	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamondback rattlesnake	None/SSC/None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance within the site.

## APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/ Draft Oceanside Subarea Plan	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC/None	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance within the site.
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado skink	None/WL/None	Woodlands, grasslands, pine forests, and chaparral; rocky areas near water	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC/None	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC/None	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. No suitable streams, creeks, or pools present.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> ssp. (Coastal plain from Ventura Co. to San Diego Co., from sea level to about 850 m.)	south coast garter snake	None/SSC/None	Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water and riparian vegetation	Not expected to occur. No suitable marsh habitat or permanent water present.
<i>Birds</i>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting)	Cooper's hawk	None/WL/Covered (draft)	Nests and forages in dense stands of live oak, riparian woodlands, or other woodland habitats often near water	Potential to forage on site; not expected to nest due to proximity of urban environments and lack of trees.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/PSE, SSC/None	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present and does not breed in the region.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/WL/Covered (draft)	Nests and forages in open coastal scrub and chaparral with low cover of scattered scrub interspersed with rocky and grassy patches	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting & wintering)	golden eagle	BCC/FP, WL/Covered (draft)	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Not expected to occur. The area is highly urbanized and golden eagles are not expected to occur in the area.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	BCC/WL/Covered (draft)	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in southern range.	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat. The coastal sage scrub on site is disturbed and adjacent to

## APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/ Draft Oceanside Subarea Plan	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				developed areas.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC/None	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Low potential to occur based on proximity of urban environments and high level of site disturbance. No burrows observed.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC/ST/None	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to occur. The area is highly urbanized and Swainson's hawks are not expected to occur in the area for breeding and unlikely to migrate through the region.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> (San Diego & Orange Counties only)	coastal cactus wren	BCC/SSC/None	Southern cactus scrub patches	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat present.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC/Covered (draft)	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> (nesting)	northern harrier	None/SSC/None	Nests in open wetlands (marshy meadows, wet lightly-grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes); also in drier habitats (grassland and grain fields); forages in grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP/None	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Potential to forage on site; not expected to nest due to proximity of urban environments and lack of trees.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE/Covered (draft)	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. No foraging habitat on site. There is USFWS Critical Habitat for this species approximately 150 feet northwest of the site associated with the San Luis Rey River.

## APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/ Draft Oceanside Subarea Plan	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	None/WL/None	Nests and forages in grasslands, disturbed lands, agriculture, and beaches; nests in alpine fell fields of the Sierra Nevada	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FDL, BCC/SDL, FP/Covered (draft)	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting conditions present.
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC/Covered (draft)	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. No foraging habitat on site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	BCC/ST, FP/None	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	None/WL/Covered (draft)	Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams.	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. No foraging habitat on site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	None/SE/Covered (draft)	Nests and forages in coastal saltmarsh dominated by pickleweed ( <i>Salicornia</i> spp.)	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus</i>	Large-billed savannah sparrow	None/SSC/Covered (draft)	Saline emergent wetlands at the Salton Sea and southern coast.	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat present.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	FDL/SDL, FP/Covered (draft)	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line.	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting habitat present. No foraging habitat on site.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> (nesting colony)	white-faced ibis	None/WL/Covered (draft)	Nests in shallow marshes with areas of emergent vegetation; winter foraging in shallow lacustrine waters, flooded agricultural fields, muddy ground of wet meadows, marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, flooded fields, and estuaries	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting habitat present. No foraging habitat on site.
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC/Covered (draft)	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. There is USFWS Critical Habitat for this species approximately 1,500 feet northeast of

## APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/ Draft Oceanside Subarea Plan	Habitat	Potential to Occur
			nesting at less than 1,000 feet above mean sea level	the site associated with the open space off Marquette Street.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	Ridgway's rail	FE/SE, FP/Covered (draft)	Coastal wetlands, brackish areas, coastal saline emergent wetlands	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. No foraging habitat on site.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST/None	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (nesting)	yellow warbler	BCC/SSC/None	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present. No foraging habitat on site.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE/SE, FP/Covered (draft)	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flats	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	elegant tern	None/WL/Covered (draft)	Only 3 known breeding colonies: San Diego Bay, Los Angeles Harbor and Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve.	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE/Covered (draft)	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting habitat present. No foraging habitat on site. There is USFWS Critical Habitat for this species approximately 800 feet northeast of the site associated with the San Luis Rey River.
<i>Fish</i>				
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	FE/SSC/None	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County, to the mouth of the Smith River	Not expected to occur. No suitable brackish water habitats present. There is USFWS Critical Habitat for this species approximately 300 feet northwest of the site associated with the San Luis Rey River.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	None/SSC/None	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters (16 inches); substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable stream habitat present.



## APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/ Draft Oceanside Subarea Plan	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Mammals</i>				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/SSC/None	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	Low potential to occur based on proximity of urban environments, high level of site disturbance, and lack of suitable roosting habitat.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/SSC/None	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed-conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 feet above mean sea level	Low potential to occur due to lack of suitable habitat or burrows detected.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/SSC/Covered (draft)	Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland	Low potential to occur due to generally compacted soil, high level of site disturbance, and proximity of urban environments.
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	None/SSC/None	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland; roosts in caves, mines, and buildings	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE/ST/Covered (draft)	Annual and perennial grassland habitats, coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover, or in disturbed areas	Low potential to occur due to generally compacted soil, high level of site disturbance, and proximity of urban environments.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None/SSC/None	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Low potential to occur based on proximity of urban environments, high level of site disturbance, and lack of suitable roosting habitat.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	western red bat	None/SSC/None	Roosts primarily in riparian trees, 2 to 40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests.	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None/SSC/None	Valley-foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet above mean sea level; roosts in riparian and palms	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	lesser long-nosed bat	FE/None/None	Sonoran desert scrub, semi-desert grasslands, lower oak woodlands	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego	None/SSC/Covered (draft)	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal	Low potential to occur based on

## APPENDIX D (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status: Federal/State/ Draft Oceanside Subarea Plan	Habitat	Potential to Occur
	black-tailed jackrabbit		scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, and rangelands	proximity of urban environments and high level of site disturbance.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC/None	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None/SSC/None	Pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with drop-offs, caverns, and buildings	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE/SSC/None	fine-grained sandy substrates in open coastal strand, coastal dunes, and river alluvium	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Invertebrates</i>				
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/None/None	Vernal pools, seasonally ponded areas within vernal swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitats	Not expected to occur. No vernal pool habitat present.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE/None/None	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur. No vernal pool habitat present. There is USFWS Critical Habitat for this species approximately 1.4 miles northeast of the site within Camp Pendleton.
<i>Panoquina errans</i>	wandering skipper (salt marsh skipper)	None/None/Covered (draft)	Southern California coastal salt marshes.	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE/None/None	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat.

The federal and state status of species is based on the Special Animals List (November 2018) (CDFW 2018).

### Federal Designations:

BCC Fish and Wildlife Service: Birds of Conservation Concern

(FD) Federally delisted; monitored for 5 years.

FE Federally listed as Endangered.

FT Federally listed as Threatened.

### State Designations:

SSC California Species of Special Concern

P California Department of Fish and Game Protected and Fully Protected Species

(SD) State-delisted.

## APPENDIX D (Continued)

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WL California Department of Fish and Game Watch List

**City of Oceanside Subarea Plan:**

Covered: City of Oceanside Subarea Plan Covered Species

## APPENDIX D (Continued)

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### REFERENCES

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