

Torrey Pines Environmental

DATE: October 9, 2025

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SUBJECT: **Addendum to the Garrison Street Project Biological Technical Report Detailing Coastal Sage Scrub Impacts and Mitigation**

This report has been prepared as an addendum to the Biological Technical Report (BTR) for the Garrison Street Project (project), a proposed residential development located at a former elementary school at 333 Garrison Street in Oceanside, San Diego County, California (Assessor Parcel Number 162-020-2600). The purpose of this addendum is to update impact estimates for the Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS) vegetation community and propose an onsite mitigation option.

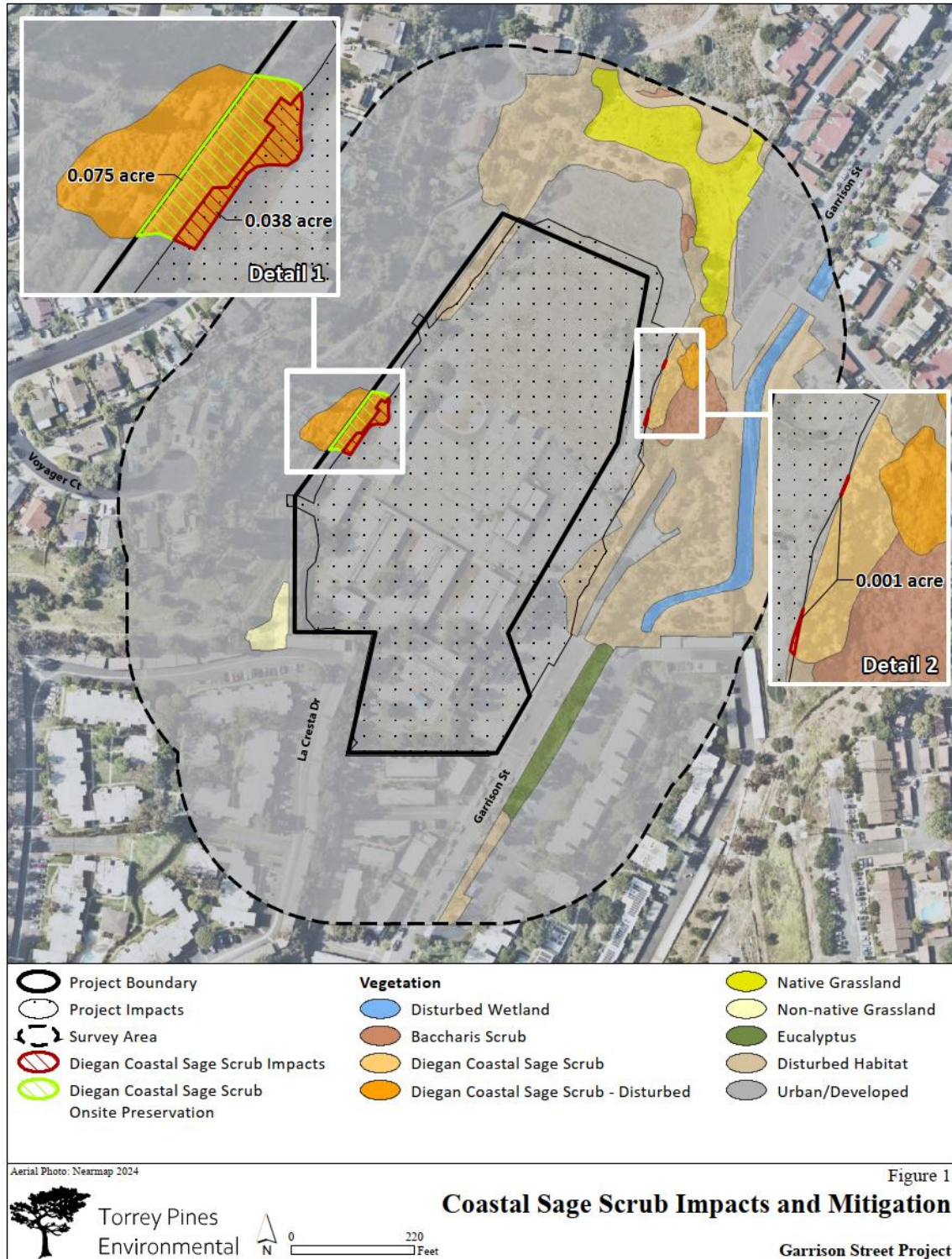
The BTR describes a total of 0.114 acres of CSS that could be impacted by the project, including all CSS within the project (property) boundary and all CSS within the grading impact boundary. However, subsequent to the BTR, it was confirmed that project impacts to CSS will be limited to the 0.039 acres within the grading impact boundary only. The 0.075 acres of CSS within the project boundary but outside of the grading boundary will not be impacted by the project.

To achieve the 3:1 mitigation to impact ratio recommended by the Subarea Plan, the remaining 0.075 acres of CSS within the project boundary could be conserved along with restoration of an additional 0.042 acres of CSS on adjacent developed or disturbed land within the project boundary as a mitigation option. CSS impacts and mitigation depicted in Figure 1 and detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Coastal Sage Scrub Impacts and Mitigation (acres)

Vegetation Community	Project Boundary Total	Impacts			Potential Onsite Mitigation			Ratio
		Onsite	Offsite	Total	CSS Conservation/ Restoration	CSS Restoration	Total	
Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS)*	0.113	0.038	0.001	0.039	0.075	0.042	0.117	3:1

*All CSS within the Project boundary (0.113 acres) was mapped as disturbed. The 0.001 acre of impacted offsite CSS was not mapped as disturbed.





Based on these updated impacts, Mitigation Measure MM-BIO-1 is revised as follows:

MM-BIO-1: Coastal Sage Scrub Mitigation. Prior to construction, the permanent loss of approximately 0.039 acres of disturbed coastal sage scrub within the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone (WCPZ) and south of SR-76 shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1, resulting in a total of 0.117 acres of required habitat mitigation. The habitat mitigation will be provided either by conservation, restoration, and/or enhancement of coastal sage scrub habitat within the WCPZ and south of SR-76 if possible. If not possible, habitat mitigation will be provided within the WCPZ as the second priority, and within the City of Oceanside as the third priority. Conservation, restoration, or enhancement of coastal sage scrub habitat will be provided either on-site, if feasible, or off-site at a City-approved mitigation bank and/or as directed by the City.

Garrison Street Project

Biological Technical Report



Prepared for RECON Environmental, Inc.

October 2024, revised March 2025

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1.0 Introduction

This report presents the methodology and results of a data review and biological reconnaissance survey conducted on June 6 and October 2, 2024, for the Garrison Street Project (project) in Oceanside, California. An impact analysis and mitigation measures are also proposed. The project would demolish an existing unoccupied elementary school and construct a 138-unit multi-family development. The project is located at 333 Garrison Street in Oceanside, San Diego County, California at coordinates 33.206579, -117.336609, at Assessor Parcel Number 162-020-2600, in the San Luis Rey U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangle (Figure 1).

2.0 Regulatory

Applicable Federal and State regulations related to biological resources include the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Environmental Quality Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Wate Quality Control Act, and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600.

3.0 Methodology

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by Torrey Pines Environmental Biologist Brandon Pang on June 6 and October 2, 2024. The 34.67-acre Survey Area consisted of the project site (project boundary and grading boundary/project impacts) plus a 300-foot buffer (Figure 2). The June survey was focused on the project site and a 100-foot buffer while the October survey was focused on a revised eastern project boundary and 300-foot buffer. The primary purpose of the October site visit was to investigate habitat suitability for riparian birds within a drainage east of the project site within the 300-foot buffer.

Prior to conducting the field survey, a data review was conducted that included the following:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and County of San Diego SanBIOS database queries for special-status species occurrences within 3 miles of the project (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2024; County of San Diego 2024)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory query of the San Luis Rey USGS quadrangle for rare plants with elevation ranges overlapping 80 to 160 feet (CNPS 2024).
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation tool review to determine federally listed species that could occur within the Survey Area (USFWS 2024a)
- USFWS designated critical habitat review within 1-mile of the project site (USFWS 2024b)
- *Oceanside Subarea Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Communities Conservation Plan* (City of Oceanside 2010; SAP) review to determine if the Survey Area includes known biological resources or specially designated areas
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2024c) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography Database (USGS 2024) review for potential aquatic resources within the Survey Area

During the field surveys, the biologist mapped and classified vegetation communities according to *Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County* (Oberbauer et al. 2008), evaluated potential habitat suitability for special-status species, documented incidental observations of special-status species, surveyed trees for existing raptor nests, and documented potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources. No protocol, species-focused, or formal jurisdictional delineation surveys were conducted.

4.0 Results and Discussion

Figures are included in Appendix A with soils mapping depicted in Figure 3, critical habitat depicted in Figure 4, and survey results, including photograph locations and vegetation mapping depicted in Figure 5. Photographs are included as Appendix B, and a species compendium is included as Appendix C.

The project site consists of abandoned school buildings, a mowed field, ornamental vegetation, and small patches of natural vegetation. The site is surrounded by mostly residential land uses. The site contains relatively flat and steeply sloped areas with elevations ranging from approximately 80 to 160 feet above mean sea level. The site also contains nesting bird habitat including structures, trees, ornamental landscaped areas, and areas of natural vegetation.

Most of the project site appears to have been previously graded and disturbed for the installation of the school facilities, sports field, and stabilization of surrounding slopes; therefore, surface soils present on site may not reflect Soil Map Unit descriptions. Soil Map Units within the project site consist of Las Flores loamy fine sand, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; Salinas clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19; and Salinas clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (Soil Survey Staff 2024; Figure 3). None of these Map Units or their minor components are rated as hydric. Los Flores soils are derived from sandstone, typically occur on hillslopes, are moderately well-drained, and have a typical profile of loamy fine sand from 0 to 14 inches, sandy clay from 14 to 22 inches, loamy coarse sand from 38 to 48 inches, and weathered bedrock from 48 to 52 inches. Salinas soils consist of mixed source alluvium, typically occur on toeslopes, are well drained, and have a typical profile of clay loam from 0 to 22 inches, and loam from 46 to 64 inches.

4.1 Vegetation Communities and Cover Types

Vegetation communities and cover types are depicted in Figure 5, quantified in Table 1, and described below based on *Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County* (Oberbauer et al. 2008) and field observations. Most areas were heavily disturbed due to mowing and maintenance. The most intact habitat consisted of Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub on the eastern side of the Survey Area which was still influenced by non-natives such as Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), annual grasses, and Mediterranean stork's bill (*Erodium malacoides*).

Impacts were generated by combining the furthest extent of both the project boundary and project impact areas as shown on Figure 5. These impacts are all considered permanent. Temporary impacts for storage or construction staging will be entirely within the permanent impact area boundary.

TABLE 1 – VEGETATION COMMUNITIES IN THE SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community	Combined Extent of the Project Boundary and Project Impacts (acres)	300-Foot Buffer	Total Survey Area (acres)
Baccharis Scrub*	-	0.265	0.265
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub*	0.001	0.111	0.112
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub – Disturbed*	0.113	0.269	0.383
Disturbed Habitat	0.283	4.316	4.599
Disturbed Wetland*	-	0.450	0.450
Eucalyptus	-	0.252	0.252
Native Grassland*	-	0.932	0.932
Non-native Grassland	-	0.114	0.114
Urban/Developed	9.183	18.382	27.565
Total	9.580	25.090	34.671
* Sensitive natural community			

Baccharis Scrub (Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated)

Baccharis Scrub is similar to Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub but dominated by Baccharis species. It typically occurs on disturbed sites or those with nutrient-poor soils. Within the Survey Area, this community was dominated by coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*) with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) occurring as an associate.

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (Coastal Form) occurs below 1,000 feet and is dominated by low, soft-woody shrubs that are most active in winter and early spring. Within the Survey Area, this community was dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Other common species included deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), non-native annual grasses, lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*).

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub – Disturbed

This community is similar to Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub described above but included approximately 50 to 80 percent cover of non-native and invasive species such as annual grasses, sour fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), ornamental trees such as Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Aleppo pine (*Pinus halapensis*), and various unidentified invasive herbaceous plants.

Disturbed Habitat

This cover type consists of areas that have been physically disturbed (by previous legal human activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association but continue to retain a soil substrate. Typically, vegetation, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of non-native plant species such as ornamentals or ruderal exotic species that take advantage of disturbance or shows signs of past

or present animal usage that removes any capability of providing viable natural habitat for uses other than dispersal.

Within the Survey Area, Disturbed Habitat consisted of mats of sour fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and other succulent creeping vegetation, wattles, fan palms, vines, eucalyptus, unidentified hedges, Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), non-native grasses, trees in small dirt patches, gardens, and bare dirt.

Disturbed Wetlands

Within the 300-foot buffer portion of the Survey Area, there is a perennial drainage that runs along the east side of Garrison Street, through a field, and then through a private fenced-off property. The vegetation community along the stream consists primarily of cattails (*Typha* spp.), and additionally contains Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), alkali heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), bullrushes (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), Spanish false fleabane (*Pulicaria paludosa*), celery (*Apium graveolens*), watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachia*), and one young eucalyptus tree. Although dominated by cattails, this area is within a concrete-lined ditch and as such is better classified as a Disturbed Wetland under the Oberbauer definition that states this community “may contain...*Typha* spp., and a variety of other wetland plants” and includes “... lined channels... detention basins, culverts and ditches...”

This habitat is not suitable for threatened riparian songbirds such as the least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) due to the lack of willows (*Salix* spp.) at any appreciable cover.

Native Grassland

Native grassland was mapped in a mid-height (to 2 feet) grassland dominated by cane bluestem (*Bothriochloa barbinodis*) and other species that could not be identified due to the late season. Native and introduced annuals occur between the perennials, often exceeding the bunchgrass in cover. The percentage cover of native species at the site was approximately 50 percent but this community is still considered native grassland if 20 percent aerial cover of native species are present.

Non-native Grassland

This community was characterized by a dense to sparse cover of non-native annual grasses. Dominant species within the Survey Area included red brome (*Bromus rubens*), rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

Eucalyptus Woodland

Eucalyptus in the Survey Area consisted of stands and patches of eucalyptus with an understory generally consisting of bare ground and leaf litter.

Urban/Developed

Urban/Developed areas within the Survey Area included the school facilities and buildings, paved areas, maintained landscape areas with ornamental and non-naturalized vegetation, the mowed grass sports field area, and other similar features.

4.2 Riparian Habitat and Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities include any community identified as sensitive in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS. Several vegetation communities within the Survey Area are identified under the mitigation standards set forth in the unadopted SAP for impacts to natural vegetation and habitat. These communities are considered sensitive based on this community's inclusion in the SAP. Sensitive natural communities are identified in Table 1, above

4.3 Special-Status Species

Special-status species reviewed for potential to occur based on CNDDDB or SanBIOS occurrence records within 1 mile of the Survey Area or identification through Survey Area review in IPaC are listed in Table 2. There were no previous records of special-status species directly within the Survey Area and none were observed during the June or October 2024 surveys. The nearest record was for thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) located approximately 120 feet northeast of the Survey Area. Critical habitat for thread-leaved brodiaea is located approximately 100 feet north of the project area.

During the field survey, a pair of willow flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*) were observed near the school building in an ornamental ash tree. The willow flycatchers could not be identified to subspecies and, therefore, may either have been migrants of the special-status southwestern subspecies or of the little willow flycatcher subspecies (*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*) which is not special-status and breeds outside of the region. No nesting behavior was observed and no riparian forest nesting habitat for this species occurs in the Survey Area; therefore, this was a transient or migrant observation.

TABLE 2 – SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES REVIEWED FOR POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status	Potential to Occur	Notes
PLANTS				
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	San Diego thornmint	FT	Does not occur	Mesic/vernal pool habitat is absent.
<i>Acmispon prostratus</i>	Nuttall's acmispon	1B.1	Low	Coastal dune habitat is absent. Coastal scrub with sandy soils is previously disturbed.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	California adolphia	2B.1	Low	Coastal scrub habitat is present, but previously disturbed. Species is a conspicuous perennial and would have been observed if present.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	FE, 1B.1	Low	Coastal scrub and sandy disturbed area are present. Species is an herbaceous perennial that likely would have been observed if present. Known occurrences of this species are well documented in the northern San Diego County area and as such, there is only a low probability that this species is present within the Survey Area.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma	1B.2	Low	Previously disturbed sandy coastal scrub habitat is present.
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. crassifolia</i>	Del Mar Manzanita	FE	Does not occur	Maritime chaparral habitat is absent. Not observed during field survey.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	1B.2	Low	Coastal scrub and grassland are present but previously disturbed.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	south coast saltscale	1B.2	Low	Coastal scrub is present but previously disturbed.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT, SE, 1B.1	Low	Mesic meadow habitat is absent. Grassland habitat is present but not within the proposed impact areas associated with the project. Although this species is known to occur nearby just outside of the Survey Area, most soils within the proposed impact area are not clay soils (i.e., they are mapped as Las Flores loamy fine sand), which this species requires. A very small sliver of mapped clay soil occurs within the project impact area, but this sliver is within the existing school site (i.e., it is developed). As such, it is unlikely that this species occurs within the project impact areas.
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	1B.1	Low	Grassland and disturbed habitat are present. However, this species is a summer blooming plant species that would have been observed in June 2024 if present.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	1B.1	Does not occur	Coastal dune/bluff scrub habitat are absent
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggins' cryptantha	1B.2	Low	Coastal scrub is present but mostly disturbed.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's dudleya	1B.1	Low	Coastal scrub is present but mostly disturbed.
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	variegated dudleya	1B.2	Low	Coastal scrub/grassland are present but mostly disturbed.
<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	sticky dudleya	1B.2	Low	Coastal scrub is present but mostly disturbed and rocky microhabitat not observed.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status	Potential to Occur	Notes
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE, SE, 1B.1	Does not occur	Vernal pool habitat is absent.
<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>	sand-loving wallflower	1B.2	Low	Coastal dune habitat is absent. Coastal scrub with sandy soils is mostly disturbed. Species is a summer-blooming perennial herb that would have been observed in June, if present.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	cliff spurge	2B.2	Low	Coastal scrub is present but mostly disturbed and rocky microhabitat was not observed.
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	San Diego barrel cactus	2B.1	Low	Coastal scrub/grassland are present but mostly disturbed. Species is a conspicuous stem succulent that was not observed during field surveys.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	1B.2	Low	Sandy disturbed coastal scrub is present, but species likely would have been observed if present.
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh-elder	2B.2	Low	Riparian habitat is limited to the stream within the 300-foot buffer. Species not observed during the survey.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	4.3	Moderate	Sandy soils and scrub habitat are present but mostly disturbed.
<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	sea dahlia	2B.2	Low	Sandy soils and coastal scrub habitat are present but mostly disturbed. This species is restricted to coastal dunes directly adjacent to the coast.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	2B.2	Does not occur	Marsh/vernal pool habitat is absent.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT1B.1	Does not occur	Marsh/vernal pool habitat is absent.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	1B.2	Does not occur	Coastal dune habitat is absent.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender cottonheads	2B.2	Does not occur	Coastal dune habitat is absent.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	1B.1	Low	Sandy soils and scrub habitat are present but mostly disturbed, and species was not observed during site survey.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	2B.2	Does not occur	Mesic meadow habitat is absent.
<i>Sphenopholis interrupta</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	prairie false oat	1B.1	Low	Grassland habitat is present but mostly disturbed. Only known from a single occurrence in Oceanside. Species is a clay endemic and there is a very limited amount of clay soils mapped within the proposed impact areas from the project and these areas are within the existing school site and as such, are developed.
INVERTEBRATES				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SC	Low	Scrub habitat is present. Buckwheat and deerweed were blooming during the survey. Star thistle was also present as a possible nectar source.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	FT	Does not occur	Vernal pool habitat is absent.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE	Does not occur	Vernal pool habitat is absent.
<i>Cicindela latesignata</i>	western beach tiger beetle	SA	Does not occur	Beach sandy habitat is absent. The nearest occurrence is extirpated.
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	FC	Low (overwintering roosts)	Eucalyptus trees are present, but this species is highly identifiable, and the project site has not been previously identified as an overwintering site.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status	Potential to Occur	Notes
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside Fairy Shrimp	FE	Does not occur	Vernal pool habitat is absent.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	SA	Does not occur	Brackish aquatic habitat is absent.
FISH				
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	FE, SSC	Does not occur	Estuarine/brackish habitat is absent.
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES				
<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle	PT, SSC	Does not occur	Aquatic habitat is limited to the small drainage within the 300-foot buffer which is not expected to provide suitable habitat due to the disturbance and development of surrounding uplands
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE	Does not occur	Aquatic habitat is limited to the small drainage within the 300-foot buffer which is not expected to provide suitable habitat due to the disturbance and development of surrounding uplands.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	SSC	Low	Dry wash habitat is absent. A stream corridor occurs in the 300-foot buffer but provides low suitability habitat due to disturbance and development of surrounding uplands.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	SSC	Low	Scrub habitat and sandy soils are present, but the area is highly disturbed and surrounded by development.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	SSC	Moderate	Scrub habitat is present, but the surrounding area is highly developed. Occasionally found in urban coastal neighborhoods with highly fragmented native vegetation.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	PT, FP, SSC	Does not occur	Vernal pool/ponded habitat is absent.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1</i>	south coast gartersnake	SSC	Moderate (300-foot buffer only)	Aquatic habitat and disturbed wetland vegetation occurs along the stream corridor within the 300-foot buffer.
BIRDS				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC, BCC	Does not occur (nesting)	Disturbed wetland habitat is present but mostly surrounded by developed and disturbed habitat. Not observed during the survey.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL	Low	The site contains fragmented, poor-quality coastal scrub habitat totaling approximately 0.5 acre.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST	Does not occur (nesting)	No longer nests in Southern California.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	SSC, BCC	Does not occur (nesting)	Succulent scrub habitat is absent.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FTSSC	Does not occur (nesting/breeding/foraging)	Shoreline habitat is absent.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	SSC, BCC	Does not occur (nesting)	Marsh, meadow habitat is absent.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	FP	Does not occur (nesting)	Marsh, meadow habitat is absent.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE	Does not occur (breeding/nesting)	Riparian forest habitat is absent.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC	Does not occur (nesting)	Riparian scrub/forest habitat is absent.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE, BCC	Does not occur (nesting/foraging)	Coastal marsh is absent.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status	Potential to Occur	Notes
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	WL	Does not occur (nesting)	Extensive marsh habitat required for nesting is absent.
<i>Poliioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC	Low	The site contains fragmented, poor-quality coastal scrub habitat totaling approximately 0.5 acre.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	light-footed Ridgway's rail	FE, SE, FP	Does not occur (nesting/breeding/foraging)	Estuarine/extensive marsh habitat is absent.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST	Does not occur (nesting)	Bank habitat is absent, and the nearest record is extirpated.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	SSC	Does not occur (nesting)	Riparian scrub/woodland/forest habitat is absent.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	FE, SE, FP	Does not occur (nesting/breeding/foraging)	Coastal strip/dune habitat or aquatic foraging habitat is absent.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE,	Does not occur (nesting)	Riparian woodland/scrub/forest habitat is absent.
MAMMALS				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC	Does not occur (roosting)	Cavity, cave, or mine roosting habitats are absent.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SA	Low	The site is highly disturbed and over 2.5 miles from the coast but contains coastal scrub habitat with sandy substrate.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FT, ST	Low	The only occurrence within 1 mile is extirpated. The site contains disturbed habitat and sandy substrate.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC	Does not occur (roosting)	Palm oasis, large skirted palm trees, and riparian habitats are absent.
<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	lesser long-nosed bat	FDSSC	Does not occur (roosting)	Cave and mine roosting habitats are absent.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SA	Low	The site is mostly developed but contains remnant naturalized scrub habitat.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC	Does not occur (roosting)	Cliff roosting habitat is absent.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE	Low	The site is highly disturbed and over 2.5 miles from the coast but contains coastal scrub habitat with sandy substrate.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status	Potential to Occur	Notes
<p><u>SOURCES: CDFW 2024, SANDAG 2024, USFWS 2024</u></p> <p><u>Status Key:</u> FE = Federal Endangered FT = Federal Threatened PT = Federal Proposed Threatened FC = Candidate for federal listing SE = California Endangered ST = State Threatened SC = Candidate for state listing FP = California fully protected SSC = California Special Concern Species SA = Other CNDDDB-designated Special Animal</p> <p><u>California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):</u> 1B = Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and elsewhere 2B = Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 4 = Watch List, Plants of limited distribution .1 = seriously threatened in California .2 = moderately threatened in California .3 = Not very threatened in California</p>				

Potential to Occur:
 Present – Observed during field survey or based on (non-transient) occurrence records less than 5 years old.

High – Highly suitable habitat is present, and the site is within the known range of the species.

Moderate – Low to Moderately suitable habitat is present and the site is within the known range of the species.

Low – Marginally suitable habitat may be present or there are no known occurrences of the species within 1 mile.

Does not Occur – The site is outside of the species’ range or lacks habitat required to support the species.

4.4 Critical Habitat

There is USFWS-designated critical habitat for thread-leaved brodiaea, a federally threatened plant species, located 100 feet north of the Survey Area (USFWS 2024; Figure 4), which encompasses a CNDDDB record of thread-leaved brodiaea located approximately 120 feet northwest of the Survey Area. The typical habitat for this species consists of mesic, southern needlegrass grassland, non-native grassland, and alkali grassland and was not identified within the project site; however, mesic grassland is present within the 300-foot buffer portion of the Survey Area north of the project site.

4.5 State and Federal Wetlands

No wetlands or potentially jurisdictional waters were noted within the project site during the field survey, and the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2024c) and National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2024) did not show any mapped wetlands, waters, or riparian features within the project site. Within the 300-foot buffer portion of the Survey Area, there is a stream tributary to Loma Alta Creek with disturbed wetlands approximately 110 feet east of the project site. The stream channel contained water at the time of the October survey and is identified in NHD as a canal/ditch. There is also an upland ephemeral brow ditch on the slope west of the school facility that drains into a storm drain. The brow ditch was dry at the time of the June survey. No impacts to either of these potentially jurisdictional aquatic features would occur from project implementation.

4.6 Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances

The project is within the North County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP), a regional conservation plan established by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) to protect sensitive species and habitats (SANDAG 2003). Each jurisdiction that is a signatory to the MHCP implements the program through their respective subarea plan. The Oceanside SAP has not been finalized; however, the City uses the plan to provide guidance for development and mitigation.

In the SAP (unadopted), the Survey Area is outside of Softline and Hardline Preserve areas, the Coastal Zone, Off-site Mitigation Zones, and pre-approved mitigation areas. The Survey Area is not within any of the restoration areas targeted within the corridor and is outside of all Regional Corridors and Local Gnatcatcher Corridors designated in SAP Figure 3-6.

In the SAP, the Survey Area is within the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone which encompasses a large area extending from the southern border of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton south to Buena Vista Creek and includes priority restoration areas for regional stepping-stone wildlife corridors. For all properties within this zone, the SAP recommends the following avoidance and minimization standards:

- Removal of native habitats shall be avoided to the maximum extent feasible, without precluding reasonable use of the property.
- New development on existing properties larger than 2 acres within this zone shall conserve at least 50 percent of the parcel as open space and may remove no more than 25 percent of the coastal sage scrub habitat. This standard must be applied prior to any splitting or combining of existing lots, unless it can be proven that applying the standard after combining lots provides for superior biological conservation value.
- Deviations from these standards can be approved only if 1) the amount of the conservation deficit is provided elsewhere within the WCPZ and is provided in addition to all other required mitigation, and 2) the alternative solution provides biologically superior conservation value as determined by the City and the Wildlife Agencies.

Based on the SAP, portions of the project may also be subject to San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) buffer policies in the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone. These policies include development restrictions and

avoidance and minimization standards for projects within 500 feet of SDG&E electric transmission corridors that are listed in SAP Section 5.3.1.1.

No applicable policies or ordinances, such as for native tree protection, were identified in the City of Oceanside Code of Ordinances (City of Oceanside 2024) or Oceanside General Plan (City of Oceanside 2002).

4.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The Survey Area is unlikely to serve as an important wildlife movement corridor or habitat linkage because the site is mostly developed and cut off by roads and developed lands in all directions. Mature trees and ornamental and naturalized vegetation may be used by various migrating birds as well as resident species that commonly occur in residential areas. The Survey Area is within the SAP Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone as discussed above.

5.0 Impacts and Mitigation

5.1 Sensitive Natural Communities

As detailed above in Section 4.0 Results and Discussion, 0.113 acres of disturbed Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub and 0.001 acres of Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub are within the project/grading boundary and would be impacted by removal, grading, or other project activities. The Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub community is fragmented and disturbed within the project site but has the potential to support rare plant species and transient/dispersing coastal California gnatcatchers (see Table 2). Impacts to these communities would be considered significant, absent mitigation.

This community is identified in the SAP as a priority for conservation. Per the SAP, the recommended mitigation ratio is 3:1 and as such, 0.342 acre of coastal sage scrub is required to be conserved. It is recommended that this mitigation is provided through conservation of open space onsite or through purchase of offsite mitigation credit at a City-approved mitigation bank and/or restoration of habitat (see Table 3). MM-BIO-1 would reduce impacts to Diegan coastal sage scrub to less than significant.

TABLE 3 – VEGETATION COMMUNITY IMPACTS, MITIGATION RATIOS, AND METHODS

Vegetation Community	Impacts (acres)	SAP Mitigation Ratios ¹	Required Mitigation (acres)	Mitigation Method
Coastal Sage Scrub	0.114	3:1	0.342 acres	Conservation of open space onsite or through purchase of offsite mitigation credit at a City-approved mitigation bank and/or restoration of habitat
Source: City of Oceanside 2010 ¹ – For habitats within the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone.				

MM-BIO-1: Coastal Sage Scrub Mitigation. Prior to construction, the permanent loss of approximately 0.114 acre of disturbed coastal sage scrub within the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone (WCPZ) and south of SR-76 shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1, resulting in a total of 0.342 acre of required habitat mitigation. The habitat mitigation will be provided either by conservation, restoration, and/or enhancement of coastal sage scrub habitat within the WCPZ and south of SR-76 if possible. If not possible, habitat mitigation will be provided within the WCPZ as the second priority, and within the City of Oceanside as the third priority. Conservation, restoration or enhancement of coastal sage scrub habitat will be provided either on-site, if feasible, or off-site at a City-approved mitigation bank and/or as directed by the City.

Due to the presence of native or natural habitats in the project area vicinity, the project has the potential to result in impacts to biological resources such as accidental offsite habitat impacts from activities outside of the construction boundary or fugitive dust settling on sensitive habitats near the project. The

following general construction measures are recommended to avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources based on the SAP:

MM-BIO-2: General Construction Measures for Biological Resources.

1. 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 area shall be mitigated at a minimum 5:1 ratio. Temporary construction fencing shall be removed upon project completion.
2. Impacts from fugitive dust will be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 offsite habitat shall be directed away from and/or shielded so as not to illuminate native habitats. 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 (*Iridomyrmex humil*), 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. The applicant shall ensure that all temporary irrigation will be for the shortest duration possible, and that no permanent irrigation will be used, for landscape or habitat creation/restoration/enhancement.

5.2 Special-Status Plant Species

Due to the potential for occurrence of rare plant species (see Table 2) and proximity of a known occurrence and critical habitat for thread-leaved brodiaea, the project has the potential to impact rare plants through direct destruction during clearing and grading.

Focused rare plant surveys were not conducted; however, most species reviewed were determined to have low or no potential to occur within or adjacent to the project impact areas based on the habitat assessment. Robinson's pepper-grass was the only species determined to have a moderate potential to occur and no species were determined to have a high potential to occur or are known to occur within the project impact area.

Rare plant impacts may be significant depending on the degree of impacts to these species. To mitigate the potential for impacts to special-status plants, MM-BIO-3 is proposed.

MM-BIO-3: Rare Plant Survey. Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall determine rare plant species with potential to occur and conduct a rare plant survey during the appropriate seasons within portions of the project site/grading area determined to have the potential to support rare plants. If rare plants are detected during the survey, they should be avoided to the maximum extent feasible. If threatened or endangered plants, such as thread-leaved brodiaea, are detected during the survey, the project proponent or representative shall consult with the applicable wildlife agencies to determine appropriate mitigation.

5.3 Special-Status Wildlife and Migratory Birds

The only special-status wildlife species with a moderate or higher potential to occur within the impact area is the red-diamond rattlesnake. Impacts from the project could include displacement, habitat loss, and direct mortality resulting from site development and grading. These impacts are expected to be less than significant based on the limited extent of habitat within the impact area. The south coast gartersnake has a moderate potential to occur within the drainage located approximately 120 feet east of the site; however, no impacts to this species are anticipated. Potential impacts to special-status wildlife would be further reduced within implementation of MM-BIO-2, described above.

Nesting raptors and other nesting native birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code may be directly impacted by ground disturbance and the removal of vegetation and structures on the site as well as indirectly impacted by noise disturbance. Impacts resulting in the take of eggs, chicks, or adult migratory birds would be significant. MM-BIO-4 is proposed to mitigate nesting bird impacts.

MM-BIO-4: Migratory Bird and Raptor Nest Buffers. 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 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.

Due to the requirement of biological mitigation measures and the presence of native habitats within the site, the following measure is recommended based on the SAP:

MM-BIO-5: Biological Monitor. A monitoring biologist shall be on site during initial clearing and grubbing of all native habitats to ensure compliance with all conservation measures. The biologist must be knowledgeable of the covered species biology and ecology. The biological monitor should flush birds out of habitat areas before they are cleared. The biological monitor shall prepare periodic construction monitoring reports and a post-construction report to document compliance.

6.0 References

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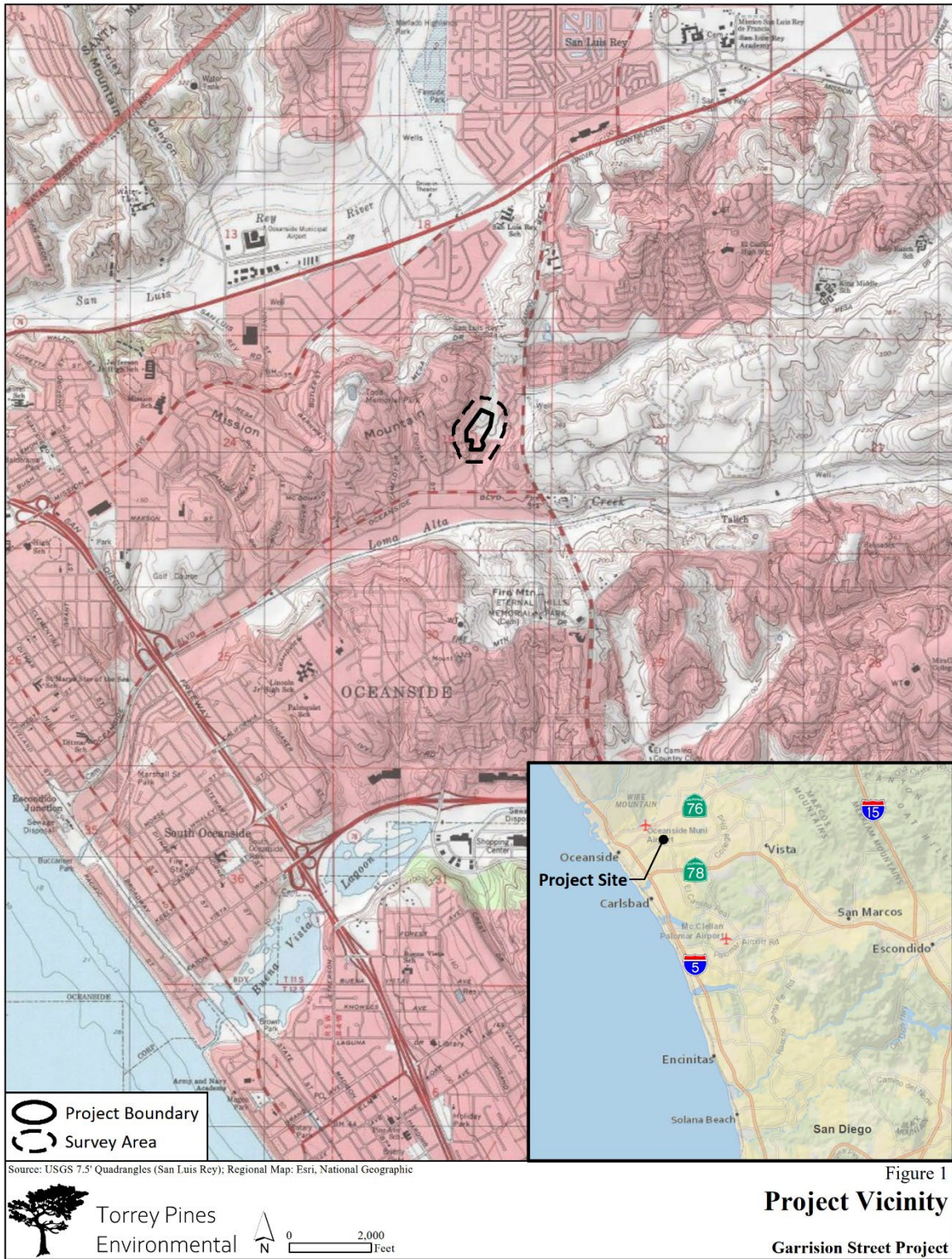
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Appendix A

Figures

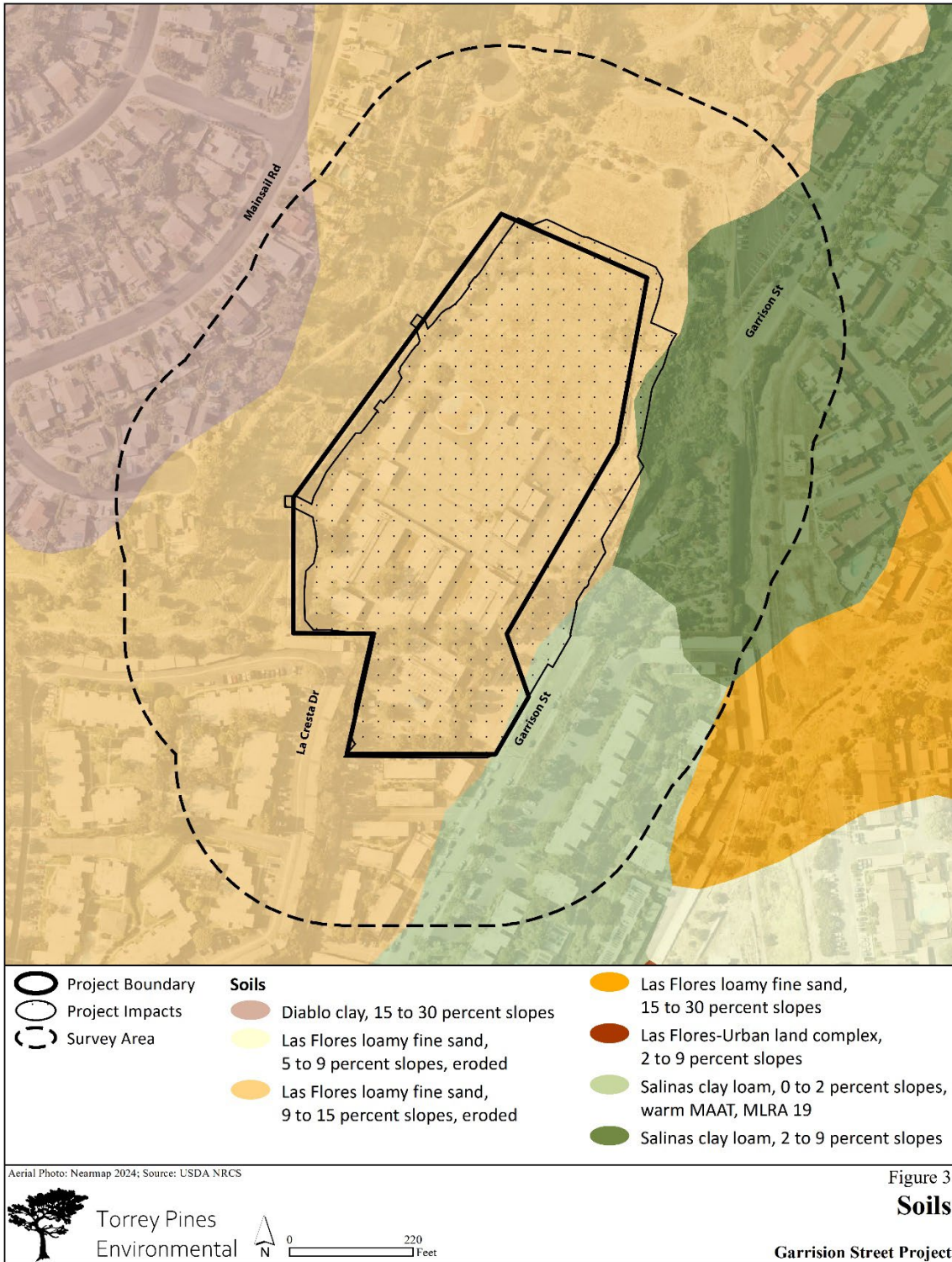
Appendix A - Figures



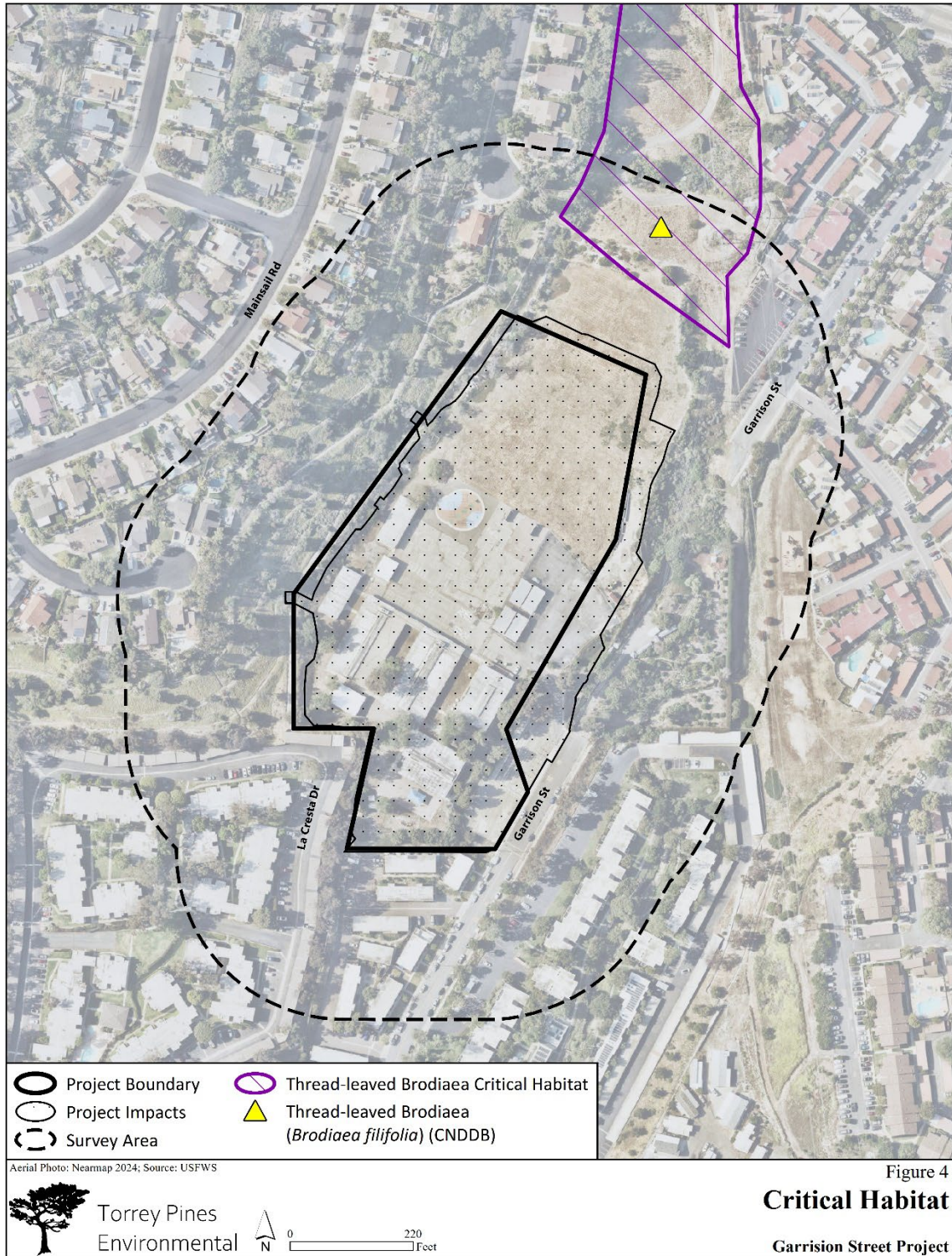
Appendix A - Figures



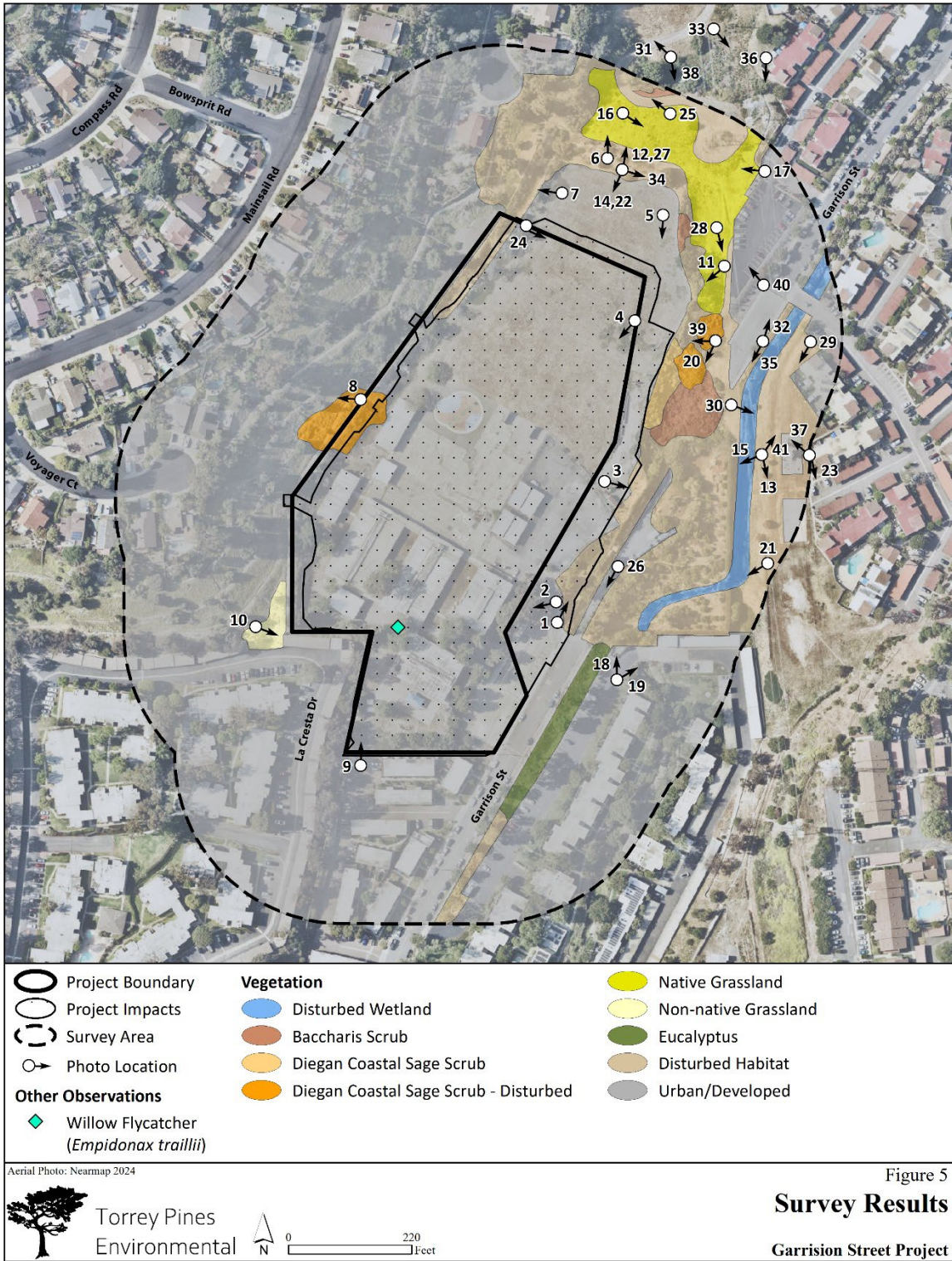
Appendix A - Figures



Appendix A - Figures



Appendix A - Figures



Appendix B

Photographs

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 1: Disturbed habitat northeast-facing.



Photo 2 – Developed area with ornamental trees, west-facing.

Appendix B - Photographs

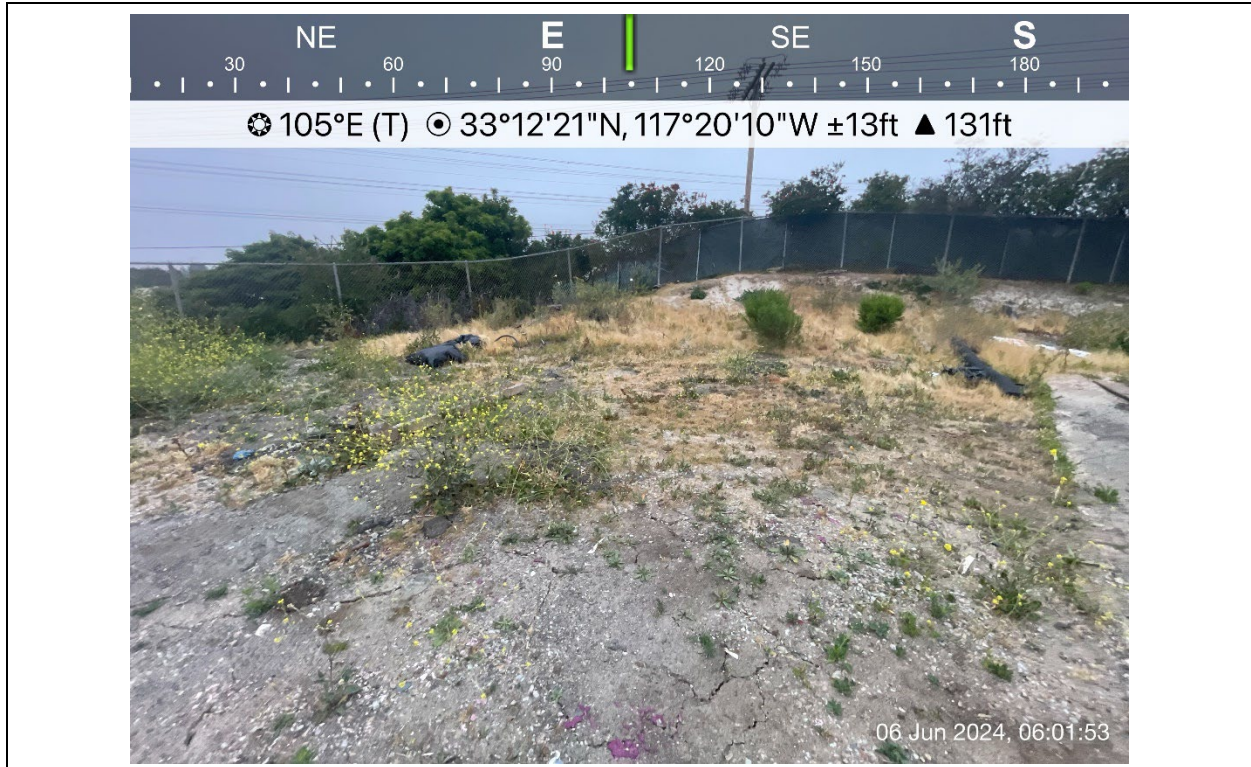


Photo 3 – Disturbed habitat with sparse grass, mustard and small Baccharis that has been driven over by construction vehicles and had equipment staged, east-facing.

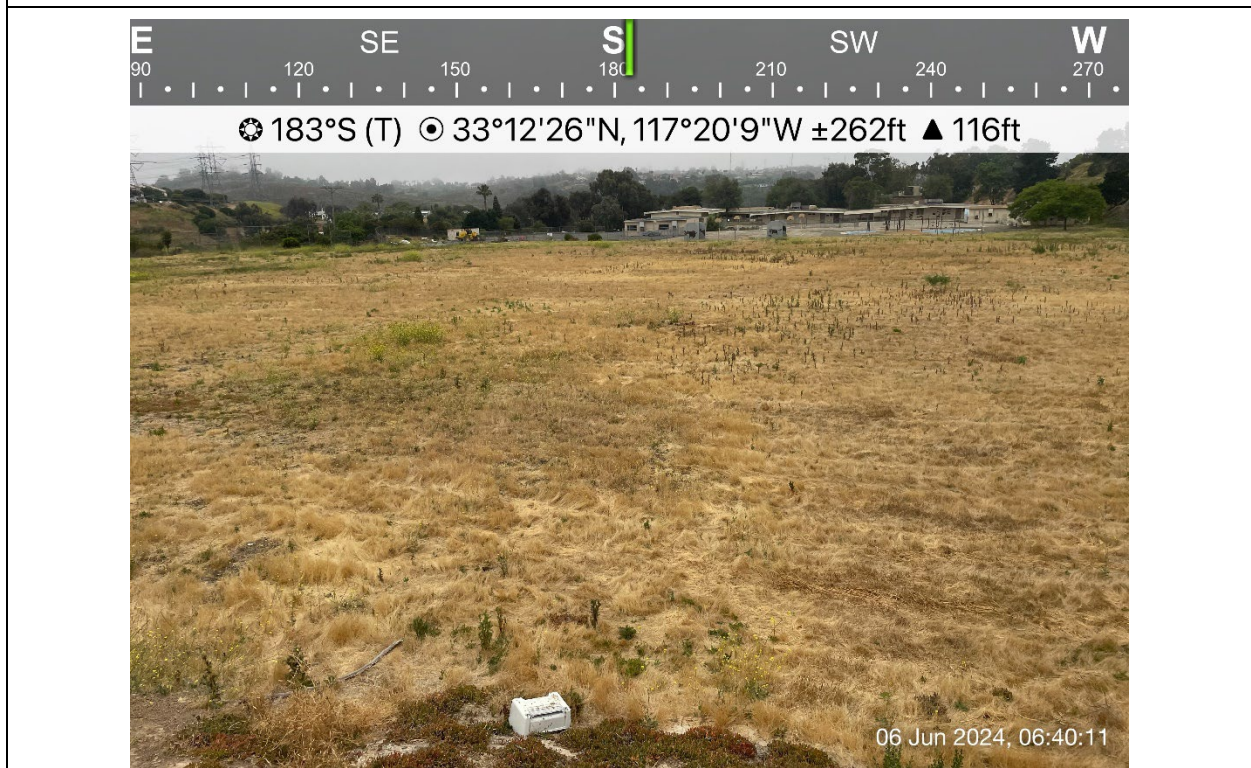


Photo 4 – School sports field with developed cover consisting of mowed grass area, south-facing.

Appendix B - Photographs

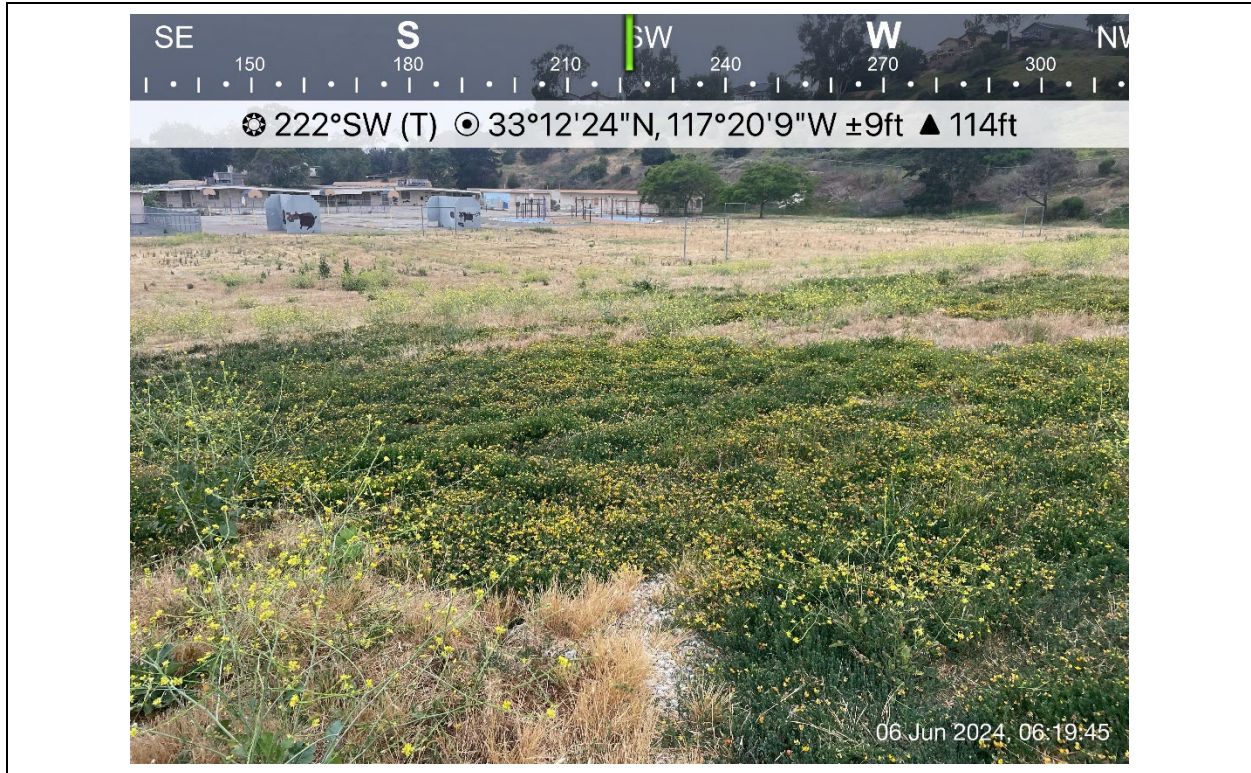


Photo 5 – Sports field with mowed grass area and school facilities in background facing south.



Photo 6 – Edge of sports field with non-native wattle shrubs, succulent vegetation, and bare ground, north-facing.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 7 – Disturbed and non-native vegetation on hill between houses and school, iceplant and non-native shrub dominated, west-facing.



Photo 8 – Diegan coastal sage-scrub patch along NW fence, California sagebrush dominated, west-facing.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 9 – Disturbed habitat with planted trees on SW corner of survey zone, north-facing.



Photo 10 - Non-native grassland patch with some California sagebrush present, end of brow ditch leading into man-made drain, east-facing.

Appendix B - Photographs

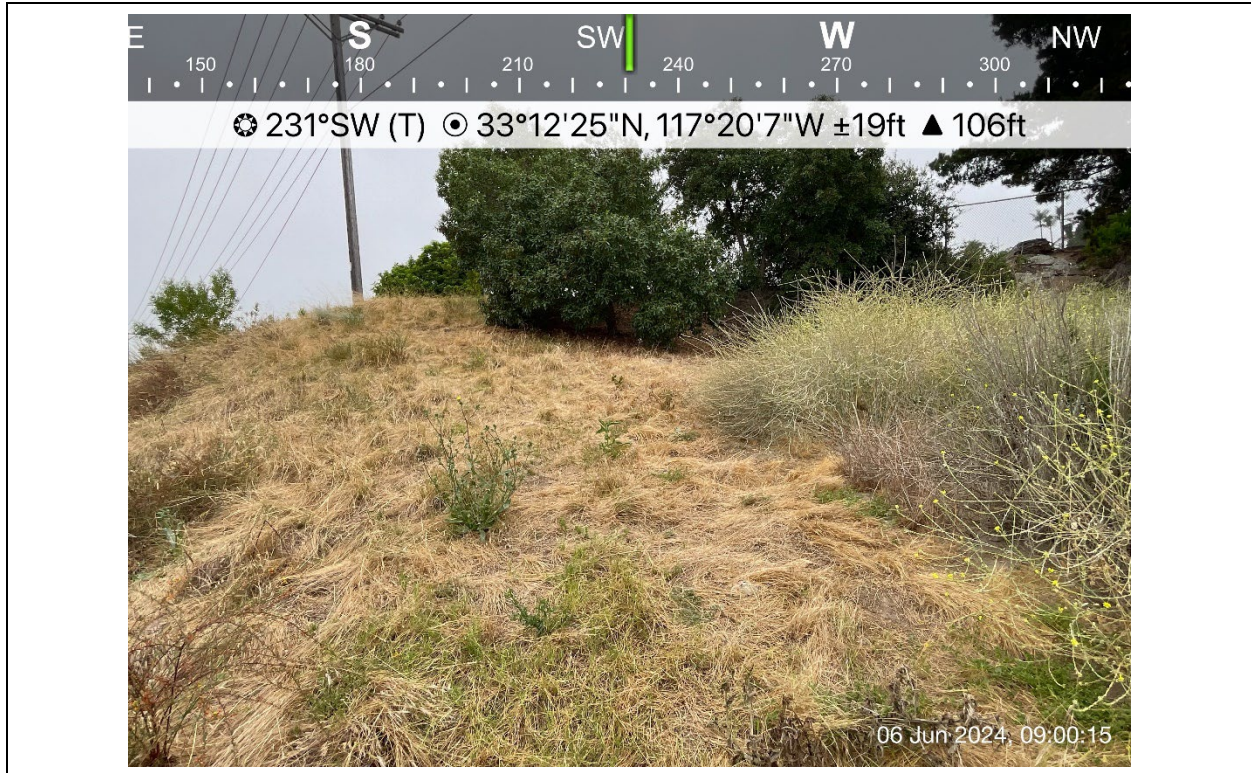


Photo 11 - Native grassland patch along with disturbed habitat, southwest-facing.



Photo 12 – Iceplant slope facing north.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 13 – Disturbed wetland facing south.

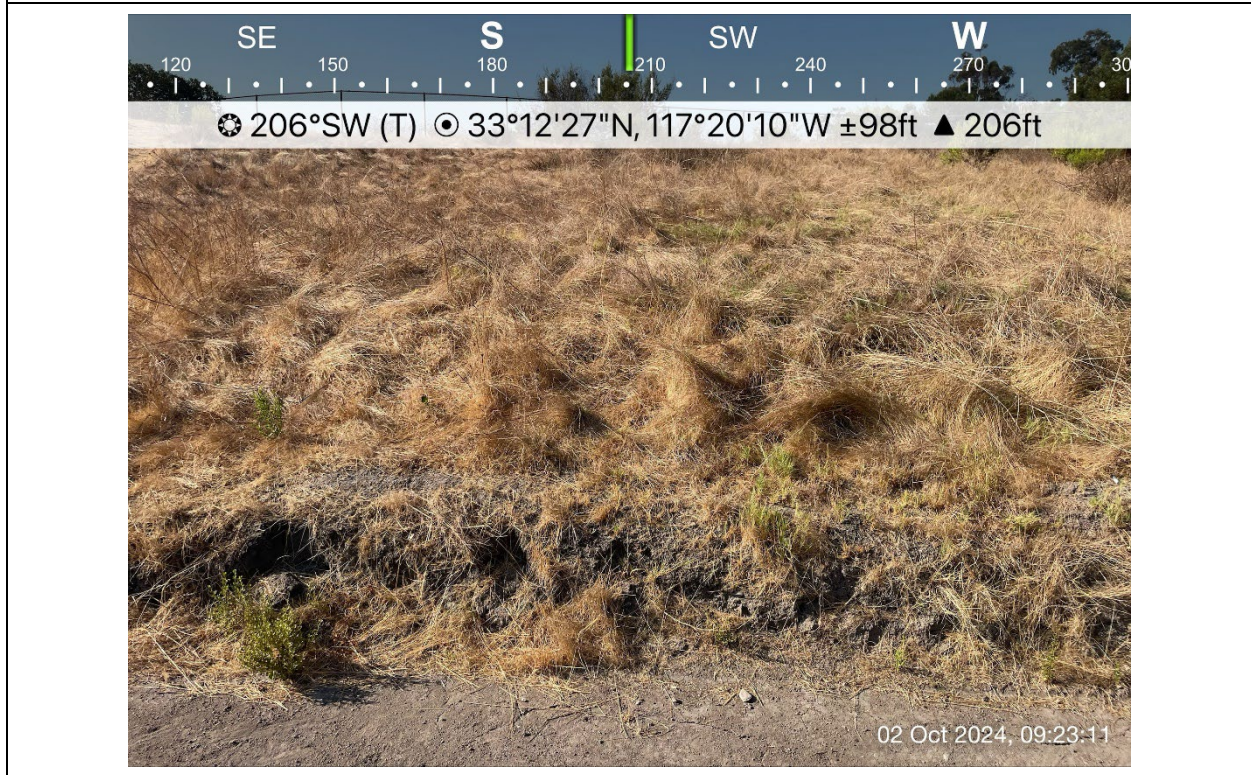


Photo 14 – Sports field facing south.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 15 – Patch of mulefat within disturbed wetland facing southwest.



Photo 16 – Mixed disturbed vegetation along slope facing southwest.

Appendix B - Photographs

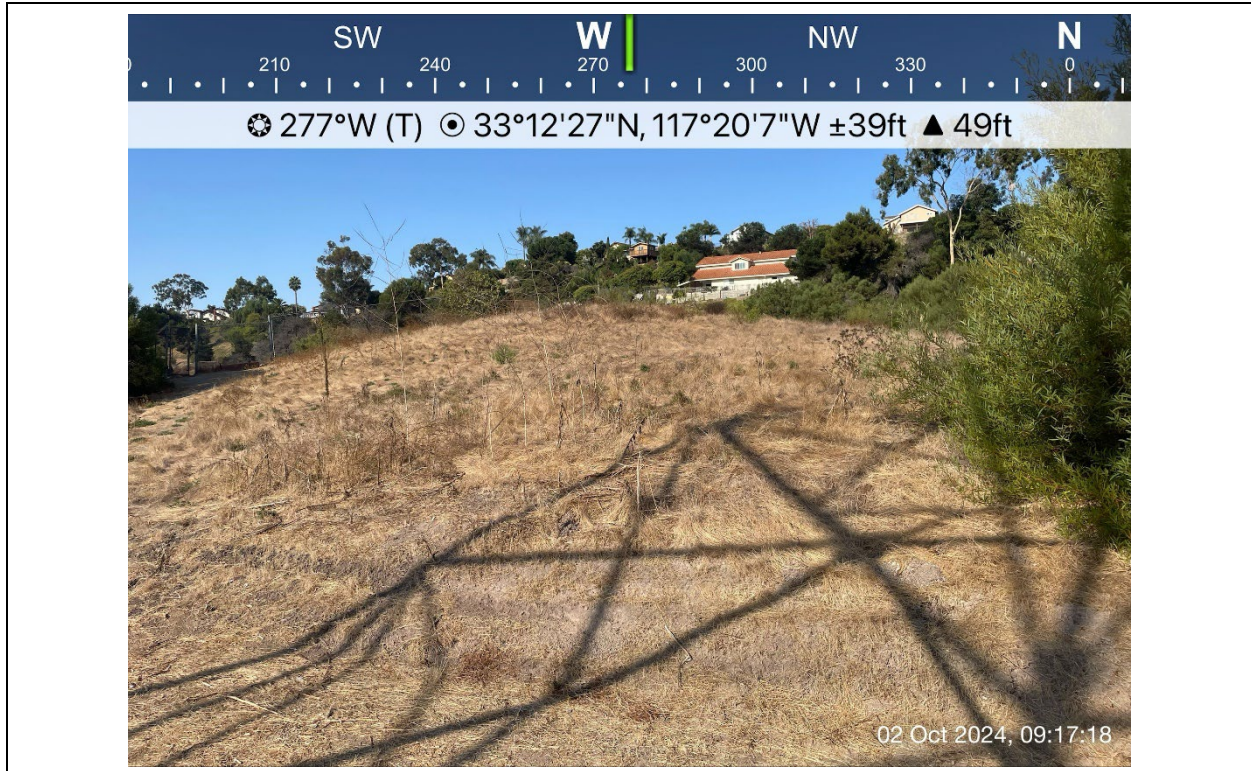


Photo 17 – Native grassland slope facing west.

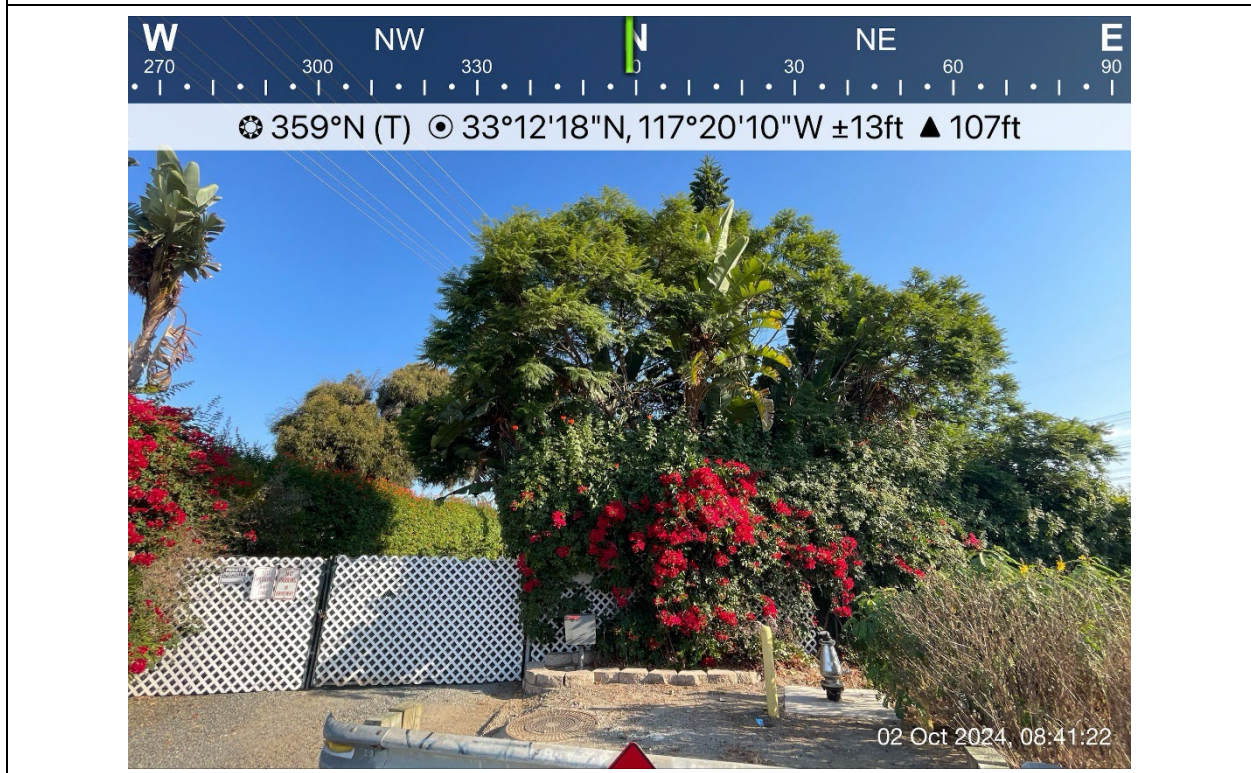


Photo 18 – Urban/developed landscaping facing north.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 19 – Urban/developed facing northeast.



Photo 20 – Disturbed habitat facing southwest.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 21 – Urban/developed surrounding disturbed wetland facing southwest.



Photo 22 – Slope transition from disturbed habitat to urban/developed sports field facing southwest.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 23 – Urban/developed facing south.

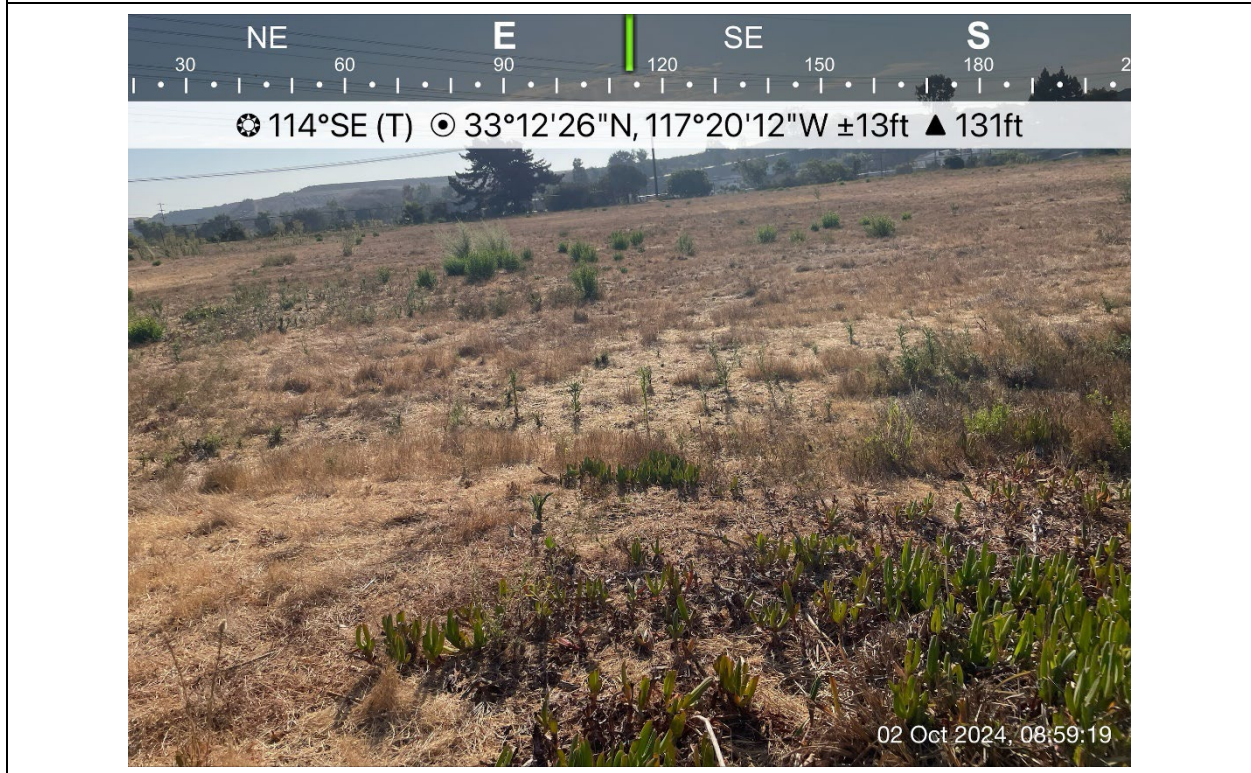


Photo 24 – Sports field facing southeast.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 25 – Baccharis scrub facing northwest.



Photo 26 – Disturbed habitat and urban/developed facing southwest.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 27 – Native grassland and disturbed habitat facing north.



Photo 28 – Native grassland and disturbed habitat facing south.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 29 – Disturbed wetland (cattail-dominated) facing southwest.



Photo 30 – Disturbed wetland (cattail-dominated) facing east.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 31 – Offsite habitat facing northwest.



Photo 32 – Urban/developed facing north.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 33 – Disturbed habitat facing east.



Photo 34 – Disturbed habitat facing east.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 35 – Disturbed habitat and urban/developed facing southwest.

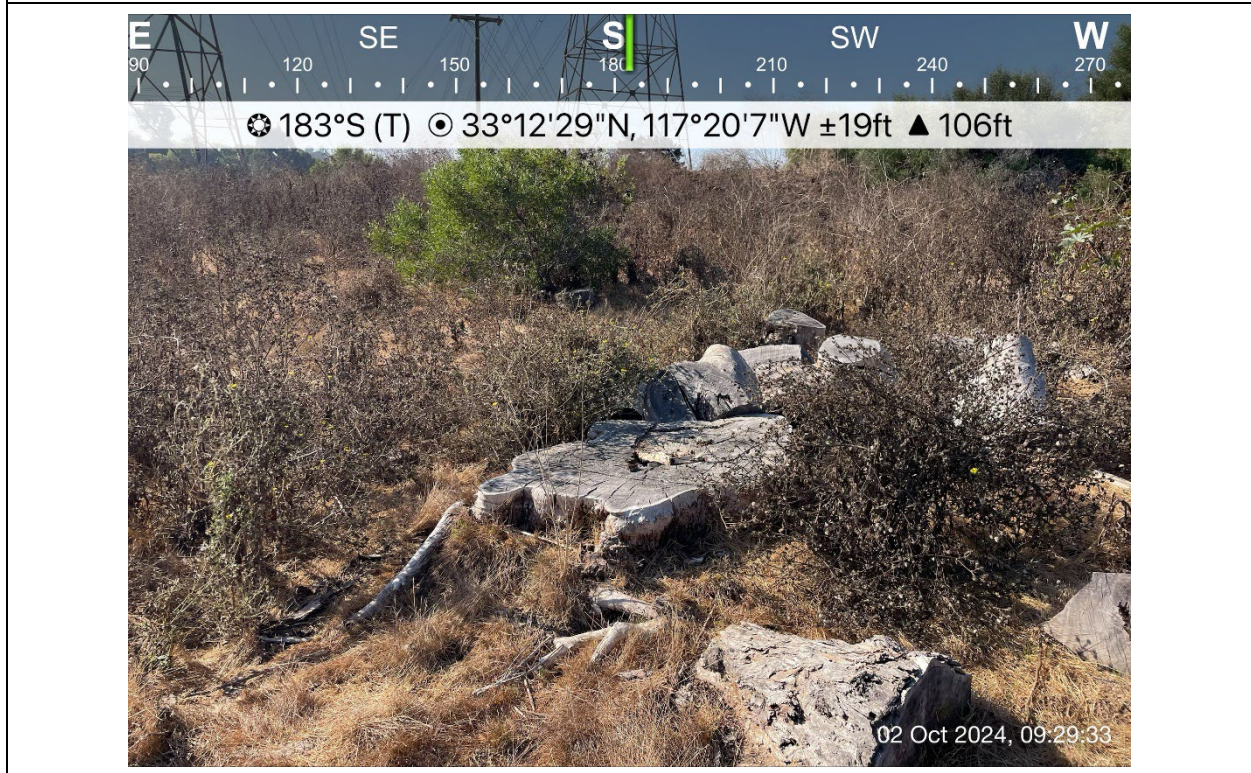


Photo 36 – Offsite along transmission corridor facing south.

Appendix B - Photographs



Photo 37 – Disturbed wetland facing northwest.



Photo 38 – Baccharis scrub and disturbed habitat facing south.

Appendix B - Photographs

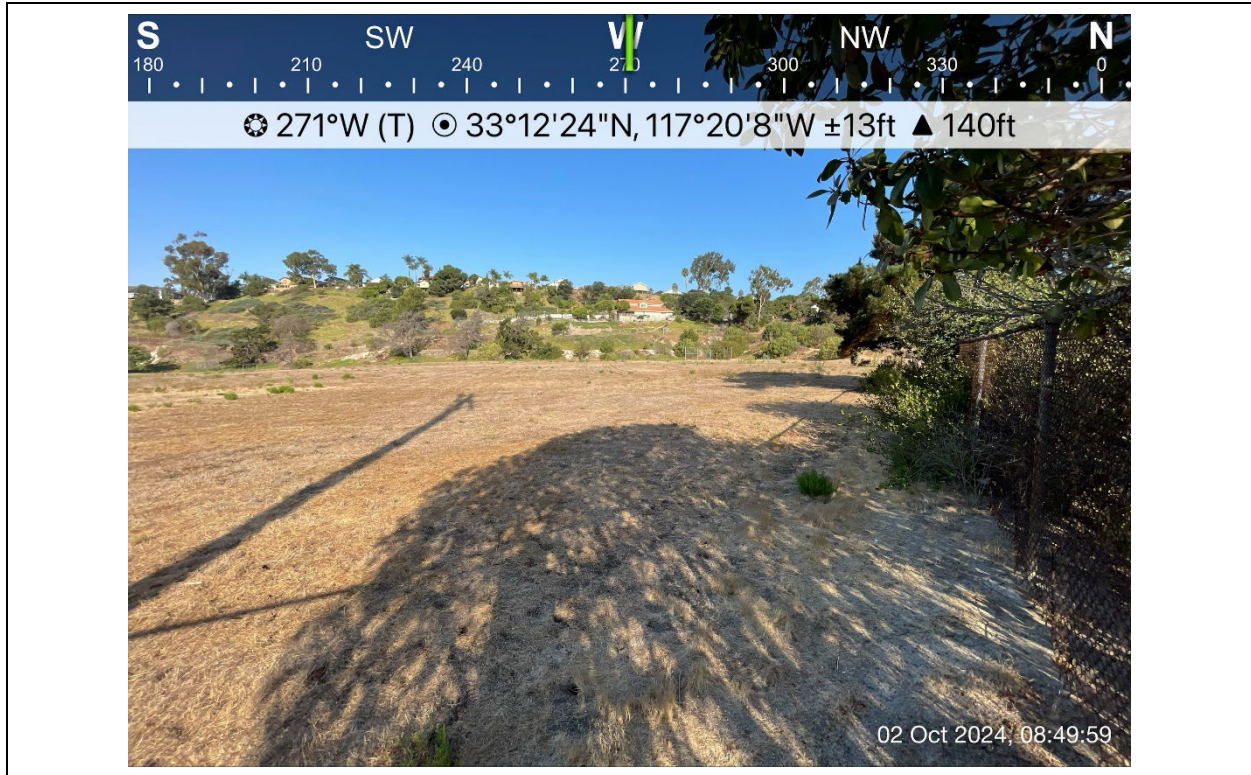
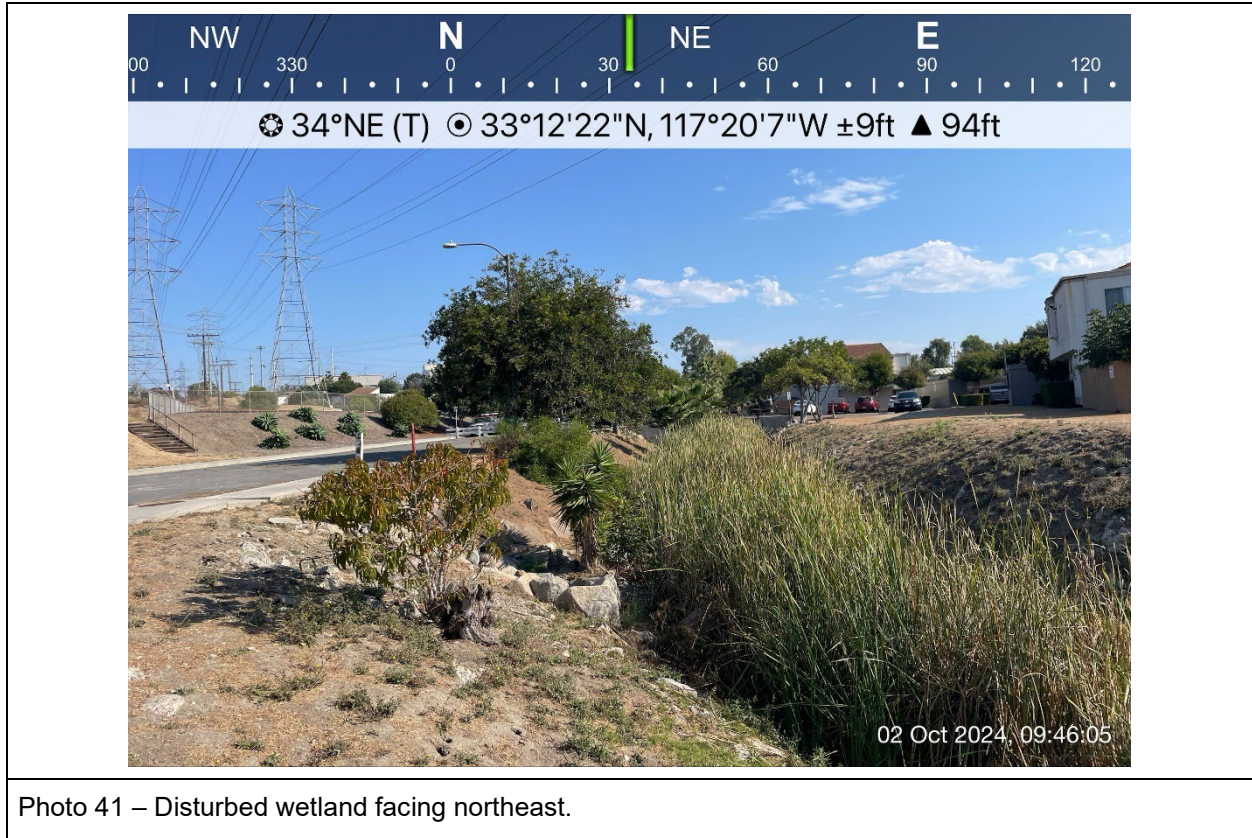


Photo 39 – Sports field facing west.



Photo 40 – Disturbed habitat facing northwest.

Appendix B - Photographs



Appendix C

Species Compendium

Appendix C – Species Compendium

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
PLANTS		
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deerweed	Native
<i>Ambrosia psilostachia</i>	Western ragweed	Native
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Celery	Non-Native
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	Native
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	Native
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	Cane bluestem	Native
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	<i>Cane bluestem</i>	Native
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red brome	Non-Native
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Ice plant Sour fig	Non-Native
<i>Cleomela arborea</i>	Bladderpod	Native
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	Non-Native
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	Native
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mediterranean stork's bill	Non-Native
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Eucalyptus	Non-Native
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Non-Native
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Shamel ash	Non-Native
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Alkali heliotrope	Native
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Shortpod mustard	Non-Native
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	Non-Native
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	Native
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountaingrass	Non-Native
<i>Pulicaria paludosa</i>	Spanish false fleabane	Non-Native
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	Non-Native
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbitsfoot grass	Non-Native
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade berry	Native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	Non-Native
<i>Schoenoplectus spp.</i>	Bulrush	Native
<i>Typha spp.</i>	Cattails	Native
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	Non-Native
ANIMALS		
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	Native
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard duck	Native
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk	Native
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk	Native
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Native
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern willow flycatcher	Federal/State Endangered, Native
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common yellowthroat	Native
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch	Native

Appendix C – Species Compendium

<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded oriole	Native
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song sparrow	Native
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	Native
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird	Native
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff swallow	Native
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch	Native
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren	Native