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**Biological Technical Report  
Pacifica Residential Project**

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
ESA	federal Endangered Species Act
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MHCP	Multiple Habitat Conservation Program
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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# Summary of Findings

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This biological technical report was prepared to provide the existing biological conditions of the project site and evaluation of the proposed Pacifica Residential Project. The project site refers to the approximately 14.55-acre project site analyzed in this report. The Pacifica Residential Project is located in the City of Oceanside in San Diego County. The North County MHCP is used as a guidance document for development projects in the City of Oceanside but has yet to be approved by the Oceanside City Council.

Dudek conducted a biological reconnaissance survey, general habitat assessment, and vegetation mapping in 2021. The site was visited again in 2022 to review conditions and ensure consistency. This report documents the results of Dudek's fieldwork and provides an analysis of the biological impacts related to the proposed project.

Based on species composition and general physiognomy, Dudek mapped one vegetation community and one land cover within the project site: disturbed habitat (9.28 acres) and urban/developed (5.27 acres). The combined project area is approximately 14.55 acres. Disturbed habitat makes up the majority of the site including the slopes around the perimeter as well as the majority of the western side. Most of the remainder of the project site consists of developed land cover, as it consists of the old footprint of Pacifica Elementary School. No jurisdictional aquatic features were documented within the project site.

Historically, the site used to be the location of the old Pacifica Elementary School, which closed down in the early 2000s and since then the site has been virtually vacant. Residential development is present to the north, south, and east of the site. Little Libby Lake is located southwest of the site within Libby Lake Park, beyond which there is more residential development.

Due to lack of suitable habitat and vegetation on the project site, no focused surveys for any sensitive or special-status species were conducted. No critical habitat for any special-status species is designated on the project site. Additionally, no special-status plants or wildlife were observed on the project site, nor are expected to occur.

The proposed project would result in permanent impacts to 4.96 acres of disturbed habitat and 5.21 acres of developed landcover (10.17 acres total) associated with the grading and development of the proposed project.

There are no significant impacts anticipated from the development of the proposed project, and only minor impacts would occur. Therefore, minimal mitigation would be required.

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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Purpose of the Report

This biological technical report summarizes the methods and results of biological assessments conducted for the Pacifica Residential Project (proposed project) site to describe the existing conditions of the biological resources on the project site including vegetation, flora, wildlife, jurisdictional aquatic resources, wildlife movement, and to assess the potential for special-status species to occur. This biological technical report presents the evaluation of the biological significance of these resources and potential project impacts, and recommends measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts where feasible to less-than-significant levels.

## 1.2 Location and Project Description

### 1.2.1 Location

The approximately 14.55-acre project site is located west of 4991 Macario Drive and bound to the north by single-family homes fronting Claire Drive; to the south by single-family homes fronting North Redondo Drive; Roja Drive to the east, and Marblehead Bay Drive and undeveloped land to the south/southwest. The site is approximately 1 mile northwest of Highway 76, and 0.5 miles from the San Luis Rey River and the San Luis Rey Transit Center in a largely single-family residential neighborhood in the City of Oceanside, California. It is completely surrounded by residential homes, except for the south/southwest corner, where the subject property connects to a small parcel of undeveloped land owned by the City of Oceanside, which connects to Little Libby Lake and Libby Lake Park (Figure 1, Regional Location and Vicinity).

The assessor's parcel numbers assigned to the property are 122-190-19-00, 122-190-22-00 and 157-070-42-00. The project site is located on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Morro Hill quadrangle map on Sections 3 and 4, within Township 10 and 11 South, and Range 4 West. The approximate centroid of the project site is 33° 15'22.3"N 117° 18'14.9"W, and onsite elevation ranges from 80-120 feet amsl (Figure 1, Regional Location and Vicinity).

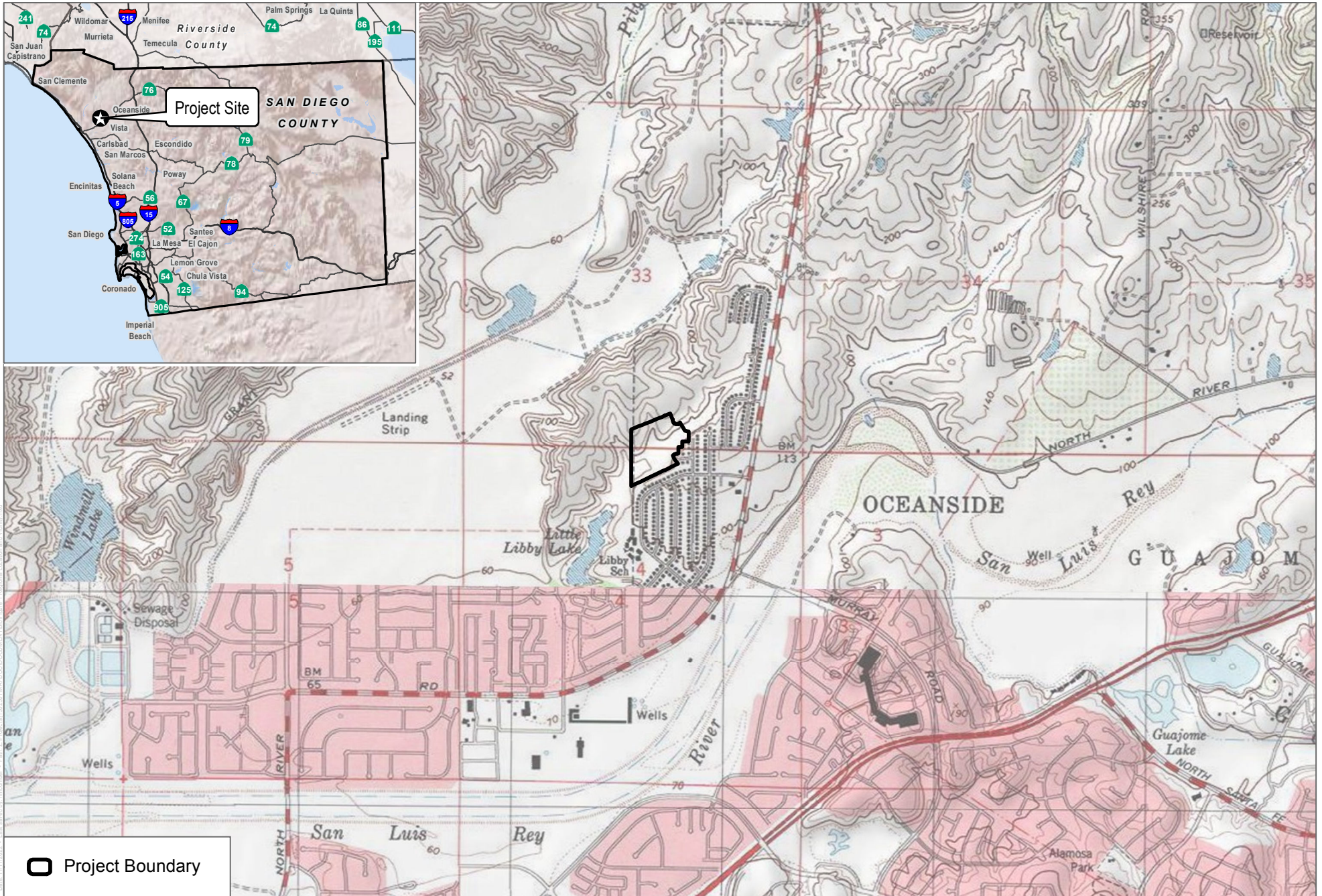
### 1.2.2 Project Description

The proposed project consists of development of 164 three-story attached townhomes. Of the approximately 14.55-acre site, 10.17 acres would be developed. The approximately 4 acres that would not be developed consist of 20 to 30-foot-tall slopes along the southern, western, and northern perimeters of the project site. Townhomes would range in size from approximately 1,200 square feet to 1,800 square feet with two and three bedrooms and an attached two-car garage. Each townhome would include private open space in the form of a patio and/or deck. Common recreational spaces, consisting of approximately 53,700 square feet, would be designed with amenities such as tot lots, an off-leash dog park, pickle ball courts, bocce ball areas, barbecue areas, and a space for a variety of outdoor games.

Site access would be provided at the corner of Monica Circle and Macario Drive and emergency access would be provided via a new private driveway from Malaga Drive.

The proposed project would establish a Planned Development District intended to provide zoning, use regulations, and development regulations for future development of the site. A Planned Development Plan has been prepared in accordance with the City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance – Article 17. The Planned Development Plan provides direction for the assignment of land uses, development intensities, development regulation, as well as design guidelines that will provide a framework for the specific development of the site.

The project would include a General Plan Amendment to revise the land use designation from Civic Institution (CI) to Medium Density Residential-B (MDB-R). A Zone Amendment is also proposed to revise the current zoning from Civic/Public (PS) to Planned Development (PD), with the Pacifica Planned Development Plan service as the regulating document.



**FIGURE 1**  
 Regional Location and Vicinity  
 Pacifica Residential Project

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## 2 Regulatory Context

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### 2.1 Federal

#### 2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et seq.), as amended, is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for most plant and animal species, and by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service for certain marine species. This legislation is intended to provide a means to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend and provide programs for the conservation of those species, thus preventing extinction of plants and wildlife. The ESA defines an endangered species as “any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” A threatened species is defined as “any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” Under the ESA, it is unlawful to take any listed species, and “take” is defined as, “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.”

The ESA allows for the issuance of incidental take permits for listed species under Section 7, which is generally available for projects that also require other federal agency permits or other approvals, and under Section 10, which provides for the approval of habitat conservation plans on private property without any other federal agency involvement. Upon development of a habitat conservation plan, USFWS can issue incidental take permits for listed species.

#### 2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was originally passed in 1918 as four bilateral treaties, or conventions, for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The primary motivation for the international negotiations was to stop the “indiscriminate slaughter” of migratory birds by market hunters and others. Each of the treaties protects selected species of birds and provides for closed and open seasons for hunting game birds. The MBTA protects over 800 species of birds and prohibits the take of any migratory bird or any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird. Under the MBTA, “take” is defined as pursuing, hunting, shooting, capturing, collecting, or killing, or attempting to do so (16 USC 703 et seq.). In December 2017, Department of the Interior Principal Deputy Solicitor Jorjani issued a memorandum (M-37050) that interprets the MBTA to prohibit only intentional take. Unintentional or accidental take is not prohibited (DOI 2017). Additionally, Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, requires that any project with federal involvement address impacts of federal actions on migratory birds with the purpose of promoting conservation of migratory bird populations (66 FR 3853–3856). The Executive Order requires federal agencies to work with USFWS to develop a memorandum of understanding. USFWS reviews actions that might affect these species.

Two species of eagles that are native to the United States, the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), were granted additional protection within the United States under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668–668d) to prevent the species from becoming extinct.

## 2.1.3 Clean Water Act

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into “waters of the United States.” On April 21, 2020, the Navigable Waters Protection Rule was adopted and became effective on June 22, 2020. The notable changes from the previous definition of waters of the United States is that there is a clearer definition of which waters are and are not jurisdictional, there is a new definition of “adjacency,” ephemeral waters are no longer considered waters of the United States, and ditches are explicitly excluded as waters of the United States. The term “adjacent wetlands” (a subset of waters of the United States) is defined in Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 328.3(c)(16) (33 CFR 328.3[c][16]), as “areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.” In the absence of wetlands, the limits of USACE jurisdiction in non-tidal waters, such as intermittent streams, extend to the “ordinary high water mark” (OHWM) which is defined in 33 CFR 328.3(c)(7) as “that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.”

## 2.2 State

### 2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), which prohibits the “take” of plant and animal species designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as endangered or threatened in the state of California. Under CESA Section 86, take is defined as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” CESA Section 2053 stipulates that state agencies may not approve projects that will “jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available consistent with conserving the species or its habitat which would prevent jeopardy.”

CESA defines an endangered species as “a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.” CESA defines a threatened species as “a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the [California Fish and Game] Commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985, is a threatened species.” A candidate species is defined as “a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Commission has formally noticed as being under review by the department for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list.” CESA does not list invertebrate species.

CESA authorizes the taking of threatened, endangered, or candidate species if take is incidental to otherwise lawful activity and if specific criteria are met. These provisions also require CDFW to coordinate consultations with USFWS for actions involving federally listed species that are also state-listed species. In certain circumstances, CESA allows CDFW to adopt a CESA incidental take authorization as satisfactory for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) purposes based on finding that the federal permit adequately protects the species and is consistent with state law.

A CESA permit may not authorize the take of “fully protected” species that are protected in other provisions of the California Fish and Game Code, discussed further below.

## 2.2.2 California Fish and Game Code

Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish) of the California Fish and Game Code provide that designated fully protected species may not be taken or possessed without a permit. Incidental take of these species is not authorized by law.

Pursuant to Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds of prey; or to take, possess, or destroy any nest or eggs of such birds. Birds of prey refer to species in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes.

Nests of all other birds (except English sparrow [*Passer domesticus*] and European starling [*Sturnus vulgaris*]) are protected under Sections 3503 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code.

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife. Diversion, obstruction, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife requires authorization from CDFW by means of entering into an agreement pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

## 2.2.3 Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter–Cologne Act) protects water quality and the beneficial uses of water. It applies to surface water and groundwater. Under this law, the State Water Resources Control Board develops statewide water quality plans, and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) develop regional basin plans that identify beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans. The RWQCBs have the primary responsibility to implement the provisions of statewide plans and basin plans. Waters regulated under the Porter–Cologne Act include isolated waters that are not regulated by USACE. RWQCBs regulate discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect a “water of the state” (California Water Code, Section 13260[a]). Waters of the state are defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state” (California Water Code, Section 13050[e]). Developments with impacts on jurisdictional waters must demonstrate compliance with the goals of the Porter–Cologne Act by developing stormwater pollution prevention plans, standard urban stormwater mitigation plans, and other measures to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 401 certification. If a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit is not required for the project, the RWQCB may still require a permit (i.e., Waste Discharge Requirement) for impacts to waters of the state under the Porter–Cologne Act.

## 2.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) require identification of a project's potentially significant impacts on biological resources and feasible mitigation measures and alternatives that could avoid or reduce significant impacts. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b)(1) defines endangered animals or plants as species or subspecies whose "survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). A rare animal or plant is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b)(2) as a species that, although not currently threatened with extinction, exists "in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens; or ... [t]he species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered 'threatened' as that term is used in the federal Endangered Species Act." Additionally, an animal or plant may be presumed to be endangered, rare, or threatened if it meets the criteria for listing, as defined further in CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(c). CEQA also requires identification of a project's potentially significant impacts on riparian habitats (such as wetlands, bays, estuaries, and marshes) and other sensitive natural communities, including habitats occupied by endangered, rare, and threatened species.

In Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 1.72 (14 CCR, Section 1.72), CDFW defines a "stream" (including creeks and rivers) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation."

In 14 CCR 1.56, CDFW's definition of "lake" includes "natural lakes or man-made reservoirs." Diversion, obstruction, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife requires authorization from CDFW by means of entering into an agreement pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

CDFW recognizes that all plants with California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1A, 1B, 2, and some ranked 3, of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants in California (CNPS 2022) may meet the criteria for listing as threatened or endangered and should be considered under CEQA (CDFW 2022a; CDFW 2022d). Some of the CRPR 3 and 4 plants meet the criteria for determination as "rare" or "endangered" as defined in Section 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act), Division 2, of the California Fish and Game Code, as well as Section 2062 and Section 2067, Chapter 1.5 (CESA), Division 3. Therefore, consideration under CEQA for these CRPR 3 and 4 species is strongly recommended by CNPS (CNPS 2022).

For purposes of this report, animals considered "rare" under CEQA include endangered or threatened species, Birds of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2008), California Species of Special Concern (CDFW 2022a), and fully protected species.

Section IV, Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) requires an evaluation of impacts to "any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game [now CDFW] or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service."

The criteria used to determine the significance of impacts to biological resources under CEQA are provided in Chapter 6, Anticipated Project Impacts and Analysis of Significance.

## 2.3 Local

### 2.3.1 North County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program

The North County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP) is a long-term regional conservation plan established to protect sensitive species and habitats in northern San Diego County. The MHCP is divided into seven Subarea Plans—one for each jurisdiction within the MHCP—that are permitted and implemented separately from one another. The City of Oceanside Subarea Plan (Subarea Plan) has been prepared and is used as a guidance document for development projects in the City of Oceanside but has not been approved or permitted (City of Oceanside 2010).

The small area designated as conserved lands west and southwest of the project site encompasses open space, and a small portion of Libby Lake and Libby Lake Park (Figure 2, City of Oceanside Preserve Planning Zones). These lands are conserved for the purpose of protecting the open space and natural habitats including lands inside and outside of NCCP (Natural Community Conservation Plan) areas. Conserved lands are those lands that are legally conserved to protect natural habitats, species, and open space, contribute to the existing and planned regional habitat preserve system, and managed to protect the open space or natural resources in the future (SANDAG 2022).

### 2.3.2 City of Oceanside Subarea Plan

The overall goal of the Oceanside Subarea Plan is to contribute to regional biodiversity and the viability of rare, unique, or sensitive biological resources throughout the City of Oceanside and the larger region while allowing public and private development to occur consistent with the City's General Plan and Capital Improvement Program (City of Oceanside 2010). In addition, the plan calls for the conservation of 90% to 100% of all hardline conservation areas; conservation of a minimum of 2,511 acres of existing native habitats as a biological preserve in the City of Oceanside; conservation of a minimum of 95% of rare and narrow endemic species populations within the preserve and a minimum of 80% throughout the City as a whole; and restoration of a minimum of 164 acres of coastal sage scrub habitat within the City of Oceanside, of which 145 acres will be within a wildlife corridor planning zone. Parcels within the wildlife corridor planning zone contribute to the north-south regional gnatcatcher steppingstone corridor. Although the Oceanside Subarea Plan is used as a guidance document for development projects in the City of Oceanside, the Subarea Plan has yet to be approved by the Oceanside City Council, and incidental take authority has therefore not been transferred to the City of Oceanside from USFWS and CDFW.

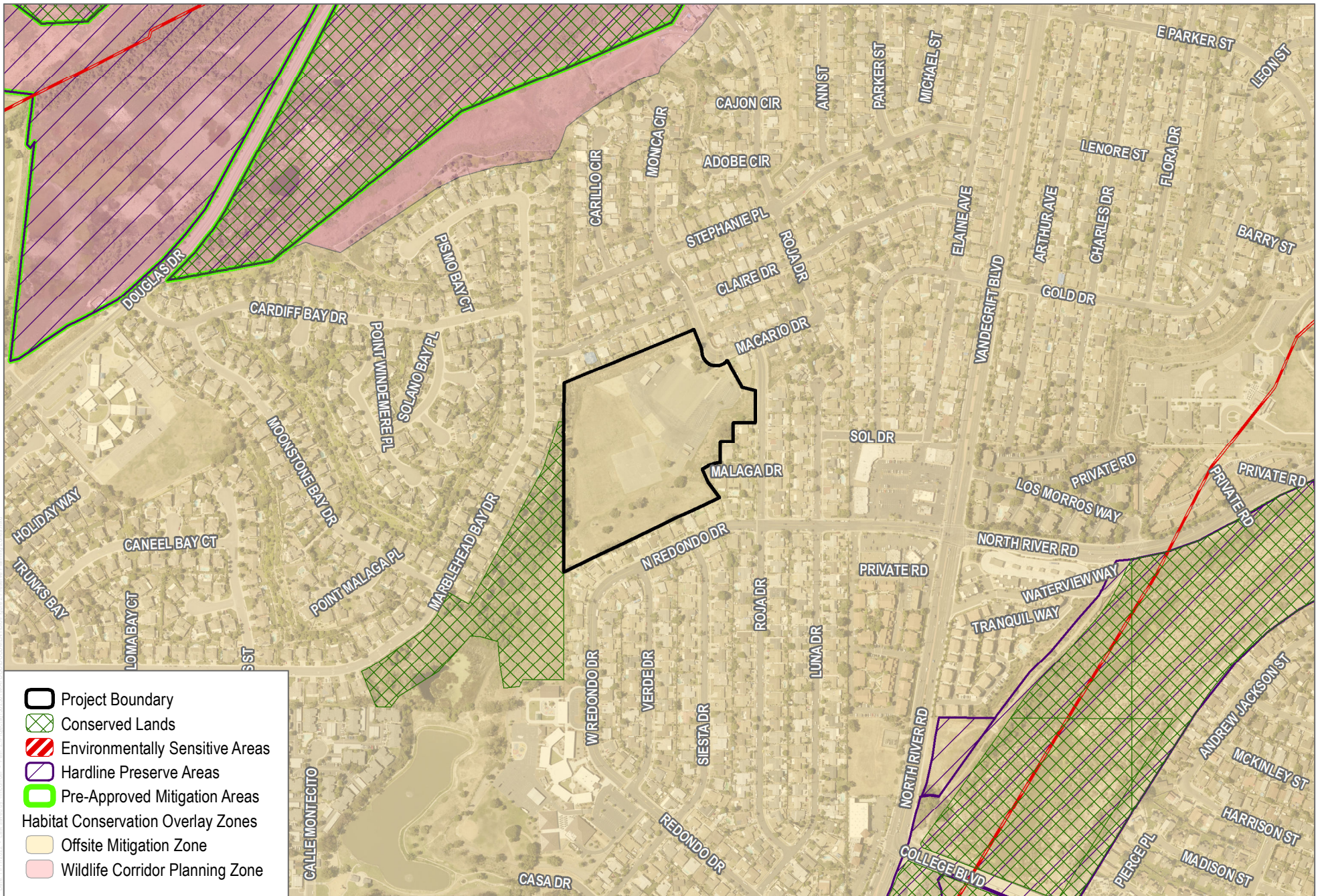
The Oceanside Subarea Plan identifies undeveloped lands within the City where conservation and management will achieve the Subarea Plan's biological goals while minimizing adverse effects on lands uses, economics, or private property rights. In addition, the Subarea Plan establishes preserve planning zones, the existing biological conditions and goals of which were used as foundations for their designation; however, the zones are defined for effective implementation of the Subarea Plan. The location of the project site in relation to these zones is shown in Figure 2, City of Oceanside Preserve Planning Zones. Brief descriptions of the preserve planning zones are provided below:

- **Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone.** The Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone extends from U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton south to Buena Vista Creek. This zone varies in width from 1 to 2 miles along most of its length and is centered roughly on El Camino Real and the associated San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) electric transmission corridor. It encompasses those habitat parcels that potentially contribute to the north-south, regional gnatcatcher steppingstone corridor, recognizing that existing Preserve lands

north of the San Luis Rey River complete the steppingstone corridor connection to U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. The project site is located outside of the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone. However, the Subarea Plan has specific standards for wildlife road crossings. For example, new roads or improvements to existing roads must include wildlife crossing improvements to accommodate safe animal movement between occupied habitats on either side of the road. Any new road should be located in the least environmentally damaging location.

- **Pre-Approved Mitigation Areas.** These areas represent land areas that have significant resource value and therefore will qualify for on-site mitigation credit. Development is allowed in pre-approved mitigation areas, subject to planning guidelines to avoid, minimize, and fully mitigate impacts. The project site is not located within a pre-approved mitigation area.
- **Agricultural Exclusion Zone.** This zone includes lands north of the San Luis Rey River that are planned for agricultural uses under the Oceanside General Plan. Ongoing agricultural practices may continue in this area as long as they do not remove existing natural habitats. The project site is not located within an agricultural exclusion zone.
- **Off-Site Mitigation Zone.** This zone includes all other parcels within the City of Oceanside that support natural vegetation outside of the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone, agriculture exclusion zone, and coastal zone. The off-site mitigation zone includes several pre-approved mitigation areas. The project site is located within the City of Oceanside off-site mitigation zone (Figure 2, City of Oceanside Preserve Planning Zones).
- **Coastal Zone.** This zone all areas within the City’s coastal zone where the federal Coastal Zone Management Act and California Coastal Act policies apply. The project site is not located within the coastal zone.

In addition to preserve planning zones, the Subarea Plan also identifies specific “hardline” and “softline” preserves. Generally, the Oceanside Subarea Plan describes hardline preserves as areas that are already preserved to Subarea Plan standards and softline preserves are areas specifically targeted for preservation through application of Subarea Plan standards and policies. Hardline preserves are also considered part of Focused Planning Areas. Preserve areas within the Subarea Plan area prohibit the following land uses: all forms of development, agricultural uses, active recreation, mineral extraction, landfills, itinerant worker camps, roads or other transportation facilities, most flood control projects, and brush control or fuel management, except for existing firebreaks that must be maintained for safety reasons within 100 feet of existing buildings (City of Oceanside 2010). Any implementation of these prohibited land uses within the preserve would require written concurrence from the City and CDFW and USFWS (the wildlife agencies) through an amendment process. Conditionally allowed land uses in preserve areas include passive recreation (i.e., hiking, birdwatching, and fishing); utility projects that include full restoration of temporarily impacted habitat, flood control, or siltation basins that support natural vegetation and habitat value; and maintenance of existing firebreaks adjacent to existing buildings. The project site is not located within a hardline or softline preserve.



SOURCE: SanGIS 2022; SANDAG 2022; City of Oceanside 2022



**FIGURE 2**  
 City of Oceanside Preserve Planning Zones  
 Pacifica Residential Project

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# 3 Survey Methods

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## 3.1 Literature and Database Review

Special-status plant and wildlife species present or potentially present in the project site were identified through a desktop literature search using the following sources: California Natural Diversity Database occurrence data<sup>1</sup> (CDFW 2022b), the Rare Plant Inventory<sup>1</sup> (CNPS 2022), USFWS occurrence data and critical habitat (USFWS 2022a), the San Diego Geographic Information Source (SanGIS 2022). Additionally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022a) was reviewed to determine soil types that exist within the boundary of the project site and a review of current and historical aerial photography was conducted to identify any potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources based on aerial signatures.

General information regarding wildlife species present in the region was obtained from Unitt (2004) for birds, Tremor et al. (2017) for mammals, and Stebbins (2003) and California Herps (CaliforniaHerps.com 2022) for reptiles and amphibians.

## 3.2 Survey Schedule

The 2021 and 2022 surveys and site conditions are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Survey Details and Conditions**

Date	Time	Survey Type	Personnel	Survey Conditions
10/22/2021	9:10 a.m.– 2:37 p.m.	Biological Reconnaissance Survey, Vegetation Mapping, General Habitat Assessment	Shana Carey	70 °F–83 °F; 0% cloud cover, 1–5 mph wind
10/18/2022	8:00 a.m.– 9:00 a.m.	Review and Confirmation of Existing Conditions	Shana Carey	71 °F–77 °F; 0% cloud cover, 1–5 mph wind

## 3.3 Vegetation Community and Land Cover Mapping

Vegetation communities were evaluated within the project site on an aerial map at a 200 scale (1 inch = 200 feet). These boundaries and locations were digitized and downloaded by Dudek geographic information system (GIS) technicians using ArcGIS software. Vegetation communities and land covers were mapped using the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986) as modified by the County and noted in *Vegetation Communities of San Diego County* (Oberbauer et. al. 2008).

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Morro Hill quadrangle and surrounding eight quadrangles: Bonsall, Fallbrook, Temecula, San Luis Rey, San Marcos, Oceanside, Las Pulgas Canyon, and Margarita Creek.

## 3.4 Plants

All native and naturalized plant species encountered during field surveys were identified and recorded. Scientific and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (formerly CNPS List) follow the CNPS Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2022). For plant species without a California Rare Plant Rank, scientific names follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2022) and common names follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Plants Database (USDA 2022b). A cumulative list of plant species observed in the project site is presented in Appendix A. This list is not all-inclusive in that it does not include a comprehensive list of all the ornamental species observed.

## 3.5 Wildlife

The entire site was surveyed to identify and record all wildlife species, as detected by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs. Binoculars (7×50 power) were used to aid in the identification of observed wildlife. In addition to species observed, expected wildlife use of the site was determined according to known habitat preferences of regional wildlife species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. No trapping or focused surveys for special-status or nocturnal species were conducted. Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2017) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithological Society (AOS 2018) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, and North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2016) or San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM 2002) for butterflies. A cumulative list of wildlife species observed within the site is presented in Appendix B.

## 3.6 Special-Status Species

Special-status biological resources are defined as follows: (1) species that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local conservation agencies and organizations due to limited, declining, or threatened population sizes; (2) species and habitat types recognized by local and regional resource agencies as special status; (3) habitat areas or vegetation communities that are unique, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife; (4) wildlife corridors and habitat linkages; or (5) biological resources that may or may not be considered special status, but are regulated under local, state, and/or federal laws.

Special-status plant species considered in this report are those that are (1) species listed by federal and/or state agencies, proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidate species (CDFW 2022d); (2) species with a CRPR (CNPS 2022); or (3) species listed on the Oceanside Subarea Plan Proposed Covered Species list (City of Oceanside 2010).

No focused surveys for special-status plants or wildlife were conducted as the proposed development footprint, site conditions (existing habitat, soils, and elevation) and site surroundings did not warrant them. There were no incidental detections of any sensitive plant or wildlife species, either through sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs. A summary of the dates and site conditions for the field efforts performed as part of this biological report are presented above in Table 1.

# 4 Physical Characteristics

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## 4.1 Site Description

The approximately 14.55-acre project site was the site of the former Pacifica Elementary School, which was closed down and demolished in the early 2000s and is not currently being used for any other functions. Although no walled structures remain, there are remnant pavement, parking lot, and playground areas, as well as curbs, an overgrown sandbox, 4 post-shade structure, and a large field regularly mowed (for fire abatement) about every 2.5 months per the school district facilities department. There are scattered, mature, non-native ornamental trees throughout this area. Beyond these areas, the topography slightly rises as the edges of the site parcels are bounded by approximately 20' - 30' slopes up to existing single-family homes on the north, south, east, and northwest sides of the site. Additionally, the site slopes downward slightly in the southwest towards Libby Lake Park. The field and the slopes are predominantly composed of non-native, invasive plant species. In total, two vegetation communities/land covers were mapped within the project site including: disturbed habitat and urban/developed (Table 2), which are discussed in more detail in section 5.1. Elevations on site range from approximately 80 above mean sea level to 120 feet above mean sea level.

## 4.2 Soils

Four soil map units occur within the overall project site, however, only three soil types are mapped within the proposed development footprint: Grangeville fine sandy loam, 0% to 2% slopes; Las Flores sandy loam, 2% to 9% slopes; Las Flores loamy fine sand, 15% to 30% slopes, eroded (USDA 2022a). The other soil type is located on the extreme southern perimeter of the site where no impacts are proposed. Las Flores soils are usually slightly acidic, loamy sands on gently to strong slopes; they are found on marine terraces at elevations of less than 700 feet amsl. Grangeville soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains at elevations of 0 to 1800 feet. They are formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly derived from granitic rock sources (USDA 2022a).

## 4.3 Hydrology

Hydrology within the review area is typical of other developed and disturbed environs in northern San Diego county. Water falling as precipitation throughout the project site likely percolates into the ground. There is also a small in-ground drainage grate in the extreme southwest corner of the site, which likely catches water in this localized area before it leaves the site. This area was reviewed for potential wetlands or non-wetland waters (jurisdictional aquatic features), and none were observed.

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# 5 Results

## 5.1 Vegetation Communities

One vegetation community and one land cover type were identified within the project site. As shown in Table 2 below, disturbed habitat makes up the majority of the site and includes the field area and slopes along the edges of the site. Developed land is the next largest land cover type and consists mainly of the remnant paved areas associated with the old elementary school. Figure 3, Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types, also shows these vegetation communities and land covers.

**Table 2. Vegetation Communities and Land Covers within the Project Site**

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	Acreage
Disturbed Habitat	9.28
Urban/developed	5.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.55</b>

### 5.1.1 Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat are areas that have been physically disturbed and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association, however these areas may continue to retain soil substrate. If vegetation is present, it is almost entirely composed of non-native vegetation, such as ornamentals or ruderal exotic species (Oberbauer et. al. 2008). Examples of these areas may include graded landscapes, graded firebreaks, graded construction pads, temporary construction staging areas, off-road-vehicle trails, areas repeatedly cleared for fuel management, or areas that are repeatedly used in ways that prevent revegetation (e.g., parking lots, trails that have persisted for years).

Disturbed areas occupy 9.09 acres on site and are predominantly located within western half of the project site as well as along the northern, southern, and eastern slopes. The large field that is regularly mowed along the western side is dominated by Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and various species of bromes (*Bromus sp.*). Also present to a lesser extent is Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), and Menzies' golden bush (*Isocoma menziesii*). Along the slopes the dominant species include hottentot fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*), as well as Russian thistle and various and bromes and mustards (*Brassica sp.* and *Hirschfeldia sp.*). There were several scattered native coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) individuals along the perimeter slopes as well. Several non-native trees such as Brazillian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), liquid amber (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and eucalyptus are also located along the slopes and edges of the disturbed habitat areas that were planted for ornamental landscaping.

One small patch of disturbed, flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) occupies a portion of the disturbed habitat, growing within the project site's western slope, interspersed within a larger swath of hottentot fig. Flat-topped buckwheat is a near monoculture community that usually results from disturbance and often occurs in the coastal and foothill area of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Within the project site, this vegetation is not functioning as a native vegetation community due to the high disturbance, patchy cover and small size. Therefore, this area is identified on Figure 3 but the area is included as disturbed habitat.

## 5.1.2 Urban/Developed Land

Urban or developed land covers refer to areas that have been constructed on or otherwise physically altered to the point where vegetation is no longer present. Urban or developed areas are characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, hardscapes, and landscaped areas that require irrigation (Oberbauer et. al. 2008).

Developed areas occupy 5.27 acres on site and are predominantly located within eastern half of the project site and include the remnant paved areas associated with the old Pacifica Elementary School including the parking lot and playground areas, as well as curbs, sandbox, and 4 post-shade structure. There are several non-native shrubs and trees including junipers (*Juniperus sp.*), pines (*Pinus sp.*), and Japanese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) in this area that were planted for ornamental landscaping.

## 5.2 Flora and Fauna

A total of 31 plants were observed during 2021 and 2022 surveys, including 6 native (19%) and 25 non-native (81%) species. A cumulative list of plant species observed by Dudek is presented in Appendix A, Plant Species List. Latin and common names for plant species with a CRPR follow the CNPS On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2022). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2022) and common names follow the California Natural Community list (CDFW 2022c).

A total of 8 wildlife species were observed during 2021 and 2022 surveys, all of which were birds commonly found in the region. All wildlife species observed or detected during the surveys were recorded and are presented in Appendix B, Wildlife Species List. Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2017) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithological Society (AOS 2018) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, and North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2016) or San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM 2002) for butterflies.

## 5.3 Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were observed during surveys in 2021 or 2022. No special-status plants are expected to occur within the project site. Out of an abundance of caution, a search of CDFW and USFWS databases was conducted for the following species as they are known to occur in disturbed soils.

This search indicated that the nearest known occurrence of thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), listed as a California endangered 1B.1 rare plant, is approximately 1.5 miles away near Windmill Canyon within the Marine Corps Camp Pendleton base. The nearest known occurrence of Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*), also listed as a California endangered 1B.1 rare plant, is approximately 3.8 miles northwest also within Camp Pendleton (CDFW 2022b). In addition, the site does not contain clay soils so the likelihood of brodiaea occupation is not expected. Lastly, the site has a long history of disturbance and repeated mowing. Cumulatively, all of these factors create an environment on site that is not likely to support these species, and therefore they are not expected to occur on site.

A search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2022b) occurrences shows a record of Parry's tetracoccus (*Tetracoccus dioicus*), listed as a California endangered 1B.2 rare plant, overlapping the site in 1966. Parry's tetracoccus typically occurs in coastal sage scrub and chaparral; this habitat type does not currently exist on the site but may have been present historically as the elementary school was opened in 1980. Due to the large span of time

since the species was documented on site (over 50 years), coupled with the repeated disturbance and regular mowing, the project site is not likely to support this species, and therefore it is not expected to occur on site.

There is no federally designated critical habitat (USFWS 2022b) for special-status plants located within the project site.

## 5.4 Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife were observed during surveys in 2021 or 2022. No special-status wildlife species are expected to occur within the project site. A discussion of sensitive species that have either been documented in the vicinity or have historically been present in the vicinity is included below.

A search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2022b) shows records of two different sensitive wildlife species overlapping the site: tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), and Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*). The Stephen's kangaroo rat record overlapping the site is from 1988. It is highly unlikely that this species still remains in the area due to the nature of the heavy residential development and disturbance in the area and on the site which has greatly reduced the species' habitat. The tricolored blackbird was recorded in the area most recently in 2014; likely due to the close proximity of the marsh and Little Libby Lake. The species may seldomly fly over or land on the site but is not expected to remain on site as there is no suitable habitat for breeding or foraging.

Additionally, there is no federally designated critical habitat (USFWS 2022b) for special-status wildlife located within the project site or in the immediate vicinity.

## 5.5 Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

No potential wetland or non-wetland waters, jurisdictional aquatic features, or associated riparian habitat were documented within the project site.

## 5.6 Wildlife Corridors/Habitat Linkages

The project site is located outside of the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone designated by the Oceanside Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010) (Figure 2). The site is almost completely surrounded by development, which limits movement of larger mammals. The project site is also relatively isolated from large undeveloped areas as well as habitat preserves and does not support habitat essential for the movement of wildlife species.

Urban-adapted species that could commonly occur in the disturbed areas within the project site include California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus [Otospermophilus] beecheyi*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*). These species may use the project site as a local foraging location while utilizing the adjacent park and lake.

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SOURCE: SANGIS 2020



**FIGURE 3**

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Pacifica Residential Project

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# 6 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 are defined as those that result in the direct removal of a biological resource through clearing, grubbing, and/or grading. These impacts are further classified as temporary or permanent: temporary impacts primarily result from staging or work areas outside the permanent footprint that will be restored to its pre-project conditions, and permanent impacts refer to the buildings, roads, and other permanent structures. Indirect impacts primarily result from adverse “edge effects” as either short-term indirect impacts related to construction activities or long-term indirect impacts associated with the proximity of apartments to open space areas.

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.

## 6.1 Explanation of Findings of Significance

Impacts to special-status vegetation communities, special-status plants, special-status wildlife species, jurisdictional resources, and wildlife movement must be quantified and analyzed to determine whether such impacts are significant under 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” (14 CCR 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.

## 6.2 Definition of Impacts

### 6.2.1 Direct Impacts

Direct, permanent impacts refer to the absolute and permanent physical loss of a biological resource due to clearing and grading associated with implementation of the proposed project. Direct, permanent impacts are analyzed in four ways: (1) permanent loss of vegetation communities and land covers, and general wildlife and their habitat; (2) permanent loss of or harm to individuals of special-status plant and wildlife species; (3) permanent loss of suitable habitat for special-status species; or (4) permanent loss of wildlife movement and habitat connectivity in the project vicinity.

Direct, temporary impacts refer to a temporal loss of vegetation communities and land covers resulting from vegetation and land cover clearing and grading associated with implementation of the proposed project. The main criterion for direct, temporary impacts is that impacts would occur for a short period of time and would be reversible.

### 6.2.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts are reasonably foreseeable effects caused by project implementation on remaining or adjacent biological resources outside the direct disturbance zone that may occur during grading or maintenance activities (i.e., short-term construction-related indirect impacts) or later in time as a result of the program (i.e., long-term, or operational, indirect impacts). Short-term indirect impacts can include dust, human activity, pollutants (including potential erosion), and noise that extend beyond the identified construction area. Long-term indirect impacts can include changes to hydrology, introduction of invasive species, dust, and noise that are operations related or occur over the long term.

For each of the following impact sections, direct and indirect impacts for biological resources are identified and a significance determination is made for each impact. For each significant impact, mitigation measures that would reduce the impact to less than significant are proposed.

## 6.3 Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

The proposed project would result in permanent direct impacts through grading and development of the proposed project within the project site. These impacts are summarized in Table 3 below and shown on Figure 4, Proposed Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types.

**Table 3. Permanent Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Covers**

Vegetation/Land Cover Type	Acreages		Mitigation
	Total	Impact	
Disturbed habitat	9.28	4.96	None required
Urban/developed	5.27	5.21	None required
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>14.55</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>None required</b>

**Notes:**

<sup>a</sup> Per Table 5-2 in the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010).

The project is expected to permanently impact 4.96 acres of disturbed habitat and 5.21 acres of urban/developed land. These impacts are considered less than significant per Table 5-2, Mitigation Standards for Impacts to Natural Vegetation and Habitat, in the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010), and no mitigation is required.

## 6.4 Impacts to Special-Status Plant Species

The project is not expected to directly or indirectly impact populations of special-status plant species since none have the potential to occur within the project site.

## 6.5 Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species

The project is not expected to directly or indirectly impact special-status wildlife species since none have the potential to occur within the project site.

### 6.5.1 Other Protected Species

The California Fish and Game Code protects bird nests and the MBTA prohibits the intentional take of any migratory bird or any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird. Construction-related ground-disturbing activities (clearing, grubbing, grading) or other activities that result in the removal of vegetation that occur during the nesting bird season, or any impacts to active nests or the young of nesting bird species, as well as impacts to raptors that could nest in the mature ornamental trees on site, would be potentially significant. This impact shall be mitigated to less than significant through nesting bird surveys and establishment of appropriate buffers, as described in MM-BIO-1 (Nesting Bird Surveys), provided in Section 7.1.

## 6.6 Impacts to Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

There are no potential waters or features present within the project site, so no direct or indirect impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources would occur as a result of project implementation.

## 6.7 Impacts to Wildlife Corridors/Habitat Linkages

The project site is located outside of the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone designated by the Oceanside Subarea Plan, so no direct or indirect impacts to wildlife corridors or habitat linkages would occur as a result of the proposed project.

## 6.8 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative project site is the area covered by the Oceanside Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010). Direct impacts to special-status plants and special-status wildlife are not expected to occur due to project implementation and therefore would not contribute to any cumulative sensitive species impacts. The project would implement standard best management practices. As with all other projects, the proposed project would be required to comply with the California Fish and Game 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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SOURCE: SANGIS 2020



**FIGURE 4**  
Proposed Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

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# 7 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

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There are no potential direct or indirect significant impacts anticipated to vegetation communities, special-status species, jurisdictional resources, or wildlife corridors/habitat linkages as a result of this project.

## 7.1 Minimization and Mitigation Measures

The following minimization and mitigation measures shall be implemented to reduce potential direct and indirect impacts to less than significant.

**MM-BIO-1 Nesting Bird Surveys.** To avoid any direct impacts to raptors and/or any migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703 et seq.) and Fish and Game Code (3503 and 3503.5), removal of habitat shall occur outside of the nesting season for these species (i.e., outside of February 15 through August 31, annually). If, however, removal of habitat must occur during the nesting period, the proposed Project applicant or its designee shall retain a biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds in the proposed area of disturbance. The pre-construction survey must be conducted within 72 hours prior to the start of construction and shall be repeated if construction activities discontinue for more than 3 consecutive days.

Impacts to active nests are typically avoided as follows. Clearing and construction shall be postponed or halted within the following buffers to be established by the biologist: (1) no work within 50 feet of a non-listed and non-raptor avifauna nest; and (2) no work within 500 feet of a raptor nest. Raptor nests are not anticipated within the immediate Project site due to lack of suitable nesting habitat, however, trees within 500 feet of the Project boundary could support raptor nesting. The construction avoidance area shall be clearly demarcated in the field with highly visible construction fencing or flagging, and construction personnel shall be instructed on the sensitivity of nest areas. To the extent possible, the no-construction buffer zones shall be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete. However, it may be reasonable for the City to reduce these buffer widths depending on site conditions. If construction-related activities must take place within an active nest buffer area, the proposed project applicant or its designee shall present a plan the City with measures to monitor and minimize impacts to nesting birds. No ground-disturbance activities shall occur within the avoidance buffer zone until the qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active and the young are not dependent on the nest.

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# 8 References

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- 14 CCR 15000–15387 and Appendices A–L. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.
- 16 USC 1531–1544. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- 16 USC 668–668d. Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, as amended.
- 16 USC 703–712. Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended
- 66 FR 3853–3856. Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds.
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- California Fish and Game Code, Section 2053. General Provisions of California Endangered Species.
- California Fish and Game Code, Section 3503–3513. General Bird Provisions.
- California Fish and Game Code, Section 4700. Fully Protected Mammals.
- California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000–21177. California Environmental Quality Act.
- California Water Code Division 7, Sections 13000–16104. Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act.
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# Appendix A

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## Plant Compendium

## Vascular Species

### *Eudicots*

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

- \* *Carpobrotus edulis* – hottentot fig

#### **ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY**

- \* *Schinus terebinthifolius* – Brazilian peppertree

#### **ARALIACEAE – GINSENG FAMILY**

- \* *Hedera helix* – English ivy

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

- Baccharis pilularis* – coyote brush
- Encelia californica* – California brittle bush
- Heterotheca grandiflora* – telegraphweed
- Isocoma menziesii* – Menzies's golden bush
- \* *Lactuca serriola* – prickly lettuce

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

- \* *Brassica nigra* – black mustard
- \* *Hirschfeldia incana* – shortpod mustard

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

- \* *Atriplex semibaccata* – Australian saltbush
- \* *Bassia hyssopifolia* – fivehorn smotherweed
- \* *Salsola tragus* – prickly Russian thistle

#### **EUPHORBIACEAE – SPURGE FAMILY**

- \* *Euphorbia maculata* – spotted sandmat

#### **LINACEAE – FLAX FAMILY**

- \* *Liquidambar styraciflua* – sweetgum

#### **MYRTACEAE – MYRTLE FAMILY**

- \* *Corymbia citriodora* – lemonscented gum

#### **OLEACEAE – OLIVE FAMILY**

- \* *Olea europaea* – olive

**POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**

*Eriogonum fasciculatum* – California buckwheat

**ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY**

\* *Raphiolepis indica* – Indian hawthorn

**SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**

\* *Nicotiana glauca* – tree tobacco

**ULMACEAE – ELM FAMILY**

\* *Ulmus parvifolia* – Chinese elm

**ZYGOPHYLLACEAE – CALTROP FAMILY**

\* *Tribulus terrestris* – puncturevine

*Gymnosperms and Gnetophytes*

**CUPRESSACEAE – CYPRESS FAMILY**

*Juniperus californica* – California juniper

*Monocots*

**ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY**

\* *Washingtonia robusta* – Washington fan palm

**POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY**

- \* *Avena barbata* – slender oat
- \* *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut brome
- \* *Bromus hordeaceus* – soft brome
- \* *Bromus rubens* – red brome
- \* *Cynodon dactylon* – Bermudagrass
- \* *Pennisetum setaceum* – fountain grass
- \* *Stipa miliacea* – no common name

\* signifies introduced (non-native) species

# Appendix B

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## Wildlife Compendium

Birds

*Finches*

**FRINGILLIDAE – FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES**

*Haemorhous mexicanus* – house finch

*Spinus psaltria* – lesser goldfinch

*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

*Shorebirds*

**CHARADRIIDAE – LAPWINGS AND PLOVERS**

*Charadrius vociferus* – killdeer

*New World Sparrows*

**PASSERELLIDAE – NEW WORLD SPARROWS**

*Melospiza crissalis* – California towhee

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