MEMORANDUM

To:	Vicki Gutierrez, City of Oceanside
From:	Tuesday Christopher, Environmental Planner, Dudek
Subject:	Addendum to the El Corazon Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report – Phase II Trails
Date:	May 7, 2024
cc:	Dan Niebaum, AICP, The Lightfoot Planning Group
Attachment:	Figure 1

1 Project Description

1.1 Project Background

In 2009, the City of Oceanside (City) certified the El Corazon Specific Plan Final EIR (Final EIR). The El Corazon Specific Plan proposed to develop the 465-acre El Corazon Specific Plan Area organized into six districts: Parks and Recreation, Habitat, Civic Services, Hotel, Village Commercial, and Ocean Boulevard Commercial. The Habitat District includes development of the Habitat District Trails system. As discussed in Chapter 3, Project Description, of the Final EIR, the trail system was divided into two phases: Phase I and Phase II. Both the Phase I Trail and conceptual Phase II Trails were shown on Figure 3.2-3 of the Final EIR. The Phase I Trail network consists of Trail 1, which follows existing access roads within the El Corazon Specific Plan Area. The Final EIR includes project-level analysis of the Phase I Trail. The Final EIR program-level analysis also accounts for the conceptual Phase II Trail System, but it was assumed the trails would be subject to additional environmental review once development plans were confirmed. The project analyzed in the certified Final EIR is referred to herein as the "approved project."

The Final EIR anticipated subsequent environmental impact review of the Phase II Trails System once adequate design information was available. In 2021, the City began design of the Phase II Trail System and adequate project-level design detail is now known to prepare this addendum to the Final EIR to present the results of the additional environmental impact review and document compliance with CEQA.

1.2 Proposed Phase II Trail System

The proposed Phase II Trail System (proposed project) includes the implementation of a portion of the El Corazon Specific Plan. The proposed project includes a multi-use trail that will expand a popular recreational amenity for park users. As currently designed, the proposed project would consist of approximately 9,080 linear feet (1.72 miles) of multi-use trails planned with an ultimate design section as a 12-foot wide paved surface and a 4-foot wide unpaved surface at different locations. The trail system is designed to minimize impacts to the surrounding habitat by aligning where possible with previously disturbed areas including existing graded dirt roads used by SDG&E for access to their power poles and powerlines, existing graded pad areas, and existing pedestrian paths. The trail can be used by pedestrians, cyclists, and other park visitors but would not be open for normal vehicle traffic. The unpaved surface provides a course more suitable for runners, while the paved surface creates a smooth and level area for other users. New ground disturbing activities include the construction of approximately 0.58 acres of trail through non-native grassland at the southwest portion of the project, compaction of soils and filling of ruts and

holes along existing trails, and the provision of viewpoints and interpretive signs. The proposed project would permit use of these existing roads and paths for recreational purposes. The proposed Phase II Trail System is shown on Figure 1.

Construction of the Phase II Trail System would occur over approximately three to six months and would utilize small tractors/backhoes and hand tools. In general, construction would require vegetation clearing and minor grading to establish the trail alignment. In the areas surrounding proposed switchbacks, soils would be graded in such a manner to ensure stability of the trail alignment and surrounding slopes. Staging and storage of equipment and materials would occur in developed/disturbed areas within the El Corazon Specific Plan Area.

1.3 CEQA Requirements

Sections 15162 through 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines discuss a lead agency's responsibilities once an EIR has been certified.

Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines provides the following:

(a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

  (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

  (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

  (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

    (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

    (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

    (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(b) If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under subdivision (a). Otherwise the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.

Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines provides the following:

(A) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

(B) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.

(C) The decision making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.

A brief explanation of the decisions not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's finding on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

2 Environmental Review

This analysis identifies the changed circumstances related to the proposed Phase II Trail System that were not previously disclosed in the Final EIR. As discussed below, this analysis has considered the potential impacts of the proposed project against the impact analysis and conclusions present in the Final EIR and none of the changes associated with the Phase II Trails require the preparation of a subsequent EIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162.

The proposed Phase II Trail System is part of the approved project analyzed in the Final EIR at a program-level. Although project-level design details were not known at the time, the proposed project is consistent with the approved El Corazon Specific Plan intention to develop additional trails beyond the Phase I Trail. Construction of the proposed project would be short term and require a minimal amount of construction equipment. Once construction is complete, the proposed project would operate passively and would not have the potential to result in significant impacts. Therefore, the environmental review contained herein focuses primarily on potential impacts to biological and cultural resources because information regarding trail alignment and limits of work differ from what was conceptually identified in the Final EIR.

Upon completion of the site design for the proposed Phase II Trail System, the City conducted a project-level analysis of biological and cultural resources to determine potential impacts associated with implementation of the proposed project. The biological resources report[1] determined that the implementation of the proposed project would result in approximately 3.63 acres of permanent direct impacts on vegetation communities and disturbed land-cover types, including approximately 0.58 acres of non-native grassland. Additionally, project construction has the potential to have an impact on special-status plant and wildlife species, jurisdictional aquatic resources and regional wildlife corridors both directly and indirectly. As required of the approved project, the proposed project would implement mitigation measures BIO-1a through BIO-30 identified in the Final EIR. With the implementation of these mitigation measures, the proposed project's potential to significantly impact biological resources would be reduced to less than significant.

[1] Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Corazon Phase II Trails Project, City of Oceanside, California, prepared by Dudek in June 2022.

The cultural resources report[2] determined that there is a low sensitivity for encountering intact cultural resources during project implementation. A Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search conducted for the proposed project; however, the results do not specify if cultural resources are located within or outside of the trail alignment. The South Coastal Information Center records search did not identify any resources within the project area and the pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources within the trail alignment. As required of the approved project The proposed project would implement mitigation measures CR-2 through CR-5 identified in the Final EIR to reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to less than significant. Further details regarding biological and cultural mitigation measures can be found in Sections 4.3, Biological Resources and 4.10, Cultural Resources of the Final EIR.

Similar to the approved project, implementation of the proposed project has the potential to result in impacts regarding air quality, geology and soils, hydrology and water quality, noise, and transportation. However, with the incorporation of applicable mitigation measures identified in the Final EIR, these impacts would be reduced to less than significant. To reduce potentially significant impacts associated with air quality during construction, the proposed project would implement mitigation measures AIR-1 through AIR-17 of the Final EIR. As discussed in Section 4.2 of the Final EIR, these mitigation measures would reduce potential impacts associated with PM_{10}/ fugitive dust and diesel exhaust emissions during construction. Construction of the proposed project has the potential to expose people to noise levels that exceed the City's established thresholds. The proposed project would implement mitigation measure N-1 of the Final EIR to reduce potentially significant noise impacts to less than significant. Additionally, construction of the proposed project would result in a temporary increase in construction-related traffic. As such, mitigation measure TT-1 of the Final EIR would be implemented, reducing impacts associated with traffic to less than significant. According to the Slope Stability Analysis prepared for the approved project, the proposed project would be located in identified potentially unstable areas. Therefore, the proposed project would include signage warning of the slope instability dangers where applicable until the slopes are stabilized (mitigation measure G-2 of the Final EIR). Lastly, implementation of the proposed project would result in changes to existing drainage patterns. As such, mitigation measures H-1 and H-2 of the Final EIR would still be implemented to reduce impacts regarding drainage and runoff to less than significant. Further details regarding the previously mentioned mitigation measures are included in Sections 4.2, Air Quality, Section 4.5, Hydrology and Water Quality, Section 4.7, Noise, and Section 4.9, Transportation and Traffic, of the Final EIR.

Implementation of the proposed project would have less than significant or no impacts regarding aesthetics, land use and planning, public services, hazards and hazardous materials, or utilities and service systems. The proposed project would be located within the same general portions El Corazon Specific Plan Area where trails were contemplated. As such, implementation of the proposed trails would not result in significant impacts on visual resources. The proposed project would implement the planned trail system identified in the El Corazon Specific Plan and would not conflict with existing land use within the Specific Plan Area. Additionally, the proposed project would not result in a change in demand for public services and utilities. Similar to construction of the Phase I Trail, construction of the proposed project would not require the use of a substantial amount of hazardous materials that, in the event of an accidental spill, could result in significant adverse effects to the environment.

In conclusion, with the implementation of the mitigation measures discussed above and identified in the Final EIR, implementation of the proposed Phase II Trail System would not result in new or more substantially severe significant impacts on the environment when compared to the Final EIR. No new mitigation measures are required.

[2] Cultural Resources Phase I Inventory Report for the El Corazon Trails II Project, City of Oceanside, California, prepared by Dudek in May 2022.

SOURCE: SanGIS 2019

DUDEK

0 310 620 Feet

0 90 180 Meters

1:7,400

FIGURE 1

Project Location

El Corazon Trails Phase II

Appendix A

Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Corazon Phase II Trails Project, City of Oceanside

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Subject: **Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Corazon Phase II Trails Project, City of Oceanside, California**

1 Introduction

This technical report provides an analysis of potential biological resource impacts associated with the proposed El Corazon Phase II Trails Project (project) located in the City of Oceanside, California. This analysis also includes all areas within 500 feet of the proposed trail alignment (study area).

The proposed project is a portion of the planned trail system within the El Corazon Specific Plan Area identified as "Phase II Trails." The El Corazon Specific Plan, including the Phase II Trails, were analyzed per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in the El Corazon Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (HDR 2009). The EIR contains various exhibits, discussion, and program-level analysis of the Phase II Trails. When comparing the proposed Phase II Trails to the trail exhibits found in the EIR, it appears that the currently proposed Phase II Trails differ in length, location, and alignment. Further, the EIR specifically states that Phase II Trails would require further and subsequent environmental review once details of project design were known. However, as discussed in the Biological Resources section of the EIR, the Phase II Trails would be designed to avoid sensitive resources to the extent feasible. Accordingly, this biological resources letter report aims to discuss and analyze potential biological resource impacts associated with the currently proposed Phase II Trails to ensure that the project design avoids sensitive biological resources to the extent feasible in the context of the EIR.

This report provides an introduction, a project description, a summary of the pertinent biological resource regulations, the project setting, survey methods, existing biological resources, special-status biological resources, project impacts (direct and indirect), and project mitigation. The project impacts, avoidance, and mitigation measures are discussed in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

2 Project Details and Regulatory Context

2.1 Project Location

The approximately 197-acre study area and the corresponding 3.63-acre trail alignment/impact area is located in Oceanside, California (Figure 1, Project Location) on Assessor's Parcel Number 162-082-54. The study area is

approximately 2.5 miles east of Interstate 5, centered on mesa that is bounded by Oceanside Boulevard to the south, El Camino Real to the west, Mesa Drive to the north and Rancho del Oro Drive to the east.

The site is centered on the U.S. Geological Survey7.5 minute San Luis Rey quadrangle map, Section 20, Range 4 West, Township 11 South. The project is bordered by open space areas, compost and recycling facilities, a sports center with many soccer fields, residential development, commercial buildings, and roads.

2.2 Project Description

The proposed project is the adoption and implementation of the El Corazon Specific Plan, which includes a multiuse trail and will expand a popular recreational amenity for park users and the community of Oceanside. As currently designed, the proposed project would consist of approximately 9,080 linear feet (1.72 miles) of multiuse trails planned with an ultimate design section as a 12-foot-wide paved multipurpose trail and a 4-foot wide unpaved multipurpose trail.

The trail system is designed to minimize impacts to the surrounding habitat by aligning where possible with previously disturbed areas including existing graded dirt roads used by SDG&E for access to their power poles and powerlines, existing graded pad areas, and existing pedestrian paths. New ground disturbing activities include the construction of approximately 0.58 acres of trail through non-native grassland at the southwest of the project, compaction of soils and filling of ruts and holes along existing trails, and provision of viewpoints and interpretive signs. The completed trails will permit people to use these existing roads and paths for hiking.

2.3 Regulatory Context

2.3.1 Federal Regulations

2.3.1.1 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), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and National Marine Fisheries Service. 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. Under provisions of Section 9 (16 USC 1538[a][1][B]) of ESA, it is unlawful to "take" any listed species. "Take" is defined in Section 3 (16 USC 1532[19]) of ESA 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.

2.3.1.2 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. 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.

2.3.1.3 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 (U.S.)." 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 U.S. 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 U.S., and ditches are explicitly excluded as waters of the U.S. The term "adjacent wetlands" (a subset of waters of the U.S.) 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", 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."

2.3.2 State Regulations

2.3.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA (PRC 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.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (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" (14 CCR, Section 1.72).

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 (CFGC), described below.

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 2021) may meet the criteria for listing as threatened or endangered and should be considered under CEQA. 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 CFGC, 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 2021).

For purposes of this report, animals considered "rare" under CEQA include endangered or threatened species, Birds of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2021a), California Species of Special Concern (CDFW 2021a), 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 5, Anticipated Project Impacts and Analysis of Significance.

2.3.2.2 California Endangered Species Act

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 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 CFGC, discussed further below.

2.3.2.3 California Fish and Game Code

Under the CFGC, CDFW provides protection from "take" for a variety of species, including Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish) of the CFGC 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 CFGC, 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 CFGC.

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the CFGC, 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 CFGC.

2.3.2.4 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.

2.3.3 Local Regulations

2.3.3.1 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 Carlsbad is the only city under the MHCP that has an approved and permitted Subarea Plan. 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 the Subarea Plan has not been approved or permitted (City of Oceanside 2010). The project area is located within a Biological Core and Linkage Area identified in the North County MHCP (Figure 2-4 in SANDAG 2003).

2.3.3.2 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. 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 California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) 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 following are brief descriptions of the preserve planning zones:

- **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 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 study area is located within the Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone. Additionally, 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 study area is 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 study area 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 study area is not located within an off-site mitigation zone.
- **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 study area is not located within the coastal zone.

In addition to preserve planning zones, the Subarea Plan also identifies specific "hardline" and "softline" preserves. Generally, hardline preserves are 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. Portions of the study area are located within a hardline preserve (Figure 2, Regional Conservation Planning). The Oceanside Subarea Plan describes hardline preserves as areas specifically targeted for future preservation through the application of the 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.

Wetland Buffers: Wetland buffers generally refer to an area that extends perpendicularly into upland areas from the delineated edge of wetland or riparian areas. Wetland buffer areas establish an upland zone adjacent to wetlands designed to avoid and minimize indirect effects on wetland functions (e.g., species habitat, water quality maintenance, flood capacity). Under Section 5.2.4 of the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010):

> Wherever development or other discretionary actions are proposed in or adjacent to riparian habitats (not including the San Luis Rey River), the riparian area and other wetlands or associated natural habitats shall be designated as biological open space and incorporated into the Preserve. In addition, a minimum 50-foot biological buffer, plus a minimum 50-foot planning buffer (total width of both equals 100 feet) shall be established for upland habitats, beginning at the outer edge of riparian vegetation. The planning buffer serves as an area of transition between the biological buffer and specified land uses on adjoining uplands. Foot paths, bikeways, and passive recreational uses may be incorporated into planning buffers, but buildings, roads, or other intensive uses are prohibited. The following uses are prohibited in the 50-foot biological buffer: (1) new development, (2) foot paths, bikeways, and passive recreational uses not already planned, and (3) fuel modification activities for new development. In the event that natural habitats do not currently (at the time of proposed action) cover the 50-foot buffer area, native habitats appropriate to the location and soils shall be restored as a condition of project approval. In most cases, coastal sage scrub vegetation shall be the preferred habitat to restore within the biological buffer.

However, since the Subarea Plan has not been approved by the City, these buffers and setbacks are subject to reduction based on approval from the City and the wildlife agencies.

3 Methods

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting field investigations, a review of the existing biological resources within the vicinity of the study area was conducted using the following sources:

- UC Davis/NRCS SoilWeb (UC Davis/NRCS 2021)
- CDFW California Natural Diversity Database–RareFind 5 and CNDDB in BIOS (CDFW 2021b)
- The Calflora Database (Calflora 2021)
- CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021)

- USFWS Species Occurrence Data (USFWS 2021b)
- San Diego Natural History Museum's Plant Atlas (SDNHM 2021)
- Aerial imagery (Google Earth 2021)

The purpose of this review was to determine if sensitive plant and wildlife species were known to occur within the study area, or in the nearby vicinity, and what constraints these occurrences might have on the project. Additionally, the Oceanside Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010) was reviewed for potential project constraints related to preserve and habitat conservation overlay zones.

3.2 Field Reconnaissance

A reconnaissance-level biological field survey (including a focused search for potential jurisdiction aquatic resources) of the study area was conducted on July 20, 2021, by Dudek biologist Cody Schaaf. Table 1 shows details associated with this survey.

Table 1. Schedule of Surveys

Date	Time	Personnel	Survey Type	Conditions
Field Reconnaissance Survey				
07/20/2021	9:50 a.m.–4:15 p.m.	Cody Schaaf	Field Reconnaissance	73°F –78°F, 0% cloud cover, 1–7 mph winds

3.2.1 Resource Mapping

During reconnaissance surveys, the study area was surveyed on foot to visually cover 100% of the site. The biologist mapped all vegetation communities occurring in the study area and recorded all observable plants and wildlife occurring within 500 feet of the trail alignment.

The vegetation community and land cover mapping follows the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986) as modified by the County and noted in Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Collector for ArcGIS (ESRI 2021) mobile mapping application was utilized to map vegetation communities and record any special-status biological resources directly observed in the field. Observable biological resources—including perennial plants and conspicuous wildlife commonly accepted as regionally special status by CNPS, CDFW, and USFWS—were recorded on the field map, where applicable. Additionally, an assessment and determination of potential for locally recognized special-status species (i.e., Narrow Endemic and Covered Species listed in the City's Subarea Plan) to occur on site was conducted. Following completion of the field work, Dudek Geographic Information System Technician Curtis Battle transferred the digital mapped findings to ArcGIS and calculated vegetation acreages.

3.2.2 Flora and Fauna

All plant species encountered during field surveys were identified and recorded directly into a digital field notebook. Those species that could not be identified immediately were brought into the laboratory for further investigation. A compiled list of plant species observed in the study area is presented in Attachment A.

Wildlife species detected during the field survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded directly into the field notebook. Binoculars (10×42 magnification) were used to aid in the identification of wildlife. In addition to species actually detected during the surveys, expected wildlife use of the site was determined by known habitat preferences of local species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. A list of wildlife species observed in the study area is presented in Attachment B.

Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2017) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 2022) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, and North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2016)/San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM 2002) for butterflies.

Latin and common names for plant species with a CRPR (formerly CNPS List) follow the CNPS Online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2021). 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 2021) and common names follow the USDA NRCS Plants Database (USDA 2021).

3.2.3 Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources Assessment

Dudek biologists conducted a brief and informal assessment of potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources within the study area by searching for areas dominated by riparian vegetation, streams possessing an ordinary high water mark, or other wetland/non-wetland waters of the U.S. or state. Potentially jurisdictional aquatic features occurring within 500 feet of the proposed trail alignment were noted and mapped informally using aerial imagery and visual surveying. The informal delineation recorded/defined areas potentially under the jurisdiction of the CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600–1603 of the CFGC, under the jurisdiction of the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, and under the jurisdiction of RWQCB pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 401 and the Porter–Cologne Act. Collectively, areas under the jurisdiction of one or all of the aquatic resource agencies (USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW) are termed jurisdictional aquatic resources.

3.3 Survey Limitations

Site visits were conducted during daylight hours. Complete inventories of biological resources present on a site often require numerous focused surveys at different times of day during different seasons. Some species such as annual plants are present in only spring or summer, and nocturnal animals are difficult to detect during the day. Other species may be present in such low numbers that they could be missed. Due to such timing and seasonal variations, survey results are not an absolute list of all species that the study area may support. Sensitive species with potential to occur are described in Sections 4.5 and 4.6 of this report and in Appendices C and D.

4 Results

4.1 Physical Characteristics

Topography and Land Uses

Topography varies greatly within the study area. Centered in the southwest portion of the site is a large, relatively flat mesa that contains reclamation and compost facilities, a soccer park, ongoing construction (grading). Steep slopes fall off this mesa to the north and west and drop down to an existing trail (El Corazon Nature Trail). Small hills and valleys lie west of the trail and a well-defined riparian area exists to the north. The elevation ranges from approximately 100 feet to 300 feet above mean sea level. The study area has been subject to decades of human use, including sand mining. The western and northern portions of the study area fall within the hardline preserve, pre-approved mitigation areas, and wildlife corridor planning zone of the Oceanside Subarea Plan (Figure 2; City of Oceanside 2010).

Soils

According to Soilweb (UC Davis/NRCS 2021), four dominant soil types, including Salinas clay loam, Las Flores loamy fine sand (including eroded portions), salt ponds and Diablo clay, are mapped within the study area (Figure 3).

4.2 Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types

Ten vegetation communities and land cover types were identified within the study area: diegan coastal sage scrub: baccharis-dominated, diegan coastal sage scrub: coastal form, flat-topped buckwheat, mulefat scrub, non-native grassland, non-native grassland: broadleaf-dominated, southern arroyo willow riparian forest, open water, urban/developed and disturbed habitat. These land cover types are described in detail below. Their acreages are presented in Table 2 and their spatial distributions within the study area are presented on the Biological Resources Map (Figure 4).

Table 2. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Study Area

Vegetation Community	Acres within Study Area
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated	34.28
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Coastal form	9.48
Disturbed Habitat	68.56
Flat-topped Buckwheat	0.08
Mulefat Scrub	0.97
Non-Native Grassland	38.00
Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated	4.50
Open Water	1.02
Ornamental Plantings	6.36
Southern Arroyo Willow Riparian Forest	11.86
Urban/Developed	22.24
Total	**197.34**

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (including Baccharis-dominated and Coastal Form)

Coastal sage scrub includes low-growing, aromatic shrubs that are drought-deciduous. Diegan coastal sage scrub is found in native coastal areas from Los Angeles County south into Baja California, Mexico, whereas disturbed coastal sage scrub occurs within San Diego County in human-impacted areas or areas where the soils contain very few nutrients. The native community typically grows on sites with low moisture availability, steep, xeric slopes, or clay-rich soils that are slow to release stored water (Holland 1986). Typical native scrub species include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California encelia (*Encelia californica*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) (Holland 1986).

Within the study area, Diegan coastal sage scrub is present in two forms: baccharis-dominated and coastal form.

According to Oberbauer et al. (2008), baccharis-dominated coastal sage scrub typically occurs on disturbed sites or those with nutrient-poor soils. Within the study area, this community is dominated by coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*) with some coastal sagebrush, lemonadeberry, Menzies' goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*) and invasive species like fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), Maltese star-thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). Baccharis-dominated Diegan coastal sage scrub is located in the far western study area, northwest of the sports complex soccer fields and north of the trail alignment in the central portion of the study area.

Coastal form Diegan coastal sage scrub is typically found close to the coast and is dominated by coastal sagebrush with California buckwheat, laurel sumac, lemonade berry, and black sage as associated dominants (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Within the study area, this community is dominated by coastal sagebrush with patches of coyotebrush, fennel, common deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), and clustered tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*). The coastal form of Diegan coastal sage scrub is found mainly in the western portion of the study area, just north of the trail alignment.

Disturbed Habitat

According to Oberbauer et al. (2008), disturbed habitat are the areas which have been had physical anthropogenic disturbance and as a result cannot be identified as a native or naturalized vegetation association. However, these areas do have a recognizable soil substrate. The existing vegetation is typically composed of non-native ornamental or exotic species. There can also be impacts from animal uses, grading, or repeated clearing for fuel management on disturbed habitat that leave the land incapable of providing a suitable or sustainable habitat for native species to persist.

Disturbed habitat comprises a significant portion of the study area, mainly to the south of the trail alignment in areas where grading and repeated disturbance from the reclamation facility and ongoing construction are evident. Vegetation cover in this area is typically under 10%–15%; vegetation is usually entirely composed of non-native weeds like prickly Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). Disturbed habitat areas also include compacted trails, dirt roads, and active portions of the reclamation facility or compost facility.

Flat-topped Buckwheat

According to Oberbauer et al. (2008), Flat-topped buckwheat refers to scrub that is dominated by California buckwheat/flat-topped buckwheat and may contain a small amount of California sagebrush and laurel sumac.

This vegetation community exists in the far eastern portion of the study area along Rancho del Oro Drive.

Mulefat Scrub

According to Oberbauer et al. (2008), mulefat scrub is a tall, herbaceous scrub dominated by mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) that is characterized by frequent flooding along intermittent stream channels with coarse substrate and moderate depth to the water table.

The area mapped as mulefat scrub occurs along the margins of the riparian area along the northern study area boundary. A small patch of mulefat not associated with a stream or jurisdictional aquatic feature occurs in the far western portion of the study area.

Non-Native Grassland (including Broadleaf Dominated)

Non-native grassland consists of areas with dense to sparse cover of non-native annual grasses. If shrubs or trees are present, they occupy less than 15% of the vegetation. The presence of wild oat, bromes, stork's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), and mustard are common indicators.

Non-native grassland: broadleaf dominated is a subset of non-native grassland that is dominated by one or several non-native, invasive broadleaf species like black mustard, shortpod mustard (*Hirschfelida incana*) and fennel (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Non-native grassland occurs sizable stands throughout the study area and is typically dominated by bromes (*Bromus rubens* and *Bromus hordeaceous*), slender oat (*Avena barbata*), fennel, and Maltese star-thistle, with scattered shortpod mustard, crowndaisy (*Glebionis coronaria*), and Menzie's goldenbush.

Non-native grassland: broadleaf dominated occurs in one large stand in the central portion of the study area. This highly disturbed area supports an assortment of weedy, broadleaf species like prickly Russian thistle, shortpod mustard, crowndaisy, yellow sweetclover (*Melilotus albus*), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*).

Open Water

Open water describes areas that are completely inundated with standing water. Within the study area, this includes manmade ponds in the center of the site and an open area of standing water in the riparian zone in the northern portion of the study area along Mesa Drive.

Ornamental Plantings

Ornamental plantings refer to artificially planted and maintained areas of non-native decorative plants.

The far eastern portion of the study area along Rancho Del Oro Drive contains a slope of irrigated and actively maintained ornamental trees and shrubs. This area offers little in the way of wildlife habitat but may support nesting birds.

Southern Arroyo Willow Riparian Forest

According to Oberbauer et al. (2008), Southern arroyo willow riparian forest usually occurs along rivers or streams and refers to areas where arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) is a dominant tree species.

This community is present along the northern edge of the study area, north of the proposed trail alignment. It is dominated by arroyo willow and is associated with a jurisdictional aquatic feature flowing northeast to southwest, parallel to Mesa Drive.

Urban/Developed Land

According to Oberbauer et al. (2008), urban/ developed lands represent areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation communities are not supported. This land cover type generally consists of semi-permanent structures, homes, parking lots, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that require maintenance and irrigation (e.g., ornamental greenbelts). Typically, this land cover type is unvegetated or supports a variety of ornamental plants and landscaping. Urban/developed land is not regulated by the environmental resource agencies and is often considered a disturbed category.

Within the Study Area, urban/developed lands include existing paved areas, residential/commercial properties, and ornamental landscaping occurring at the northeast and eastern margins of the study area and along Rancho del Oro Drive. The soccer fields associated with the sports complex to the southeast are also considered urban/developed land.

4.3 Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources Assessment

Potentially jurisdictional aquatic features within the study area are present in the area of southern arroyo willow riparian forest along the northern edge of the study area, north of the proposed trail alignment (Figure 4). A stream that is likely under the jurisdiction of USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB flows through this area from the northeast to southwest, parallel to Mesa Drive; its boundaries were not precisely defined given the scope of the assessment. However, the southern arroyo willow riparian forest surrounding this area will likely fall under the jurisdiction of CDFW as riparian habitat. Accordingly, impacts to this vegetation community or the stream within it would potentially require permits from USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB.

Several manmade ponds and plastic-lined earthen channels exist in the central part of the study area, north of the sports complex; these features were obviously constructed in uplands and will likely not fall under the jurisdiction of any regulatory agency. These features drain into an area of coastal sage scrub, but no wetland vegetation or clearly defined streambed was observed continuing through the sage scrub. The proposed trail alignment crosses over a culverted portion of one of the plastic-lined earthen channels and immediately adjacent to the westernmost manmade pond.

An isolated patch of mulefat scrub is present in the far western portion of the study area (Figure 4) but it does not appear to be associated with a potentially jurisdictional aquatic feature. Given the lack of observed hydrology indicators in this patch of mulefat, it is highly unlikely this area has potential to be a USACE 3-parameter wetland or CDFW riparian habitat.

4.4 Plants and Animals

A total of 74 species of vascular plants, 37 native (50%) and 37 non-native (50%), were recorded during the biological reconnaissance surveys for the project. Of the total 74 plant species observed during field surveys, one is considered special status: smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*; CRPR 1B.1) (see Section 4.6). A cumulative list of all common and sensitive plant species observed in the study area are provided in Attachment A.

There is ample suitable habitat for both upland and riparian wildlife species (e.g., birds, reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals) within the study area and it can be assumed that the diversity of wildlife species is moderate given the presence of relatively large stands of native scrub, southern arroyo willow forest and grassland habitats.

A total of 23 wildlife species were recorded during the biological reconnaissance surveys within the study area. Of the total 23 wildlife species observed during field surveys, four are considered special status: willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*; state-endangered), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*; state species of special concern [SSC]), coastal California gnatcatcher (federally threatened and SSC), and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; federally and state-endangered) (see Section 4.6). A cumulative list of all common and sensitive wildlife species observed in the study area during field surveys is provided in Attachment B.

4.5 Special-Status Plants

Plant species are considered special-status if they have been listed or proposed for listing by the federal or state government as rare, endangered, or threatened ("listed species"), have a CRPR of 1–4, or are listed on the Oceanside Subarea Plan Proposed Covered Species list (City of Oceanside 2010). An evaluation of known records in the San Luis Rey quadrangle and the surrounding quadrangles including Oceanside, Las Pulgas Canyon, Morro Hill, Bonsall, San Marcos, Rancho Santa Fe, and Encinitas. (CDFW 2021b; CNPS 2021; USFWS 2021b) was conducted to determine which species have been recorded in the project vicinity. In addition, Dudek's knowledge of biological resources and regional distribution of each species and results from 2021 reconnaissance surveys, as well as elevation, habitat, and soils present within the project footprint and study area, were evaluated to determine the potential for various special-status species to occur.

Special-status plant species with a moderate to high potential to occur in the study area were San Diego thorn-mint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), California adolphia (*Adolphia californica*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), San Diego sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*), Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*), South Coast saltscale (*Atriplex pacifica*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*), Lewis' evening-primrose (*Camissoniopsis lewisii*), Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), small-flowered morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*), paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*), western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*), San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*), Palmer's grapplinghook (*Harpagonella palmeri*), graceful tarplant (*Holocarpha virgata* ssp. *elongata*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), small-flowered microseris (*Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha*), and ashy spike-moss (*Selaginella cinerascens*). These species, along with special-status plant species with low potential to occur, are described in further detail in Appendix C.

Only one special-status plant species was directly observed within the study area during field reconnaissance in 2021 and is described in detail below.

Smooth Tarplant

Smooth tarplant is a CRPR 1B.1 species that occurs on open, poorly drained flats, depressions, grasslands, and disturbed sites (Jepson Flora Project 2021). One population of this species (5–10 individuals) was observed in the southeast portion of the study area just northwest of Moody's reclamation facility on highly disturbed ground.

4.6 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species are those listed as federal/state endangered or threatened, proposed for listing, fully protected by CDFW, California Watch List, California SSC, or listed on the Oceanside Subarea Plan Proposed Covered Species list (City of Oceanside 2010). An evaluation of known records in the San Luis Rey quadrangle and the surrounding quadrangles including Oceanside, Las Pulgas Canyon, Morro Hill, Bonsall, San Marcos, Rancho Santa Fe, and Encinitas. (CDFW 2021b and USFWS 2021b) was conducted to determine which species have been recorded in the project vicinity. In addition, Dudek's knowledge of biological resources and regional distribution of each species and results from 2021 reconnaissance surveys, as well as elevation, habitat, and soils present within the project footprint and study area, were evaluated to determine the potential for various special-status species to occur.

Sensitive wildlife species determined to have moderate to high potential to occur within the study area include southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), San Diegan tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), red diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), south coast garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* ssp.), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), Dulzura pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*), and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*). These species are described in further detail in Appendix D; however, most special-status wildlife species are not expected to occur within the project footprint due to the narrow and limited impact area associated with the trail alignment.

Four special-status bird species were directly observed within the study area during field reconnaissance in 2021. They are described in detail below.

Willow Flycatcher

Willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) is a state endangered and Subarea Plan Covered Species. This species was heard in southern arroyo willow riparian forest during the reconnaissance survey (Figure 4). This species is very likely a migrant and not nesting within the riparian corridor. If it were to nest, it would be considered a federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*).

Yellow-Breasted Chat

Yellow-breasted chat is an SSC and Subarea Plan Covered Species. This species was heard in southern arroyo willow riparian forest during the reconnaissance survey (Figure 4) and is known to occur in the riparian habitat within study area (CDFW 2021b).

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatchers is a federally threatened, SSC and a Subarea Plan Covered species. Multiple pairs and individuals were consistently observed within coastal sage scrub in the northern portion of the study area and immediately adjacent to the proposed trail alignment (Figure 4). The species is known to occur in the coastal sage scrub within and around the study area (CDFW 2021b).

Federally designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher overlays a significant portion of the northern and western study area (Figure 2; USFWS 2021b). Primary constituent elements (PCEs) of coastal California gnatcatcher critical habitat are listed below (50 CFR Part 17):

i) Dynamic and successional sage scrub habitats: Venturan coastal sage scrub, Diegan coastal sage scrub, Riversidean sage scrub, maritime succulent scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan scrub, southern coastal bluff scrub, and coastal sage-chaparral scrub in Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties that provide space for individual and population growth, normal behavior, breeding, reproduction, nesting, dispersal and foraging

ii) Non-sage scrub habitats such as chaparral, grassland, riparian areas, in proximity to sage scrub habitats as described for PCE 1 above that provide space for dispersal, foraging, and nesting

iii) Critical habitat does not include manmade structures (such as buildings, aqueducts, airports, roads, and other paved areas) and the land on which they are located existing on the effective date of this rule and not containing one or more of the PCEs

The areas designated as critical habitat within the study area mainly contain coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland adjacent to coastal sage scrub, both PCEs of coastal California gnatcatcher critical habitat. Existing dirt roads and trails within the designated critical habitat may provide PCEs of coastal California gnatcatcher critical habitat such as non-sage scrub foraging habitat.

Least Bell's Vireo

Least Bell's vireo is federal and state endangered, as well as a Subarea Plan Covered Species. This species was heard in southern arroyo willow riparian forest during the reconnaissance survey (Figure 4) and is known to occur in the riparian habitat within study area (CDFW 2021b).

4.7 Wildlife Corridor and Linkage

Almost the entire study area is part of the Subarea Plan wildlife corridor planning zone. The site is surrounded by development, which limits movement of larger mammals. While relatively isolated from large undeveloped areas and other preserves, the Diegan coastal sage scrub supports coastal California gnatcatcher and likely serves as a stepping-stone for dispersing individuals as well as habitat for the resident pairs. The Diegan coastal sage scrub also supports a variety of birds, reptiles, invertebrates, and small mammals commonly found in upland scrub. Additionally, the relatively high quality southern arroyo willow riparian forest, while not contiguous with a larger riparian corridor, could serve as a similar stepping-stone for a variety of migrating and resident riparian birds.

Urban-adapted species observed or that could commonly occur in the non-native grassland and disturbed areas in the lowlands include California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus* [*Otospermophilus*] *beecheyi*), desert cottontail

(*Sylvilagus audubonii*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*).

4.8 Wetland Buffer

Per Section 5.2.4 of the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010), a 50-foot biological buffer and 50-foot planning buffer should be established from the edge of the disturbed southern willow scrub (totaling 100 feet in width). These buffers are shown on Figure 4. Foot paths, bikeways, and passive recreational uses may be incorporated into planning buffers, but buildings, roads, or other intensive uses are prohibited. No development or fuel modification activities may take place in the biological buffer.

5 Anticipated Project Impacts and Analysis of Significance

5.1 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.

Direct Impacts include both the permanent loss of on-site habitat and the plant and wildlife species that it contains and the temporary loss of on-site habitat. Direct impacts were quantified by overlaying the trail footprint onto the biological resources map. Direct impacts include the permanent loss of vegetation and habitat associated with trail construction. Temporary impacts are not anticipated since no areas outside of the trail alignment are proposed to be impacted.

Indirect Impacts include potential short-term or temporary indirect impacts to special-status vegetation communities and special-status plants (if they occur) in the biological study area and would primarily result from construction activities. This includes impacts related to or resulting from the generation of fugitive dust, changes in hydrology resulting from construction, including sedimentation and erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants. Potential short-term indirect impacts could affect special-status vegetation communities within the

biological study area, and special-status plants that have a moderate to high potential to occur in the biological study area.

Long-term (operation-related) or permanent indirect impacts could result from the proximity of the proposed project to special-status vegetation communities and/or special-status plants after construction. Permanent indirect impacts that could affect special-status vegetation communities include chemical pollutants, altered hydrology, non-native invasive species, and increased human activity.

Cumulative Impacts refer to incremental individual environmental effects of two or more projects when considered together. These impacts taken individually may be minor, but collectively significant as they occur over a period of time.

5.2 Direct Impacts

5.2.1 Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities

Permanent Direct Impacts

The proposed project and associated trail construction would result in permanent direct impacts. These impacts are summarized in Table 3 and shown on Figure 4.

Table 3. Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Study Area from Trail Construction

Vegetation Community	Impacts (Acres)	Mitigation Ratio [a]	Acres of Mitigation Required
Disturbed Habitat	3.05	0	0
Non-Native Grassland	0.58	0.5:1	0.29
Total:	**3.63**	**NA**	**0.29**

Note:
[a] Per Table 5-2 in the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010).

Impacts and corresponding mitigation have been analyzed per Table 5-2, Mitigation Standards for Impacts to Natural Vegetation and Habitat, in the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010). Permanent impacts to non-native grassland is considered a potentially significant impact. The permanent loss of this vegetation community will be mitigated to less than significant through on-site mitigation, as described in mitigation measure BIO-1a of the El Corazon Specific Plan EIR (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1, Minimization and Mitigation Measures. BIO-25 and BIO-26 of the EIR (HDR 2009), also provided in Section 6.1, will provide a conservation easement and accompanying long-term management, maintenance, and monitoring plan. BIO-18 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1, will ensure native vegetation removal is avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

Permanent impacts to disturbed habitat is considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

5.2.2 Direct Impacts to Special-Status Plants

Direct impacts to special-status plants could occur if any of the special-status plant species with potential to occur in the study area (listed in Section 4.5 and Appendix C) overlap with the trail alignment. Permanent or temporary impacts to special-status plants are considered a potentially significant impact. BIO-30 of the El Corazon Specific Plan EIR (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1, Minimization and Mitigation Measures, will ensure surveys and mitigation (if needed) for special-status plant species such that potentially significant impacts are mitigated.

5.2.3 Direct Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife

Willow Flycatcher, Yellow-Breasted Chat and Least Bell's Vireo

Willow flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, and least Bell's vireo are special-status birds that occupy and nest in riparian corridors. The trail alignment falls entirely outside of the riparian forest along the northwest edge of the study area; it will be constructed only in upland habitats. Since the trail alignment will only impact upland habitat outside of the riparian forest habitat, there is no potential for direct impacts these species. Accordingly, no mitigation is required.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatcher occur on the project site, known from the El Corazon Specific Plan EIR (HDR 2009) and confirmed during the reconnaissance survey for this report. The Diegan coastal sage scrub within the study area is considered occupied coastal California gnatcatcher habitat.

There are 1.97 acres of permanent impacts to designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher (Figure 2). Approximately 0.58 acres of the permanent impacts occur within non-native grassland; this impact is to an area that provides a PCE, as described in Section 4.6, Coastal California Gnatcatcher. The remaining approximately 1.39 acres of permanent impacts to coastal California gnatcatcher critical habitat occur within disturbed areas such as pre-existing dirt roads and trails, which may be considered to provide PCEs. Therefore, the impacts to critical habitat that provide PCEs are considered a potentially significant impact. Additionally, direct impacts to coastal California gnatcatcher individuals as a result of construction is considered a potentially significant impact.

The project is designed to completely avoid Diegan coastal sage scrub vegetation communities by following existing dirt roads, trails, and graded areas and will therefore not directly impact PCE 1 of critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher, as described in Section 4.6, Coastal California Gnatcatcher. Modification of disturbed habitat such as existing dirt roads into trails is not expected to change the habitat quality for coastal California gnatcatcher and will therefore not directly impact PCE 2 of critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher, as described in Section 4.6, Coastal California Gnatcatcher. BIO-1a, BIO-25, and BIO-26 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1, will reduce the potentially significant impacts related to the loss of critical habitat providing PCEs through conservation of in-kind habitat on-site. BIO-12 and BIO-13 (HDR 2009), described in Section 6.1, will reduce the potentially significant impacts related to direct loss of coastal California gnatcatcher individuals during construction through nesting bird surveys and breeding season construction restrictions.

Other Special-Status Species

Additional special-status species with high potential to occur on site are included in Appendix D and include orange-throated whiptail, red diamondback rattlesnake, Cooper's hawk, and yellow warbler. These species would primarily occur in the Diegan coastal sage scrub and/or riparian forest but could occasionally use the non-native grassland. Impacts to the non-native grassland could result in loss of foraging and/or breeding and nesting habitat for these species and would be considered a potentially significant impact. The permanent loss of habitat shall be mitigated to less than significant through the conservation of native habitats, as described in BIO-1a, BIO-25 and BIO-26 (HDR 2009). Direct loss of individual special-status birds and reptiles within these habitats during construction would be mitigated to less than significant through nesting bird surveys (described in the following paragraph) and monitoring of initial clearing of habitat, as described in BIO-14 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

CFGC protects bird nests and MBTA prohibits the intentional take of any migratory bird or any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird. If clearing, grubbing, or other activities that result in the removal of vegetation occur during the nesting bird season, any impacts to active nests or the young of nesting bird species 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 BIO-12 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

5.2.4 Direct Impacts to Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

No direct impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources are expected. No mitigation for direct impacts is required.

5.2.5 Wildlife Corridors/Habitat Linkages

The study area is located within Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone designated by the Oceanside Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010). However, the site is surrounded by roads and development on all sides, which limits movement of larger mammals. While relatively isolated from large undeveloped areas and other preserves, the Diegan coastal sage scrub supports coastal California gnatcatcher and likely serves as a stepping-stone for dispersing individuals as well as habitat for the resident pairs. No disturbance of this habitat would occur as a result of the proposed trail and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation for direct impacts is required.

5.2.6 Wetland Buffer

Section 2.3.2 describes the wetland buffer per Section 5.2.4 of the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010), which states that a minimum 50-foot biological buffer, plus a minimum 50-foot planning buffer (total width of both equals 100 feet) shall be established for upland habitats, beginning at the outer edge of riparian vegetation.

The proposed project will not construct any portion of the trail within the biological buffer. A small portion of the trail will pass through the far eastern portion of the planning buffer; trails and passive recreation are allowed within planning buffers per the Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010). Accordingly, less-than-significant impacts area proposed within the planning buffer and no impacts will occur within the biological buffer. No mitigation is required.

5.3 Indirect Impacts

5.3.1 Indirect Impacts to Vegetation Communities and/or Special-Status Plants

Short-Term Indirect Impacts

Potential short-term or temporary indirect impacts to special-status vegetation communities and special-status plants (if they occur) in the biological study area would primarily result from construction activities and include impacts related to or resulting from the generation of fugitive dust, changes in hydrology resulting from construction, including sedimentation and erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants. Potential short-term indirect impacts could affect special-status vegetation communities within the biological study area, and special-status plants that have a moderate to high potential to occur in the biological study area. These impacts are described in detail in the following paragraphs and shall be mitigated to less than significant through biological training, stockpiling materials/fueling/staging of vehicles and equipment in designated areas, installation of construction fencing and erosion control measures, and monitoring to ensure no excessive dust generation. These are described in BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-6, BIO-10, BIO-11, and BIO-14 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Generation of Fugitive Dust. Excessive dust can decrease the vigor and productivity of vegetation through effects on light, penetration, photosynthesis, respiration, transpiration, increased penetration of phytotoxic gaseous pollutants, and increased incidence of pests and diseases.

Changes in Hydrology. Construction could result in hydrologic impacts adjacent to and downstream of the limits of grading.

Chemical Pollutants. Erosion, sedimentation, and chemical pollution (releases of fuel, oil, lubricants, paints, release agents, and other construction materials) may affect special-status vegetation communities and/or special-status plants. The use of chemical pollutants can decrease the number of plant pollinators, increase the existence of non-native plants, and cause damage to and destruction of native plants.

Long-Term Indirect Impacts

Long-term (operation-related) or permanent indirect impacts could result from the proximity of the proposed project to special-status vegetation communities and/or special-status plants after construction. Permanent indirect impacts that could affect special-status vegetation communities/plants include non-native invasive species and increased human activity. Each of these potential indirect impacts is discussed in the following paragraphs and shall be mitigated through invasive/exotic animal and plant restrictions, signage, fencing and other use restrictions via BIO-22, BIO- 24, BIO-27, and BIO-29 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Non-Native, Invasive Plant and Animal Species. Exotic plant species may alter habitats and displace native species over time, leading to extirpation of native plant species and unique vegetation communities. They increase competition for light, water, and nutrients, and the formation of thatches that block sunlight from reaching smaller native plants. The introduction of non-native, invasive animal species could negatively affect native species that may be pollinators of or seed dispersal agents for plants within vegetation communities and special-status plant populations.

Increased Human Activity. Increased human activity associated with trails could result in the potential for trampling of vegetation outside of the impact footprint, as well as soil compaction, and could affect the viability of plant communities. Trampling can alter the ecosystem, creating gaps in vegetation and allow exotic, non-native plant species to become established, leading to soil erosion. Trampling may also affect the rate of rainfall interception and evapotranspiration, soil moisture, water penetration pathways, surface flows, and erosion.

5.3.2 Indirect Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife

Short-Term Indirect Impacts

Short-term, construction-related, or temporary indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species that occur within the biological study area would primarily result from construction activities. Potential temporary indirect impacts could occur as a result of generation of fugitive dust, noise, chemical pollutants, and increased human activity. These impacts are described in detail in the following paragraphs and shall be mitigated to less than significant through avoidance of environmentally sensitive habitat, biological training, stockpiling materials/fueling/staging of vehicles and equipment in designated areas, reducing on-site trash and debris, installation of construction fencing and erosion control measures, nesting bird surveys, breeding season construction restrictions, and monitoring to ensure no excessive dust generation. These are described in BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-6, BIO-9 BIO-10, BIO-11, BIO-12, BIO-13, BIO-14, BIO-15, and BIO-16 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Generation of Fugitive Dust. Dust and applications for fugitive dust control can impact vegetation surrounding the limits of grading, resulting in changes in the community structure and function. These changes could result in impacts to suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species.

Noise. Construction-related noise could occur from equipment used during vegetation clearing and construction of the residences and associated infrastructure. Noise can indirectly impact wildlife species foraging or nesting adjacent to construction.

Chemical Pollutants. Accidental spills of hazardous chemicals could contaminate nearby surface waters and groundwater and indirectly impact wildlife species through poisoning or altering suitable habitat.

Increased Human Activity. Increased human activity associated with the construction activities can deter wildlife from using habitat areas near the proposed project footprint.

Long-Term Indirect Impacts

Potential long-term or permanent indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species that occur within the biological study area include non-native invasive species and increased human activity, similar to special-status vegetation communities/plants. These impacts are described in detail in the following paragraphs and shall be mitigated to less than significant through invasive/exotic animal and plant restrictions, signage, fencing, lighting restrictions, and other restrictions will mitigate human activity impacts to less than significant through BIO-22, BIO- 24, BIO-27, BIO-28, and BIO-29 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Non-Native, Invasive Plant and Animal Species. Exotic plant species may alter habitats and displace native species over time, leading to extirpation of native plant species and subsequently suitable habitat for special-status wildlife

species. Exotic plant pests can also outcompete and potentially displace special-status wildlife or the pretty that they depend on; invasive insect species like Argentine ants (*Linepithema humile*) compete with native ant species that could be prey for special-status wildlife.

Increased Human Activity. Increased human activity on the trail could result in the potential for soil compaction which could affect the viability and function of suitable habitat for wildlife species. An increased human population increases the risk for damage to suitable habitat for wildlife species. In addition, increased human activity can deter wildlife from using habitat areas near the proposed project footprint due to lighting and noise.

5.3.3 Indirect Impacts to Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

Short-Term Indirect Impacts

Potential short-term or temporary indirect impacts to jurisdictional resources in, or adjacent to, the biological study area would primarily result from construction activities and include impacts related to or resulting from the generation of fugitive dust, changes in hydrology resulting from construction, including sedimentation and erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants. These impacts are described in detail in the following paragraphs and shall be mitigated to less than significant through biological training, stockpiling materials/fueling/staging of vehicles and equipment in designated areas, restricting placement of fill material in watercourses, installation of construction fencing and erosion control measures, and monitoring to ensure no excessive dust generation. These are described in BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, BIO-10, BIO-11, and BIO-14 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Generation of Fugitive Dust. Excessive dust can decrease the vigor and productivity of riparian vegetation through effects on light, penetration, photosynthesis, respiration, transpiration, increased penetration of phytotoxic gaseous pollutants, and increased incidence of pests and diseases.

Changes in Hydrology. Construction could result in hydrologic impacts adjacent to and downstream of the limits of grading.

Chemical Pollutants. Erosion, sedimentation, and chemical pollution (releases of fuel, oil, lubricants, paints, release agents, and other construction materials) may affect downstream waterways.

Long-Term Indirect Impacts

Long-term (operation-related) or permanent indirect impacts could result from the proximity of the proposed project to jurisdictional aquatic resources after construction. Permanent indirect impacts that could affect jurisdictional aquatic resources include non-native invasive species and increased human activity. Each of these potential indirect impacts is discussed in the following paragraphs and shall be mitigated through invasive/exotic animal and plant restrictions, signage, fencing, and other use restrictions via BIO-22, BIO- 24, BIO-27, and BIO-29 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Non-Native, Invasive Plant and Animal Species. The effects of non-native, invasive plant and animal species would be similar to those described in Section 5.3.1. The introduction of non-native, invasive animal species could negatively affect native species that may be pollinators of or seed dispersal agents for plants within nearby jurisdictional resources.

Increased Human Activity. The effects of increased human activity would be similar to those described in Section 5.3.1. An increased human population increases the risk for damage to jurisdictional resources; however, the trail system will include fencing and signage to discourage access into sensitive habitat (including riparian) areas.

5.3.4 Indirect Impacts to Wildlife Corridors/Habitat Linkages

Short-Term Indirect Impacts

Short-term indirect impacts to habitat connectivity and wildlife corridors could result from increased human activity during construction. Potential indirect impacts resulting from increased human presence shall be mitigated to less than significant through avoidance of environmentally sensitive habitat, biological training, stockpiling materials/fueling/staging of vehicles and equipment in designated areas, reducing on-site trash and debris, installation of construction fencing, nesting bird surveys, breeding season construction restrictions, and monitoring of sensitive habitat areas. These are described in BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-6, BIO-9 BIO-10, BIO-11, BIO-12, BIO-13, BIO-14, BIO-15, and BIO-16 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Increased Human Activity. Project construction would occur during the daytime and would not affect wildlife species such as mammals that are most active in evenings and nighttime. Wildlife species such as birds, rabbits, and lizards are active in the daytime, but use a variety of habitats and could continue using other areas within and adjacent to the biological study area for wildlife movement.

Long-Term Indirect Impacts

Long-term indirect impacts include increased human activity and lighting. Signage, fencing, lighting restrictions, and other restrictions will mitigate human activity impacts to less than significant through BIO-27, BIO-28, and BIO-29 (HDR 2009), provided in Section 6.1.

Increased Human Activity. Increased human activity associated with trail use could deter wildlife from using habitat areas near the proposed project footprint. BIO-27 and BIO-29 will ensure that human and pet access will be limited to designated trails and that signage, fencing, leash restrictions for dogs, trash receptacles, and nesting bird trail closures would reduce intrusive human activities adjacent to habitat areas.

Lighting. Lighting can disrupt nocturnal wildlife movement. Any lighting along the trail will be focused downward to restrict spillover into sensitive habitats.

5.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative biological study area is the area covered by the Oceanside Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010). Direct impacts to special-status plant species (if they occur near the proposed trail alignment) and special-status wildlife could occur due to project implementation but would be mitigated per the Oceanside Subarea Plan and therefore would not contribute to any cumulative sensitive species impacts. The project would implement standard best management practices, which would avoid contributions towards a cumulative indirect impact to special-status wildlife species and sensitive habitats. As with all other projects, the proposed project would be required to comply with CFGC and MBTA to avoid impacts to nesting birds. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to result in significant cumulative impacts to regional biological resources.

6 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

There are potential direct and indirect significant impacts to vegetation communities, special-status plants, coastal California gnatcatcher and their habitat, other special-status wildlife species, jurisdictional resources, and wildlife corridors/habitat linkages.

6.1 Minimization and Mitigation Measures

The following minimization and mitigation measures shall be implemented to reduce potential direct and indirect impacts to less than significant. All measures listed below are consistent with existing adopted mitigation measures identified in the El Corazon Specific Plan EIR (HDR 2009). Each measure is number and described exactly as it is in the EIR.

BIO-1a

The following mitigation for impacts to non-native grassland, Diegan coastal sage scrub, disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub, baccharis scrub, willow riparian, freshwater marsh, mulefat scrub, and open water shall apply. The project proponent shall either create new habitat or purchase mitigation credits at the following ratios and quantities:

HOW?

Habitat	Impacts (including Phase 1 Trails)	Mitigation Ratio (Mitigation : Impact)	Mitigation Acreage
Non-native Grassland	183.9	0.5:1	91.95
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	0.06	3:1	0.18
Disturbed Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	0.01	3:1	0.03
Baccharis Scrub	0.06	3:1	0.18
Willow Riparian[1]	0.12	No net loss of functions and values (replacement ratio between 1:1 and 4:1)	To be determined by Wildlife Agencies
Freshwater Marsh[1]	0	No net loss goal (replacement ratio between 1:1 and 4:1)	To be determined by Wildlife Agencies
Mulefat Scrub[1]	0.25	No net loss goal (replacement ratio between 1:1 and 4:1)	To be determined by Wildlife Agencies
Open Water[1]	3.6	No net loss goal (replacement ratio between 1:1 and 4:1)	To be determined by Wildlife Agencies

Note: [1] All impacts to wetland habitats and mitigation for such impacts must be reviewed and approved by federal and state agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands and the ratios may differ than those noted here. Wetland habitats are subject to the goal of no net loss in acreage, function, and biological value. The highest priority will be given to impact avoidance and minimization.

These mitigation ratios represent the minimum requirements in accordance with the provisions of the adopted MHCP and draft Oceanside Subarea Plan. On-site mitigation for coastal sage scrub

and other habitat areas will be proposed as appropriate for the future trails and other development under the El Corazon Specific Plan.

BIO-2 A qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for all project personnel prior to any grading/construction activities. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of the target species of concern, its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MHCP, the need to adhere to the provision of the Act and the MHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the target species of concern as they relate to the project, any provisions for wildlife movement, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.

BIO-3 Placement of equipment and personnel within environmentally sensitive habitat areas stream channels or on sand and gravel bars, banks and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern shall be avoided. Activities that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats shall be timed to avoid the breeding season of the target species of concern.

BIO-4 Equipment storage, fueling and staging areas shall be located to minimize risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other environmentally sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent runoff from entering sensitive habitats. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. All project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to the City of Oceanside, USFWS, and CDFG, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated sails removed to approved disposal areas.

BIO-5 Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.

BIO-6 Stockpiling of materials and other aspects of construction staging shall be limited to disturbed areas without native vegetation, areas to be impacted by project development or in non-sensitive habitats.

BIO-9 To avoid attracting predators of the target species of concern, the project site shall be kept clean of debris as much as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site. Pets of project personnel shall not be allowed on site where they may come in contact with any listed species.

BIO-10 Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans.

BIO-11 The monitoring biologist shall oversee the installation of construction fencing to limit areas of disturbance and specify construction areas, stating areas and routes of travel. Additionally, the biologist shall oversee the installation of construction fencing and erosion control measures within or up-slope of upland restoration and/or preservation areas. This fencing and erosion control features

shall be monitored on a weekly basis and daily during rain events to ensure that any breaks in the fence or erosion control measures are rapidly repaired.

BIO-12 A minimum of three focused surveys, on three separate days, shall be conducted to determine the presence of California gnatcatcher and vireo, nest building activities, egg incubation activities in or within 500 feet of the project impact limits. Surveys will begin a minimum of seven days prior to performing vegetation clearing/grubbing and one survey will be conducted the date immediately prior to the initiation of remaining work. If any gnatcatcher or vireo nest is found in or within 500 feet of initial vegetation clearing/grubbing or project construction, the monitoring biologist shall postpone work within 500 feet of the nest and contact and coordinate with the Wildlife Agencies. In addition, the biologist shall walk ahead of any clearing/grubbing equipment to flush birds towards areas of CSS to be avoided. The monitoring biologist will also record the number and location of gnatcatchers disturbed by vegetation clearing/grubbing. The applicant shall notify the Wildlife Agencies at least seven days prior to vegetation clearing/grubbing to allow the Service to coordinate with the biologist on bird flushing activities. Additional surveys will be done once a week during project construction in the breeding season. The additional surveys may be suspended as approved by the Wildlife Agencies. The applicant shall notify the Wildlife Agencies at least seven days prior to the initiation of surveys and within 24 hours of locating any gnatcatchers or vireos.

BIO-13 Clearing and grubbing within and construction adjacent to sensitive habitats (including nonnative grassland) shall occur outside of the California gnatcatcher and least Bell's vireo breeding season (February 15 to September 15) unless a qualified biologist demonstrates to the Wildlife Agencies that any nesting activities are complete.

BIO-14 The qualified biologist (as approved by the Wildlife Agencies) shall monitor areas of initial clearing and grubbing of sensitive habitats (including nonnative grassland) and any project construction within 500 feet of preserved habitat on a weekly basis. The monitoring biologist shall be knowledgeable of gnatcatcher and vireo ecology. The name of the monitoring biologist shall be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies at least 30 days prior to initiating the project impacts. The monitor shall also ensure that work activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust.

BIO-15 The monitoring biologist shall submit monthly letter reports (including photographs of impact areas) to the Wildlife Agencies during clearing of habitat and/or project construction within 500 feet of avoided habitat. The weekly report shall document that authorized impacts were not exceeded, work did not occur within the 500-foot setback except as approved by the Service, and general compliance with all conditions. The reports shall also outline the duration of gnatcatcher and vireo monitoring, the location of construction activities, the type of construction which occurred, and equipment used. The reports shall specify numbers, locations and sex of gnatcatchers and vireo (if present), observed gnatcatchers and vireo behavior, and remedial measures employed to avoid, minimize and mitigated impacts to gnatcatchers and vireo. Raw field notes shall be made available to the Wildlife Agencies upon request.

BIO-16 A final report shall be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies within 60 days of project completion including: as build construction drawing with an overlay of habitat that was impacted, avoided, photographs of habitat areas that were to be avoided and other relevant summary information

documenting that authorized impacts were not exceeded and that general compliance with all biological resources mitigation measure related to project construction were achieved.

BIO-18 The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species. All revegetation plans shall be prepared and implemented consistent with Appendix C (Revegetation Guidelines of the Final MHCP Plan – Volume II) and shall require written concurrence of the USFWS and CDFW.

BIO-22 Any planting stock to be brought onto the site for landscaping or ecological restoration 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, fire ants, 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. 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.

BIO-24 Invasive and exotic plant species shall not be used in project landscaping. Species identified on the Invasive Plant Inventory List of the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) shall be avoided. Additionally, landscaping shall not include plants that require intensive irrigation, fertilizers or pesticides adjacent to the preserve area.

BIO-25 A biological conservation easement shall be executed and recorded easement over the habitat to be preserved, including any restoration areas. The easement should be in favor of an agent approved by the Wildlife Agencies. The Wildlife Agencies shall be named as third-party beneficiaries.

BIO-26 A perpetual management, maintenance and monitoring plan for all on-site and off-site biological conservation easements shall be prepared by the applicant. The applicant shall also prepare a non-wasting endowment. The plan shall include: (1) description of perpetual management, maintenance and monitoring action and cost estimation results for the non-wasting endowment. The applicant shall also prepare a nonwasting endowment; and (2) proposed land manager's name, qualifications, business address, and contact information to the Wildlife Agencies for approval at least 30 days prior to initiating project impacts. Final plans shall be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies and a contract with the approved land manager, as well as transfer the funds for the non-wasting endowment to a non-profit conservation entity within 60 days of receiving the approval of draft plans.

BIO-27 Human and pet access to preserve areas shall be limited to designated trails by use of natural vegetation, topography, signs and limited fencing.

BIO-28 Artificial lighting adjacent to the preserve area shall be eliminated except where essential for roadway, facility use and safety and security purposes. Where use of artificial lighting is necessary it shall be limited to low-pressure sodium sources. Use of low voltage outdoor or trail lighting, spotlights or bug lights is prohibited. All light sources shall be shielded so that lighting is focused downward to restrict any light spillover onto sensitive habitat.

BIO-29 To keep Habitat District trail-users on the designated trails and out of sensitive habitats, appropriate signage shall be provided along trails within the Habitat District. In addition, appropriate fencing shall be installed along portions of the Phase 1 Trail network, as detailed in Figure 3.2-3 of the EIR. Bicycles and motor-vehicles will not be allowed within the Habitat District, except by authorized personnel. Dogs must be leashed at all times within the Habitat District and will not be allowed outside the boundaries of designated trails. Trash receptacles shall have a secure cover. Trash receptacles and other public facilities shall be placed at trailheads outside side of the Habitat District boundary. Additionally, the City Planning Department will develop operating procedures to close the Habitat District on a seasonal basis depending on the results of nesting surveys. If active nests are identified near the trails, the Habitat area would be closed until the developing birds have matured enough to leave the nest. The City would be required to develop these conditions prior to establishing the Habitat District trails.

BIO-30 To prevent impacts to sensitive plant species, future development/phasing within the El Corazon project area would be required to conduct springtime surveys, prior to any ground disturbance activities, if appropriate habitat for sensitive plant species occurs within the project area. Surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist. Should impacts occur to sensitive plant species, adherence to local, state, and federal regulations and mitigation would be required.

7 Summary

The El Corazon Phase II Trails Project will result in 3.63 acres of permanent direct impacts to disturbed land cover types and vegetation communities, including 0.58 acres of non-native grassland. Special-status plant and wildlife species, jurisdictional aquatic resources and regional wildlife corridors have potential to be directly or indirectly impacted. With appropriate mitigation measures applied from the El Corazon Specific Plan EIR (HRD 2009), all biology-related project impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. No new mitigation measures are required beyond those identified in the El Corazon Specific Plan EIR. The project will adhere to the requirements of the Oceanside Subarea Plan (City of Oceanside 2010), CESA, ESA, CFGC, and MBTA.

Sincerely,

Cody Schaaf
Biologist

Att: *Figures 1–4*
A: Plants Observed Within the Study Area
B: Wildlife Observed Within the Study Area
C: Special-Status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area
D: Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Biological Study Area

8 Literature Cited

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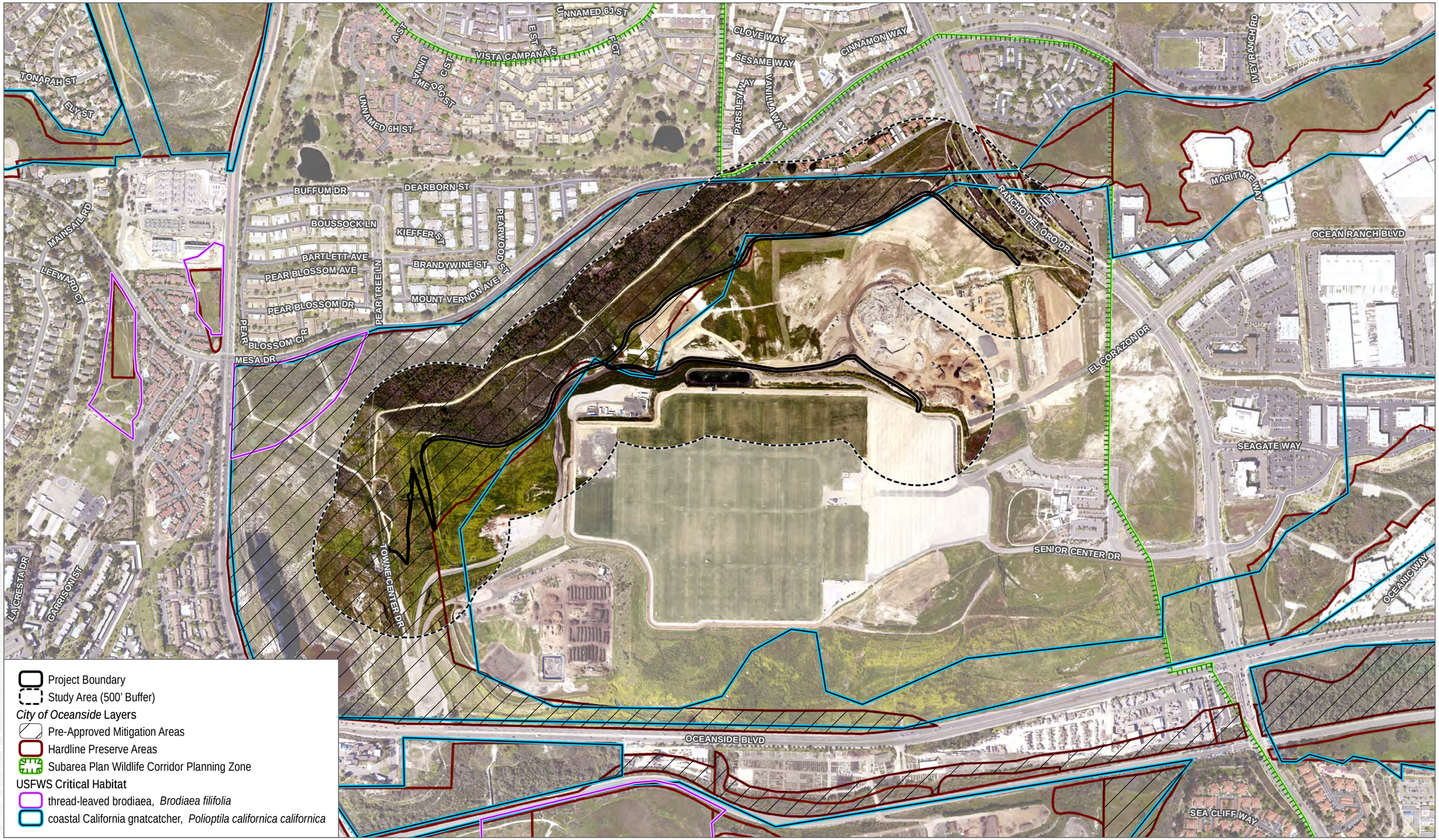
SOURCE: SanGIS 2017

DUDEK 0 290 580 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Corazon Phase II Trails Project, City of Oceanside, California



SOURCE: SanGIS 2017; City of Oceanside 2021; USFWS 2021

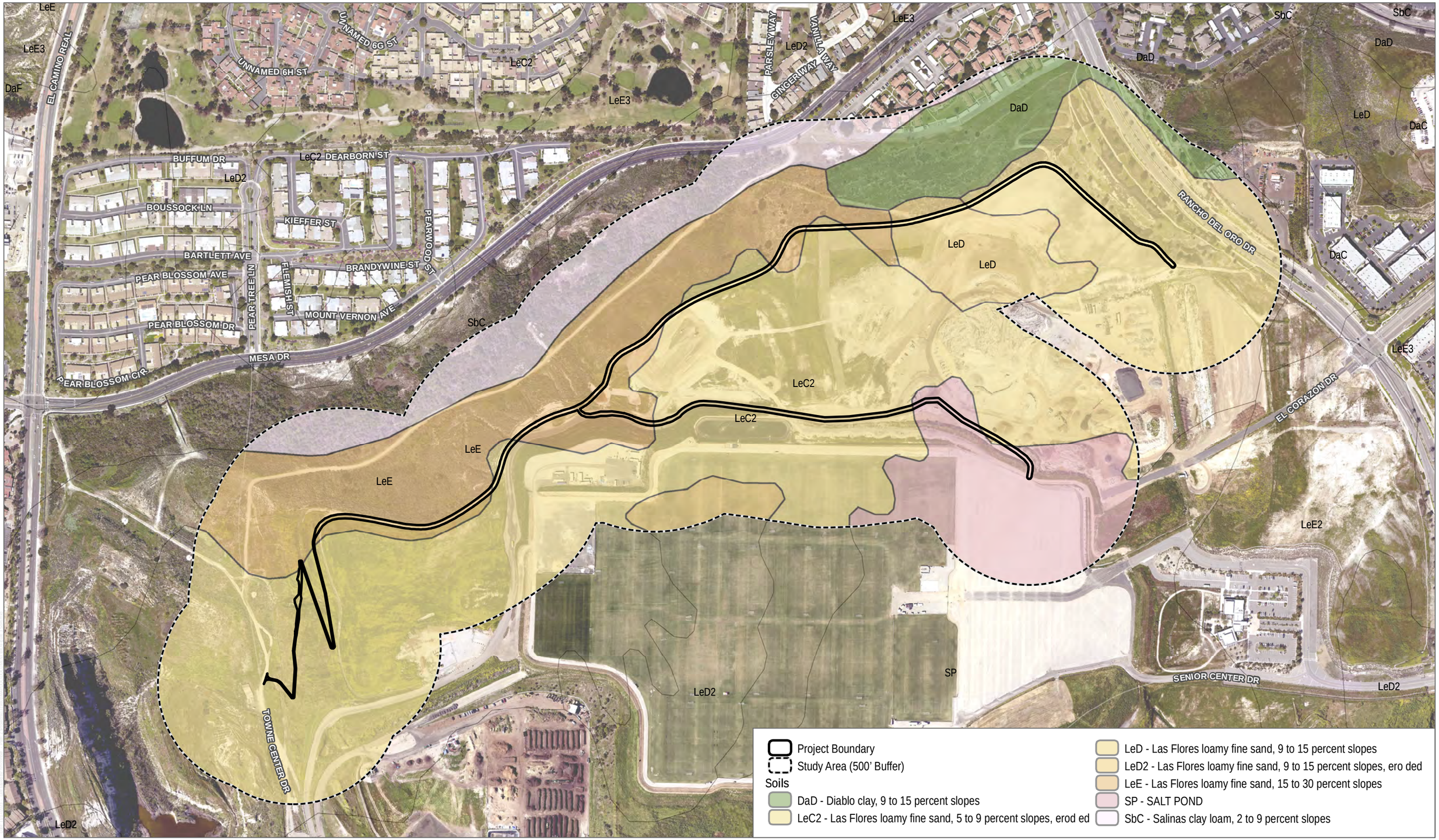
DUDEK

0 300 600 Feet

FIGURE 2

Regional Conservation Planning

Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Corazon Phase II Trails Project, City of Oceanside, California



SOURCE: SanGIS 2017; USDA 2021

DUDEK

0 210 420 Feet

FIGURE 3

Soils

Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Corazon Phase II Trails Project, City of Oceanside, California

City of Oceanside Layers
- Pre-Approved Mitigation
- Hardline Preserve
- Subarea Plan Wildlife Corridor Planning Zone

Project Boundaries
- Trail Alignment
- Project Boundary
- Biological Survey Area (500-Foot
- Vegetation Communties/ Land Cover Types
  - BSC, Flat-topped Buckwheat
  - CSSB, Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Baccharis-dominated
  - CSSC, Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub: Coastal form
  - DEV, Urban/Developed
  - DH, Disturbed Habitat
  - MFS, Mule Fat Scrub
  - NNG, Non-Native Grassland
  - NNGB, Non-Native Grassland: Broadleaf-Dominated
  - ORN, Ornamental Planting
  - SWRF, Southern Arroyo Willow Riparian
  - WAT, Open Water

- City of Oceanside 50-Foot Biological Wetland Buffer (No Trails/Passive Recreation Development Allowed)
- City of Oceanside Additional 50-Foot Planning Wetland Buffer (Trails/Passive Recreation Development OK)

Special Status Plants
- smooth tarplant

Special Status Wildlife
- coastal California gnatcatcher
- least Bell's vireo
- willow flycatcher
- yellow-breasted chat

Aquatic Resources
- Manmade Pond (Likely Non-Jurisdictional; Created in Uplands)
- Pond Overflow/Outlet Features (Likely Non-Jurisdictional; Created in Uplands)
- Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources associated with offsite drainage
- Culvert

SOURCE: SAN GIS 2019, City of Oceanside 2021

DUDEK

0 235 470 Feet

FIGURE 4

Biological Resources

Biological Resources Letter Report for the El Corazon Phase II Trails Project, City of Oceanside, California

Attachment A

Plants Observed Within the Study Area

Vascular Species

Eudicots

ADOXACEAE—MUSKROOT FAMILY

Sambucus nigra ssp. *caerulea*—blue elderberry

AIZOACEAE—FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY

* *Carpobrotus edulis*—hottentot fig
* *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*—common iceplant

AMARANTHACEAE—AMARANTH FAMILY

Amaranthus blitoides—mat amaranth

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

Rhus integrifolia—lemonade berry

APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY

* *Foeniculum vulgare*—fennel

APOCYNACEAE—DOGBANE FAMILY

Asclepias fascicularis—Mexican whorled milkweed

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Ambrosia psilostachya—western ragweed
Artemisia californica—California sagebrush
Baccharis pilularis ssp. *consanguinea*—coyotebrush
Baccharis salicifolia ssp. *salicifolia*—mulefat
* *Centaurea melitensis*—Maltese star-thistle
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*—smooth tarplant
* *Cynara cardunculus* ssp. *cardunculus*—globe artichoke
Deinandra fasciculata—clustered tarweed
* *Dittrichia graveolens*—stinkwort
Encelia californica—California brittle bush
* *Erigeron bonariensis*—asthmaweed
Erigeron canadensis—Canadian horseweed
* *Glebionis coronaria*—crowndaisy
Heterotheca grandiflora—telegraphweed
Isocoma menziesii var. *menziesii*—Menzies' goldenbush
* *Lactuca serriola*—prickly lettuce
Pseudognaphalium beneolens—Wright's cudweed

Pseudognaphalium californicum—ladies' tobacco
* *Pulicaria paludosa*—Spanish false fleabane
Xanthium strumarium—cocklebur

BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY

Heliotropium curassavicum var. *oculatum*—seaside heliotrope

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Brassica nigra*—black mustard
* *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard
* *Raphanus sativus*—cultivated radish

CACTACEAE—CACTUS FAMILY

Opuntia littoralis—coast prickly pear

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

* *Atriplex semibaccata*—Australian saltbush
* *Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle

CLEOMACEAE—CLEOME FAMILY

Peritoma arborea var. *arborea*—bladderpod spiderflower

CONVOLVULACEAE—MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

Calystegia macrostegia ssp. *arida*—island false bindweed

EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY

Croton setiger—dove weed
* *Euphorbia maculata*—spotted sandmat
* *Ricinus communis*—castorbean

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon glaber var. *glaber*—common deerweed
Lupinus succulentus—hollowleaf annual lupine
* *Melilotus albus*—yellow sweetclover

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

* *Erodium moschatum*—musky stork's bill

LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY

* *Marrubium vulgare*—horehound
Salvia apiana—white sage
Salvia mellifera—black sage

MYRTACEAE—MYRTLE FAMILY

* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*—river redgum

PHRYMACEAE—LOPSEED FAMILY

Diplacus aurantiacus—bush monkeyflower

PLANTAGINACEAE—PLANTAIN FAMILY

* *Plantago coronopus*—buckhorn plantain

PLATANACEAE—PLANE TREE, SYCAMORE FAMILY

Platanus racemosa—California sycamore

PLUMBAGINACEAE—LEADWORT FAMILY

* *Limonium perezii*—Perez's sea lavender

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum fasciculatum var. *foliolosum*—California buckwheat

* *Rumex crispus*—curly dock

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

Heteromeles arbutifolia—toyon

SALICACEAE—WILLOW FAMILY

Salix lasiolepis—arroyo willow

SOLANACEAE—NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Datura wrightii—sacred thorn-apple

* *Nicotiana glauca*—tree tobacco

Solanum douglasii—greenspot nightshade

TAMARICACEAE—TAMARISK FAMILY

* *Tamarix ramosissima*—tamarisk

Monocots

ARECACEAE—PALM FAMILY

* *Washingtonia robusta*—Washington fan palm

CYPERACEAE—SEDGE FAMILY

Schoenoplectus californicus—California bulrush

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

* *Arundo donax*—giant reed
* *Avena barbata*—slender oat
* *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome
* *Bromus hordeaceus*—soft brome
* *Bromus rubens*—red brome
* *Cynodon dactylon*—Bermudagrass
  Distichlis spicata—salt grass
* *Festuca perennis*—perennial rye grass
* *Hordeum murinum* ssp. *glaucum*—smooth barley
* *Pennisetum setaceum*—fountain grass
* *Polypogon monspeliensis*—annual rabbitsfoot grass
  Stipa lepida—foothill needlegrass

TYPHACEAE—CATTAIL FAMILY

Typha domingensis—southern cattail

Attachment B

Wildlife Observed Within the Study Area

Birds

Falcons

FALCONIDAE—CARACARAS AND FALCONS

Falco sparverius—American kestrel

Finches

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES

Haemorhous mexicanus—house finch

Spinus psaltria—lesser goldfinch

Flycatchers

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Empidonax traillii—willow flycatcher

Tyrannus vociferans—Cassin's kingbird

Hawks

ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES

Buteo jamaicensis—red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus—red-shouldered hawk

Hummingbirds

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird

Jays, Magpies and Crows

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

Larks

ALAUDIDAE—LARKS

Eremophila alpestris—horned lark

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

MIMIDAE—MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

Mimus polyglottos—northern mockingbird

New World Vultures

CATHARTIDAE—NEW WORLD VULTURES

Cathartes aura—turkey vulture

Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers

POLIOPTILIDAE—GNATCATCHERS

Polioptila californica californica—coastal California gnatcatcher

Pigeons and Doves

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

Roadrunners and Cuckoos

CUCULIDAE—CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS, AND ANIS

Geococcyx californianus—greater roadrunner

Vireos

VIREONIDAE—VIREOS

Vireo bellii pusillus—least Bell's vireo

Wood Warblers and Allies

PARULIDAE—WOOD-WARBLERS

Geothlypis trichas—common yellowthroat

Woodpeckers

PICIDAE—WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES

Dryobates nuttallii—Nuttall's woodpecker

New World Sparrows

PASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Melozone crissalis—California towhee

Chats

ICTERIIDAE—YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

icteria virens—yellow-breasted chat

Mammals

Hares and Rabbits

LEPORIDAE—HARES AND RABBITS

Sylvilagus audubonii—desert cottontail

Squirrels

SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS

Otospermophilus beecheyi—California ground squirrel

Reptiles

Snakes

COLUBRIDAE—COLUBRID SNAKES

Lampropeltis californiae—California kingsnake

Attachment C

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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal dunes/perennial herb/Feb–Nov/0–330	Not expected to occur. No suitable coastal dune habitat present.
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; sandy/annual herb/(Jan)Mar–Sep/246–5,245	Low potential to occur. Open, sandy areas are lacking from the coastal scrub on the site and there is no dune habitat to support this species. The nearest recorded occurrence is on Camp Pendleton (CCH 2021).
Acanthomintha ilicifolia	San Diego thorn-mint	FT/SE/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay, openings/annual herb/ Apr–June/33–3,145	Moderate potential to occur. Diablo clay is mapped in the northeast portion of coastal sage scrub on the site (UC Davis/NRCS 2021). Additionally, recent recorded occurrences of this species are known approx. 3 miles east and south of the site (CDFW 2021).
Acmispon prostratus	Nuttall's acmispon	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy)/annual herb/ Mar–June(July)/0–35	Not expected to occur. No suitable coastal dune habitat present. All recorded occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the site are located adjacent to beaches and lagoons (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Adolphia californica	California adolphia	None/None/2B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay/perennial deciduous shrub/Dec–May/ 33–2,425	Moderate potential to occur. Diablo clay is mapped in the northeast portion of coastal sage scrub on the site. Additionally, recent recorded occurrences of this species are known approx. 3 miles south of the site (CDFW 2021).
Agave shawii var. *shawii*	Shaw's agave	None/None/2B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; Maritime succulent scrub/perennial leaf succulent/Sep–May/10–395	Not expected to occur. This species is known only from coastal areas in southern San Diego County. No observations have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral (clay, openings)/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ Apr–May/2,490–3,490	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable chaparral habitat present.
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	FE/None/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Oct/66–1,360	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grasslands with disturbed/alkaline soils exist on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded less than 1 mile to the northwest of the site (CDFW 2021).
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Feb–June/ 3–1,000	Not expected to occur. Sandy/dune areas are lacking from the site. No observations have been recorded within 5 miles of the site since 1881 (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *crassifolia*	Del Mar manzanita	FE/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral (maritime, sandy)/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–June/0–1,195	Not expected to occur. No suitable chaparral present.
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis	Rainbow manzanita	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–Mar/673–2,195	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable chaparral present.
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy, mesic/perennial deciduous shrub/(Feb)May–Sep/ 49–3,000	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat exists in the riparian forest in the northern portion of the site. Several known occurrences of this species exist approx. 4 miles south of the site (CCH 2021).
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/Feb–June/ 591–3,280	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Astragalus tener var. *titi*	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic); often vernally mesic areas/annual herb/Mar–May/3–165	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/ 10–1,505	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grasslands with disturbed/alkaline soils exist on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/annual herb/Mar–Oct/0–460	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub exists on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Baccharis vanessae	Encinitas baccharis	FT/SE/1B.1/None	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland; sandstone/perennial deciduous shrub/ Aug,Oct,Nov/197–2,360	Not expected to occur. No suitable chaparral present.
Bloomeria clevelandii	San Diego goldenstar	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–May/164–1,525	Low potential to occur. Some clay soils exist in the coastal sage scrub in the northeast portion of the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SE/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June/ 82–3,670	Moderate potential to occur. Diablo clay is mapped in the northeast portion of coastal sage scrub on the site. Additionally, recent recorded occurrences of this species are known within 1 mile of the site to the northwest (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea	None/None/1B.1/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic, clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/98–5,550	Moderate potential to occur. Clay soils are mapped the coastal sage scrub in the northeast portion of the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and burns/annual herb/ (Jan)Mar–June/33–4,000	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; granitic, rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/ 328–5,575	Not expected to occur. The site is just outside of the elevation range for this species and no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None/3/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or clay/annual herb/Mar–May(June)/0–985	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grassland exists on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy, granitic/annual herb/ (Feb)Mar–May(June)/295–7,215	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub is lacking granitic soils or outcrops and no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Ceanothus cyaneus	Lakeside ceanothus	None/None/1B.2/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–June/771–2,475	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.
Ceanothus verrucosus	wart-stemmed ceanothus	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–May/3–1,245	Not expected to occur. No suitable chaparral present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/ 0–1,570	Low potential to occur. Vernal pools are lacking from the site and the grasslands are not strongly mesic. No observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Sep/ 0–2,095	Occurs on the site. This species was observed in highly disturbed habitat in the eastern portion of the site, approx. 300 feet south of the proposed trail alignment near Moody's El Corazon Reclamation center. This species has high potential to occur in other disturbed areas of the project site.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana*	Orcutt's pincushion	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes/annual herb/Jan–Aug/ 0–330	Not expected to occur. No suitable bluff or dune habitat present.
Chamaebatia australis	southern mountain misery	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral (gabbroic or metavolcanic)/perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–May/984–3,345	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable chaparral present.
Chorizanthe orcuttiana	Orcutt's spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub; sandy openings/annual herb/Mar–May/10–410	Low potential to occur. This species is typically associated with sandstone bluffs and maritime chaparral. No observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/annual herb/Apr–July/ 98–5,015	Low potential to occur. Some suitable scrub and grassland habitat is present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy/annual herb/ (Feb)Mar–June(Aug)/16–985	Low potential to occur. Some suitable scrub and grassland habitat is present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. *diversifolia*	summer holly	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–June/98–2,590	Not expected to occur. No suitable chaparral or woodland present.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite seeps/annual herb/Mar–July/98–2,425	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grassland exists on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. *linifolia*	Del Mar Mesa sand aster	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral (maritime, openings), Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial herb/May,July,Aug,Sep/49–490	Low potential to occur. Some suitable sandy coastal sage scrub is present on the site but the nearest recorded occurrence of this species is approx. 5 miles south of the site (CDFW 2021). Generally, this species is known from further south in San Diego County, near Del Mar.
Cryptantha wigginsii	Wiggins' cryptantha	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal scrub; often clay/annual herb/Feb–June/66–900	Low potential to occur. Some suitable coastal sage scrub and mapped clay soils are present on the site but the nearest recorded occurrence of this species is approx. 4 miles southeast of the site in Carlsbad (CDFW 2021).
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; usually vernally mesic, sometimes sandy/annual herb/ (Mar)Apr–Nov(Dec)/82–3,080	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grassland exists on the site. An observation of this species has been recorded approx. 3 miles east of the site (CCH 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Jan)Mar–July/164–1,640	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grassland exists on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; rocky, often clay or serpentinite/perennial herb/ Apr–June/16–1,475	Low potential to occur. Some suitable coastal sage scrub and mapped clay soils are present on the site but the nearest recorded occurrences of this species are to the north within Camp Pendleton (CDFW 2021).
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; often clay/perennial herb/Apr–July/ 49–2,590	Low potential to occur. Some suitable coastal sage scrub and mapped clay soils are present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Dudleya variegata	variegated dudleya	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/perennial herb/Apr–June/ 10–1,900	Low potential to occur. Some suitable coastal sage scrub and mapped clay soils are present on the site but the only known occurrence of this species within 5 miles of the site is located near Capistrano park adjacent to the San Luis Rey River (CDFW 2021).
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya	None/None/1B.2/Covered	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; rocky/perennial herb/ May–June/33–1,800	Low potential to occur. Some suitable coastal sage scrub is present on the site but it is not rocky. This species is known from a very specific area along the San Luis Rey River several miles west of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Ericameria palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's goldenbush	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; mesic/perennial evergreen shrub/(July)Sep–Nov/98–1,965	Low potential to occur. No observations of this species have been recorded

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button-celery	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic/annual / perennial herb/Apr–June/66–2,030	Low potential to occur. No vernal pools are known to exist on the site. The nearest recorded occurrences of this species are to the north within Camp Pendleton (CDFW 2021).
Eryngium pendletonense	Pendleton button-celery	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay, vernally mesic/perennial herb/Apr–June(July)/49–360	Not expected to occur. Pendleton button-celery has only been documented on Camp Pendleton. (CDFW 2021).
Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, openings/perennial herb/ Feb–June/0–195	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub on the site is lacking open, sandy areas. Several recorded observations exist within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021) but most are either on Camp Pendleton or immediately adjacent to lagoons or the ocean.
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/ Apr–June/4,000–6,000	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable chaparral present.
Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge	None/None/2B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub; rocky/perennial shrub/ Dec–Aug(Oct)/33–1,640	Low potential to occur. This species prefers coastal bluff scrub and maritime habitats immediately adjacent to the coast. Several recorded observations exist within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021) but most are immediately adjacent to lagoons or the ocean.
Ferocactus viridescens	San Diego barrel cactus	None/None/2B.1/Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/perennial stem succulent/May–June/10–1,475	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grassland exists on the site. Several observations of this

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).
Githopsis diffusa ssp. *filicaulis*	Mission Canyon bluecup	None/None/3.1/None	Chaparral (mesic, disturbed areas)/annual herb/ Apr–June/1,475–2,295	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable chaparral present.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay; open grassy areas within shrubland/annual herb/Mar–May/66–3,130	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grassland exists on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site, including one within 1 mile to the southwest (CCH 2021).
Hazardia orcuttii	Orcutt's hazardia	None/ST/1B.1/Covered	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub; often clay/perennial evergreen shrub/Aug–Oct/ 262–280	Not expected to occur. This species is only known from further south near Carlsbad and Encinitas (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Holocarpha virgata ssp. *elongata*	graceful tarplant	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/ May–Nov/197–3,605	Moderate potential to occur. Scrub and grassland are present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	None/None/3.2/None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools/annual herb/Mar–June/ 16–3,280	Low potential to occur. Vernal pools are not present on the site and the only recorded occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the site are on Camp Pendleton (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*	decumbent goldenbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (sandy, often in disturbed areas)/perennial shrub/Apr–Nov/33–445	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub on the site is lacking open, sandy areas. Several recorded observations exist within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021) but most are either on Camp Pendleton or immediately adjacent to lagoons or the ocean.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Iva hayesiana	San Diego marsh-elder	None/None/2B.2/Covered	Marshes and swamps, Playas/perennial herb/ Apr–Oct/33–1,640	Low potential to occur. No suitable marsh habitat present.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; alluvial/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–Aug/164–2,950	Low potential to occur. Riparian woodland, scrub and grassland are present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal dunes (mesic), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps), Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Mar)May–June/10–2,950	Not expected to occur. No suitable dune, seep, or marsh habitat present.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Feb–June/3–4,000	Low potential to occur. This area may be too disturbed for Coulter's goldfields. Limited suitable marsh habitat present.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Jan–July/3–2,900	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub and grassland exists on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).
Lycium californicum	California box-thorn	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/perennial shrub/ (Dec)Mar,June,July,Aug/16–490	Low potential to occur. This species prefers coastal bluff scrub and maritime habitats immediately adjacent to the coast. Several recorded observations exist within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021) but most are immediately adjacent to lagoons or the ocean.
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	None/None/4.2/None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/annual herb/Mar–May/49–3,510	Moderate potential to occur. Small-flowered microseris was recently documented within 5 miles of the site is near Agua Hedionda Lagoon in Carlsbad

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				(CCH 2021). Grassland is present which creates potential for this species.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *lanata*	felt-leaved monardella	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Aug/984–5,165	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable chaparral or woodland present.
Myosurus minimus ssp. *apus*	little mousetail	None/None/3.1/None	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (alkaline)/annual herb/ Mar–June/66–2,095	Low potential to occur. Vernal pools are not present on the site and the only recorded occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the site are on Camp Pendleton (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	None/None/2B.2/None	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)/annual / perennial herb/Jan–July/16–1,640	Not expected to occur. No suitable marsh habitat present.
Nemacaulis denudata var. *gracilis*	slender cottonheads	None/None/2B.2/None	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–May/-,165–1,310	Not expected to occur. No suitable dune habitat present.
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandstone or gabbro/perennial evergreen shrub/ (Mar)May–July/459–4,180	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Ophioglossum californicum	California adder's-tongue	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (margins); mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Dec)Jan–June/197–1,720	Low potential to occur. The only recorded occurrence of this species within 5 miles of the site is in Camp Pendleton (CCH 2021).
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Vernal pools/annual herb/ Apr–Aug/49–2,165	Not expected to occur. No vernal pools present.
Orobanche parishii ssp. *brachyloba*	short-lobed broomrape	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial herb (parasitic)/Apr–Oct/10–1,000	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub is present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *aurea*	golden-rayed pentachaeta	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/ Mar–July/262–6,065	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub, grassland and riparian areas are present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar–June/ 3–1,310	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub is present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Polygala cornuta var. *fishiae*	Fish's milkwort	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/May–Aug/ 328–3,280	Low potential to occur. Riparian areas are present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy, gravelly/perennial herb/ (July)Aug–Nov(Dec)/0–6,885	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub is present on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Psilocarphus brevissimus var. *multiflorus*	Delta woolly-marbles	None/None/4.2/None	Vernal pools/annual herb/ May–June/33–1,640	Not expected to occur. No vernal pools present.
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None/1B.1/Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy, clay loam/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr(May–Aug)/ 49–1,310	Low potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub exists on the site but this conspicuous shrub would have been observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–June/ 164–4,265	Low potential to occur. This large tree would have been observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. No observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Salvia munzii	Munz's sage	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr/ 377–3,490	Low potential to occur. This species is generally known from further south and east in San Diego County (Calflora 2021). No observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Selaginella cinerascens	ashy spike-moss	None/None/4.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial rhizomatous herb/N.A./66–2,095	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable coastal scrub exists on the site. Several observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sometimes alkaline/annual herb/ Jan–Apr(May)/49–2,620	Low potential to occur. Potentially suitable coastal scrub exists on the site but only one observation of this species has been recorded approx. 5 miles northwest on Camp Pendleton (CCH 2021).
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/49–5,015	Low potential to occur. Potentially suitable coastal scrub exists on the site but only one observation of this species has been recorded within 5 miles of the site and it is from 1940 (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Sphaerocarpos drewiae	bottle liverwort	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; openings, soil/ephemeral liverwort/ N.A./295–1,965	Low potential to occur. Potentially suitable coastal scrub exists on the site but no observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Sphenopholis interrupta ssp. *californica*	prairie false oat	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral (coastal); friable clay lenses/annual herb/Apr/49–50	Not expected to occur. No suitable chaparral present.
Stipa diegoensis	San Diego County needle grass	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; rocky, often mesic/perennial herb/ Feb–June/33–2,620	Low potential to occur. This species' known range is further south in San Diego County (Calflora 2021). No observations of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the site (CCH 2021 and CDFW 2021).
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (margins of coastal salt)/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Dec/0–165	Not expected to occur. No suitable bluff, marsh, or dune habitat present.
Tetracoccus dioicus	Parry's tetracoccus	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–May/ 541–3,280	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Notes:

[1] Vicinity refers to USGS 7.5 geological quadrangles within and surrounding the project site: San Luis Rey, Oceanside, Las Pulgas Canyon, Morro Hill, Bonsall, San Marcos, Rancho Santa Fe, and Encinitas.

Statuses:

FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State Rare
CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
CRPR 3: Review List: Plants about which more information is needed
CRPR 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution
.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

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Attachment D

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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE/SSC/Covered	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur. Suitable stream habitat is not present on site to support this species. While water resources are present on site, they are in dense and shrubby riparian forest not suitable for this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 4.7 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None/SSC/Covered	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley–foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Low potential to occur. There were no vernal pools/ephemeral wetlands on site. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.9 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Reptiles				
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None/SSC/Covered	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present; riparian forest is extremely dense and the only ponded area is small and isolated . The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 6.2 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC/None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat may be present around riparian area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
			with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.2 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None/SSC/None	Commonly occurs in desert regions throughout southern California. Prefers open sandy areas with scattered brush. Also found in rocky areas.	Low potential to occur. Some suitable habitat is present to support this species but coastal sage scrub is relatively isolated from larger patches of contiguous habitat. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.6 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	None/WL/Covered	Low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley–foothill hardwood	High potential to occur. Suitable scrub habitat is present to support this species. There is one CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.9 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC/None	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Moderate potential to occur. Riparian habitat is present and open areas of scrub are present. The nearest CNDDB observation mapped approximately 5.9 miles east of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Crotalus ruber	red diamondback rattlesnake	None/SSC/None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	High potential to occur. Scrub habitat on site could support this species and it is relatively abundant in the region. The

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.8 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC/None	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley–foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine–cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Low potential to occur. Some suitable habitat is present to support this species, but coastal sage scrub is relatively isolated from larger patches of contiguous habitat that this species is typically found in. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 5.8 miles east of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC/None	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable shrubby habitat with small mammal burrows and friable soils exist on the site. There is one CNDDB observation mapped approximately 6.8 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC/None	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Low potential to occur. Riparian forest on the site does not have a rocky bed. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 9.6 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Thamnophis sirtalis ssp. (Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m)	south coast garter snake	None/SSC/None	Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water and riparian vegetation	Moderate potential to occur. There is upland scrub habitat adjacent to riparian forest that would provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 1.6 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii (nesting)	Cooper's hawk	None/WL/Covered	Nests and forages in dense stands of live oak, riparian woodlands, or other woodland habitats often near water	High potential to forage and moderate potential to nest in riparian forest on the site. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 5.6 miles east of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST/None/None	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberrry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Low potential to occur. No traditional habitat is present to support this species; however, this species is known to occur in dense stands of mustard (Brassica nigra) located near a water resource. There is limited suitable habitat to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped aprroximately 2.1 miles northeast of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/WL/Covered	Nests and forages in open coastal scrub and chaparral with low cover of scattered scrub interspersed with rocky and grassy patches	Low potential to occur. Coastal scrub present on site is likely too dense and isolated from other large, contiguous patches to support this

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.8 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Aquila chrysaetos (nesting and wintering)	golden eagle	None/FP, WL/Covered	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support the nesting or foraging of this species; this species requires vast open areas. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 4.2 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	None/WL/Covered	Nests and forages in coastal scrub and dry chaparral; typically in large, unfragmented patches dominated by chamise; nests in more dense patches but uses more open habitat in winter	Not expected to occur. Suitable unfragmented stands of coastal scrub or chaparral are not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 11.4 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Buteo swainsoni (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	None/ST/None	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to forage or nest. There are no large, isolated trees present to support nesting for this species. This species requires vast open areas for foraging. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 1.8 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis (San Diego and Orange Counties only)	coastal cactus wren	None/SSC/Covered	Southern cactus scrub patches	Not expected to occur. There are no cactus scrub patches present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.0 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC/Covered	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.9 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Circus hudsonius (nesting)	northern harrier	BCC/SSC/None	Nests in open wetlands (marshy meadows, wet lightly-grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes); also in drier habitats (grassland and grain fields); forages in grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	Low potential to forage, not expected to nest. Some suitable habitat is present to support foraging for this species. There is no marshland present to support nesting of this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 4.2 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE/None	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to occur. Riparian habitat is not expansive or contiguous with other large patches of riparian forest or woodland; the understory is not well developed. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 11.0 miles east

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Elanus leucurus (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP/None	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Low potential to nest. Suitably sized stands of grassland are lacking from the site and riparian forest is relatively isolated and fragmented; the site is surrounded by development. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.4 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Empidonax traillii extimus (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE/Covered	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Low potential to occur. Resident, nesting willow flycatcher are unlikely to occupy the riparian forest on the site. The migrant that was observed in early spring of 2021 was not a resident bird.
Icteria virens (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC/Covered	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	Occurs on site. High potential to nest within riparian vegetation.
Ixobrychus exilis (nesting)	least bittern	None/SSC/None	Nests in freshwater and brackish marshes with dense, tall growth of aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 12.6 miles northeast of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None/FP, ST/None	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 4.9 miles east of the project site, but the species is since extirpated from the region (CDFW 2021).
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	BCC/SE/Covered	Nests and forages in coastal saltmarsh dominated by pickleweed (Salicornia spp.)	Not expected to occur. No suitable saltmarsh present to support this species.
Plegadis chihi (nesting colony)	white-faced ibis	None/WL/Covered	Nests in shallow marshes with areas of emergent vegetation; winter foraging in shallow lacustrine waters, flooded agricultural fields, muddy ground of wet meadows, marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, flooded fields, and estuaries	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support a nesting colony of this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.1 miles southwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC/Covered	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 feet above mean sea level	Occurs on site.
Rallus obsoletus levipes	Ridgway's rail	FE/FP, SE/Covered	Coastal wetlands, brackish areas, coastal saline emergent wetlands	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.1 miles southwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Riparia riparia (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST/None	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	Low potential to nest. Suitable riparian habitat present to support this species; however, there are no vertical banks, bluffs, or cliffs present. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.0 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Setophaga petechia (nesting)	yellow warbler	None/SSC/None	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats	High potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present on site to support nesting and foraging for this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped within the project site boundaries (CDFW 2021).
Sternula antillarum browni (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE/FP, SE/Covered	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flats	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.1 miles southwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE/Covered	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Occurs on site. High potential to nest within riparian vegetation.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Fishes				
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	FE/None/None	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County, to the mouth of the Smith River	Not expected to occur. Suitable aquatic habitatis not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.2 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	None/SSC/None	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters (16 inches); substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur. Suitable aquatic habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 9.1 miles north of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC/None	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	Low potential to roost. Rocky outcrops are lacking from the site but trees are present. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 1.7 miles northeast of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/SSC/None	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed-conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 feet above mean sea level	Moderate potential to occur. Open coastal scrub with disturbance is present on the site and soils are friable. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 6.5 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/SSC/Covered	Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon–juniper, and annual grassland	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable scrub habitat is present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 1.0 miles southwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican long-tongued bat	None/SSC/None	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon–juniper woodland; roosts in caves, mines, and buildings	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support roosting of this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 11.8 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC/None	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support roosting of this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 10.2 miles southeast of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Dasypterus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None/SSC/None	Valley–foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet above mean sea level; roosts in riparian and palms	Not expected to occur. No suitable desert wash or palm roosting habitat present.
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FT/ST/Covered	Annual and perennial grassland habitats, coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover, or in disturbed areas	Low potential to occur. Suitable open grassland habitat is not present on the site; the site is isolated from the current areas of Camp Pendleton where this species is known to occur. The nearest

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 1.9 miles east of the project site but is from 1988 (CDFW 2021). The occurrence details list the species as being extirpated from this area (CDFW 2021).
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None/SSC/None	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Low potential to roost. Suitable roosting habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 4.9 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	lesser long-nosed bat	FPD/SSC/None	Sonoran desert scrub, semi-desert grasslands, lower oak woodlands	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.0 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None/SSC/Covered	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, and rangelands	Low potential to occur. Some suitable coastal scrub habitat is present to support this species but it is fragmented, isolated and surrounded by dense development. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.3 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC/None	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Not expected to occur. Suitable rocky habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 5.4 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None/SSC/None	Pinyon–juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with drop-offs, caverns, and buildings	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	FE/SSC/None	fine-grained sandy substrates in open coastal strand, coastal dunes, and river alluvium	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 4.7 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC/None	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 9.1 miles southeast of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None/SCE/None	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources.	Low potential to occur. Grassland habitat on site likely does not support the floral resources necessary to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.0 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/None/None	Vernal pools, seasonally ponded areas within vernal swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitats	Not expected to occur. Suitable vernal pool habitat is not present on site to support this species. There are no nearby CNDDB observations of this species.
Branchinecta sandiegonensis	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE/None/Covered	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur. Suitable vernal pool habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 3.0 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch	FC/None/None	Wind-protected tree groves with nectar sources and nearby water sources	Low potential to overwinter. Suitable water resources are present but tall, wind protected tree groves like Eucalyptus are lacking from the site. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 2.2 miles south of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ Oceanside Subarea Plan)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE/None/Covered	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur. Suitable vernal pool habitat is not present to support this species. The nearest CNDDB observation is mapped approximately 4.4 miles northwest of the project site (CDFW 2021).

Notes:

[1] Vicinity refers to USGS 7.5 geological quadrangles within and surrounding the project site: San Luis Rey, Oceanside, Las Pulgas Canyon, Morro Hill, Bonsall, San Marcos, Rancho Santa Fe, and Encinitas.

Statuses:

FE: Federally Endangered
FT: Federally Threatened
FC: Federal Candidate
FDL: Federally Delisted
BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern
BLM: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
FP: California Fully Protected Species
WL: California Watch List Species
SE: State Endangered
ST: State Threatened
PSE: Proposed State Endangered
SDL: State Delisted

References

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2021. California Natural Diversity Database. CNDDB in BIOS (Commercial Subscription). Sacramento, California: CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed July 2021. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data#43018408-cnddb-in-bios.

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Phase I Inventory Report for the El Corazon Trails II Project, City of Oceanside

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Daniel Niebaum
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Carlsbad, California 92008

Subject: Cultural Resources Phase I Inventory Report for the El Corazon Trails II Project, City of Oceanside, California

Dear Mr. Niebaum:

The following letter report summarizes the negative results of the cultural resource phase I inventory conducted for the El Corazon Trails II Project (project), located in Oceanside (Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 162-082-54), California. The proposed project is a portion of the planned trail system within the El Corazon Specific Plan Area identified as "Phase II Trails". The El Corazon Specific Plan, including the Phase II Trails Project, were analyzed per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in the El Corazon Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (approved on June 3, 2009; State Clearinghouse Number 1998091006). When comparing the proposed Phase II Trails to the trail exhibits found in the EIR, currently proposed Phase II Trails differ in length, location, and alignment. Further, the EIR specifically states that Phase II Trails would require further and subsequent environmental review once details of project design were known. The current project study area consists of approximately 9,080 linear feet (1.72 miles) of multiuse trails planned with an ultimate design section as a 12-foot-wide paved multi-purpose trail and a 4-foot wide unpaved multi-purpose trail. This cultural resources Phase I inventory was conducted for the Phase II Trails in accordance with CEQA and the City of Oceanside Guidelines for historical resources. The City of Oceanside (City) is the lead agency for the project.

CEQA refers to sequential stages of cultural resources investigation, including Inventory, Evaluation, and Mitigation. Phase I (Inventory), Phase II (Evaluation), and Phase III (Mitigation) are vernacular terms used in the cultural resources industry. For the purposes of this report, Phase I is defined as an Inventory and includes archival research for archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), pedestrian surveys, and other inventory methods.

A South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search did not identify previously recorded cultural resources within the project area. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and results were positive, however, the results did not specify if cultural resources are located within or outside of the project area. An intensive pedestrian survey of the entire project area did not identify any cultural resources.

Dudek's Phase I cultural resources inventory of the project indicates that there is low sensitivity for identifying intact subsurface archaeological deposits during project implementation. The project area has been disturbed by extensive grading activities. However, mitigation measures were provided for the El Corazon Specific Plan, Section 4.10.5 of the EIR, to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources (CR-2 - CR-5). CR-2 require archaeological and

San Luis Rey monitors to be present during any ground disturbing activities occurring outside of the historic tailing ponds.

1 Project Description and Location

The project area is approximately 2.5 miles east of Interstate 5, centered on mesa that is bounded by Oceanside Boulevard to the south, El Camino Real to the west, Mesa Drive to the north and Rancho del Oro Drive to the east (Figure 1). The project is bordered by open space areas, compost and recycling facilities, a sports center with many soccer fields, residential development, commercial buildings and roads. The site is located on the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) 7.5-minute San Luis Rey quadrangle map in Township 11 South; Range 4 West, Section 20 (Figure 1).

The proposed project is the implementation of a portion of the El Corazon Specific Plan, which includes a multiuse trail and will expand a popular recreational amenity for park users and the community of Oceanside. As currently designed, the proposed project would consist of approximately 19,080 linear feet (1.72 miles) of multiuse trails planned with an ultimate design section as a 12-foot wide paved multi-purpose trail and a 4-foot wide unpaved multi-purpose trail (Figure 2).

Additionally, the trails system consists of existing graded dirt roads used by San Diego and Electric (SDG&E) for access to their power poles and powerlines. The only new ground disturbing activities will be the provision of view points and interpretive signs. The trails will be to permit people use of these existing roads for hiking.

2 Regulatory Background

The City is the Lead Agency for compliance with the CEQA. This study is compliant with cultural resource regulations that apply to the Project area including provisions for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code section 5097 et seq.), CEQA, California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5, and the City's Guidelines.

2.1 The California Register of Historic Resources (Public Resources Code section 5020 et seq.)

Under CEQA, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California Public Resources Code section 5024.1(a)). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

- Associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(California Public Resources Code section 5024.1(c).) Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR, but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource (see 14 CCR, section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys. The State Historic Preservation Officer maintains the CRHR.

2.2 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code section 5097 et seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NRHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

2.3 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, required all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

2.4 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological and historic resources:

1. California Public Resources Code section 21083.2(g): Defines “unique archaeological resource.”
2. California Public Resources Code section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a): Define historical resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

3. California Public Resources Code section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
4. California Public Resources Code sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California Public Resources Code section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

See Section 1.2.2, below for a discussion of the CEQA guidelines for determining significance and mitigating impacts to unique archaeological resources.

2.5 California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code

section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (section 7050.5b). If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the Most Likely Descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 24 hours of notification of the Most Likely Descendant by the NAHC. The Most Likely Descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

2.6 City of Oceanside Historic Preservation Ordinance

Chapter 14A of the City of Oceanside Municipal Code, referred to as the Historical Preservation Ordinance, identifies evaluation criteria under which a historical site or area may be designated (City of Oceanside 2017: Section 14A.6, Ordinance No. 82-14, Section 1, 9-8-82):

a) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history; or
b) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; or
c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
d) It is representative of the notable work of a builder, designer, or architect; or
e) It is found by the council to have significant characteristics which should come under the protection of this chapter.

3 Records Search

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) staff conducted a records search for the project area and a surrounding one-mile radius around the project area was on July 7, 2021 (Confidential Appendix A). These records indicate that six previous studies have intersected the project area. No previously recorded resources or historic addresses were identified within the project area.

3.1 Previous Technical Studies

The record search identified seventy-seven (77) previous cultural resources studies that have been performed within one-mile of the project area (Appendix A). Seven of these studies (SD-00577, SD-01320, SD-08733, SD 09470, SD-14069, SD-18952 intersect the project area (Table 1). A cultural resources report for the El Corazon Property (Price 2002), which encompasses the entire project area, which is not on file at the SCIC, was provided to Dudek separate from the records search (Table 1). The study was provided as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (approved on June 3, 2009; State Clearinghouse Number 1998091006). A table which lists previous studies that do not intersect the project area is attached as part of Confidential Appendix A.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Technical Studies Within the Project Area

Report ID	Year	Author/Publisher	Title
Studies Intersecting the APE			
SD-00577	1982	Carrillo, Charles	Map for Highway Alternatives Study 11-SD-76 0.012.9 11821-159021
SD-01320	1979	McCoy, Lesley C. and Jay Thesken	Archaeological Survey of The Rancho Del Oro Property, Oceanside, California
SD-08733	1986	Carrico, Richard, Terri Tacques, and Dennis Gallegos	Mission Wells Draft Appendices-Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of The Mission Wells Project Oceanside, California
SD-09470	2004	Cooley, Theodore G. and Richard L. Carrico	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Four San Luis Rey Land Outfall Pipeline Route Alternatives, City of Oceanside, California
SD-14069	2011	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Cultural and Historical Resource Study for The City of Oceanside General Plan-Circulation Element Update Program Environmental Impact Report (Peir)
SD-18952	2016	Hector, Susan, Jennifer Roland, and Joshua A. Tansey	Archaeological Resources Report for the SDG&E Ocean Ranch Substation Project, Oceanside/North Vista, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ets #28537)
N/A*	2002	Harry J. Price	Cultural Resource Report for the El Corazon Property Oceanside, California

Note: Study is not on file at SCIC

Price 2002

Recon conducted a cultural resources inventory for the El Corazon Property in 2002. The El Corazon Property project covered 465.4 acres, which encompasses the entire current project area. The SCIC, San Diego Museum of Man and archival research did not identify cultural resources within the El Corazon Property. During the 2002 survey, one prehistoric lithic isolate was identified, in a disturbed setting, within the central portion of the El Corazon Property project. Archaeologists noted that the project area had been moderately to heavily impacted by disking, grading, excavation, and filling activities. No cultural resource sites were identified within the project boundary. Based on the archival research and survey, Recon did not recommend additional cultural resource management.

3.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC records search did not identify previously recorded cultural resources within the project area. The records search did identify 25 cultural resources in the one-mile search area buffer. Of the 25 resources identified in the one-mile buffer, 20 are prehistoric sites, two prehistoric isolates, one multicomponent site, one historic-era structure, and one historic-era trash scatter (Table 2). The results of the records search are attached as part of Confidential Appendix A. No historic addresses are located within the project area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the One-Mile Record Search Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Description	Intersecting
P-37-001246	CA-SDI-001246	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter and Historic trash scatter	Out
P-37-001280	CA-SDI-001280	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-004982	CA-SDI-004982	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-005445	CA-SDI-005445	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-006023	CA-SDI-006023	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-006136	CA-SDI-006136	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-006141	CA-SDI-006141	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-006955	CA-SDI-006955	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-007787	CA-SDI-007787	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-008090	CA-SDI-008090	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-009898	CA-SDI-009898	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Out
P-37-012262	CA-SDI-012262	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-012562	CA-SDI-012562	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-012563	CA-SDI-012563	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-012564	CA-SDI-012564	Prehistoric	Shell Scatter	Out
P-37-015694	CA-SDI-014410	Historic	Ranch, Well, Foundations, and Privies	Out
P-37-016290	CA-SDI-014784	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter	Out
P-37-016291	CA-SDI-014785	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-016292	CA-SDI-014786	Historic	Trash Scatter	Out
P-37-016293	—	Prehistoric	Lithic Isolate	Out
P-37-016294	—	Prehistoric	Lithic Isolate	Out
P-37-019190	CA-SDI-015877	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out
P-37-027373	CA-SDI-017894	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter	Out
P-37-027374	CA-SDI-017895	Prehistoric	Shell Scatter	Out
P-37-031804	CA-SDI-022819	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Out

4 Archival Research

Dudek reviewed historic topographic maps and historic aerial photographs of the project area and general vicinity, to help determine the possible development and land use of the project area. Historic aerial photographs of the project site were available for 1938, 1946, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1978, 1980-1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991-2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 (NETR 2022). The aerial imagery from 1938 to 1953 show the project area undisturbed with dirt roads through and along the project area. By 1964, Oceanside Boulevard to the south of the project area is developed and grading disturbance are seen immediately southeast of the project area. A pond in located south of the project area. The 1967 image shows ground disturbance activities immediately south and east of the project area. The 1978 aerials show the development of Mesa Drive to the north

bounded by residential homes. By 1980, majority of the project area is disturbed and graded. A second larger pond is developed immediately south of the project area. Residential neighborhoods are developed west and north of the project. The 1981 aerial reveals further grading disturbances within the project area and a third pond appears to the south of the project area. The 1982 aerial reveals that the pond located immediately south of the project area has expanded into a larger body of water. Aerials from 1983 to 2002 do not reveal any drastic changes to the project area. Photographs from 2003 show grading activity to the east of project area for Rancho Del Oro Drive. The ponds are no longer visible on the aerial. The 2005 aerial does not reveal cany changes to the project area. By 2009, the El Corazon Senior Center is developed. Aerials from 2010 to 2014 do not reveal any changes to the project area. The 2014 aerial shows, south of the project area is graded for the El Corazon Compost Facility. Photographs from 2016 to 2018 do not reveal any changes to the project area and represent what the area looks like today. No historic structures are located within the project area.

Historic topographic maps of the project area were reviewed (earliest available is 1893). The historic topographic maps do not reveal any historic structures within the project area.

5 NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on July 15, 2021. The NAHC replied on August 2, 2021 stating their search of the SLF was positive. However, the NAHC did not provide specific information on the type of resource, nor did they state if it is within or outside the project area. NAHC provided a Native American contact list of local Native American tribes to contact who may have additional information regarding the project area location. Dudek sent letters to each of the tribes on August 16, 2021, asking for any additional information and/or concerns they have regarding resources in the project area (Appendix B).

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded on August 20, 2021, indicating the Tribe has intimate knowledge about discoveries within the project area and would like to be present during all ground disturbing activities, including survey. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded on September 16, 2021, indicating the Tribe has intimate knowledge about discoveries within the project area and would like to be present during all ground disturbing activities, including survey. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians responded on September 22, 2021, indicating the Tribe has intimate knowledge about discoveries within the project area and would like to be present during all ground disturbing activities, including survey (Appendix B). Any additional responses received will be forwarded to the City and incorporates in subsequent drafts of this report.

6 Survey Results

Dudek archaeologist Makayla Murillo B.A. conducted an intensive level pedestrian survey of the project area on May 5, 2022. Saving Sacred Sites Native American monitor, Shawnee Ventura accompanied Ms. Murillo during the survey. All survey work was conducted by employing standard archaeological procedures and techniques consistent with Secretary of the Interior Standards. Fifteen-meter interval survey transects were conducted in an east-west direction (paralleling the project area boundary), for the project area (included the trails and a 50-foot buffer). Where formal transects were not feasible (such as on slopes greater than 25º), transects were not utilized. Instead, a mixed approach (opportunistic survey) was utilized, selectively examining terraces, and ridges. Evidence for buried

cultural deposits was opportunistically sought by examining rodent burrow spoils and natural and artificial erosion exposures. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 12th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and georeferenced PDF maps of the project site. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 meters and 10 meters.

The project area consists of existing pedestrian trailheads and access roads for San Diego and Electric (SDG&E), El Corazon Compost Facility, the El Corazon Senior Center, and SoCal Sports Complex (Figures 3-5). The project area is highly disturbed as it has undergone extensive earth movement from the construction of trailhead, access roads and buildings for the El Corazon Compost Facility, El Corazon Senior Center, and SoCal Sports Complex. Ground visibility of the ground surface was poor (0-25%) in areas with dense, low-lying ground-covering vegetation (e.g., grass, shrub, and trees). Visibility was excellent in the pedestrian hiking trails and access roads. No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

7 Management Recommendations

The El Corazon Specific Plan, including the Phase II Trails Project, were analyzed per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in the El Corazon Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (approved on June 3, 2009; State Clearinghouse Number 1998091006). When comparing the proposed Phase II Trails to the trail exhibits found in the EIR, the currently proposed Phase II Trails differ in length, location, and alignment. Further, the EIR specifically states that Phase II Trails would require further and subsequent environmental review once details of project design were known.

Dudek's Phase I cultural resources inventory of the project indicates that there is low sensitivity for identifying intact subsurface archaeological deposits during project implementation. The NAHC SLF search was positive, however, the results do not specify if cultural resources are located within or outside of the project area. The SCIC records search did not identify any resources within the project area, the review of historic aerials showed extensive grading and disturbance to the project area, and the pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area. However, mitigation measures were provided for the El Corazon Specific Plan, Section 4.10.5 of the EIR, to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources, the proposed project shall implement the following:

CR-2 In construction area located outside the historic tailing ponds both an archaeological resource monitor and a San Luis Rey Band monitor shall be required. Monitors shall be compensated.

CR-3 Prior to any ground disturbing activities, the City shall execute a "Pre-Excavation Agreement" with the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. The agreement will include the following provisions:

- Require appropriate treatment of human remains and cultural items.
- Require good faith effort by parties to agree on what is appropriate treatment and dignity when addressing human remains ad cultural items.
- Require that any human remains of cultural items revered during the grading process be returned to the San Luis Rey Band and not be curated in a facility absent the express written consent of the band.

- Require that any remains or cultural items be re-interred in the same area in which they were discovered and in a place where they would not be subject to further disturbance, if possible.
- Require a good faith negotiation of behalf of the Tribe and City for such reburial
- Require avoidance for all significant and scared archaeological sites which may be found during the development.

CR-4 Incorporation of interpretative elements detailing Native American cultural into the proposed park spaces.

CR-5 If human remains are encountered during grading, all requirements of California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 would be implemented. These requirements state that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Diego County Coroner had made the necessary findings as to origin. In the San Diego County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within 24 hours. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "most likely descendent." The most likely descendent shall have 24 hours to make recommendations to the City of Oceanside for the disposition of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
760.846.5874

Angela Pham, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
760.479.4855

Att.: *Figures 1-5*
Confidential Appendix A: SCIC Records Search Results
Appendix B: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Tribal Correspondence
cc: *Tuesday Christopher, Micah Hale, Dudek*

References

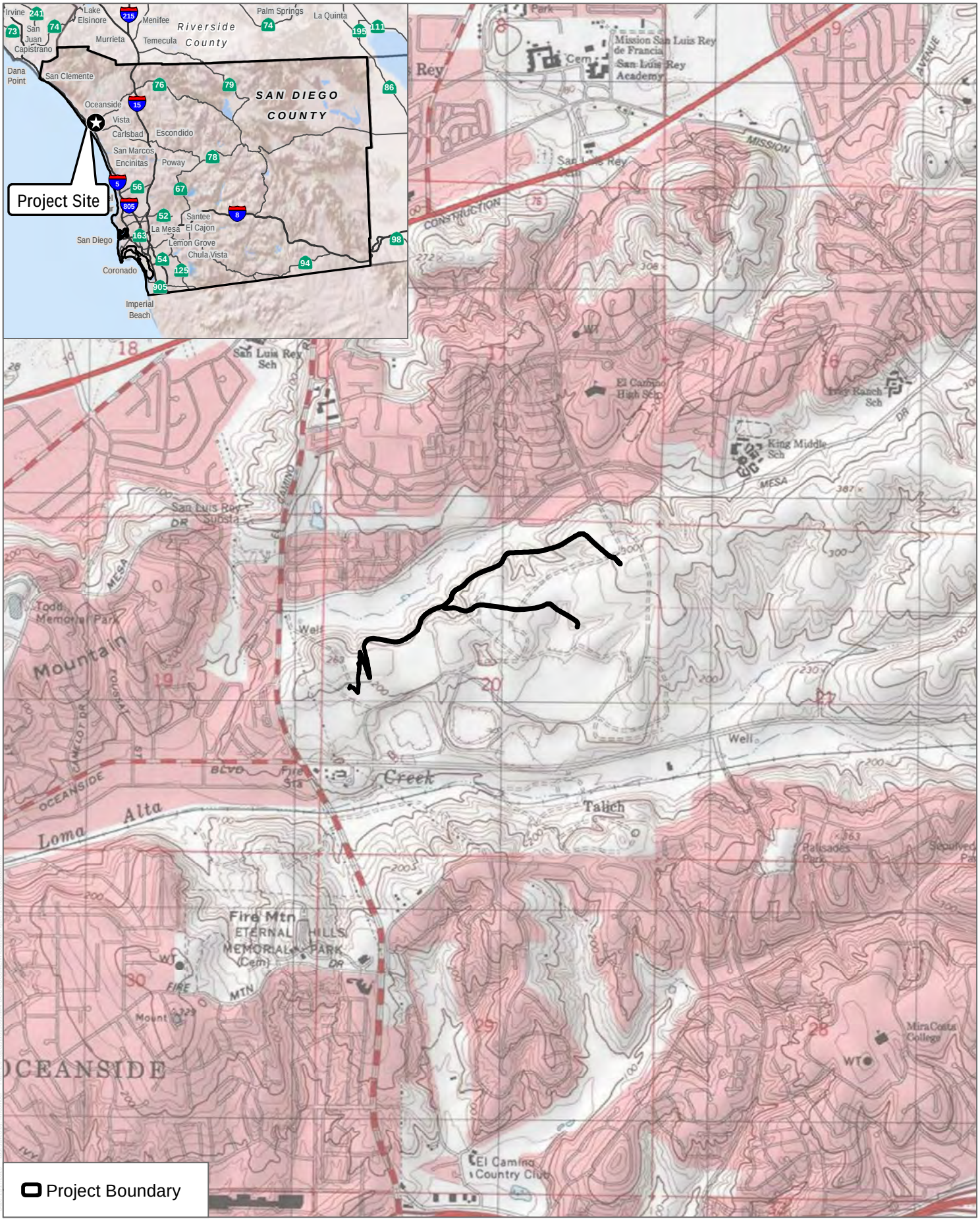
City of Oceanside 2017. *Municipal Code*. Chapter 14A. Historical Resources. Oceanside, California.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research, LLC) 2020. Area search for: Oceanside, California. Accessed July 16, 2022. http://www.historicaerials.com/.

Price, Harry J. 2002. Cultural Resource Report for the El Corazon Property, Oceanside, California.

National Archaeological Data Base Information

Authors:	Makayla Murillo B.A. and Angela Pham, M.A. RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Client/Project Proponent:	Lightfoot Planning Group
Report Date:	January 2024
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the El Corazon Trails II Project, City of Oceanside, California
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Inventory
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	None
USGS Quad:	USGS 7.5-minute San Luis Rey Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 3.63 acres
Permit Numbers:	N/A
Key Words:	Negative; survey; prehistoric; undeveloped property; graded



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey Quadrangle
Township 11S; Range 4W; Section 20

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
1:24,000

DUDEK

FIGURE 1
Project Location
El Corazon Trails Phase II

SOURCE: SanGIS 2019

0 310 620 Feet

0 90 180 Meters

1:7,400

DUDEK

FIGURE 2

Area of Potential Effects

El Corazon Trails Phase II

Figure 3: Erosion control in the project area

Figure 4: Graded and current roadway in the project area

Figure 5: Dense vegetation in the project area

Appendix A (Confidential)

SCIC Records Search

Appendix B

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Tribal Correspondence

APPENDIX B

NAHC Consultation

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

July 15, 2021 13198

NAHC Staff
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission

Subject: ***NAHC Sacred Lands File Records Search Request for the El Corazon Trails 2 Project, San Diego, California***

Dear NAHC Staff,

The El Corazon Trails 2 Project is located within the City of Oceanside (City), California. The proposed project area consists of approximately 2.5 miles and proposes to expand a popular recreational amenity for park users and the community of Oceanside and to construct multiuse paths, as well as unpaved surfaces. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W; Section 20; San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites or other Native American cultural resources that may fall within the proposed project location or a surrounding one-mile buffer. Please provide a Contact List with all Native American tribal representatives that may have traditional interests in this parcel or the surrounding search area. The results of this search can be faxed to 760-632-0164.

If you have any questions relating to this investigation, please contact me directly by email or phone.

Regards,

Makayla Murillo, B.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments:
Figure 1. SLF Records Search Request Map

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

August 2, 2021

Makayla Murillo
DUDEK

Via Email to: mmurillo@dudek.com

Re: El Corazon Trails 2 Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Murillo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
8/2/2021

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 — Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. — Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village
Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 — Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 — Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Norma Contreras, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed El Corazon Trails 2 Project, San Diego County.

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive — Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive — Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed El Corazon Trails 2 Project, San Diego County.

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed El Corazon Trails 2 Project, San Diego County.

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Aguilar,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on August 2, 2021, which stated that the SLF search identified the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

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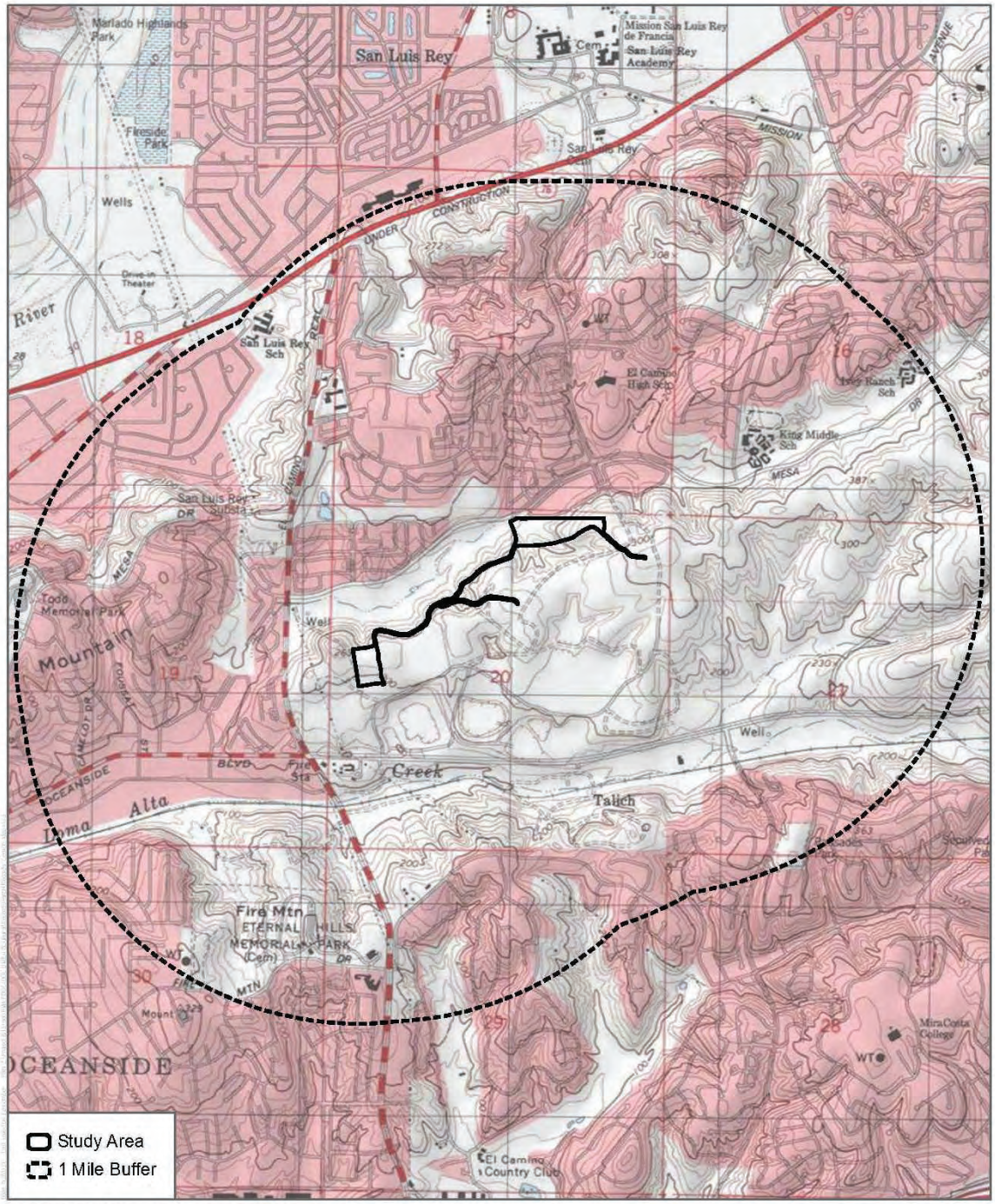
Respectfully,

Archaeologist

DUDEK
Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Records search area Map.*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Records Search
El Corazon Trails Project

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Christman,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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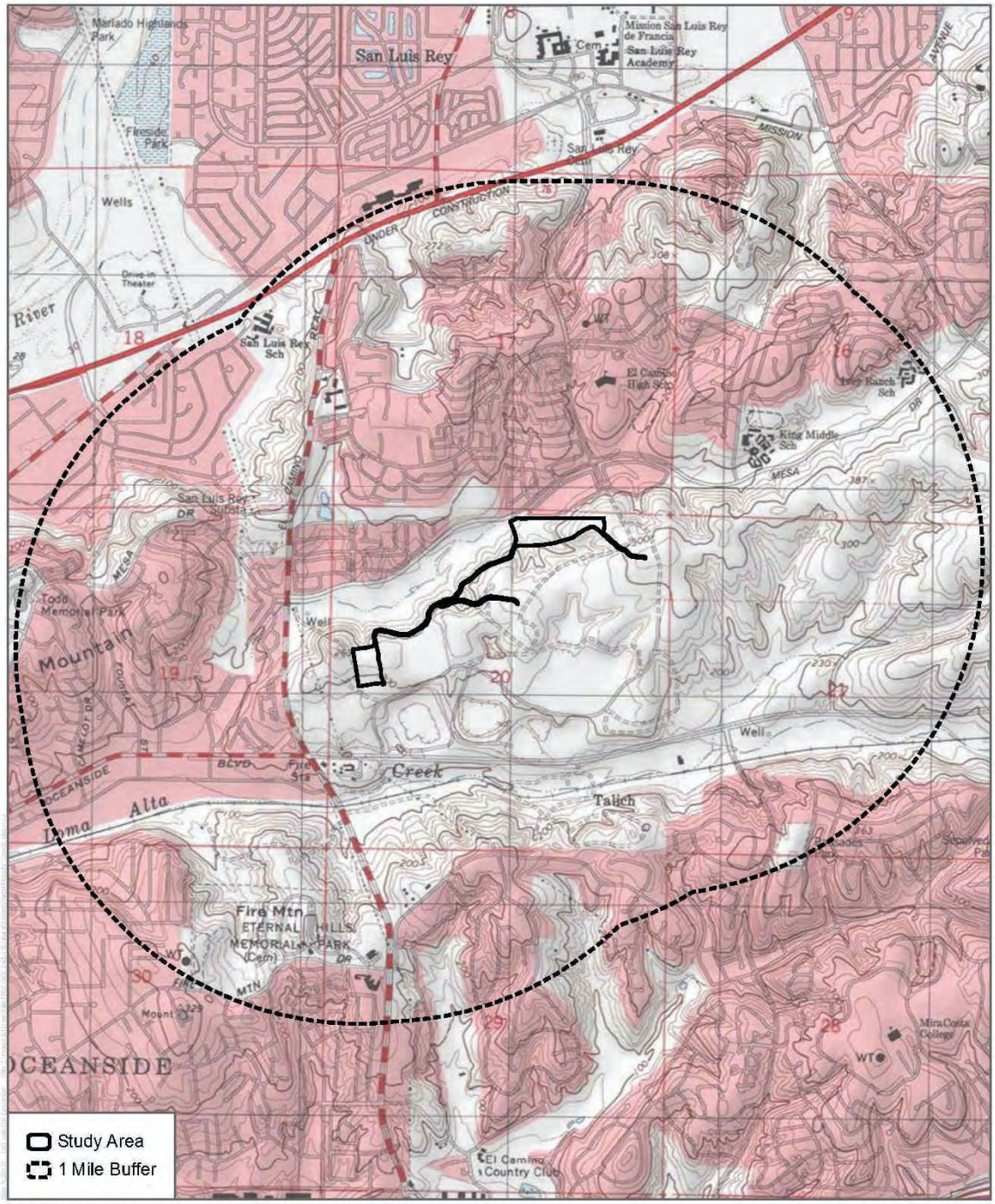
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August 13, 2021

Ms. Norma Contreras, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Contreras,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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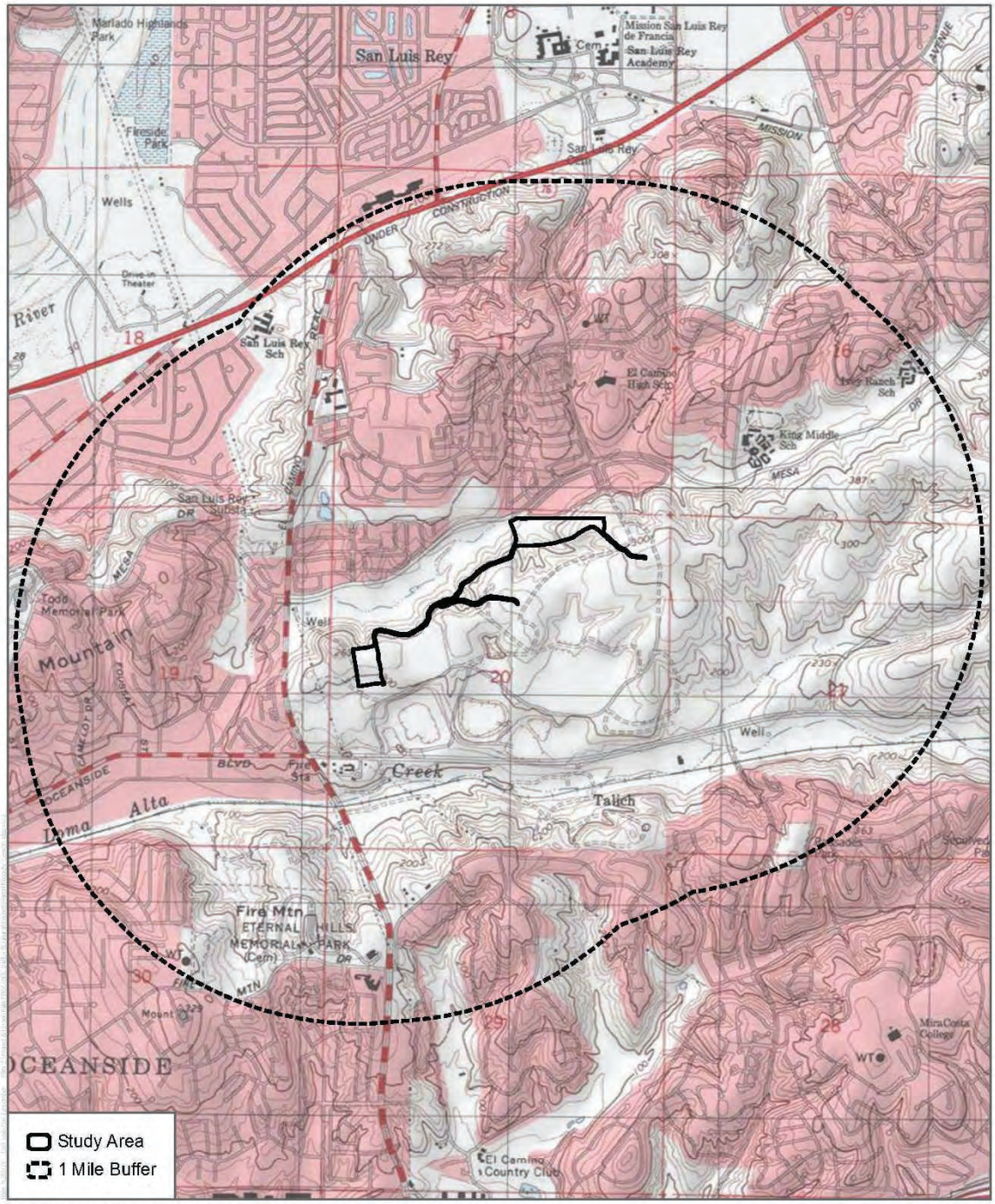
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Ms. Lisa Cumper, THPO
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Cumper,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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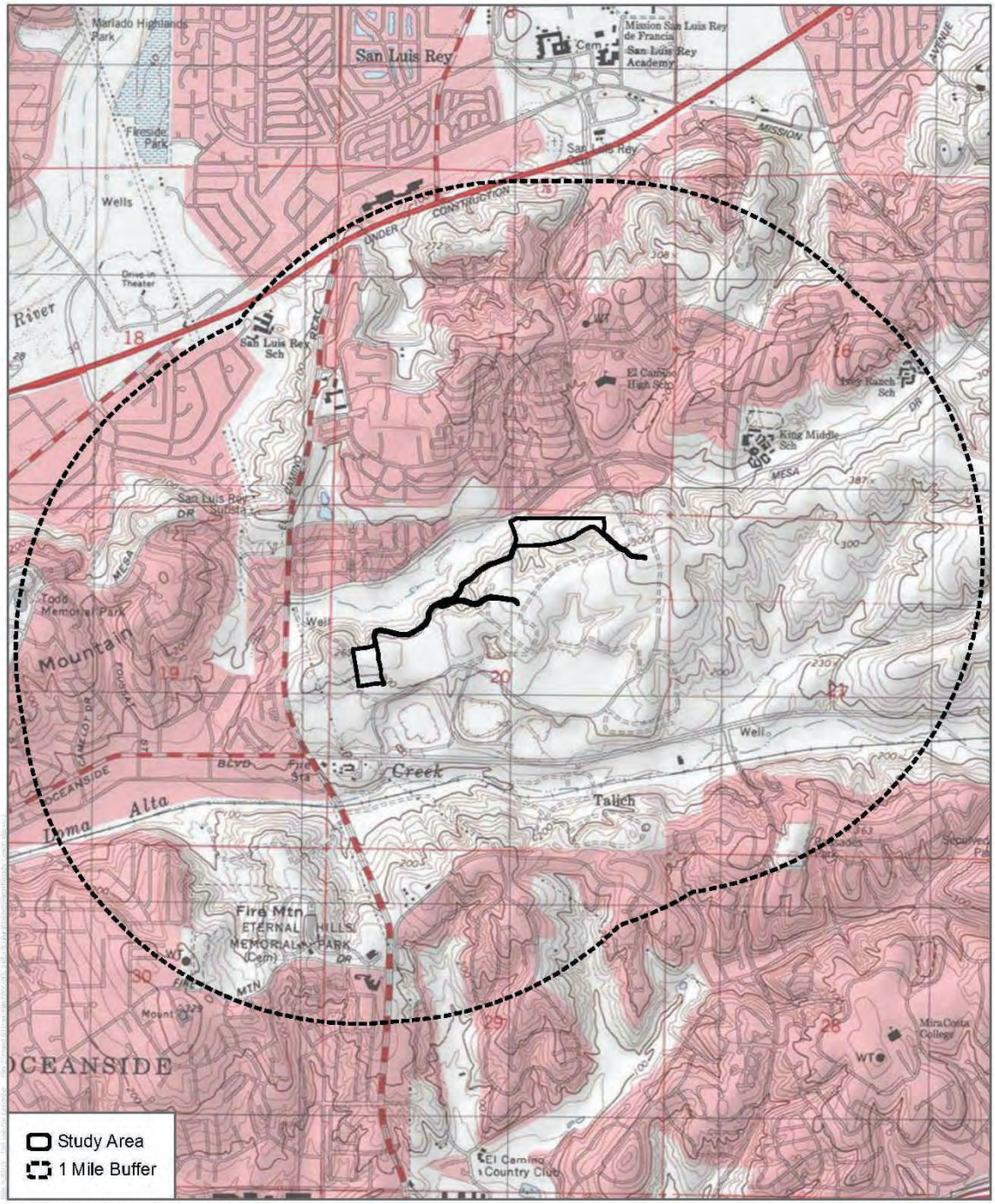
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August 13, 2021

Mr. Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Garcia,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
DUDEK

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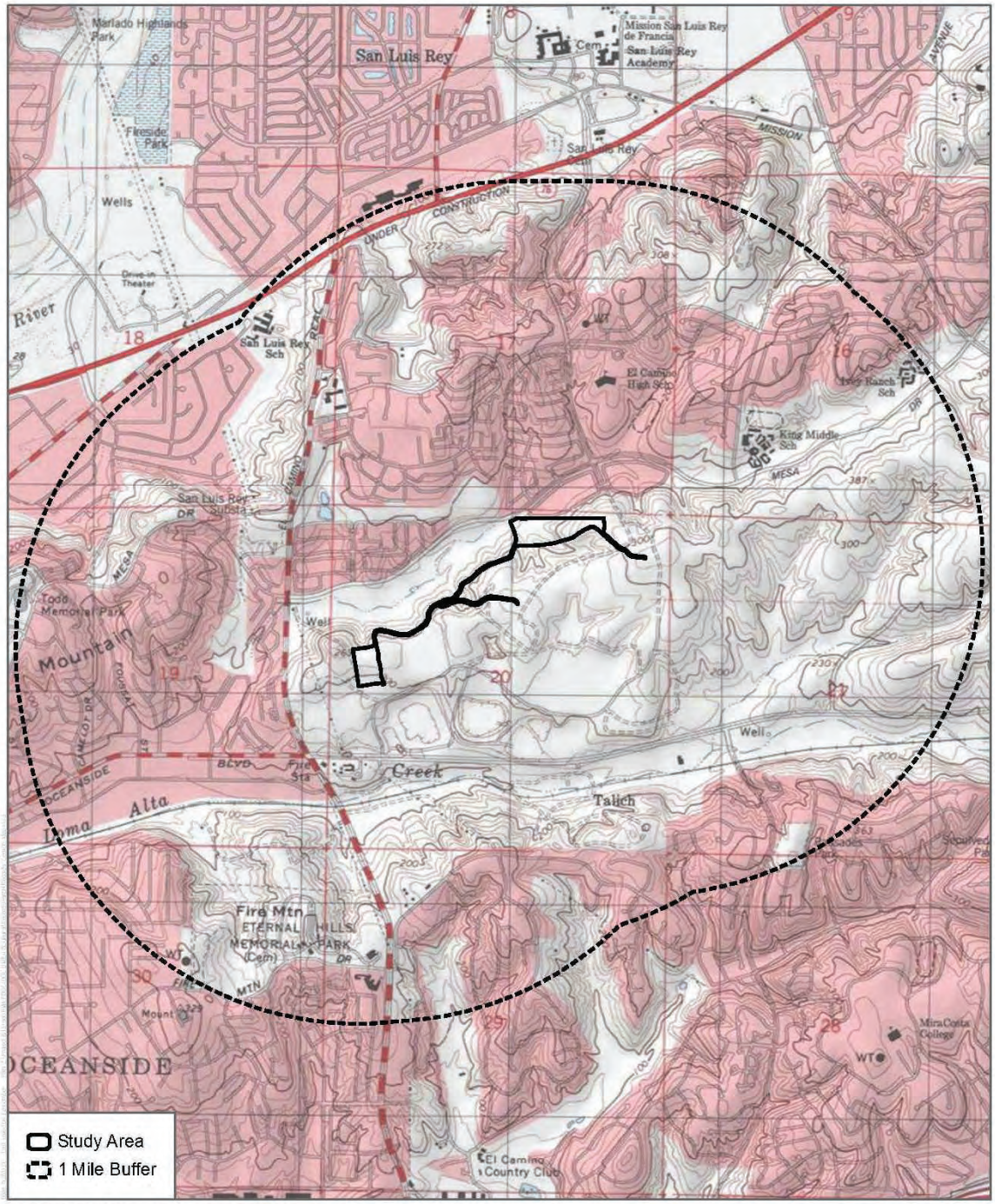
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August 13, 2021

Ms. Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
Kupa Cultural Center
35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
DUDEK

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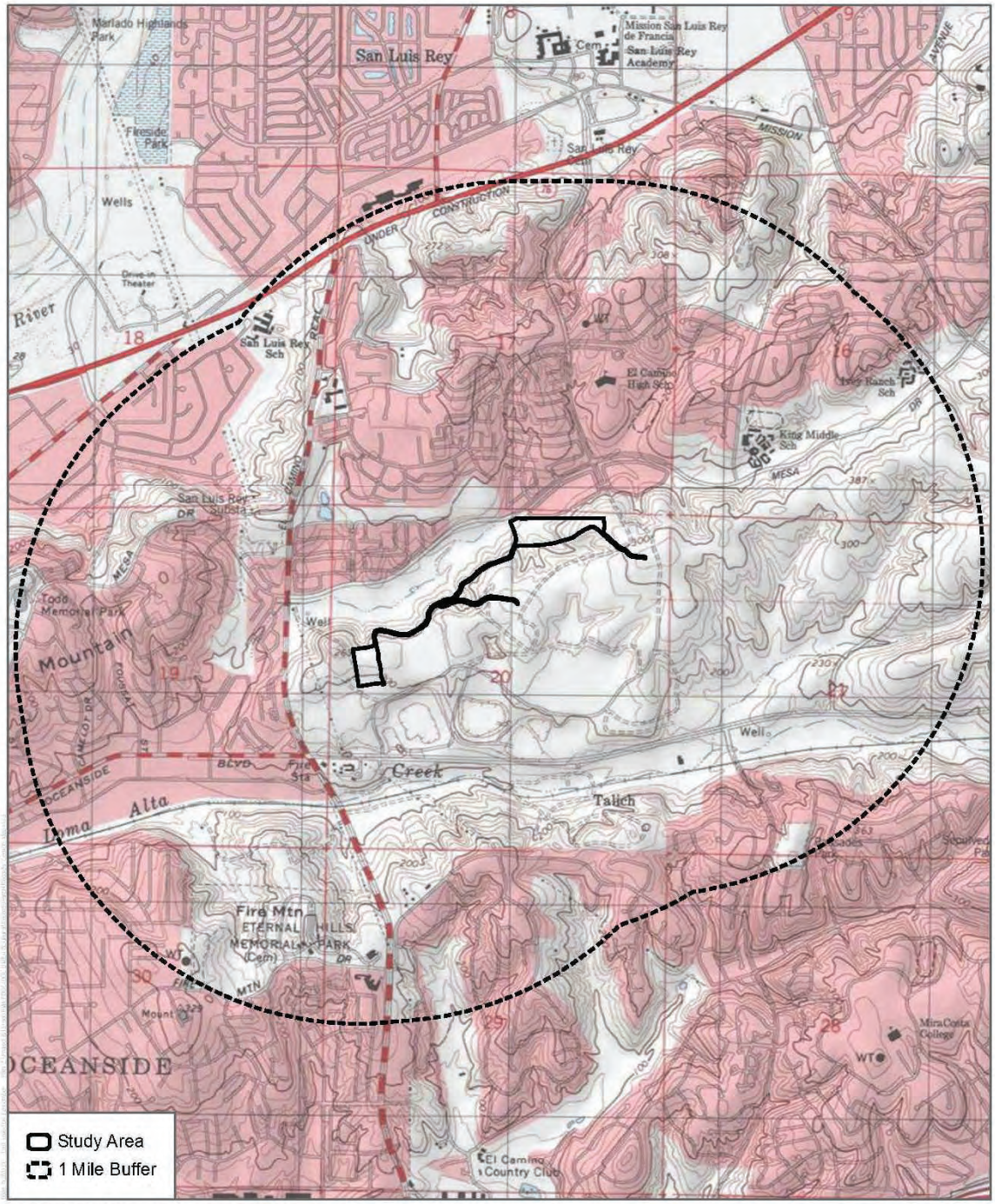
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Goff,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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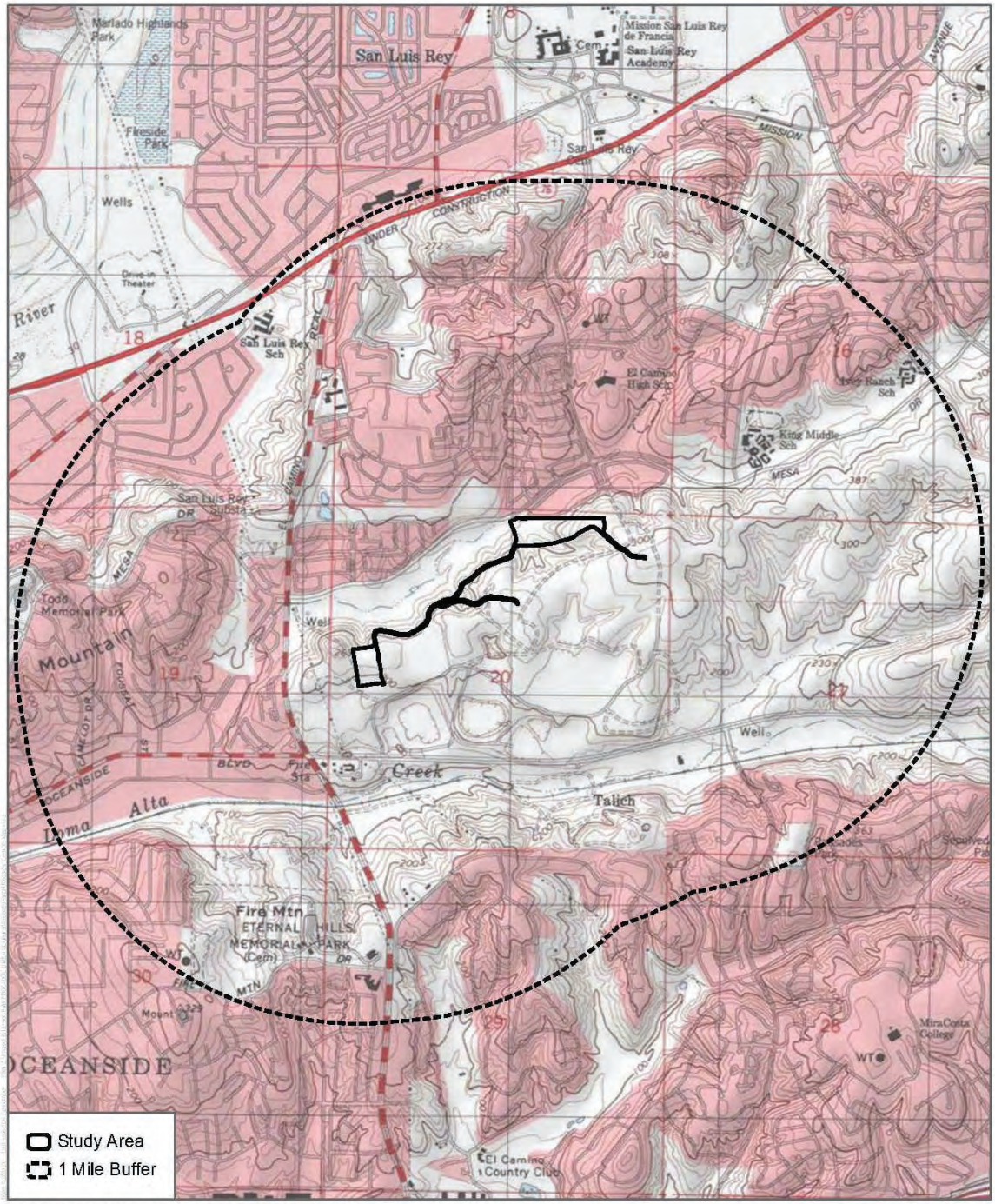
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T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Linton,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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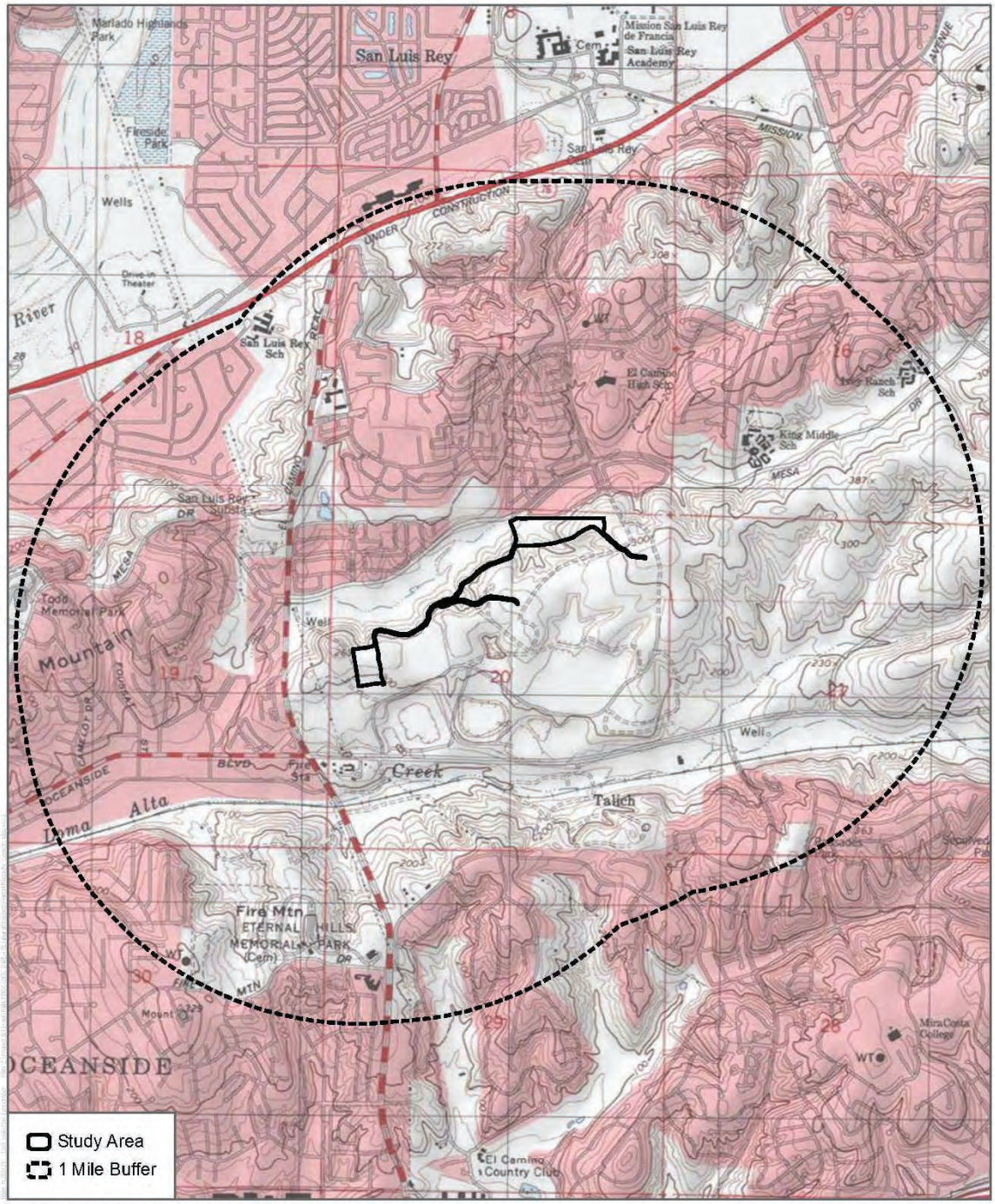
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T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Michael Linton, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Dieguneo Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Linton,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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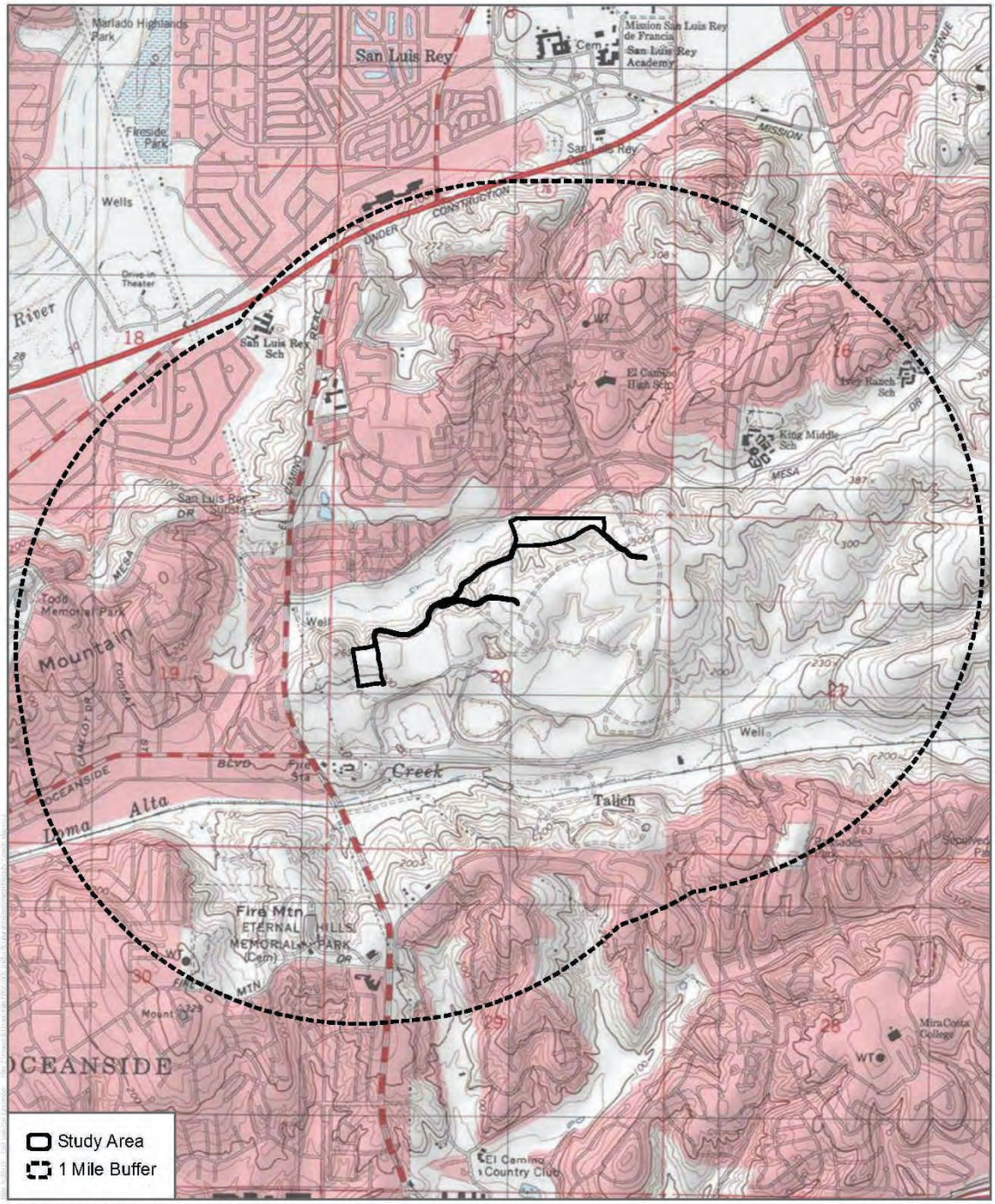
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August 13, 2021

Ms. Carmen Lucas,
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Lucas,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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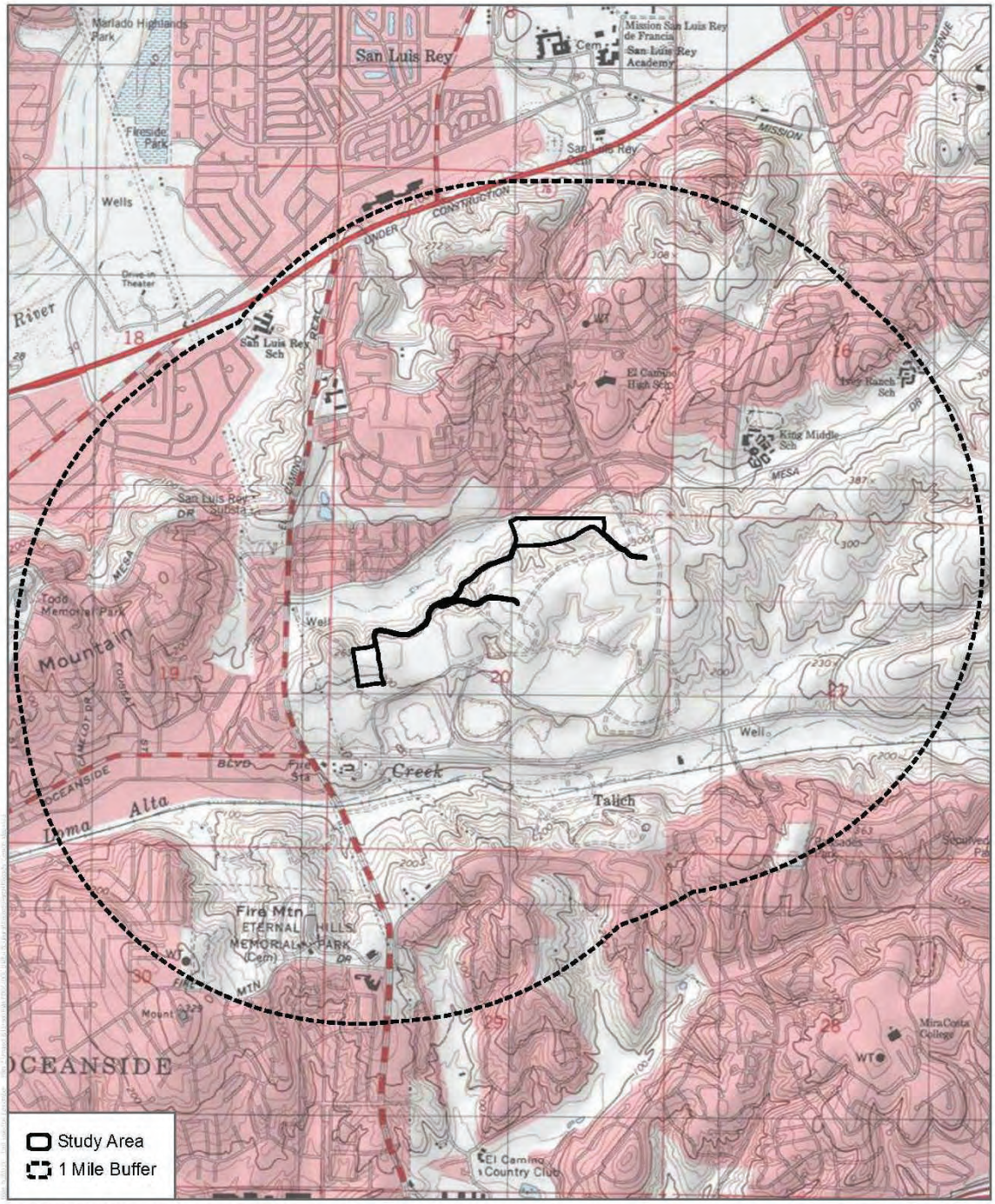
Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Oceanside, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,

Archaeologist
DUDEK

Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Records search area Map.*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Records Search
El Corazon Trails Project

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Macarro,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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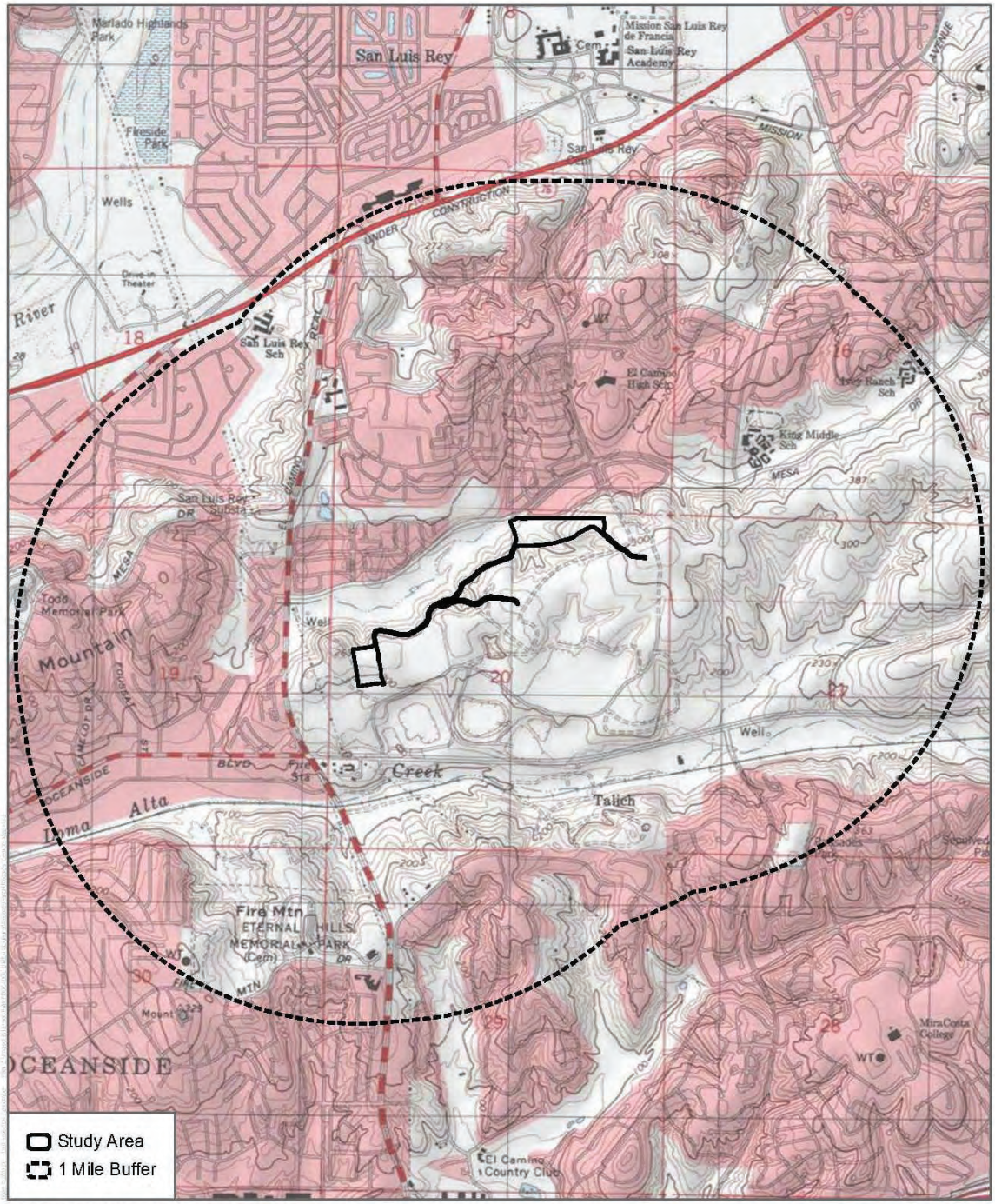
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Macarro,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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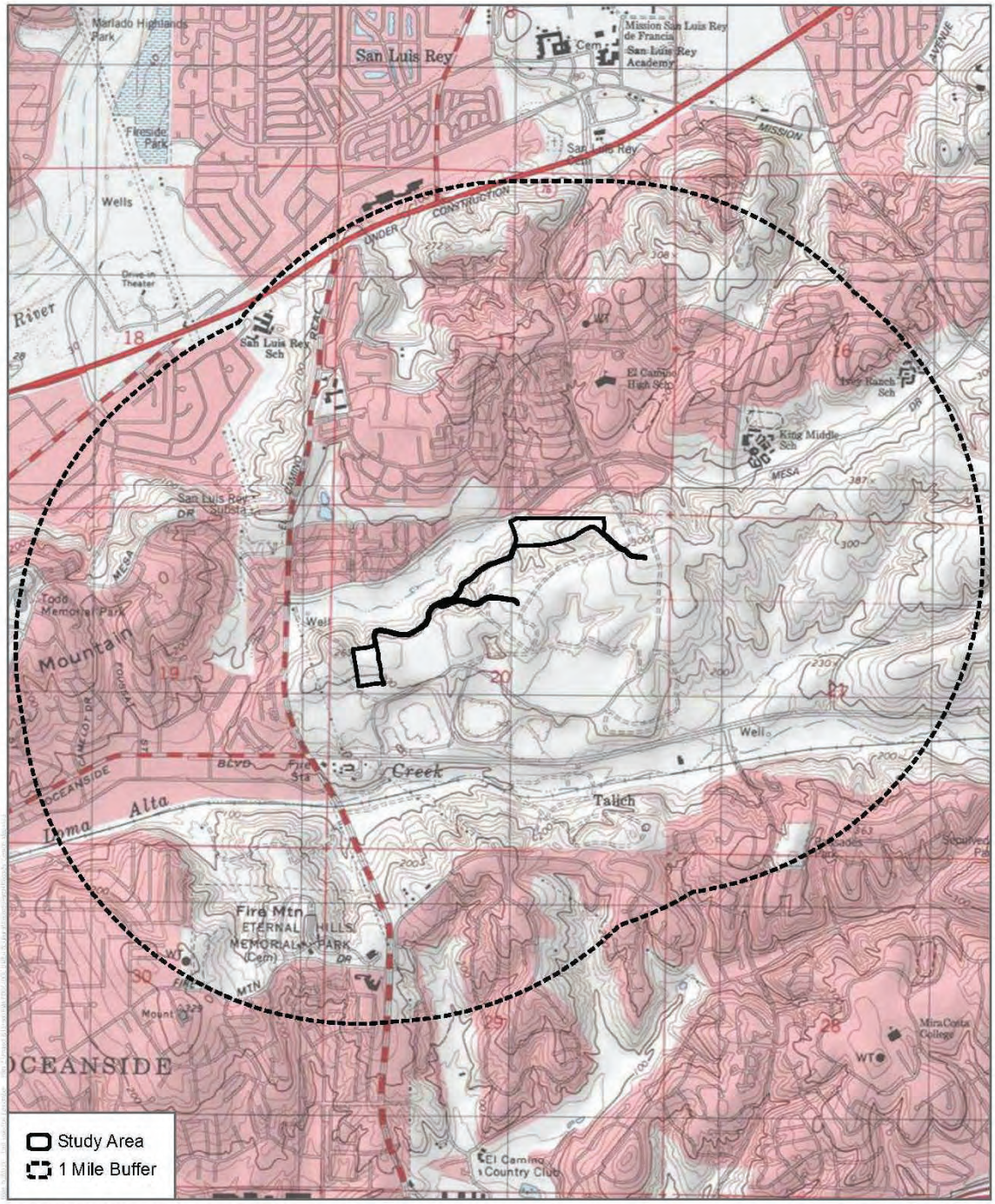
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Ms. Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
One Governement Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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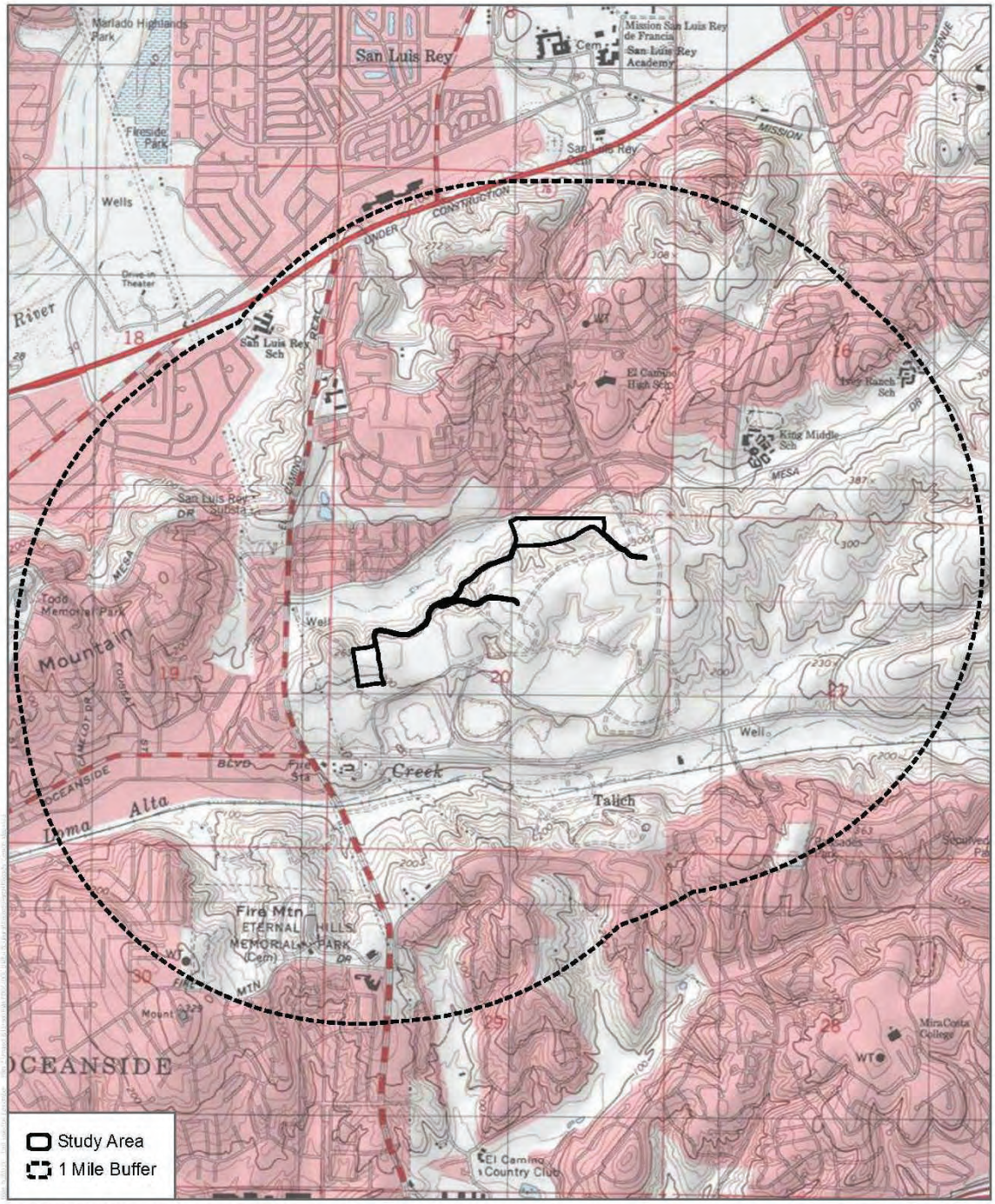
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Cody Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Martinez,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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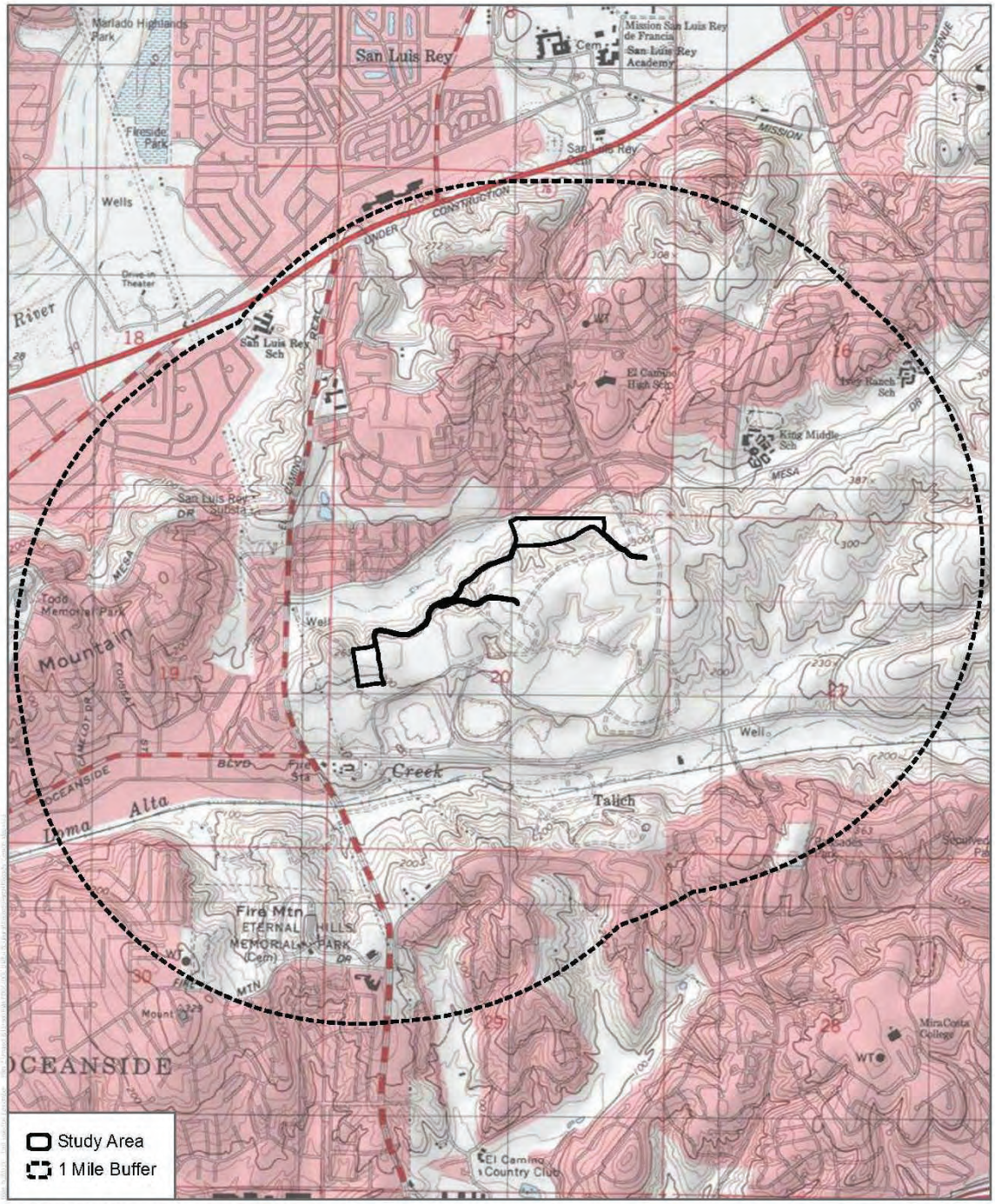
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T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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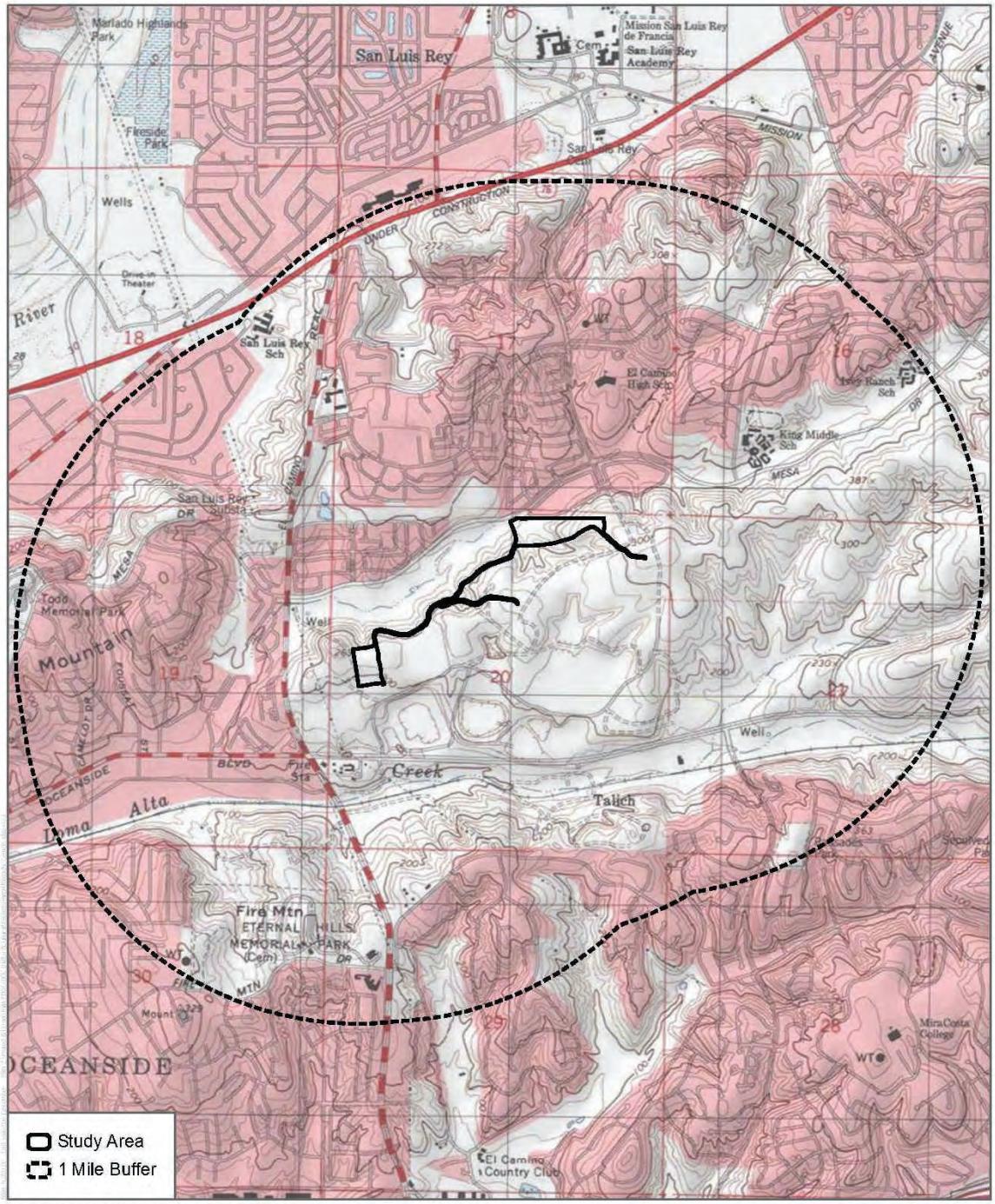
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Ms. Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Miller,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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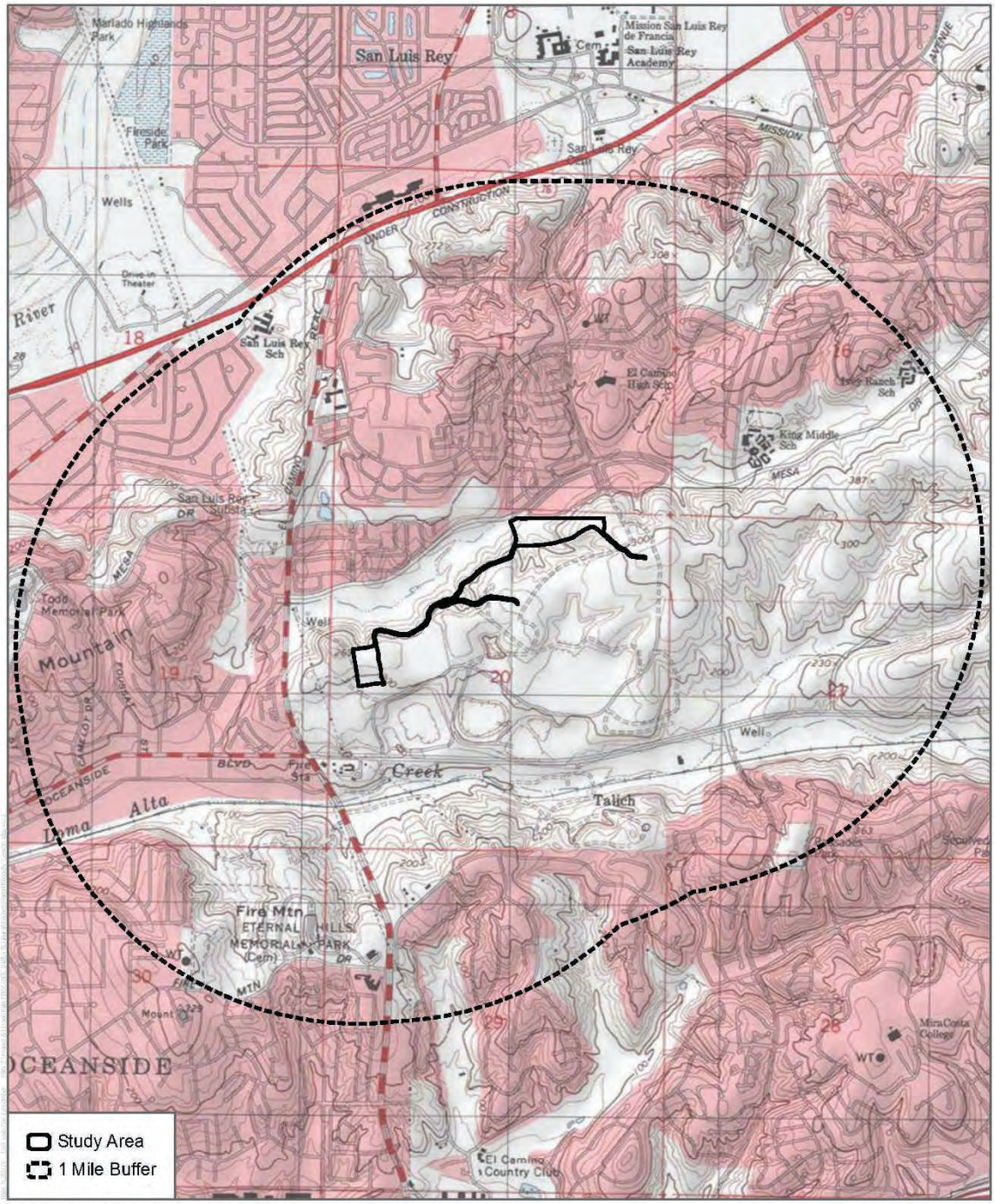
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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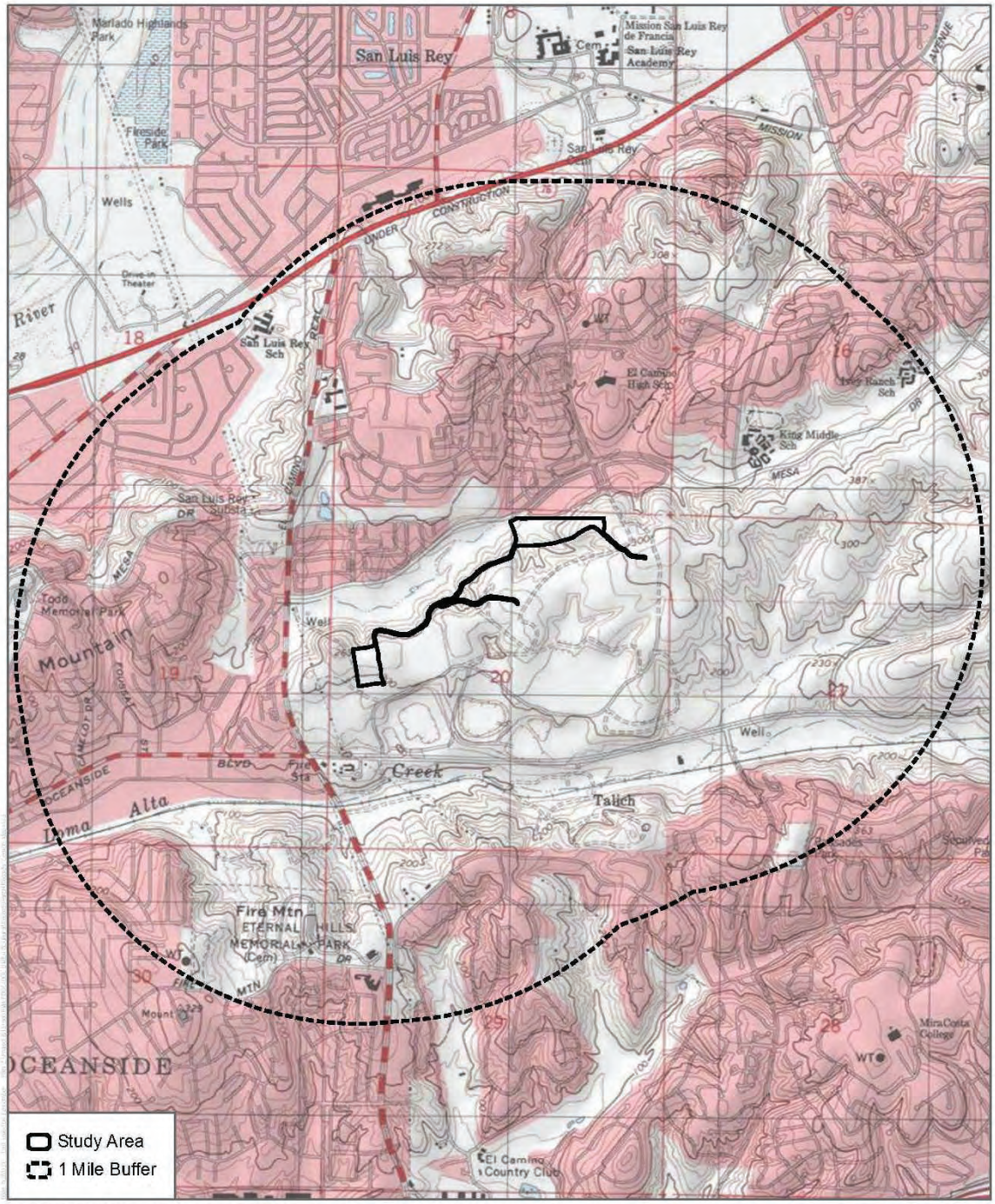
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
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August 13, 2021

Ms. Kristie Orosco, Resource Specialist
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Orosco,

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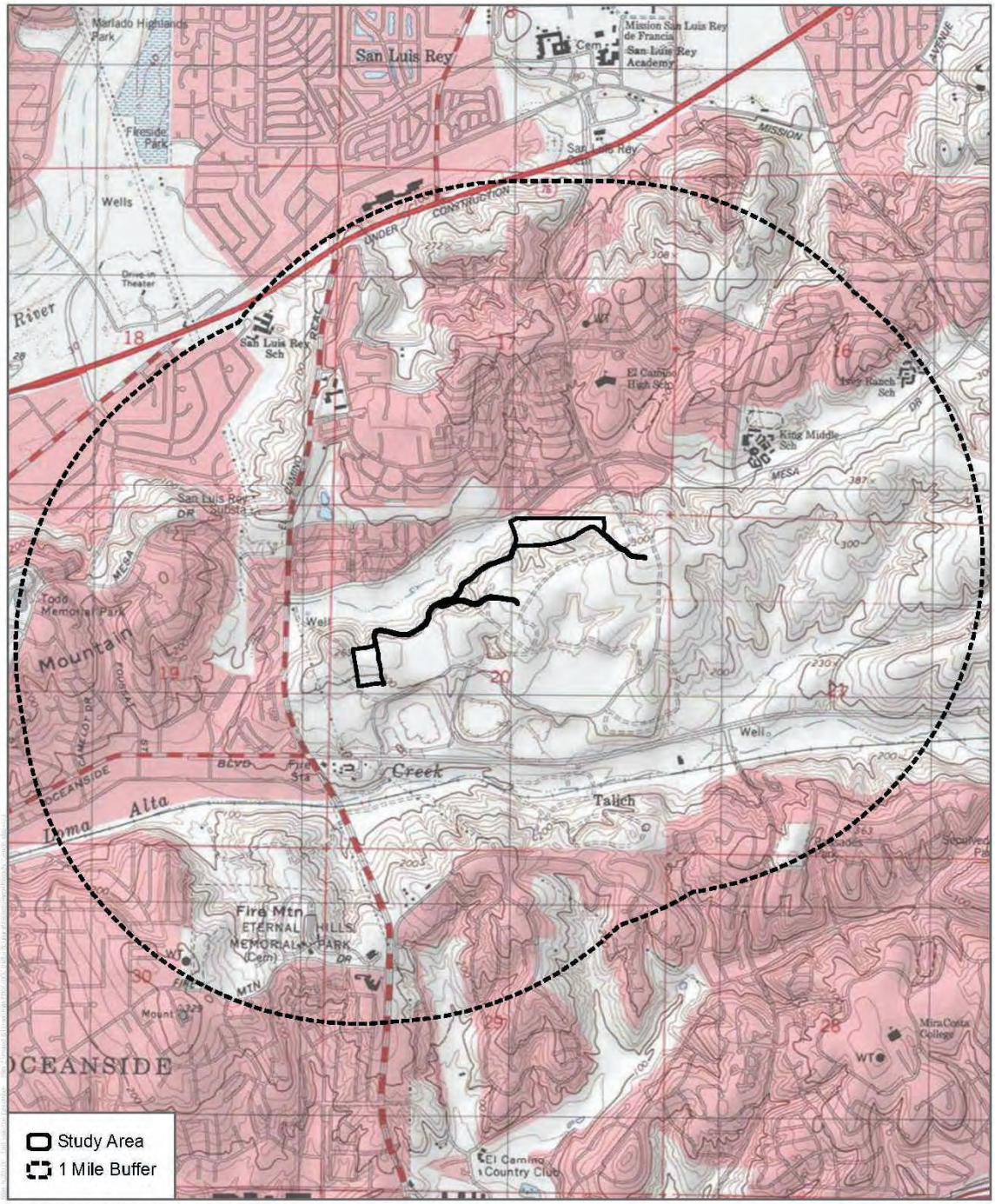
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August 13, 2021

Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Osuna,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on August 2, 2021, which stated that the SLF search identified the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

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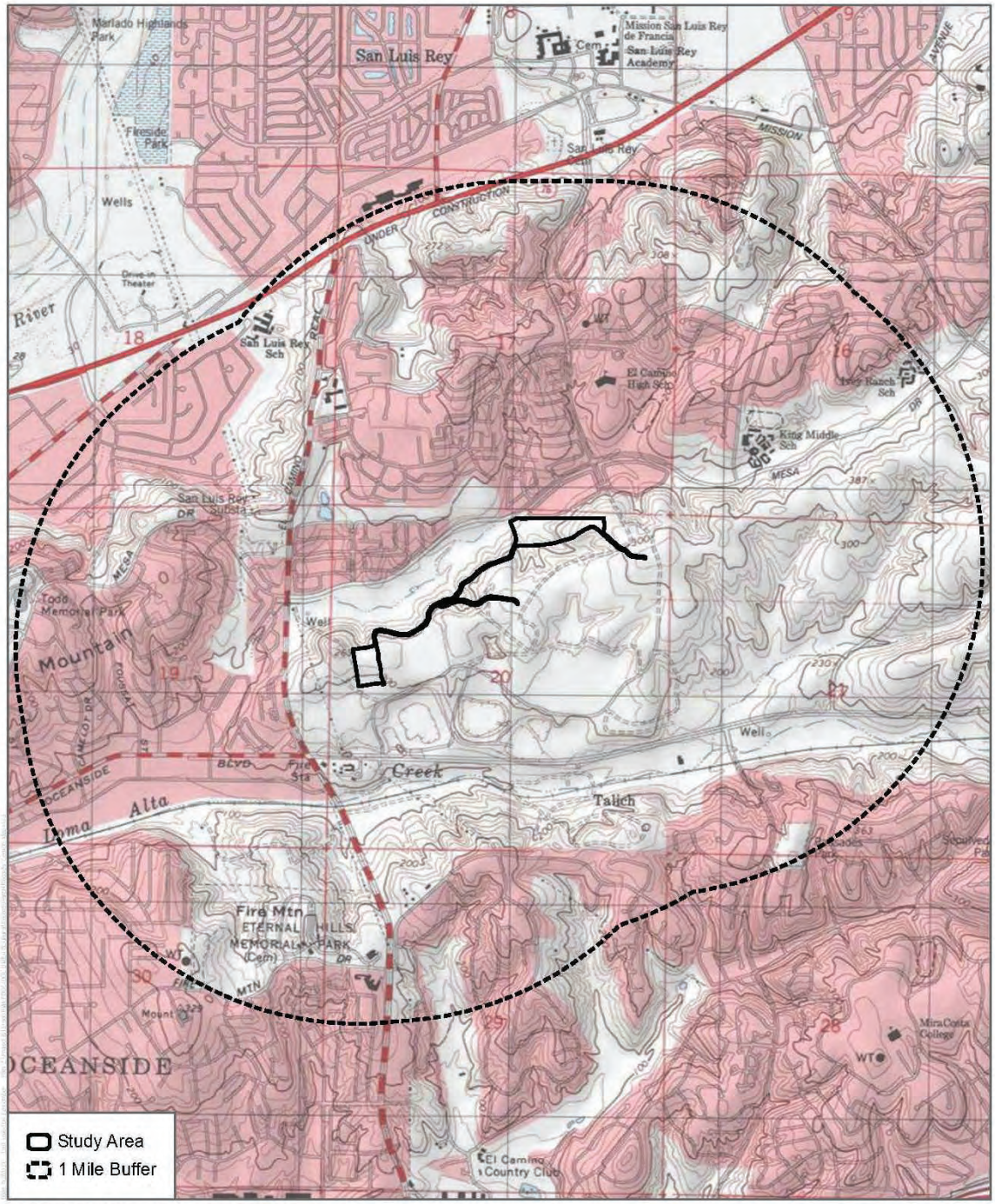
Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Oceanside, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,

Archaeologist
DUDEK

Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Records search area Map.*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Township 11S; Range 4W; Section 20
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Records Search
El Corazon Trails Project

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Ms. Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Parada,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
DUDEK

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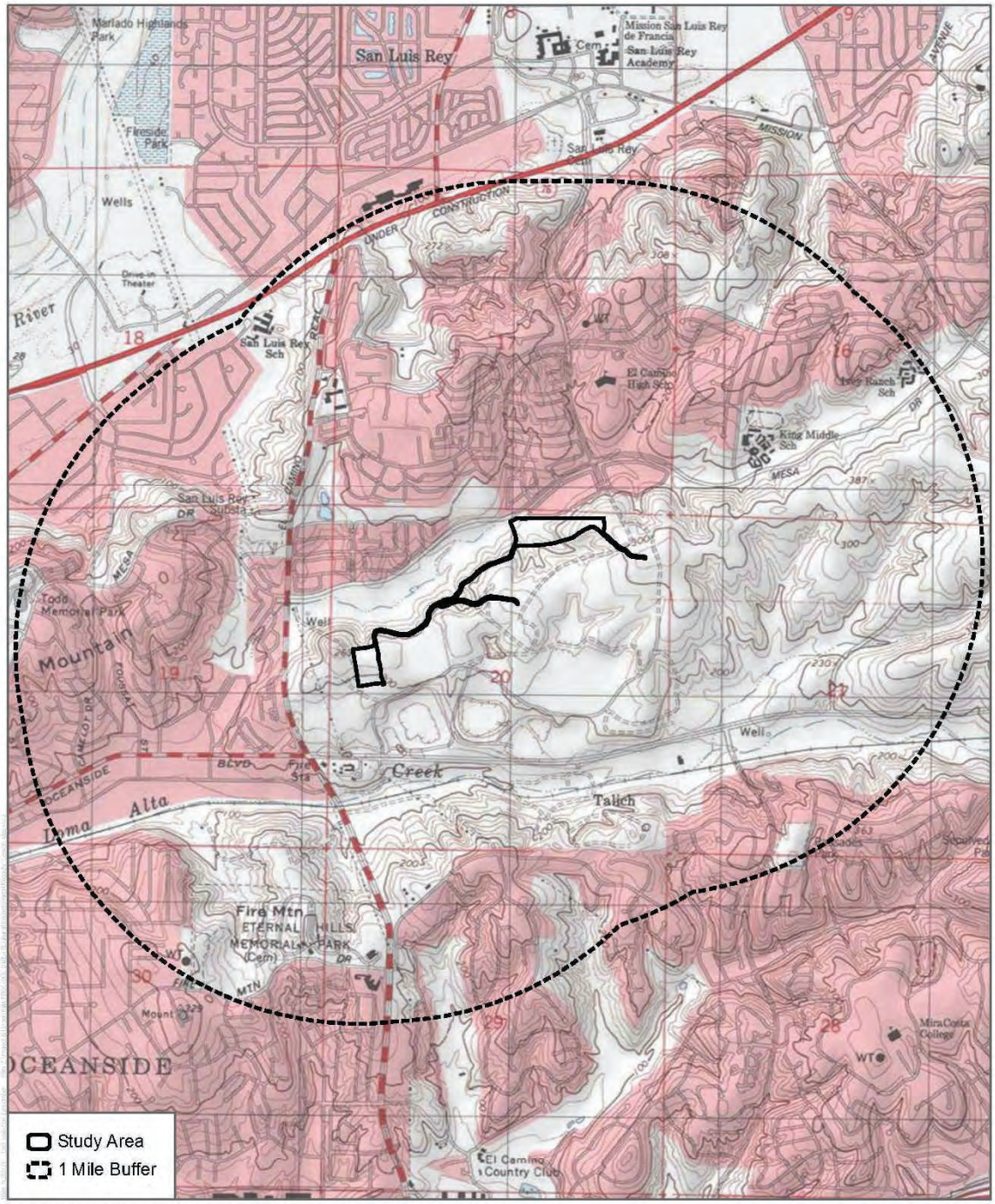
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Perez,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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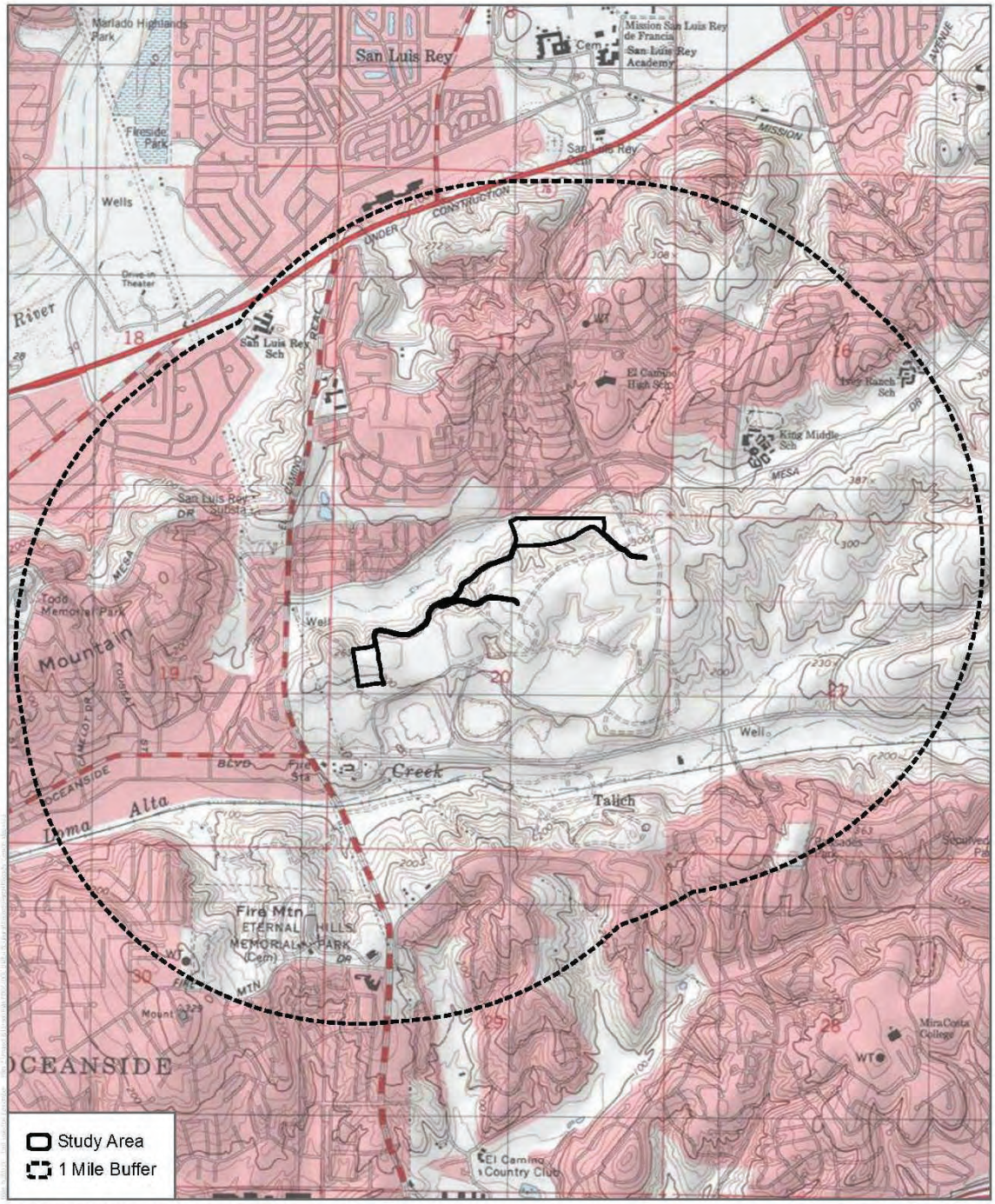
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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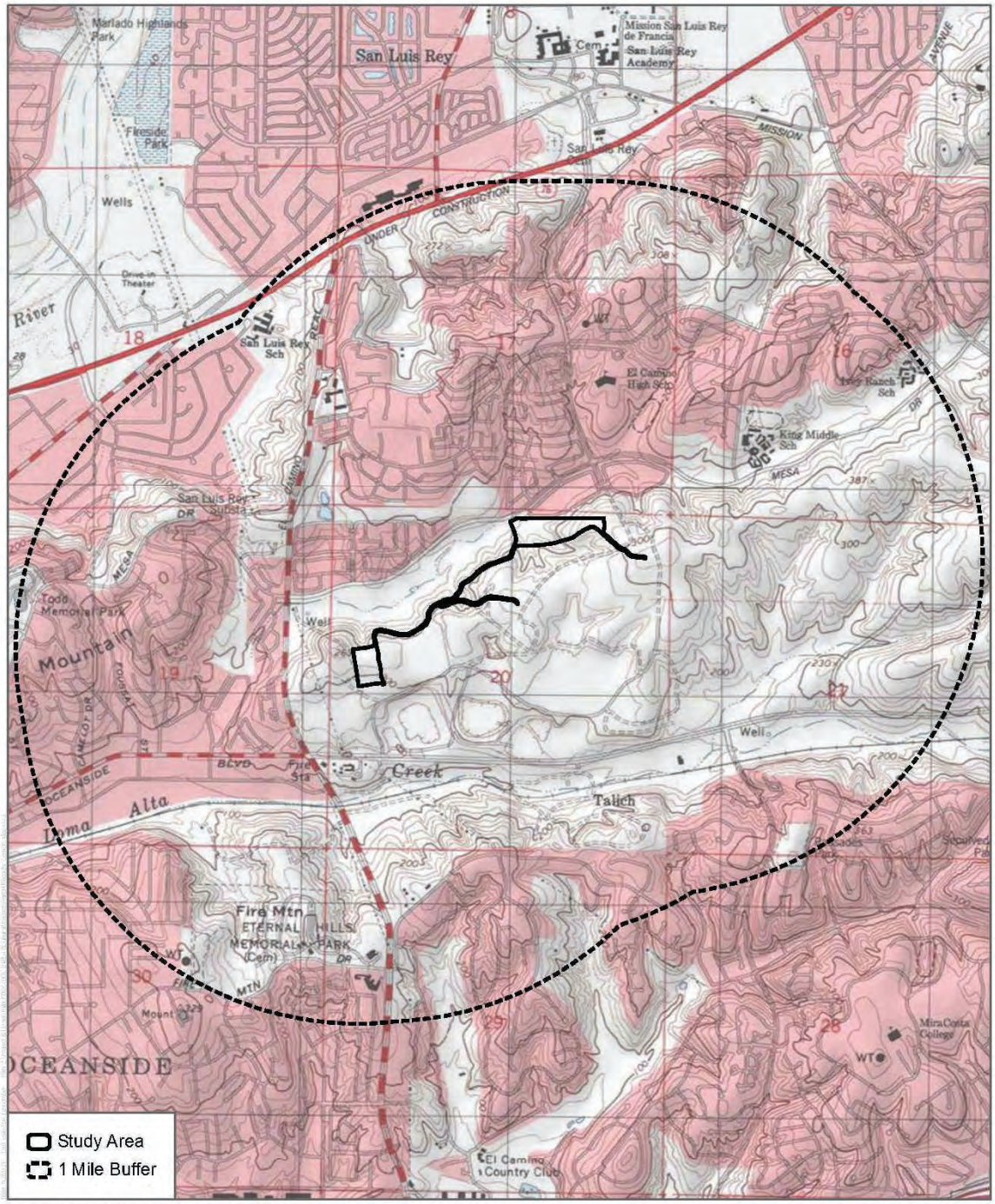
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willow Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Pinto,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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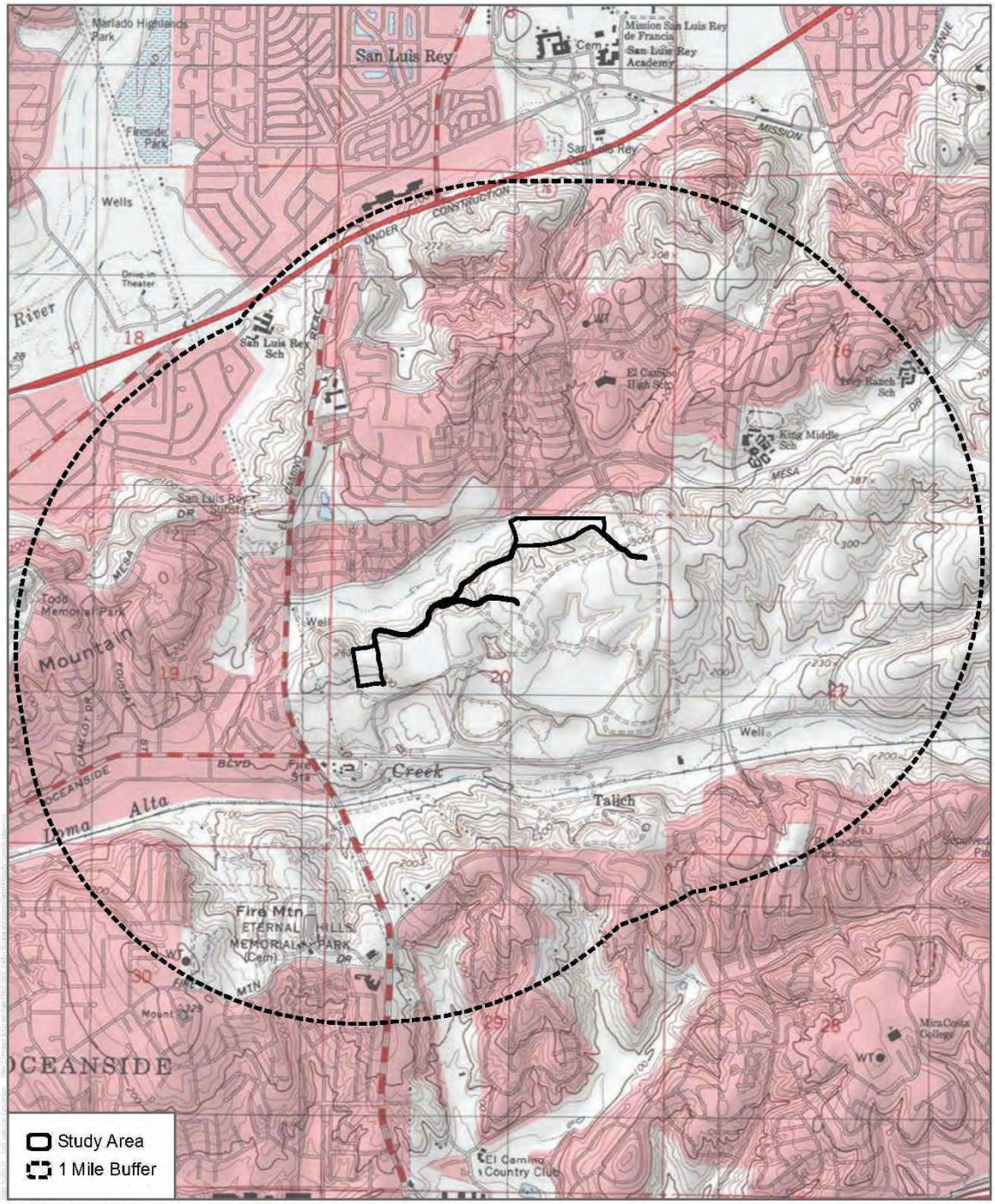
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T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Ms. Erica Pinto, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Pinto,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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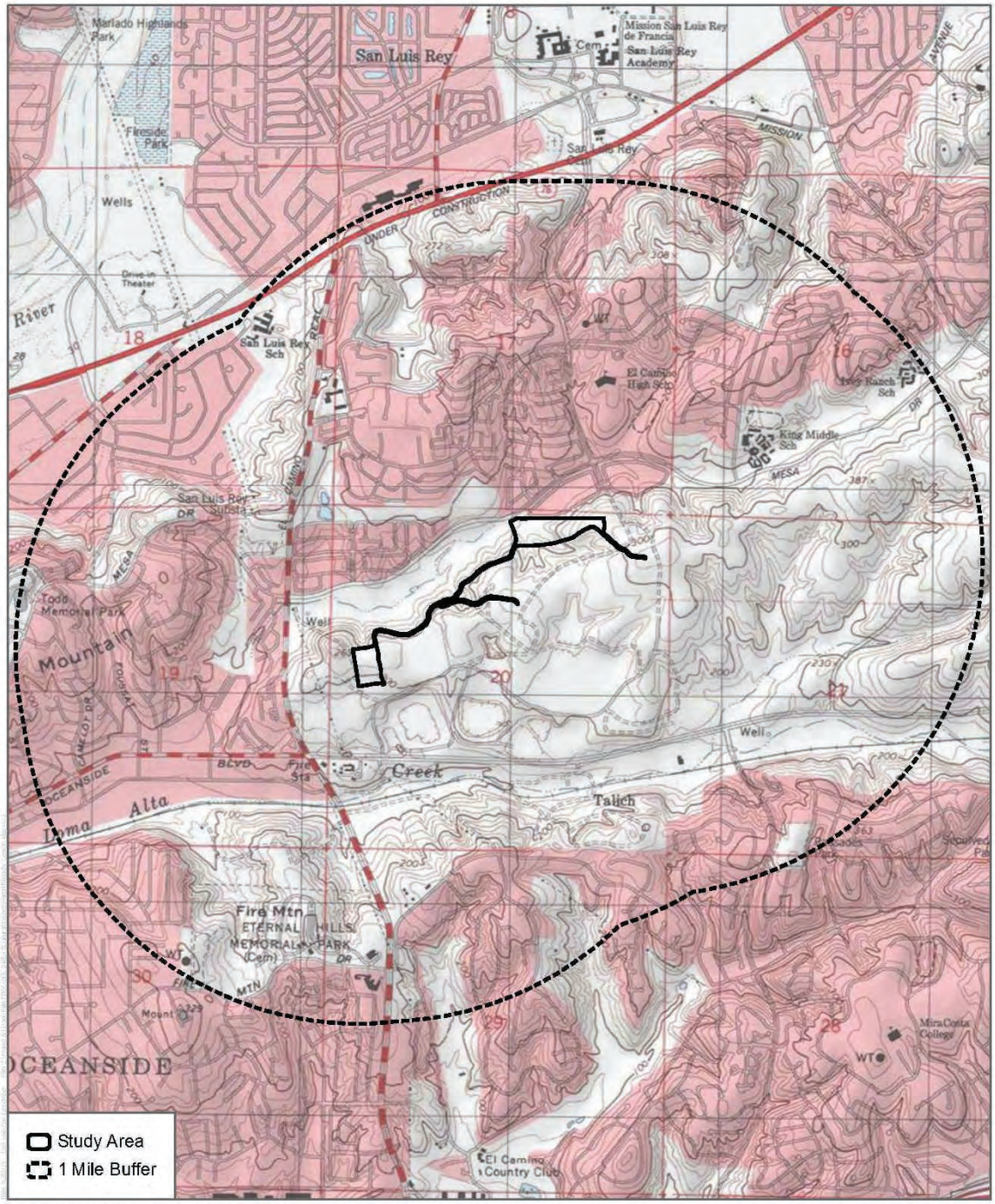
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Edwin (Thorpe) Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Romero,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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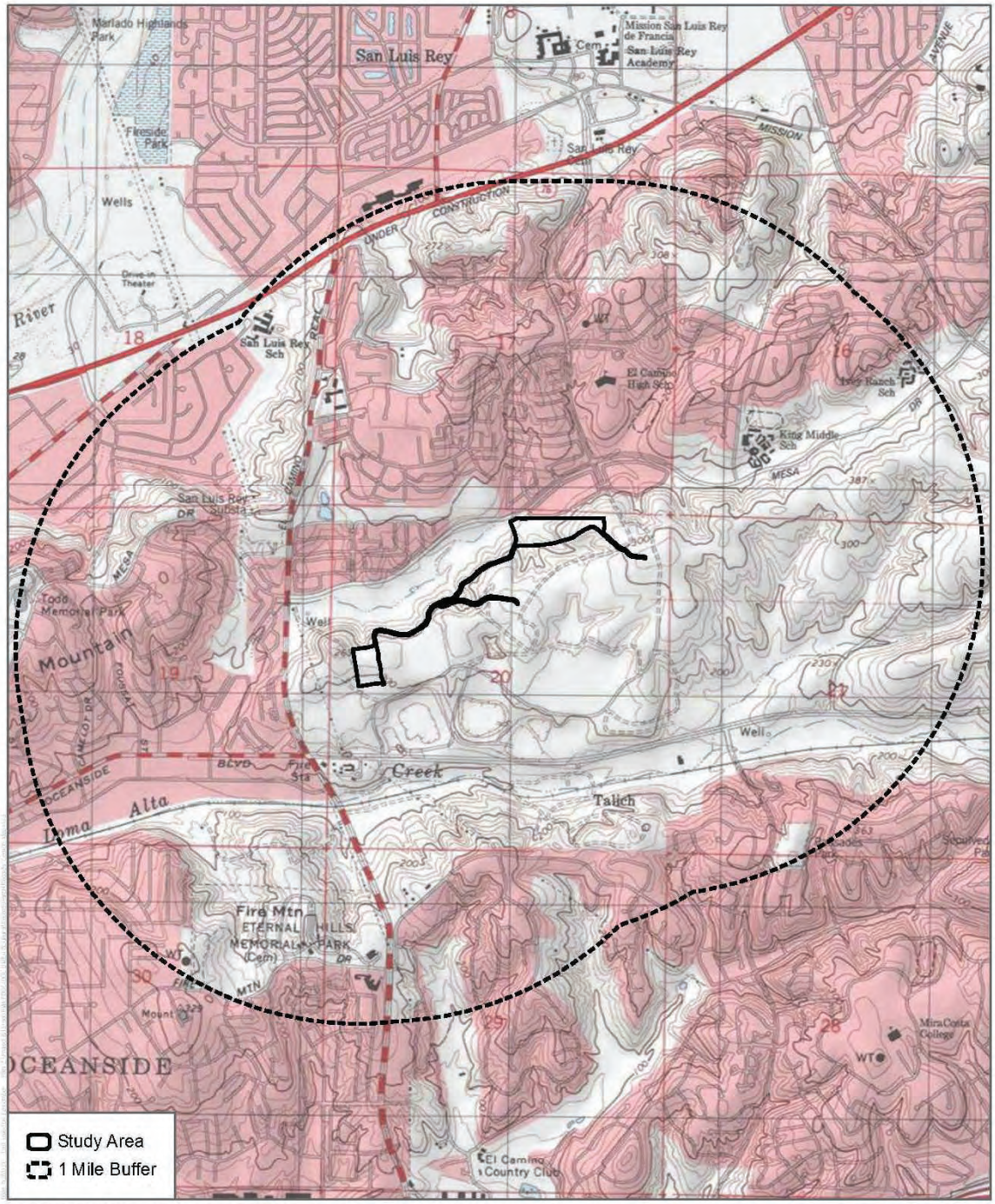
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Ms. Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Santos,

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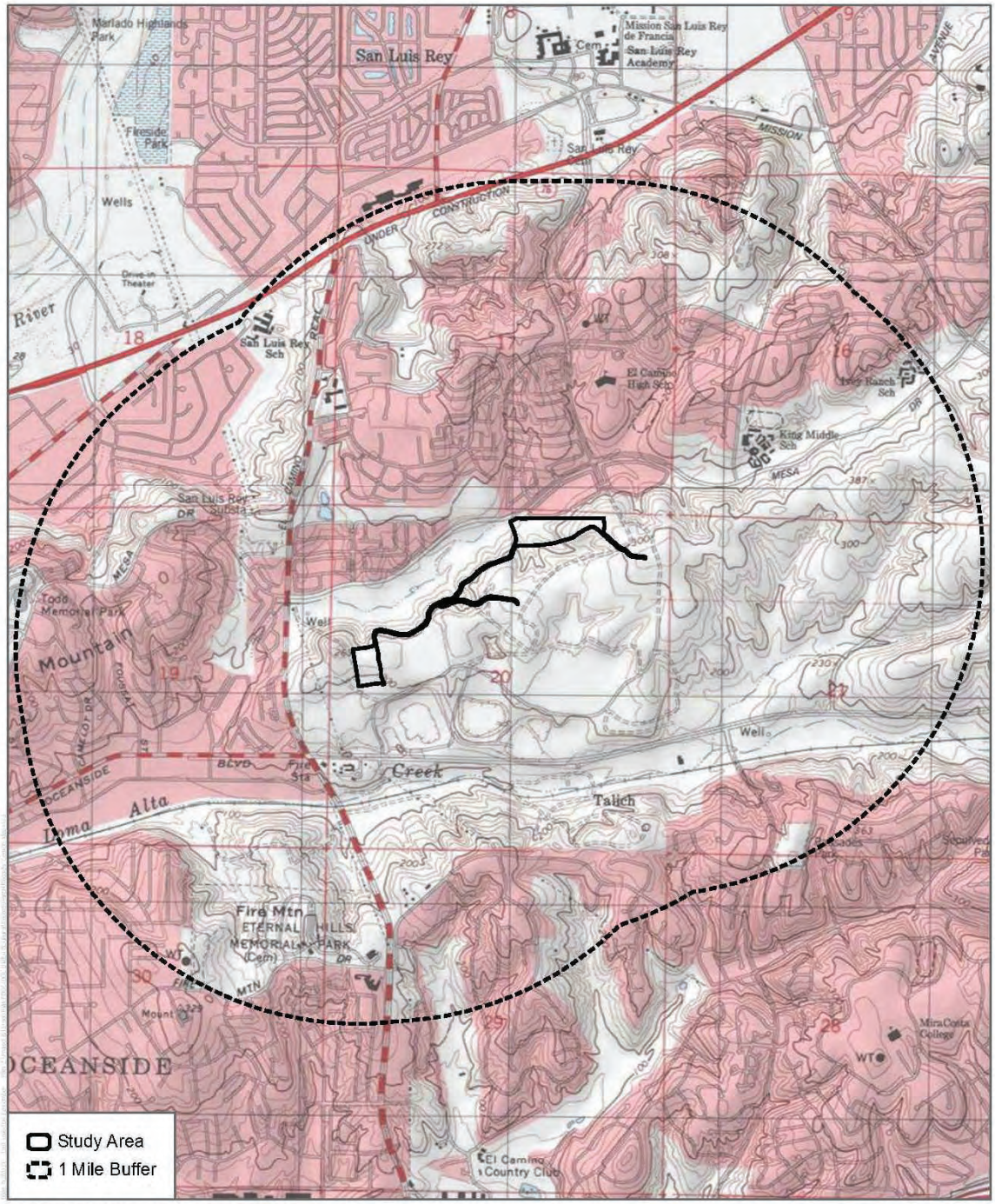
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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Mr. Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear Mr. Vivanco,

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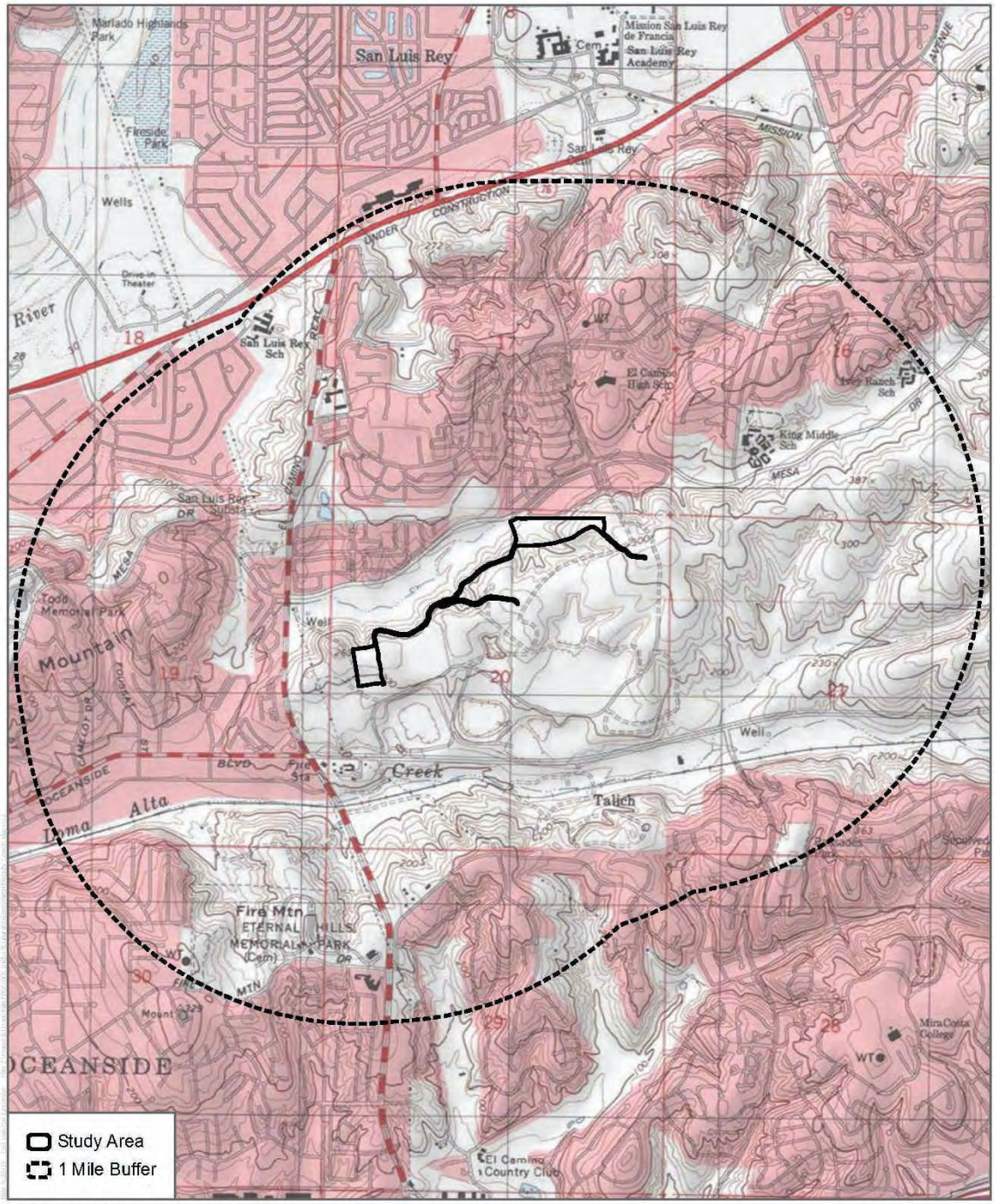
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August 13, 2021

Cultural Department ,
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Dr.
Vista, CA 92081

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

Dear ,

El Corazon Trails II Project is located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project proposes construction of multiuse trails as part of the El Corazon Specific Plan. This area falls within the following PLSS area: Township 11S/ Range 4W – Section 20, San Luis Rey Quadrangle, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on August 2, 2021, which stated that the SLF search identified the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 846-5874 or at mmurillo@dudek.com within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

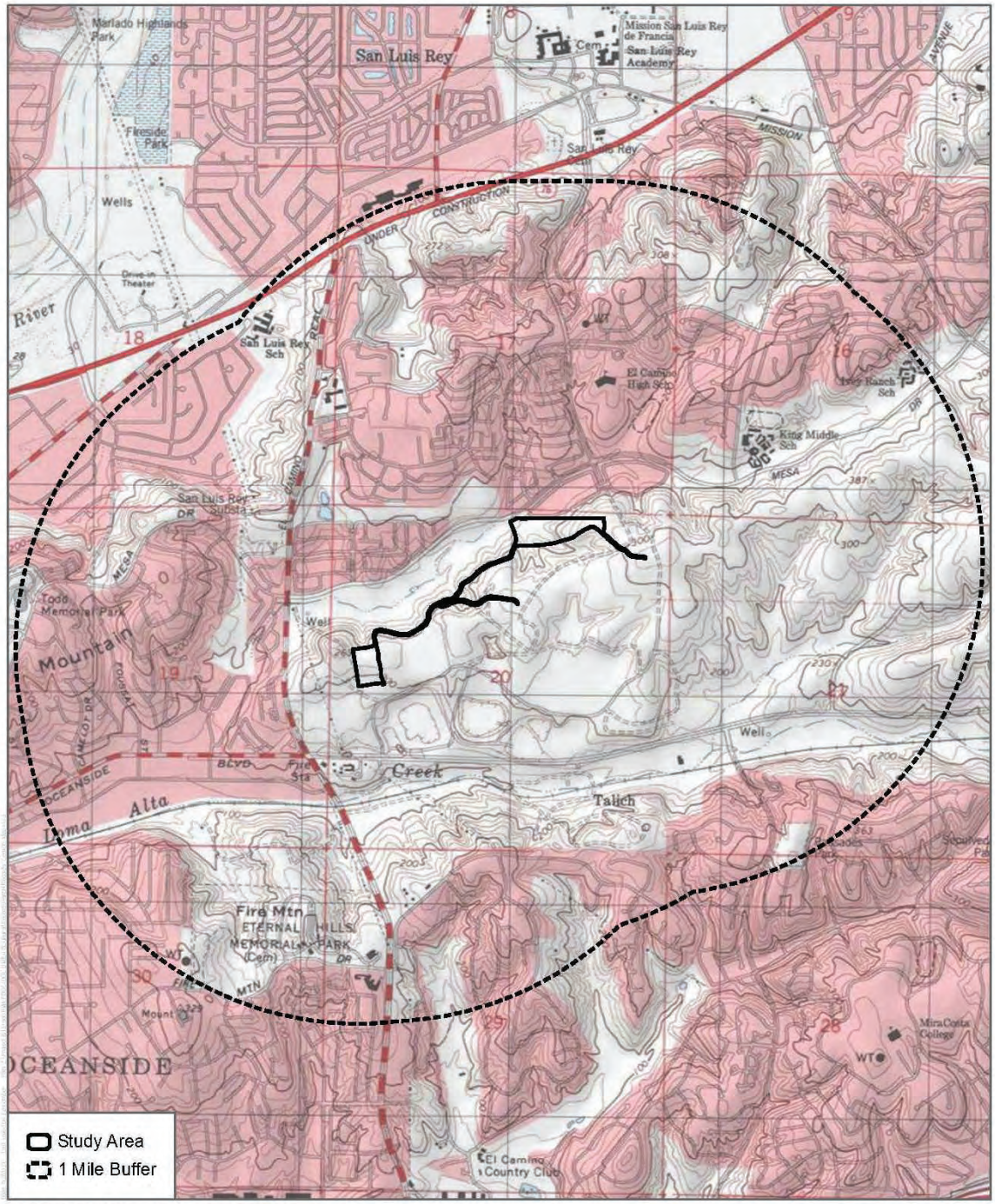
Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Oceanside, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,

Archaeologist
DUDEK

Phone: (760) 846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Attachments: *Figure 1. Records search area Map.*


San Luis Rey
Mission San Luis Rey de Francia
San Luis Rey Academy
Marlado Highlands Park
Fireside Park
Wells
Drive-in Theater
San Luis Rey River
San Luis Rey Sch
El Camino High Sch
Kitts Middle Sch
Ivey Ranch Sch
San Luis Rey Substa
Todd Memorial Park
Mountain
Creek
Talich
Alta
Loma
Fire Mtn
ETERNAL HILLS MEMORIAL PARK (Cem)
OCEANSIDE
MiraCosta College
El Camino Country Club
Study Area
1 Mile Buffer
SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Luis Rey Quadrangle
Township 11S; Range 4W; Section 20
DUDEK
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000
Records Search
El Corazon Trails Project

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

August 13, 2021

Tribal Council ,
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Dr.
Vista, CA 92081

Subject: ***Information Request for the El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego County, California***

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Archaeologist
DUDEK

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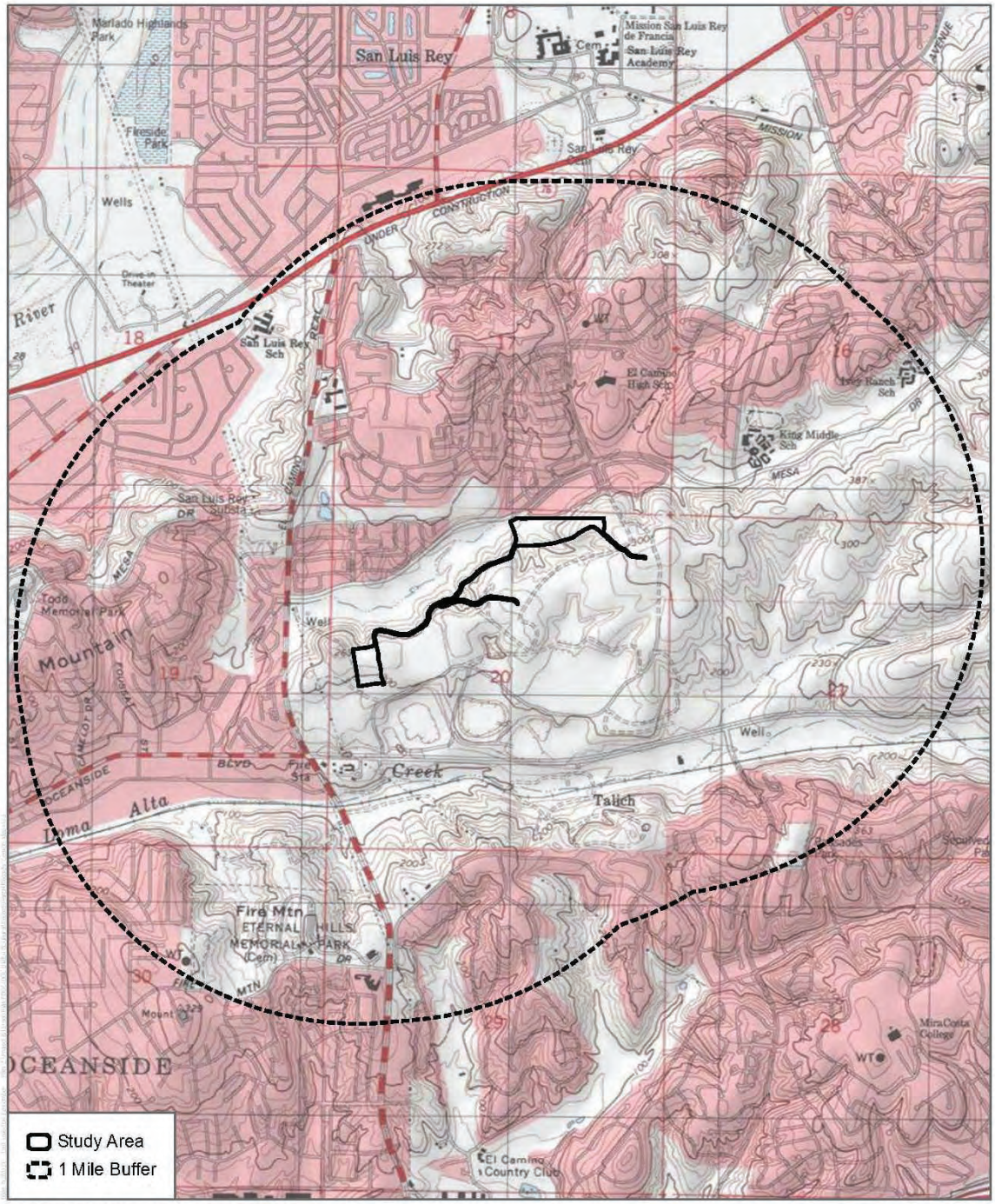
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Records Search
El Corazon Trails Project

SAN LUIS REY BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

1889 Sunset Drive • Vista, California 92081
760-724-8505 • FAX 760-724-2172
www.slrmissionindians.org

August 19, 2021

Makayla Murrilo,
Archeologist
Dudek

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
mmurillo@dudek.com

RE: SLR RESPONSE REGARDING THE PROPOSED EL CORAZON PROJECT IN OCEANSIDE, CA AND ITS POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Dear Ms. Murillo:

We, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians ("Tribe") have received and reviewed your letter dated August 13, 2021 (and inclusive maps) regarding the proposed El Corazon Trails II Project in Oceanside, CA ("Project" and "Project Area"). We further understand from your letter that you are inquiring whether the Tribe possesses any information and/or concerns regarding tribal cultural resources and/or Sacred Lands in the Project Area.

We are a northern San Diego County Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with Camp Pendleton, the current cities of Oceanside, Carlsbad, Encinitas, Vista, San Marcos and Escondido, as well as many unincorporated areas within northern San Diego County, such as the communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall and Valley Center. We are resolute in the preservation and protection of tribal cultural resources within all these jurisdictions.

Our Tribe has intimate knowledge about the many discoveries made throughout the Project Area and is aware of cultural resource sites within close proximity to the proposed Project. We strongly urge caution in assessing the land encompassing the Project for any ground disturbing purposes, as well as incorporating the presence of a Luiseño Native American monitor during all ground disturbing activities (including but not limited to any and all boring activities) and cultural resource assessment surveys.

In regards to information our Tribe can provide Dudek regarding these tribal cultural resources and sacred sites within the Project Area, we respectfully request that any further discussion be done in person. Please contact our Cultural Resource Manager Cami Mojado at (760) 917-1736 or via email at cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org to arrange a mutually acceptable meeting date and time.

Furthermore, the Tribe requests that any and all cultural resource surveys completed in the Project Area and/or for the benefit of this Project be provided to the Tribe's Cultural Department at 1889 Sunset Drive, Vista, CA 92081 as your earliest convenience. If digital copies are available, please send them directly to cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org. If a cultural resource survey has not been completed as of today's date, then the Tribe respectfully requests that a Luiseño Native American monitor be present during any proposed survey of the Project property.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide information and/or share our concerns regarding this Project. We thank you for your assistance in protecting our invaluable Luiseño tribal cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Cami Mojado

Cami Mojado
Cultural Resources Manager
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

September 16, 2021

Sent only via email to: mmurillo@dudek.com

Re: El Corazon Project in Oceanside, San Diego, County, California

To whom it may concern:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Tribe"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Tribe has specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Embedded in these resources and within the AHI are Rincon Band's history, culture, and continuing traditional identity.

Based on the information provided above, the Rincon Band recommends conducting an archaeological/cultural resources study, to include an archeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property. Additionally, we ask a professional Tribal monitor from the Rincon Band to accompany the archaeologist during the survey.

The Rincon Band further requests to consult directly with the lead agency regarding project impacts to cultural resources. While it is not the responsibility of Dudek to facilitate State-mandated consultation, the request is included in this letter so the lead agency is aware of the Tribe's concerns about the project. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office. Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

September 22, 2021

VIA E-Mail and USPS
M. Murillo
Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA 92024

RE: Request for Information for El Corazon Trails II Project; located in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California.

Dear Mr. Murillo,

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within our Reservation land's, although it is located in Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayélkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area, the region's longstanding village complexes, and through an extensive record of nearby and previously impacted and recorded site(s) within this Project's vicinity. Also, from historic aerials it appears the western-portion of the proposed project still contains intact native soils. Therefore, we are interested in participating in this Project. The Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the

Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a Sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño Ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation