

# Appendix A

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Biological Resources Assessment



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January 15, 2020  
Project No: 19-07186

Gerald Comati  
Public Works Department  
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B  
Goleta, CA 93117  
Via email: gcomati@cityofgoleta.org

**Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Goleta Train Depot Project, Goleta, California**

Dear Mr. Comati,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is pleased to submit this Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) for the Goleta Train Depot Project located at 27 South La Patera Lane in Goleta, California. The purpose of the BRA is to address the potential for sensitive biological resources and rare, threatened, and endangered species to occur at the project site or be affected by the proposed construction activities. Project impacts, relevant regulations, and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and anticipated environmental review of the project.

## Project Description and Location

The proposed project would occur at 27 South La Patera Lane, Goleta, California (Figure 1). The project site is located in Township 5 north, Range 30 west (San Bernardino meridian), and is depicted on the *Goleta* Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map (USGS 2019). The project site encompasses approximately 2.8 acres. It includes Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 073-050-033, situated immediately south of the Amtrak railroad and west of South La Patera Lane (Figure 2), and the adjacent portion of South La Patera Lane within the City of Goleta right-of-way. The project site is located outside the coastal zone in an area zoned by the City of Goleta as Business Park. The land surrounding the project site to the south, east, and west is densely developed for commercial and industrial uses. There is undeveloped open space north of the project site at Lake Los Carneros Park, on the opposite side of the railroad and U.S. Highway 101.

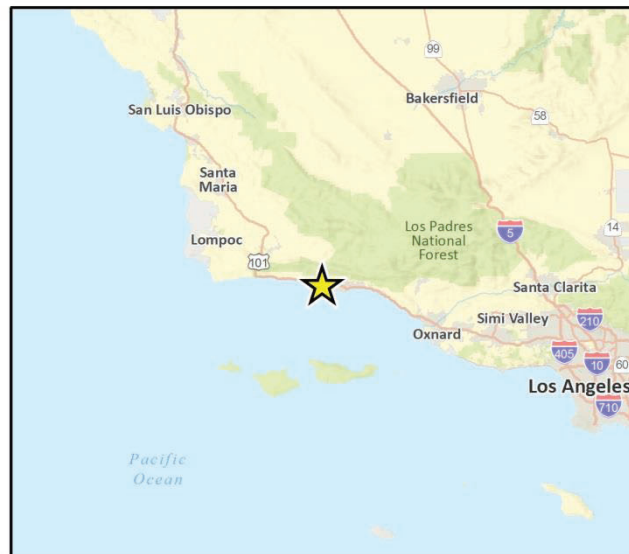
The proposed project involves demolition of an existing warehouse, construction of an approximately 8,000-square-foot train depot building, and development of paved parking areas throughout the remainder of the project site. The train depot would provide passengers with a ticketing area, waiting room, baggage lockers, restrooms, and a café. The parking areas would accommodate approximately 128 vehicles and facilitate access to the depot by buses and shuttles. The proposed project would also involve re-engineering a cul-de-sac, installing new sidewalks, and improving drainage infrastructure associated with South La Patera Lane.

Figure 1 Regional Location



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Project Location



BRAPig 1 Regional Location



Figure 2 Project Location



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BIA Fig 2 Project Location



# Methodology

## Regulatory Overview

Regulated or sensitive resources studied and analyzed herein include special-status plant and wildlife species, nesting birds and raptors, sensitive plant communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement, and locally protected resources such as protected trees. For the purpose of this report, the evaluation of potential impacts to biological resources was guided by the following statutes:

### Federal

- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

### State

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

### Local

- City of Goleta General Plan
- Goleta Municipal Code
- City of Goleta Environmental Thresholds and Guidance Manual

## Literature Review

Prior to the field reconnaissance survey, Rincon biologist Nathan Marcy reviewed the project plans (provided by the client), aerial photographs, and previous historical land use of the survey area. Queries of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2019) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2019) were conducted to obtain comprehensive information regarding state and federally listed species as well as other special-status species considered to have potential to occur within a 5-mile radius of the project site. For CNPS query purposes, a 9-quadrangle search area centered on the project site was used.

In addition, regionally occurring sensitive biological resources and geological information related to the site were researched from the following sources:

- USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2019a)
- USFWS Information, Planning, and Conservation System (USFWS 2019b)
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Mapper (USFWS 2019c)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2019)

## Field Survey

A field reconnaissance survey was conducted by Rincon biologist Yuling Huo on December 19, 2019, to document the existing site conditions and to evaluate the potential presence of sensitive biological resources including special-status plant and animal species, sensitive plant communities, potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and wetlands, and habitat for federally and state protected species. Weather conditions during the survey included an average temperature of approximately 50 degrees Fahrenheit, calm winds up to three miles per hour, and clear skies with good visibility. The study area included the project site plus a 100-foot survey buffer (Figure 2). Accessible portions of the study area were surveyed on foot and inaccessible areas were observed remotely with 10x30 binoculars.

All biological resources observed within the study area were recorded, including plant and wildlife species. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy follows *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). All species were identified to the lowest feasible taxonomic level based on field observations. Definitive surveys to confirm the presence or absence of special-status species were not performed and are not included within this analysis. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based exclusively on the methodology described above.

## Existing Conditions

### Soils

The study area contains only one soil type: Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loams, 2 to 9 percent slopes (NRCS 2019). Nearly the entire project site is developed or paved with asphalt or concrete. Soil is only present at the surface in small areas of ornamental vegetation. Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam is not listed as a hydric soil.

### Vegetation

Two vegetation communities occur within the study area: Disturbed and Developed (Figure 3). The vegetation classification used for this analysis is based on Sawyer et al. (2009), but modified as needed to most accurately describe the existing vegetation communities on-site. A total of 19 plant species were identified in the study area during the survey (Table 1). The observed plants, both native and non-native, are mostly planted in landscaping areas.

### Developed

Developed land includes areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer supported. It is characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that often require irrigation.

Approximately one acre of the 2.5-acre project site is occupied by an existing warehouse building. The remainder is paved with asphalt or concrete, with the exception of two small areas of ornamental vegetation at the southeast corner of the project site. The study area surrounding the project site is also predominantly developed, consisting of commercial and industrial buildings, paved roads and parking areas, the railroad, and ornamental vegetation. Some native plants have colonized small, unpaved areas. Three native coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and one native California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) are present in the study area. These trees are isolated from each other, and may predate development of the site, or have been planted during landscaping, or have established naturally after development.



## Disturbed

Disturbed habitats have been physically disturbed by previous legal human activity. They are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association but continue to retain a soil substrate. Vegetation of disturbed areas, if present, is typically composed of non-native plant species such as landscape ornamentals or ruderal exotics that take advantage of disturbance and inhibit the growth of native plants.

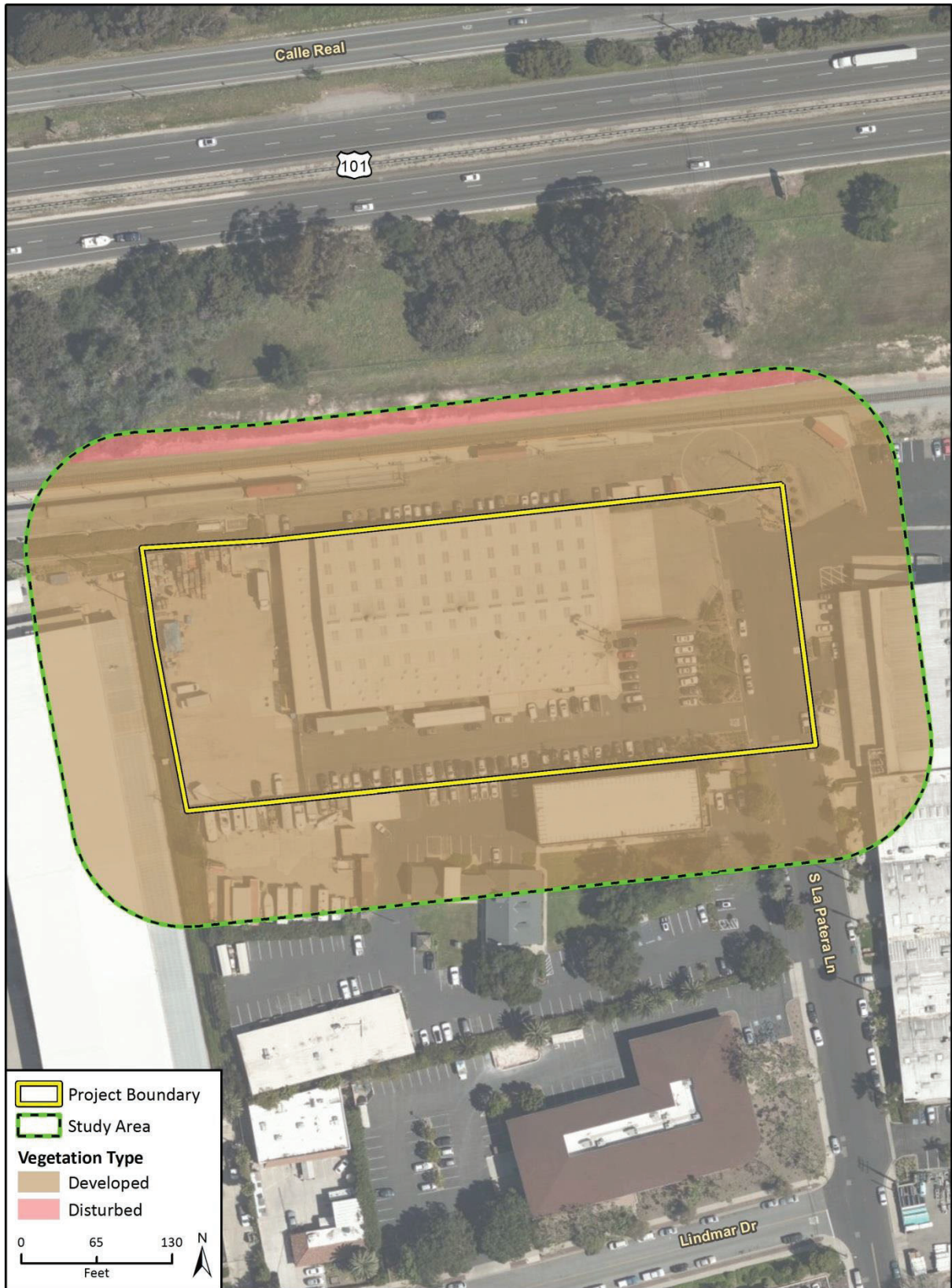
No disturbed vegetation is present in the project site. A narrow strip of this vegetation type is present at the northern margin of the study area on the opposite side of the railroad. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this area is regularly mowed or disked. The vegetation observed during the survey was ruderal and composed primarily of non-native grasses and weeds.

**Table 1 Plant Species Observed During December 19, 2019 Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native or Non-native
<i>Aloe</i> sp.	Aloe	Non-native
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Non-native
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	deodar cedar	Non-native
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	western redbud	Native
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	mountain mahogany	Native
<i>Distictis</i> sp.	royal trumpet vine	Non-native
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	scouringrush horsetail	Native
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed	Native
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	red river gum	Non-native
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	geranium	Non-native
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	Native
<i>Juglans californica</i>	California black walnut	Native
<i>Juniperus californica</i>	California juniper	Native
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese juniper	Non-native
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	deergrass	Native
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine	Non-native
<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	mock orange	Non-native
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	Native
<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Mexican marigold	Non-native



Figure 3 Vegetation Communities



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01/14/19 3: Veg Communities





## Wildlife

The study area provides little habitat for wildlife species due to its developed nature and the lack of native vegetation. Avian species observed in the study area during the survey are included in Table 2. No other wildlife species were observed.

**Table 2 Avian Species Observed During December 19, 2019 Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native or Non-native
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub jay	Native
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Native
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	Native
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	western gull	Native
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	Native
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	Native
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	Non-native
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	Native
<i>Setophaga coronate</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	Native
<i>Setophaga petechial</i>	yellow warbler	Native
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend’s warbler	Native
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch	Native
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	Non-native
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin’s kingbird	Native
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	Native
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	Native

## Sensitive Biological Resources and Impact Analysis

### Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS under the Federal ESA; those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the CDFW under the CESA or Native Plant Protection Act; animals designated as “Fully Protected” by the CFGC; animals listed as “Species of Special Concern” (SSC) by the CDFW; CDFW Special Plants, specifically those with California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) of 1B, 2, 3, and 4 in the CNPS’s Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (2018).

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and may require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted on site prior to the approval of proposed development on a property. This section discusses sensitive biological resources observed on the project site and evaluates the potential for the project site to support other sensitive biological resources. A list of special-status plant and animal species with potential to occur in the study area was developed based on a review of a 5-mile search of the CNDDDB (CDFW 2019) and a 9-quad search of the CNPS’s online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2019) and can be found in Attachment A.



Pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

- a) *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.*

In addition to the CEQA Guidelines, the City of Goleta Environmental Thresholds and Guidance Manual defines a significant impact to biological resources as one that:

- a) *Substantially reduce or eliminate species diversity or abundance*
- b) *Substantially reduce or eliminate quantity or quality of nesting areas*
- c) *Substantially limit reproductive capacity through losses of individuals or habitat*
- d) *Substantially fragment, eliminate, or otherwise disrupt foraging areas and/or access to food sources*
- e) *Substantially limit or fragment range and movement (geographic distribution of animals and or seed dispersal routes)*
- f) *Substantially interfere with natural processes, such as fire or flooding, upon which the habitat depends*

The CNDDDB/CNPS query results identified 17 special-status plant species within five miles of the study area. Special-status plant species typically have specialized habitat requirements, including plant community types, soils, elevational ranges. No habitat for any of these plant species exists at the project site, and none have any potential to occur there. One small California black walnut tree, a CRPR 4.2 species, was observed in the study area outside of the project site. No other special-status plant species were observed during the survey.

The CNDDDB query results identified 25 special-status wildlife species within five miles of the study area. The potential for special-status wildlife species to occur at the site was assessed based on their known distribution and habitat requirements and the existing conditions of the site. No special-status wildlife species were detected during the survey, and most were determined to have no potential to occur due to the developed and disturbed condition of the study area, high levels of human disturbance, absence of native vegetation or aquatic habitat, and isolation from suitable habitat in the surrounding landscape. No critical habitat designated by USFWS is present in the study area. The closest critical habitat, for tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*), is located approximately 0.45 mile southwest of the study area (USFWS 2019a).

### *Roosting Bats*

The only special-status wildlife species found to have potential to occur in the study area are three species of bats, all CDFW Species of Special Concern: Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*). The empty warehouse building in the project site may provide suitable roosting locations for these species, given the presence of potential foraging habitat in nearby Lake Los Carneros Park. Bats are particularly vulnerable to disturbance during the breeding season (typically April 1 through August 31), when young may be present that are not able to fly. If maternal roosts of special-status bats are present in structures when demolition occurs, it may represent a significant impact. The impact would be reduced below a significant level through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, described below.



## Nesting Birds

Migratory or other common nesting birds, while not designated as special-status species, are protected by the CFGC and MBTA. Ornamental trees and shrubs and man-made structures in the study area could provide habitat for nesting birds. The survey was conducted outside of the bird nesting season (typically February 1 through August 31), and no nests or birds exhibiting nesting behaviors were observed. However, if project activities occur during the nesting season, nesting birds may be impacted. The potential impact would be reduced below a significant level through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, described below.

## Sensitive Plant Communities

Pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

- b) Have a substantial adverse impact on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS.*

No riparian or other sensitive vegetation communities are present in the study area, and the project would have no effect on these resources.

## Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

Pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

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

No potentially jurisdictional wetlands or waterways were observed in the study area. The nearest wetland habitat identified by NWI is located approximately 400 feet north of the study area on the opposite side of the railroad and Highway 101 (USFWS 2019c). The project would have no impact on state or federally protected wetlands.

## Wildlife Movement

Pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

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

Wildlife corridors are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as between foraging and breeding areas, or they may be regional in nature, allowing movement across the landscape. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then return. Examples of barriers or impediments to movement include housing and other urban development, roads, fencing, unsuitable habitat, or open areas with little vegetative cover. Regional and local wildlife movements are expected to be concentrated near topographic features that allow convenient passage, including roads, drainages, and ridgelines.



The study area is not in an area identified as a wildlife corridor. The potential movement of wildlife through the study area is minimal given the densely developed nature of the site and adjacent properties to the south, east, and west. Although open space is present north of the study area, the intervening railroad and Highway 101 represent substantial barriers to wildlife movement. The proposed project would not impede wildlife movement beyond the existing conditions.

## Local Policies and Ordinances

Pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

- e) *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.*

### *Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas*

Under Policy CE 1 of the City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan (GP/CLUP), all Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) identified in Figure 4-1 of the GP/CLUP shall be protected against significant degradation of habitat value (City of Goleta 2006). New development shall be sited and designed to avoid impacts to ESHA. If no feasible alternative can eliminate all impacts, the alternative that would result in the fewest or least significant impacts shall be selected. Any impacts that cannot be avoided shall be fully mitigated, with priority given to on-site mitigation.

No ESHA identified in Figure 4-1 of the Goleta GP/CLUP are present in the study area.

### *Protected Trees*

There is currently no Tree Protection Ordinance in place in the City of Goleta. Protection of trees in the City is regulated by the Conservation Element 9 (CE 9) of the Goleta GP/CLUP, which states that all native tree species are protected. However, the Grading Ordinance Guidelines for Native Oak Tree Removal in the Goleta Municipal Code (City of Goleta 2019) clarifies that coast live oak trees are protected only when they have a diameter at breast height (DBH) of eight inches or greater, and that no trees voluntarily planted during landscaping are protected.

Several native coast live oak and California black walnut trees were observed in the study area. Only one, a coast live oak, is present in the project site where it might be removed or otherwise impacted by project activities. This tree has a DBH of approximately two inches and was evidently planted during landscaping. Per the Goleta Municipal Code, no protected trees are present in the project site.

## Adopted or Approved Plans

Pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

- f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.*

The study area is not subject to any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.





## Mitigation Measures

### BIO-1: Pre-construction Roosting Bat Surveys

- To avoid disturbance of maternal bat roosts, demolition of the warehouse building and any other structures that may support roosting bats shall be conducted outside of the bat breeding season (typically April 1 through August 31), if feasible.
- No more than 30 days prior to initiation of project activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct presence/absence surveys for bats where suitable roosting habitat is present. Surveys shall be conducted using acoustic detectors and by visually searching ledges, crevices, and overhangs in the warehouse and any other locations in the study area where bats may roost.
- If a maternal roost is detected, project activity shall cease. CDFW shall be consulted to determine if protective buffers may be established surrounding the roost, allowing project activities to resume in other parts of the project site. Demolition of a structure supporting a maternal roost shall not occur until the young have left the site. If a non-breeding roost is detected, CDFW shall be consulted to determine if the bats can be safely evicted.
- If no roosting bats are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

### BIO-2: Pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, project activities including vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), if feasible.
- If work must begin during the breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted inside the project footprint plus a 500-foot for raptors and special-status species and a 300-foot buffer for all other birds. Inaccessible parts of the survey area shall be scanned using binoculars to ensure 100 percent visual coverage. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of bird species known to occur in southern California communities.
- If active nests (those containing eggs, nestlings, or associated with dependent fledglings) are found on-site, an avoidance buffer shall be implemented around each nest and demarcated with fencing or flagging. The size of the buffers shall be determined by the biologist based upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site. No project activity shall occur inside a nest buffer until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active.
- If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

## Limitations

This document was prepared for use solely and exclusively by the City of Goleta, care of Gerald Comati, who may use it to provide information to satisfy CEQA requirements. No other use or disclosure is intended or authorized by Rincon, nor shall this report be relied upon or transferred to any other party



without the express written consent of Rincon Consultants. This work has been performed in accordance with good commercial, customary, and generally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on a suitability analysis level only and did not include definitive surveys for the presence or absence of the special-status species that may be present. Definitive surveys for special-status wildlife and plant species generally require specific survey protocols requiring extensive field survey time to be conducted only at certain times of the year. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on this methodology. It is understood that Rincon is to be held harmless for any inverse condemnation or devaluation of said property that may result if Rincon's report or information generated during our performance of services is used for other purposes.

Thank you for the opportunity to support your environmental analysis needs for this project. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nathan Marcy".

Nathan Marcy  
Associate Biologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher Julian".

Christopher Julian  
Principal/Senior Regulatory Specialist

### **Attachments**

- Attachment A CNDDDB/CNPS Query Results and Occurrence Potentials
- Attachment B Site Survey Photographs



## References

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# Attachment A

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CNDDDB/CNPS Query Results and Occurrence Potentials



Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<b>Plants</b>				
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i> slender silver moss	None/None 4.2	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and north coast coniferous forest. Grows on damp rocks and soil, acidic substrates. Usually seen on roadcuts. Elevations between 300 and 3,300 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Arctostaphylos refugioensis</i> Refugio manzanita	None/None 1B.2	Chaparral, on sandstone. Elevations between 200 and 2,500 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	None/None 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. Alkaline or clay soils. Elevations between sea level and 1,500 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	None/None 1B.2	Coastal bluffs and coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. Elevations between sea level and 1,500 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> late-flowered mariposa-lily	None/None 1B.3	Dry, open coastal woodland, riparian woodland, and chaparral. Serpentine soils. Elevations between 900 and 4,700 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i> australis</i> southern tarplant	None/None 1B.1	Marshes and swamp margins, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also in alkaline soils, sometimes with saltgrass. Elevations between sea level and 3,200 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i> Ojai fritillary	None/None 1B.2	Broadleaved upland mesic forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and chaparral. Usually on loamy soil, sometimes serpentine. Sometimes found along roadsides. Elevations between 300 and 3,700 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i> puberula</i> mesa horkelia	None/None 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. Elevations between 50 and 5,400 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush	None/None 1B.2	Vernal pools, wet meadows, seeps, and ephemeral drainages in lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, and Great Basin scrub. Elevations between 1,000 and 6,700 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	Endangered/ None 1B.1	Vernal pools, swales, and low depressions in valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and alkaline playas. Elevations between sea level and 1,500 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	None/None 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, and vernal pools, usually on alkaline soils. Elevations between sea level and 4,500 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Layia heterotricha</i> pale-yellow layia	None/None 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline or clay soils in open areas. Elevations between 300 and 5,900 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i> Santa Barbara honeysuckle	None/None 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Elevations between 20 and 2,700 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Scrophularia atrata</i> black-flowered figwort	None/None 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. Around swales and dunes in sand, diatomaceous shales, and soils derived from other parent material. Elevations between 30 and 1,500 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i> estuary seablite	None/None 1B.2	Coastal marshes and swamps in clay, silt, and sand substrates. Elevations between sea level and 150 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	None/None 2B.2	Meadows, seeps, and along streams. Elevations between 200 and 3,000 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i> Santa Ynez false lupine	None/Rare 1B.3	Chaparral. Open areas, such as fuel breaks and burned areas, on sandstone. Elevations between 1,200 and 3,500 feet.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<b>Invertebrates</b>				

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> crotch bumble bee	None/Candidate Endangered	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	None/None	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Not Expected	Although roosting sites are documented nearby, no suitable overwintering habitat exists at the project site.
<b>Fish</b>				
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	Endangered/ None SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches. Needs fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	Not Expected	No aquatic habitat is present at the project site.
<b>Amphibians</b>				
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Threatened/ None SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No aquatic habitat is present in the vicinity.
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	None/None SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 0.5 mile to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow moving streams.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. Nearest aquatic habitat is on the opposite side of highway and railroad.
<b>Reptiles</b>				

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	None/None SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. Suitable loose, moist soils are not present.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	None/None SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.25 mile from water for egg-laying.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. Nearest aquatic habitat is on the opposite side of highway and railroad.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	None/None SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	None/ Threatened SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few miles of the colony.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	None/None SSC	Dense grasslands on lower mountain slopes, rolling hills, lowland plains, and valleys. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	None/None SSC	Open, dry, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent on burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present. No mammal burrows observed at the site.



Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	Threatened/ None SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	None/None FP	River bottomlands or rolling hills next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	None/ Endangered	Coastal salt marshes from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican	Delisted/Delisted FP	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i> light-footed Ridgway's rail	Endangered/ Endangered FP	Salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation. Requires dense growth for nesting or escape cover; feeds on molluscs and crustaceans.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	None/ Threatened	Nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nest cavities.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	Endangered/ Endangered FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated flat substrates including sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.

**Mammals**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None/None SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Low	The warehouse in the project site may provide suitable roosting locations, and nearby Lake Los Carneros Park provides foraging habitat.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	None/None SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Low	The warehouse in the project site may provide suitable roosting locations, and nearby Lake Los Carneros Park provides foraging habitat.
<i>Lasiurus blassevillii</i> western red bat	None/None SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, up to 40 feet above ground. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	None/None	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	None/None	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	Low	The warehouse in the project site may provide suitable roosting locations, and nearby Lake Los Carneros Park provides foraging habitat.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	None/None SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Not Expected	Project site is entirely developed/disturbed. No suitable habitat is present

# Attachment B

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Site Survey Photographs



**Photograph 1.** View of the existing warehouse building in the project site. Photograph taken from the east side of the project site, facing west.



**Photograph 2.** View of a paved lot on the west side of the project site. Photograph taken facing north.





**Photograph 3.** View of a paved lot on the east side of the project site. Photograph taken facing northeast.



**Photograph 4.** View of the existing cul-de-sac at the northern terminus of South La Patera Lane. Photograph taken facing northeast.





**Photograph 5.** View of ornamental vegetation planted at the southeast corner of the warehouse building.



**Photograph 6.** View of the disturbed vegetation at the northern edge of the study area, outside the project site. Photograph taken facing northwest.