

**Biological Resource Assessment for Douglas Family  
Preserve**

**City of Santa Barbara Hazardous Fuels Mitigation  
Project**

**To: The City of Santa Barbara  
Parks & Recreation Department**

**By: SummitWest Environmental, Inc.**

**January 26, 2024**



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### Project Summary

SummitWest Environmental Inc. (SummitWest) completed biological surveys for rare plant species, special status wildlife species and habitats, vegetation communities and native grasslands, invasive plant species, and conducted coarse waters mapping, in support of the City of Santa Barbara's Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project (Project). These surveys were completed across approximately 594 acres comprising seven parks; this Biological Resources Assessment (BRA), and the associated geospatial database, detail the findings for Douglas Family Preserve.

In Douglas Family Preserve, five special status plant species, three special status wildlife species, 23 special status wildlife species' suitable habitats, nine vegetation communities (including two sensitive communities), 31 invasive plant species, and several water resources were mapped. Survey results and impact analysis and avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed below.

### 1.0 Introduction

The City of Santa Barbara Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project aims to implement a comprehensive and sustainable approach to reducing hazardous fuels in the High Fire Hazard Areas of the City, in accordance with the objectives stated in the City's 2021 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP; City, 2021), and vegetation management goals in open space parks. The work area is approximately 594 total acres spread across 7 open space parks: Parma Park, Honda Valley Park, Elings Park, Douglas Family Preserve, Stevens Park, Franceschi Park, and Hale Park. SummitWest conducted concurrent rare plant surveys, invasive plant surveys, vegetation community and native grassland mapping, and wildlife habitat assessments to identify resources that may be affected by Project activities. All Project activities are contingent on compliance with various local, state, and federal legislation.

#### 1.1 *Project Location and Setting*

Douglas Family Preserve is regionally located within the City of Santa Barbara on the southern coast of California. Santa Barbara is nestled between the Santa Ynez Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, resulting in a diverse topography of hills, valleys, and coastal plains. The Mediterranean climate of the City is characterized by mild, wet winters and warm, dry

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summers. Frequent marine layers are present throughout the summer due to proximity to the ocean. Average temperatures are around 60°F in winter to the mid-70s°F in summer (NOAA, 1994; Western Regional Climate Center, 2023). The City of Santa Barbara prioritizes sustainable development and land management, and promotes growth of natural resources as well as historic preservation. Key land uses within the City include residential, parks and open space (including Goleta Slough Natural Reserve and Shoreline), commercial, institutional, and industrial (County, 2011; County, 2021).

**Figure 1. Regional Location Map**



Douglas Family Preserve totals approximately 60 acres and is located in the coastal zone of the High Fire Hazard Area in the City of Santa Barbara, approximately 1.6 miles south of Highway 101 (Figure 1). The Park is bordered by Elings Park to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Land uses of the surrounding area include mostly residential, with the

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Pacific Ocean lining the southern edge of the park. Douglas Family Preserve is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Santa Barbara* topographic quadrangle in Section 00 of Township 4 North and Ranges 27 and 28 West, and Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 047-140-001, 047-140-002, 047-140-003, and 047-140-004. Douglas Family Preserve is centered at approximately 34.402582 latitude and -119.738889 longitude, and elevation of the park ranges from zero to 170 feet above mean sea level (msl). Over half of Douglas Family Preserve soil is made up of Baywood loamy sand 2-9% slopes, which is somewhat excessively drained, and derived from Beach sand (which also makes up about 13% of the Survey Area). Some of the Park also contains Lopez-Rock outcrop complex 50-75% slopes, which is somewhat excessively drained and derived from Residuum weathered from siliceous shale (USDA, 2023).

**Figure 2. Douglas Family Preserve Survey Area Map**



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### *1.2 Project Description*

The City of Santa Barbara Fire Department is responsible for implementing the objectives stated in the CWPP. The Fire Department and the Parks and Recreation Department have not had the resources available to closely manage and maintain the High Fire Hazard Areas and specified Vegetation Management Units (VMUs) identified in the CWPP. Therefore, the Departments jointly secured a Wildfire Resilience Grant Application offered by the California State Coastal Conservancy (Conservancy) resulting in the Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project which funded this BRA.

Recognized CWPP VMUs have unique hazards, include or are adjacent to resources threatened by wildfire, have the potential for extreme fire behavior, and pose various challenges for fire protection. Before receiving the Conservancy Grant referenced herein, City fire crews responded to management needs on a short-term, as needed/quick response basis, without the necessary resources in place for a comprehensive response. Although the Parks and Recreation Department conducts vegetation management activities to meet defensible space requirements, a comprehensive, sustainable approach is needed.

The Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project aims to reduce fire risk while avoiding disruption of the natural ecosystem via (1) maintaining defensible space around adjacent homes, (2) maintaining and improving the necessary fire access roads/fuel breaks to access High Fire Hazard Areas, (3) vegetation management targeted at high-fire risk invasive species removal and associated native plant restoration efforts, (4) fuel load reduction in at-risk areas, and (5) community outreach and education around fuels management. Site specific biological planning documents need to be in place before the aforementioned Project work can occur.

Vegetation management methods will be implemented on a site-specific basis, including but not limited to: vegetation lifting via hand cutting, weed whipping, tree removal focused on hazardous deadwood and high-fire risk invasive species, chipping, grazing, cutting of mosaic patterns to change the fuels continuity, active restoration (planting of container plants and/or seed application), and passive restoration (promoting the natural succession and recolonization by native/fire resilient species via selective maintenance).

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## 2.0 Regulatory Overview

For the objectives of this Biological Resources Assessment, special-status botanical or wildlife species are those that are:

- Listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)
- Listed as rare, threatened, endangered, or candidates for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Designated as Fully Protected (FP), Species of Special Concern (SSC), or Watch List (WL) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Designated as locally important by the City of Santa Barbara

Additionally, the evaluation of potential impacts on biological resources within the Project will be determined by considering the following legislation:

- FESA (USFWS, 1973)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; USFWS, 1918)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA; USC, 1940)
- Clean Water Act (CWA; USC, 1972)
- CESA (CDFW, 1984)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC; CDFW, 1984)
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB, 2019)
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, 1969)
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, 1970)
- County of Santa Barbara General Plan (County, 2011)
- City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program Coastal Land Use Plan (City, 2019)
- City of Santa Barbara Urban Forest Management Plan (City, 2014)

## 2.1 *Federal Regulations*

### **Federal Endangered Species Act**

The FESA (16 USC § 153 et seq.) safeguards flora and fauna that have been designated as endangered or threatened by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). According to Section 9 of the FESA, it is forbidden to engage in any activities that harm or cause “take” of endangered wildlife. “Take”



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encompasses actions such as to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct” (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). Harm as listed also encompasses habitat modification. Regarding botanical species, this law regulates actions such as removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying endangered plants on federal land, as well as removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying endangered plants on non-federal land, in deliberate defiance of state law (16 U.S. Code [USC] 1538).

Federal agencies are obligated to consult with the USFWS if their activities, inclusive of providing funding or approving permits, could negatively impact any listed or proposed listed plant or wildlife species or critical habitat (Section 7 of the FESA). With discourse and provision of a biological opinion, the USFWS has the authority to grant an incidental “take” permit (ITP), sanctioning the incidental “take” of a sensitive species or its habitat as a result of an otherwise authorized activity, as long as it will not endanger the species’ continued survival. Section 10 of the ESA defines the procedure for issuing an ITP in cases where no other federal actions are required, as long as a habitat conservation plan (HCP) is established. Verification of whether the Project will affect sensitive species or their habitat depends on a thorough literature review of the Project area and/or field inspection by a qualified biologist.

No “take” of federally listed endangered or threatened species is proposed as part of this Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project.

### **Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The MBTA, outlined in Section 703-711 of the 16 USC, is implemented by the USFWS. This Act administers international agreements between the United States and other countries created to safeguard migratory birds and their body parts, eggs, and nests from actions such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping. These actions are prohibited unless specifically allowed through regulations or obtained permits. The law currently applies to more than 1,000 species, including most native birds, and covers the destruction or removal of active nests of those species. The USFWS has the authority to grant permits for specific activities, including falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, education, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), “take” of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal (50 CFR 13 and 50 CFR 21).

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### **Bald and Gold Eagle Protection Act**

The BGEPA, as specified in Section 668 of 16 USC, is implemented by the USFWS. The BGEPA is aimed as safeguarding both bald and golden eagles, and creates legal consequences for individuals who “take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof.” In the context of the BGEPA, “take” includes the activities to “pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb.”

### **Clean Water Act**

The CWA (Title 33 USC Sections 1251-1376) offers direction for restoration and preservation of the “chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation’s waters,” which included oceans, bays, rivers, perennial and non-perennial streams, lakes, ponds, and seasonal and perennial wetlands. Section 404 of the CWA forbids the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the United States (U.S.) unless a permit is administered by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The term “fill material” denotes any substance mainly used to replace an aquatic area with dry land or to modify the bottom elevation of a water body. The phrase “Waters of the U.S.” encompasses rivers, streams, estuaries, the territorial seas, ponds, lakes, and wetlands. Perennial and intermittent creeks are considered Waters of the U.S. if they are hydrologically connected to other navigable, jurisdictional waters.

The USACE also enforces Executive Order 11990, which is a federal policy aimed at ensuring there is no overall reduction of wetland value or acreage. In support of the CWA, the USACE strives to prevent negative impacts and mitigate unavoidable negative impacts on existing aquatic resources. Any release of dredged or fill material into wetlands and waterways that impact Waters of the U.S. necessitates a permit from the USACE prior to commencing work. Achieving the goal of no overall reduction of wetland value or acreage is accomplished through avoidance and minimization measures to the utmost extent possible, as well as through compensatory mitigation measures that will generate or amplify similar habitats.

The USACE has the authority to grant an individual permit or a general permit. Significant effects to wetlands may necessitate obtaining an individual permit; however, projects with

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only minimal effects on wetlands may satisfy the criteria of one of the preexisting Nationwide Permits. Activities that necessitate a Section 404 permit require a Section 401 Water Quality Certification or waiver prior to receiving the Section 404 permit. This certification confirms compliance with state water quality standards, including beneficial uses (23 CCR § 3830, et seq), and is administered by the State Water Quality Control Board (SWQCB) and by each of nine California RWQCB.

## *2.2 State and Local Regulations*

### **California Endangered Species Act**

CESA closely aligns with the statutes of the FESA, but CESA also applies “take” prohibitions to species that are state candidates for listing. CESA states that “all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, and plants, and their habitats, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved.” Additionally, under CESA, “take” is defined as “to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill” an individual of a species, but this description does not include indirect impacts to species such as “harm” or “harass,” like the FESA does. CDFW is responsible for administration of CESA, and is dedicated to collaborating with individuals, agencies, and institutions to safeguard and conserve special-status species and their habitats. CDFW has created lists of species categorized as California endangered, threatened, and candidate, and there is some overlap with the FESA lists.

CDFW has the authority to grant an ITP (CFGF section 2080.1), sanctioning the incidental “take” of a sensitive species as a result of an otherwise authorized activity, as long as it will not endanger the species’ continued survival. Additionally, applying for an ITP involves prerequisites such as outlining measures to minimize potential “take”, as well as detailing strategies for mitigating “take” of listed species. CESA stresses the importance of early discourse to prevent potential impacts on rare, endangered, and threatened species, and to create suitable mitigation measures to offset any loss of listed species caused by Project activities. Verification of whether the Project will affect sensitive species depends on a thorough literature review of the Project area and/or field inspection by a qualified biologist.

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Another type of special status species designated by the CDFW is “Species of Special Concern” (SSC), which is a classification for species that act as indicators of regional habitat alterations or have potential to become future protected species. SSC are not granted any specific legal standing, other than distinct Sections of CFGC described below. Classification as SSC is helpful for management because it allows CDFW to consider these species when making decisions regarding the development of natural landscapes.

CDFW’s California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB, 2023) is a resource that tracks all species of concern, referred to as “special-status species” regardless of their specific protection status. CDFW regards the species on this list as requiring the highest level of conservation.

No “take” of state listed endangered or threatened species or candidate species is proposed as part of this Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project.

### **California Fish and Game Code**

- The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (CFGC §§ 1900-1913) was established to determine which plant species qualify for state listing. Qualified species include those with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, and 2, which fulfill the requirements of sections 1901, Chapter 10 (NPPA) or sections 2062 and 2067 (CESA) of the CFGC. CDFW administers the NPPA and defines the standards that designate a species, subspecies, or variety of native plant as endangered or rare.
- Sections 1600-1616 of the CFGC regulate activities that may alter any part of “waters of the state”, which includes the flow, bed, banks, channel, or associated riparian areas of a river, stream, or lake. Specifically, Section 1602 of the CFGC necessitates that a Notification of Lake and Streambed Alteration shall be presented to CDFW for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.” This may include activities that will affect the edge of riparian vegetation connected to the banks. After reviewing the proposed Project activities, CDFW may submit measures for the Project to implement that are required to safeguard aquatic species and biological resources that may be impacted by the Project activities. The final resulting mutual agreement between CDFW and the Project applicant is a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA). Frequently, projects requiring an SAA from

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CDFW will also require a CWA Section 404 Permit from the USACE, and the components of both may overlap.

- The CDFW ensures the safeguarding of nongame native birds in CFGC Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800. Additionally, Section 3513 of the CFGC forbids the ownership or “take” of birds listed under the MBTA. Together, these Sections sanction the preservation of almost all California nongame native birds, not exclusively special status birds, as well as their nests, eggs, and parts.
- CFGC Sections 3511 4700, 5050, and 5515 safeguard Fully Protected (FP) bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and fish species, and forbid any harm, possession, or “take” of any of these species. An ITP may not be obtained from CDFW for FP species, so any project activities that could impact FP species must be entirely avoided.

### **Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Central Coastal Basin**

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1967 (California Water Code § 13000 et seq.) requires the SWQCB and the nine RWQCBs to establish water quality standards to preserve Waters of the State. These standards include defining beneficial uses, formulating descriptive and numerical water quality criteria, and outlining administrative strategies. For each RWQCB, specific water quality control plans are developed, delineating policies, objectives, and water management practices that align with the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act. As mentioned in the Federal CWA section above, the RWQCB also issues Water Quality Certifications in accordance with Section 401 for all waters under federal authority. The SWQCB manages discharges and safeguards water quality of “isolated” Waters of the State through Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) (USC, 1972).

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

The following guidelines derived from the Initial Study checklist within Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines were used to determine the degree of environmental impact imposed by the Project. Based on these standards, significant impact to biological resources can be assumed if the Project would:

- 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 CDFW or USFWS;

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- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive vegetation community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

When assessing whether there will be significant impact on a biological resource, it is crucial to consider both the resource and its role within the broader local or regional environment. A significant impact includes any impact that reduces or causes loss of a biological resource, or is inconsistent with any local, state, or federal mandates, objectives, or conservation plans. Occasionally, an impact may be locally significant due to negative modification of existing environments, but not significant per CEQA due to lack of considerable reduction or indefinite loss of that resource on a population- or region-wide basis.

### **City of Santa Barbara General Plan**

The main purpose of the General Plan is to aid the City in becoming more sustainable, and to “enhance and preserve the City’s critical ecological resources in order to provide a high quality environment necessary to sustain the City’s ecosystem.” The General Plan helps City officials, planners, and residents make informed decisions that ensures they are “efficiently and effectively managing and protecting...natural and physical resources.” Environmental protection goals include initiatives to: create a climate change action plan; protect native trees (especially oaks); protect, maintain, and expand diverse native plant and wildlife habitats; and protect and restore creeks and riparian corridors. Specifically, biological resource policies include:

- 1.0 A set of land use suitability guidelines shall be developed for use in land planning and the environmental review process.

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- 2.0 Redevelopment and renovation of the central City shall be encouraged in order to preserve existing resources.
- 3.0 Goleta Slough shall be preserved and restored as a coastal wetland ecosystem.
- 4.0 Remaining Coastal Perennial Grasslands and Southern Oak Woodlands shall be preserved, where feasible.
- 5.0 The habitats of rare and endangered species shall be preserved.
- 6.0 Intertidal and marine resources shall be maintained or enhanced.
- 7.0 Prime agricultural lands shall be conserved wherever possible and expansion of agricultural uses shall be allowed subject to maximizing compatibility with adjacent land uses and restricting effects on the environment.
- 8.0 The use of City-owned vacant properties for community gardens shall be encouraged.
- 9.0 The biotic resources of the Harbor shall be maintained, so far as possible within the framework of the Local Coastal Program (LCP) and other Harbor Restoration plans.
- 10.0 Programs shall be developed to maintain a productive urban biotic community.
- 11.0 Where Biological Resources policies conflict, the policy most protective of the natural environment shall prevail.

### **City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program Coastal Land Use Plan**

The City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program (LCP) Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP) describes the developmental and land use management standards within the coastal areas throughout the City of Santa Barbara. The LCP is the planning framework required by the California Coastal Act to equalize development with resource protection along the coast. The CLUP ensures responsible and sustainable land use while preserving the environment and its natural resources. Regulations for development activities and/or land uses and implementation measures that aid in protection of resources within the coastal zone are included within the CLUP.

### **City of Santa Barbara Urban Forest Management Plan**

The main purpose of the City of Santa Barbara Urban Forest Management Plan (Plan) is to preserve, manage, and enhance urban forests throughout the City. The Plan can have the greatest influence on the approximately 20% of the urban forest that exists on City

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property. Together with the Parks and Recreation Department, Public Works Department, Community Development Department, and Fire Department, the City is able to adequately manage urban forest landscapes. Municipal codes and Objectives within the Plan describe protective and implementation measures that promote maintenance and mitigation of impact to urban forests.

### 3.0 Methods

#### 3.1 *Literature Review*

Prior to conducting fieldwork, SummitWest biologists performed a literature review of the Project areas using a 6-quad search of CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) and California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW, 2023a; CDFW, 2023b) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants and Vegetation Alliance Manual (CNPS, 2023a; CNPS, 2023b). Other resources investigated during the literature review include A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd edition (Sawyer et al., 2009), Calflora (2023), Special Animals List (CDFW, 2023c), and State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California (CDFW, 2023d). These searches identified special status species and vegetative communities, notable water resources, and critical habitat with potential to occur in the Survey Area. Results of this review directed the scope and details of field surveys.

#### 3.2 *Reference Site Checks*

In preparation for field surveys, SummitWest botanist Keir Morse conducted two reference site checks to determine plant species' bloom windows, characteristics, and site-specific phenology. On April 3, 2023, Mr. Morse visited four different sites known to contain the target species (34.457648, -119.692198; 34.458679, -119.764113; 34.513800, -119.804190; 34.402906, -119.741831) to obtain visual confirmation of the species and their associated habitats, and confirm the correct time of year to begin surveying for early- to mid-season blooming species. On July 24, 2023, Mr. Morse visited four different sites known to contain the target species (34.434004, -119.553300; 34.513800, -119.804190; 34.510545, -119.772226; 34.416926, -119.883417) to obtain visual confirmation of the species and their associated habitats, and confirm the correct time of year to begin surveying for late-season blooming species.



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### *3.3 Biological Reconnaissance Surveys*

Biological reconnaissance surveys were completed by walking parallel and meandering transects ranging from 30 to 60 feet apart depending on terrain and visibility, to ensure comprehensive coverage of Douglas Family Preserve. Botanists mapped all observed invasive plant species, rare plant species, and vegetation alliances utilizing existing protocols (CNPS, 2001; USFWS, 2000; CDFW, 2018). Ubiquitous and common invasives that have little likelihood of being controlled were generally not mapped, unless there was extra time. Weed mapping focused on emergent threats and smaller stands of weeds that could possibly be controlled. Some of the weeds mapped are surrounded by larger areas of ubiquitous invasive weeds that are not mapped. Obvious ornamental plantings were not included in the plants lists and not mapped as weeds unless known to be invasive. After surveys were completed, botanists determined and mapped areas recommended for invasive plant removal. Species noted as Group 1 for removal are those that are easily controlled and are either early or not yet established infestations or aggressive spreaders with high invasiveness. Species noted as Group 2 for removal are those that are either somewhat established or a single occurrence, and can be controlled fairly easily. The remaining invasive species that were mapped as present but not mapped as recommended for treatment are those that are either not easily controlled and well established, or would require significant effort to be treated and controlled. Wildlife biologists mapped all observed sensitive species and their suitable habitat. Water resources observed were coarsely mapped when present, but jurisdictional delineations were not completed. All mapped occurrences and representative photographs were recorded utilizing ESRI Field Maps, with each species identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Percent of individuals in each life stage was recorded for special-status plant populations.

SummitWest wildlife biologists David Tafoya and Michael Schwanhauser surveyed the site on April 28, 2023 and May 8, 2023, and SummitWest botanists Keir Morse, David Tafoya, Michael Schwanhauser, and Zach Kinman surveyed the site on May 10-11, 2023, and August 1, 2023. Areas with limited access, dense poison oak populations, or dangerous terrain were surveyed utilizing binoculars instead of walking pedestrian transects.

### *3.4 Focused Surveys*

SummitWest did not conduct any protocol-level follow-up surveys for sensitive species.

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## 4.0 Results

### 4.1 *Literature Review*

The comprehensive literature review revealed 71 special-status wildlife and 54 special-status plants with potential to occur throughout the Project or surrounding areas (Appendix D). Additionally, 237 invasive plant species were determined to have the potential to occur throughout the Project or surrounding areas. Sensitive vegetation alliances have not been previously mapped within the Project Area.

### 4.2 *Reference Site Checks*

During the first reference site check at four sites on April 3, 2023, five target species were observed in vegetative states, and two target species were observed in flowering states. The lead botanist determined that botany surveys should commence in mid-May to ensure the highest probability of identifying all target species. During the second reference site check at four different sites on July 24, 2023, seven target species were observed flowering, and the lead botanist determined that botany surveys for late-blooming species should begin in early August to ensure the highest probability of identifying all target species. Representative photographs can be found in Appendix A.

### 4.3 *Biological Reconnaissance Survey*

Federal, state, and local agencies necessitate an on-site evaluation of special status species presence or potential to occur before any Project activities may commence. Below SummitWest describes all special status and sensitive species and resources observed on the Project site. All determinations for potential occurrence were based on results of the literature review and results of the reconnaissance surveys, and are described in detail in Appendix D. The following categories were utilized to determine the potential for each special status species to occur in the Project area:

- **Present/Occurs:** Species or positive sign has been observed on-site during reconnaissance surveys
- **Likely:** Suitable habitat for the species is present on-site and the site is within the geographic range of the species, implying the species is highly likely to be present on site; and/or the species has been recorded on-site or within a two-mile (plants) or

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five-mile (wildlife) radius within the last twenty years (CDFW 2023a, CDFW 2023b, and CNPS 2023a, CNPS 2023b)

- **Unlikely:** Site may be within geographic range of the species, but suitable habitat for the species is minimal and/or the species has not been recorded on-site within the last twenty years (CDFW 2023a, CDFW 2023b, and CNPS 2023a, CNPS 2023b)
- **Does not Occur:** Species has not been observed on-site during reconnaissance surveys and suitable habitat for the species is not present on-site. Site is outside of geographical and elevational ranges of species.

### Rare Plant Species

Although 54 special-status plant species were revealed in the literature review as having potential to occur within the Project (Appendix D), only five special-status plant species were observed and are considered to be Present/Occurs within the Survey Area (Figure 3). Approximately 118 Plummer's Baccharis (*Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*; CRPR 4.3; G3T3, S3), 9 Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* ssp. *subspicata*; CRPR 1B.2), 1398 cliff malacothrix (*Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis*; CRPR 4.2), 5 bitter gooseberry (*Ribes amarum* var. *Hoffmannii*; CRPR 3), and 738 woolly seablite (*Suaeda taxifolia*; CRPR 4.2) individuals were observed and mapped within the Survey Area (Figure 3). It is of note that some pines could not be identified because they lacked the parts necessary to key. While some may be planted Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*) this species is only considered sensitive when found in its natural range which does not include Douglas Family Preserve. A compendium of all plant species observed during reconnaissance surveys can be found in Appendix B.

**Figure 3. Douglas Family Preserve Rare Plant Map**



### Special Status Wildlife Species and Habitat

Although 71 special-status wildlife species were revealed in the literature review as having potential to occur within the Project (Appendix D), only three special-status wildlife species were observed and are considered to be Present/Occurs within the Survey Area: two double-crested cormorant (*Nannopterum auritum*; WL) individuals were perched over the water of Arroyo Burro, approximately 20 California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*; FD, SD, FP) were foraging along the coastline, and a yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*; SSC) individual was heard singing (Figures 4, 8).

The Survey Area provides adequate habitat for nesting birds. Active cavities with acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), and

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white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), and an active house sparrow nest (*Passer domesticus*) were observed during the reconnaissance survey (Figure 4).

Suitable habitat was also mapped for 23 species, which are considered likely to occur in the Survey Area (Figures 6- 8): double-crested cormorant, California brown pelican, yellow warbler, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*; WL), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*; WL), Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*; SSC), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*; SE), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*; FE, SE), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*; SSC), southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*; FT, FP), tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*; FE), American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*; FD, SD, FP), common loon (*Gavia immer*; SSC), pinto abalone (*Haliotis kamtschatkana*; IUCN:EN), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*; SSC), California gull (*Larus californicus*; WL), western red bat (*Lasiurus frantzii*; SSC), long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*; WL), steelhead - southern California DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10; FE, SC), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*; WL), two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondi*; SSC), south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1; SSC), and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; FE, SE). A comprehensive species compendium of all wildlife observed during reconnaissance surveys can be found in Appendix C.

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Figure 4. Douglas Family Preserve Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (1 of 5)

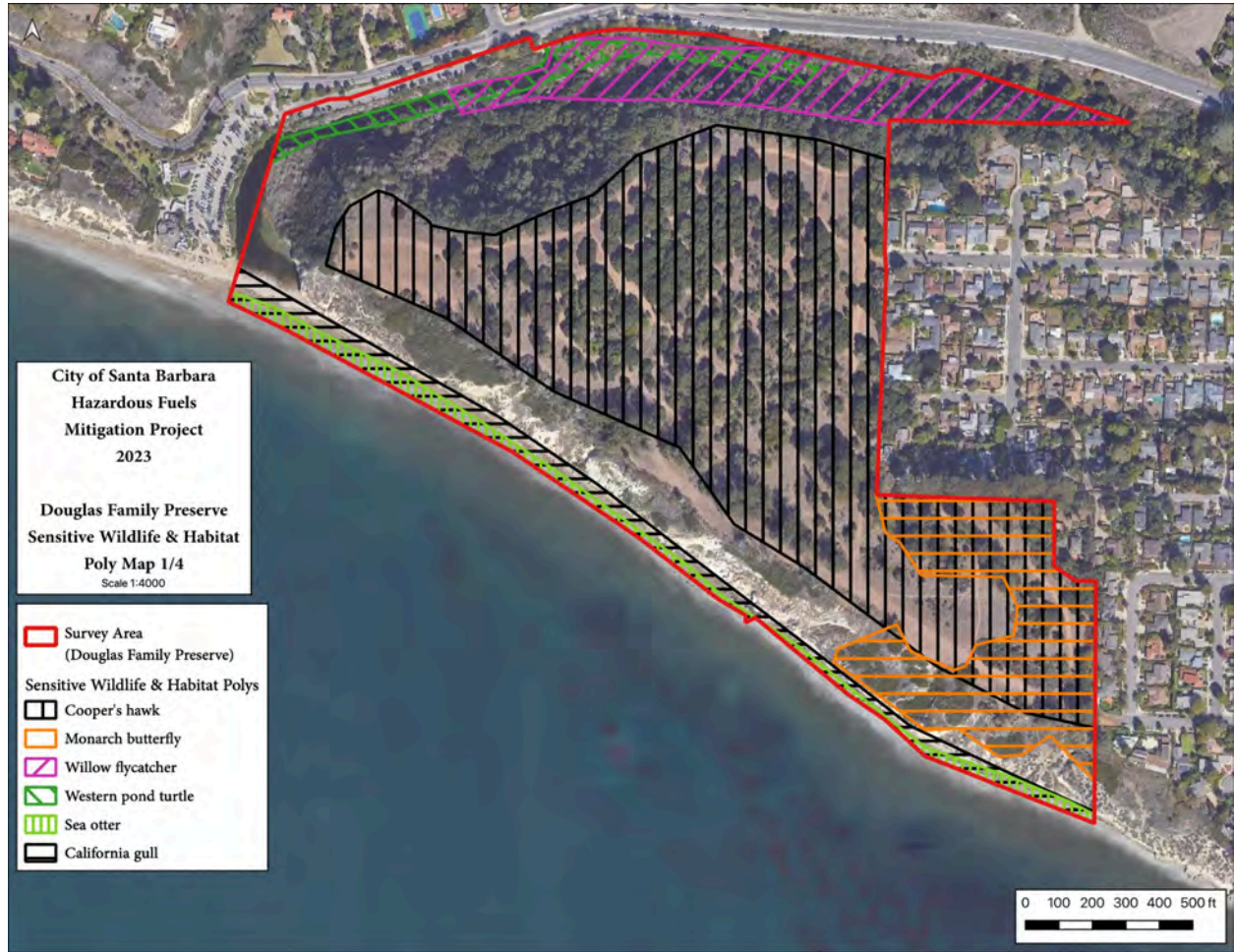


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**Figure 5. Douglas Family Preserve Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (2 of 5)**

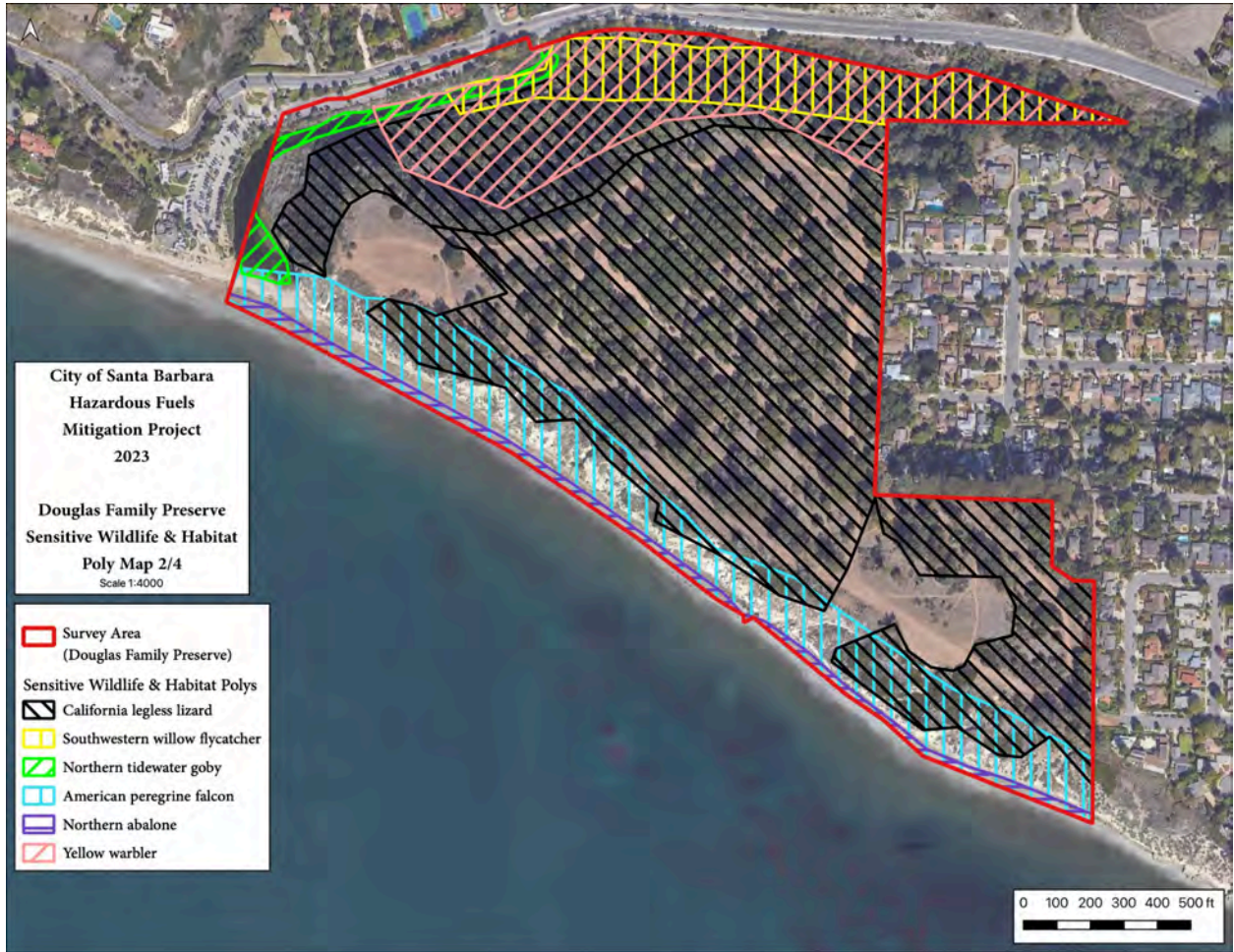


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Figure 6. Douglas Family Preserve Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (3 of 5)



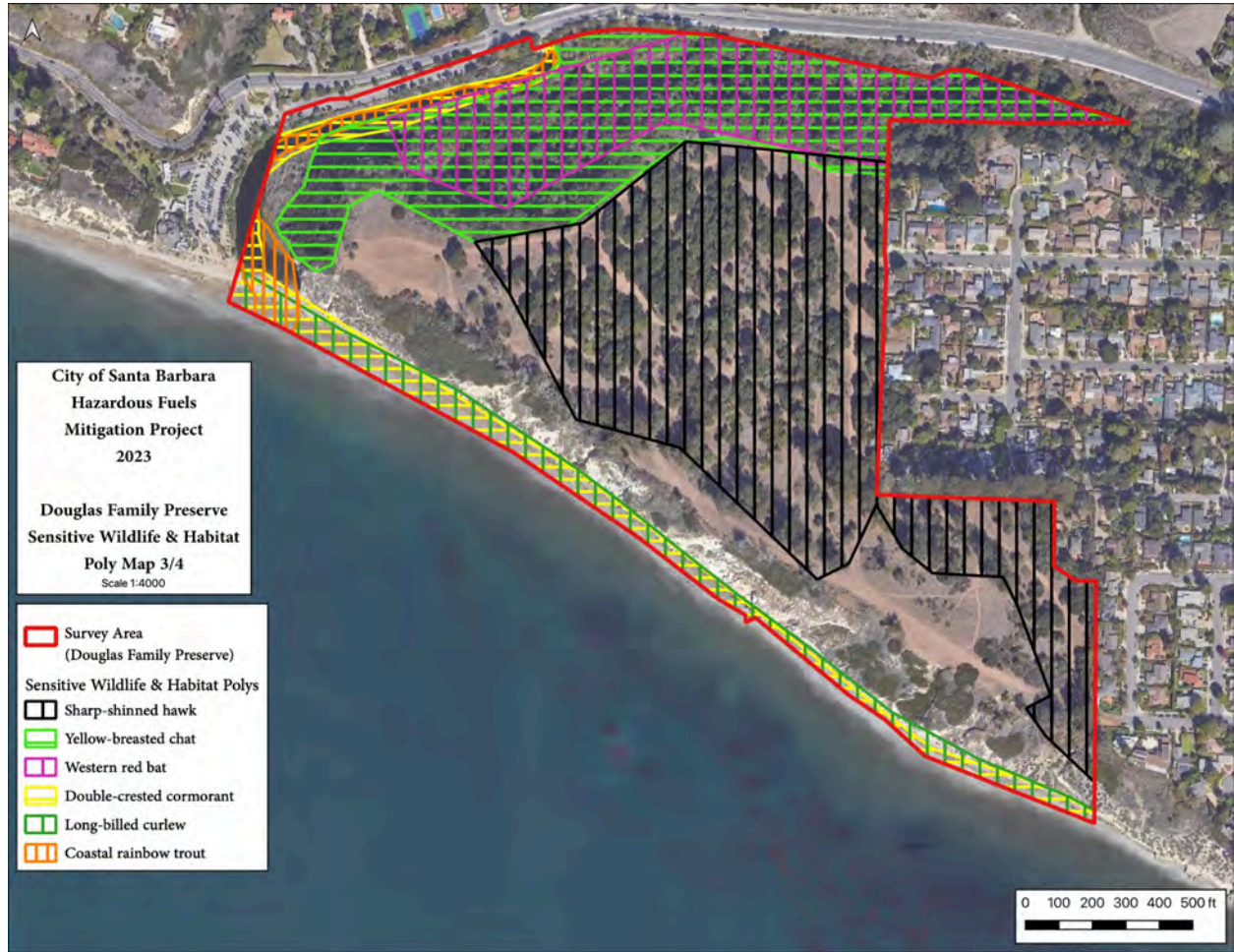


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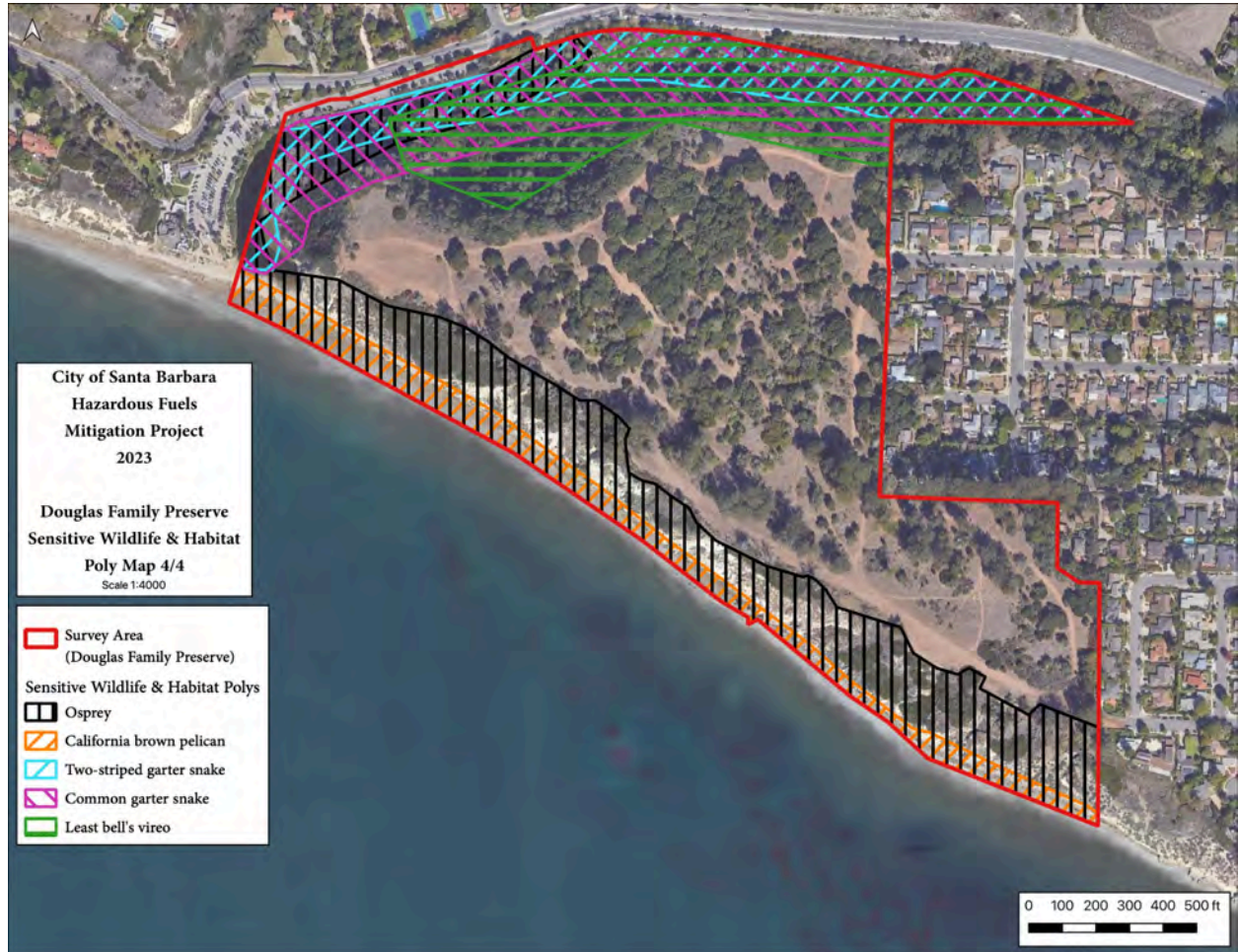
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Figure 7. Douglas Family Preserve Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (4 of 5)



**Figure 8. Douglas Family Preserve Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (5 of 5)**



## Vegetation Communities

Nine different vegetation alliances and two other land types were observed within the Survey Area (Figure 9). Two of these vegetation alliances, *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (Salt marsh bulrush marshes) Herbaceous Alliance and *Rhus integrifolia* (Lemonade berry scrub) Shrubland Alliance, are considered sensitive communities. Vegetation communities follow nomenclature of Sawyer et al. (2009), as updated by CDFW VegCAMP and the online edition hosted by CNPS (CNPS, 2023a).

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### ***Avena* spp. - *Bromus* sp. (Wild oats and annual brome grasslands) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance**

The wild oats and annual brome grassland herbaceous semi-natural alliance covers approximately 3.73 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). The canopy is open, with greater than 80% herbaceous understory comprised of many typical nonnative grassland species including *Avena* spp., *Brachypodium distachyon*, *Briza maxima*, *Bromus* sp., and/or *Hordeum murinum* as dominant or codominant with other nonnative grasses and forbs. This alliance may include scattered shrubs and trees at low cover. Typical topography includes foothills, rangelands, and openings in woodlands. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, common species include: *Avena* sp., *Brachypodium distachyon*, *Brassica* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Erodium* sp., *Festuca myuros*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Hordeum murinum*, *Medicago polymorpha*, and *Raphanus sativus*.

### ***Bolboschoenus maritimus* (Salt marsh bulrush marshes) Herbaceous Alliance**

Salt marsh bulrush marshes covers approximately 0.08 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). Typical topography includes seasonally flooded mudflats and tidal brackish marshes. Within the Survey Area, this alliance encompasses a small area dominated by *Bolboschoenus maritimus* with some *Distichlis spicata*. This Alliance is a sensitive community with a status of G4S3. Status G4 represents a global rank of apparently secure, but status S3 represents a state rank of vulnerable in which the alliance is at moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

### ***Brassica nigra* - *Centaurea* (solstitialis, melitensis) (Upland mustards or star-thistle fields) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance**

Upland mustards or star-thistle fields cover approximately 2.03 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9) and are dominated by nonnative forbs, often asters, mustards, spurges or mallows. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, common species include: *Brassica nigra*, *Centaurea melitensis*, *Hirschfeldia incana*, and *Euphorbia terracina*.

### ***Cakile* (*edentula*, *maritima*) (Sea rocket sands) Provisional Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance**

Sea rocket sands cover approximately 0.12 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). Typical habitat includes bare sand at the leading edge of the beach, within the reach of storm tides and extreme lunar tides. Typical vegetation is herbs less than 50 centimeters (cm) with

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sparse cover. Within the Survey Area, this alliance is a small area dominated by the nonnative *Cakile maritima* with some natives such as *Distichlis spicata* and *Xanthium strumarium*.

### ***Eucalyptus sp.* - *Ailanthus altissima* - *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Eucalyptus, tree of heaven, and black locust groves) Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance**

Eucalyptus, tree of heaven, and black locust groves semi-natural alliance covers approximately 9.68 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). The canopy is open to continuous, with a sparse to intermittent shrub and herbaceous layer. Within this alliance in the survey area, the special status species *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis* was observed. *Eucalyptus* comprised approximately 35% cover at over 50 meters high, with approximately 20% herbaceous understory. This alliance is typically planted as trees, groves, and windbreaks; naturalized on uplands or bottomlands; and adjacent to stream courses, lakes, or levees.

### ***Quercus agrifolia* (Coast live oak woodland and forest) Woodland Alliance**

The coast live oak woodland and forest alliance covers approximately 33.94 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). The canopy is open with trees greater than 30 meters (m) tall and a sparse shrub and herbaceous layer. Typical topography includes canyon bottoms, slopes, and flats. California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*) is the dominant species with >10% total cover in the stand and > 50% relative cover in the tree canopy. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, the special status species *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae* was observed.

### ***Rhus integrifolia* (Lemonade berry scrub) Shrubland Alliance**

Lemonade berry scrub shrubland alliance covers approximately 6.15 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). *Rhus integrifolia* is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with other shrubs. The canopy is open to continuous with an open herbaceous layer and shrubs greater than 5 m. Typical topography includes slopes and coastal bluffs. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, the special status species *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*, *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis*, and *Suaeda taxifolia* were observed. This shrubland alliance is a sensitive community with a status of G3S3. Status G3 represents a global rank of vulnerable and status S3 represents a state rank of vulnerable. In both cases, the alliance is at moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

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### ***Salix lasiolepis* (Arroyo willow thickets) Shrubland Alliance**

Arroyo willow thickets cover approximately 3.05 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). Typical topography includes stream banks and benches, slope seeps, and stringers along drainages. In arroyo willow thickets, *Salix lasiolepis* is dominant or codominant in a shrub or low-tree canopy. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, the special status species *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*, *Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*, *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *Saxatilis*, and *Ribes amarum* var. *Hoffmanii* were observed.

### ***Suaeda taxifolia* / *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis* (Wooly seablite / cliff malacothrix) Provisional Alliance**

Wooly seablite / cliff malacothrix covers approximately 4.45 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). This alliance represents the coastal cliff vegetation at Douglas Family Preserve. Dominant native taxa in this vegetation type are *Suaeda taxifolia* and/or *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis*, occasionally with some *Encelia californica* or *Atriplex lentiformis*. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, the special status species *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis* and *Suaeda taxifolia* were observed.

### ***Toxicodendron diversilobum* (Poison oak scrub) Shrubland Alliance**

Poison oak scrub shrubland alliance covers approximately 0.39 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 9). The canopy is intermittent to continuous with a variable herbaceous layer and shrubs less than 4 m. *Toxicodendron diversilobum* is the dominant species with greater than 50% cover. This alliance is typically found on the coast in low wooded areas or interior disturbed dry slopes.

### **Other Land Covers**

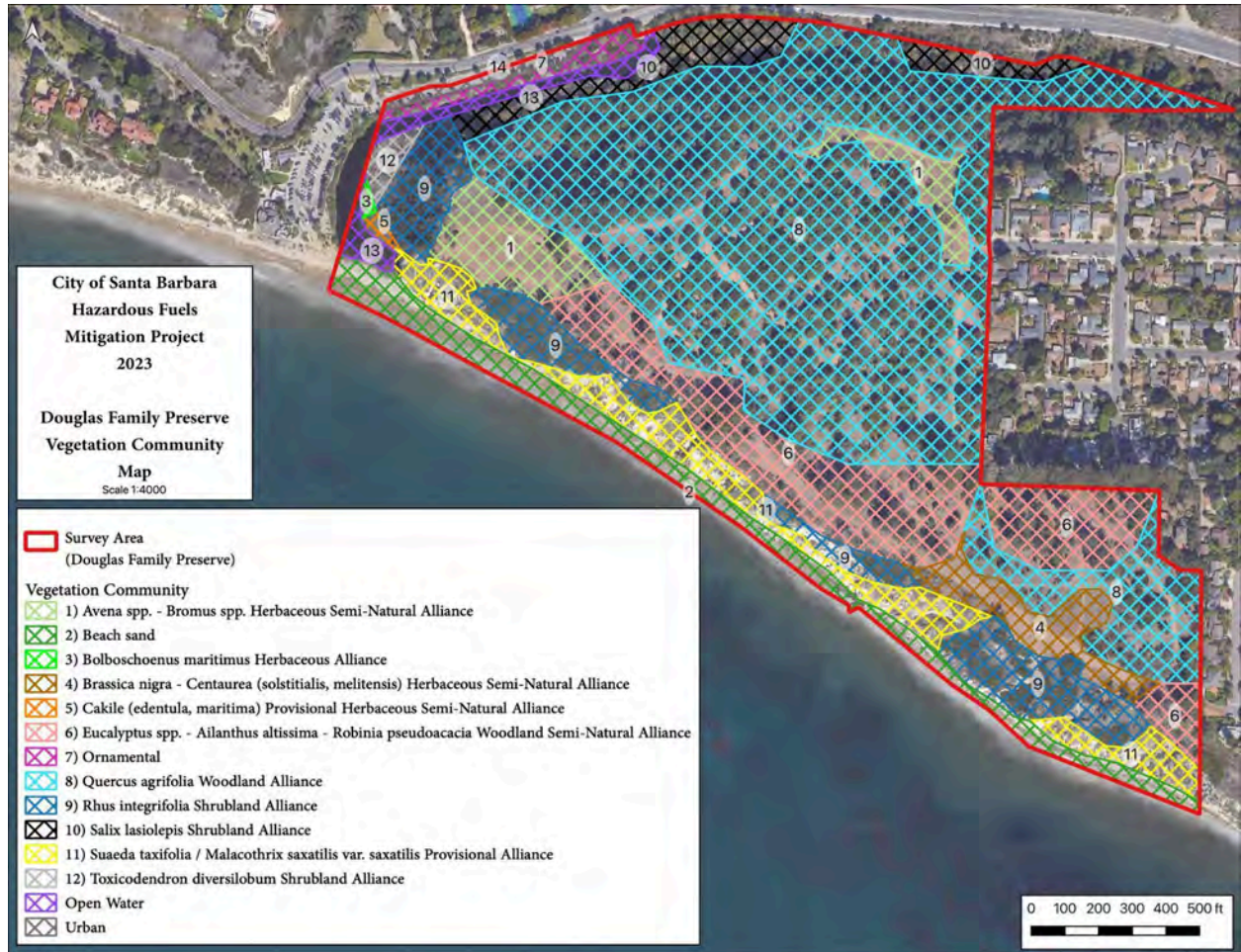
Two other land covers were also observed within Douglas Family Preserve (Figure 9). These include beach sand (3.92 acres) and an area dominated by ornamental plants (0.85 acres) that includes the special status species *Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*, *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis*, *Ribes amarum* var. *hoffmanii*.

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**Figure 9. Douglas Family Preserve Vegetation Community and Native Grassland Map**



### Invasive Plant Species

The literature review revealed 237 invasive plant species have potential to occur throughout the Project. During surveys at Douglas Family Preserve, 31 invasive plant species were identified and mapped (Figure 10). These species include:

- Sydney golden wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)- 4 points (5 individuals)
- African asparagus fern (*Asparagus asparagoides*)- 1 point (20 individuals)
- Tara (*Caesalpinia spinosa*)- 1 point (10 individuals)
- Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus*)- 15 polygons (7,561 individuals), 111 points (5,716 individuals)

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- Freeway iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*)- 2 polygons (530 individuals), 7 points (29 individuals)
- Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)- 4 points (34 individuals)
- Jade plant (*Crassula ovata*)- 2 points (6 individuals)
- Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*)- 4 points (116 individuals)
- Caper spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*)- 1 point (30 individuals)
- Common fig (*Ficus carica*)- 1 point (1 individual)
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)- 3 points (3 individuals)
- Crown daisy (*Glebionis coronaria*)- 6 polygons (7,100 individuals), 16 points (369 individuals)
- English ivy (*Hedera helix*)- 7 points (96 individuals)
- Crystalline iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*)- 1 point (500 individuals)
- Lollypop tree (*Myoporum laetum*)- 5 points (33 individuals)
- Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)- 2 points (6 individuals)
- Tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*)- 1 point (5 individuals)
- Olive (*Olea europaea*)- 1 point (5 individuals)
- Ivy geranium (*Pelargonium peltatum*)- 1 point (10 individuals)
- Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)- 2 points (2 individuals)
- Australian cheesewood (*Pittosporum undulatum*)- 4 points (10 individuals)
- Taiwan firethorn (*Pyracantha koidzumii*)- 4 points (4 individuals)
- Radish (*Raphanus sativus*)- 28 polygons (65,162 individuals), 127 points (2,516 individuals)
- Castor bean (*Ricinus communis*)- 3 point (41 individuals)
- Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)- 1 point (1 individual)
- Giant bird of paradise (*Strelitzia nicolai*)- 1 point (1 individual)
- Saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*)- 1 point (1 individual)
- New Zealand spinach (*Tetragonia tetragonoides*)- 1 point (53 individuals)
- Garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*)- 8 polygons (12,185 individuals), 19 points (286 individuals)
- Spineless yucca (*Yucca gigantea*)- 2 points (2 individuals)
- Calla lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)- 2 polygons (120 individuals), 5 points (60 individuals)

Invasive species recommended as first priority (Group 1) and second priority (Group 2) for treatment were identified and mapped (Figure 11). A comprehensive species compendium of all plants observed during reconnaissance surveys can be found in Appendix B.

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Figure 10. Douglas Family Preserve Invasive Plant Map





**Figure 11. Douglas Family Preserve Invasive Plant Target Removal Map**



#### 4.4 Water Resources

There is one primary water feature in Douglas Family Preserve, known as Arroyo Burro or the Arroyo Burro Creek (Figure 12). This large creek runs south from the Santa Ynez Mountains, through the City of Santa Barbara and into Douglas Family Preserve, before reaching the ocean. The section of Arroyo Burro along the western edge of the park has relatively deep water with dense vegetation crowding the edges of the creek. The vegetation structure surrounding the creek is characterized by having a relatively low canopy, but with dense vegetation from the ground up to the canopy. Arroyo Burro ends at a small lagoon, separated from the ocean by a sandbar, which is often breached as water flows from the lagoon directly into the ocean.

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Along the northern edge of Douglas Family Preserve is another channel which carries additional water from the surrounding area, directing it to join Arroyo Burro near Las Positas Road (Figure 12). This channel is a dense riparian stream, surrounded by impenetrable vegetation. There are also several installed culverts along the walking trail just south of the riparian strip that directs rain water runoff into the stream, then into Arroyo Burro and ultimately into the Pacific Ocean. Foot traffic from Douglas Family Preserve does not disturb this section of stream, and because disturbance is low and vegetation is dense, this riparian channel is used by many wildlife species. We observed a number of bird species, as well as many black-bellied slender salamanders (*Batrachoseps nigriventris*).

**Figure 12. Douglas Family Preserve Water Resources Map**



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### 4.5 *Wildlife Movement*

Habitat connectivity associated with Douglas Family Preserve is high, as the Arroyo Burro serves as a major corridor and safe haven for wildlife. The park is also directly south of Elings Park which is considered a core area for habitat connectivity in the region. The City prioritizes conserving connectivity among Elings Park, Douglas Family Preserve, the other wild areas about 4 miles north in the Santa Ynez Mountains, and the core area of Goleta Slough State Marine Conservation Area about 6 miles west.

### 4.6 *Habitat Conservation Plan*

No Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan exists for this Site.

## 5.0 Impact Analysis and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

### 5.1 *Special Status Species*

Any activities involving vegetation removal such as grazing, chain and hand saws, hand pushed or small riding mowers, and weed whips in rare plant or sensitive vegetation communities would have a significant negative impact on rare plant species and on the sensitive vegetation communities *Bolboschoenus maritimus* Herbaceous Alliance (G4S3) and *Rhus integrifolia* Shrubland Alliance (G3S3). Additionally, activities involving Project equipment movement and noise or removal of special status wildlife habitat or Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) would have a significant negative impact on special status wildlife species. To mitigate any potential impacts, the following mitigation and avoidance measures are recommended:

1. A Project-specific Worker Environmental Awareness Prevention (WEAP) Training shall be prepared by a biologist familiar with the Project and presented to all persons working on the Project. The WEAP will inform workers on all special status wildlife and plant species that may be present in the Project Area, and explain all mitigation and avoidance measures required to prevent and/or lessen impact. Instructions will also be given on how to proceed if an accidental injury occurs to a special status wildlife species or if damage occurs to an ESHA or special status plant species. A record of all personnel who attend the training will be maintained.
2. A general pre-activity survey for all special status wildlife and plant species must be completed within 10 days of Project work commencement.

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3. Use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during any Project activity, including but not limited to:
  - a. All equipment used on site shall be properly maintained such that no leaks of oil, fuel, or residues will occur. Additionally, supplies shall be on-hand to remedy any accidental spills in both the terrestrial and marine environments.
  - b. All equipment used on site shall be properly operated to prevent extraneous dust or runoff.
  - c. Food waste and other Project related trash shall be contained in secured waste bins and regularly removed from the Project site to prevent attraction of special status species.
  - d. All Project equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned before entering and before leaving the site to prevent the spread of invasive species that may displace native wildlife or native plant species.
  - e. A speed limit of 10 miles per hour (mph) shall be maintained by all vehicles and equipment to prevent direct strikes of special status species.
  - f. Only designated areas shall be utilized for staging of equipment.
  - g. The Work Area shall be delineated by the crew, and work shall not occur outside of these boundaries.
  - h. Feeding of wildlife is prohibited.
  - i. Firearms and pets are prohibited within the Project Area.
4. All Project activities shall occur within Project limits.
5. Any pesticides or herbicides necessary for Project activities shall only be used after an exemption from the City's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Advisory Committee is obtained.
6. During the Nesting Bird Season (February 1-September 30):
  - a. Ideally, vegetation removal and disturbance shall occur outside of the nesting bird season.
  - b. If work must occur during the nesting bird season, a survey for nesting birds within 500 feet of the Project must be completed within 72 hours of Project activities by a qualified biologist.
    - i. All nests observed shall have a no-disturbance buffer placed at the appropriate distance for the species (300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors, unless otherwise designated by the qualified biologist) until all young have fledged (are independent of the nest).



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13. Adhere to Biological Resource Policies ER11 and ER12.1 in the General Plan (County, 2011), and defensible space requirements and/or vegetation management plans in the CWPP (City, 2021).
14. All Project activities shall avoid removal of mapped special status plant species.
  - a. If avoidance of removal cannot be achieved, additional measures such as seed collection and/or translocation will be required.
  - b. If avoidance of removal of native tree species cannot be achieved, additional measures such as compensatory planting and/or a restoration/mitigation plan will be required.
  - c. A biological monitor shall be present for any mechanical activity (i.e mowing, masticating, felling, yarding) within 50 feet of a sensitive plant species.
15. All Project activities shall avoid trees and sensitive species within mapped sensitive vegetation communities by at least 50 feet.
  - a. A biological monitor shall be present for any mechanical activity (i.e mowing, masticating, felling, yarding) within 50 feet of a sensitive plant species within mapped sensitive vegetation communities.
  - b. If avoidance of direct impacts cannot be achieved, additional measures such as habitat creation, restoration, and/or enhancement activities will be required at a 4:1 ratio (area restored to area impacted) for permanent impacts or at a 1:1 ratio for temporary impacts. All mitigation sites shall be monitored for a period of no less than five years following completion.
    - i. As outlined in Coastal Act Section 30240, Policy 4.1-13, "Where mature native trees (four inches [4"] in diameter or greater at four feet six inches [4'-6"] above grade in height) are substantially impacted or removed, they should be replaced at a minimum 10:1 ratio for oak trees and a minimum 5:1 ratio for all other native trees or other trees providing habitat for sensitive species." (City, 2019).
16. As outlined in Coastal Act Section 30240, Policy 4.1-4, ESHAs shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas (City, 2019).
17. Follow-up rare plant surveys by a qualified botanist are required if Project activities are not completed within 5 years of the initial surveys.
18. To prevent potential impacts to southern steelhead, the Project must coordinate with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to confirm whether vegetation management has the potential to result in take of that species. Any work within

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50-feet of City creeks with potential steelhead habitat or their riparian areas shall be conducted between June 15 and October 15 or as approved by a City qualified biologist in coordination as required with USACE, NMFS, and CDFW (described further below in Section 5.2).

19. While not anticipated, if Project activities could impact western pond turtles and their habitat, a protocol survey is recommended to determine appropriate avoidance buffers of upland habitat (USGS, 2006).
20. All burrows that are considered potential overwintering habitat or refuge for two-striped gartersnake and south coast gartersnake generally near associated vegetation of oak woodland, willow, coastal sage scrub, scrub oak, sparse pine, chaparral, and brushland) shall be flagged and avoided.
21. While not anticipated, if project activities could impact tidewater goby or southern sea otter and cannot be avoided by the Project, additional mitigation will be required to comply with the ESA and CESA, such as applying for an Incidental Take Permit and/or waters permits (as described in section 5.2 below), whichever is relevant to the circumstances and Project activities, prior to Project implementation.

### 5.2 *Water Resources*

Arroyo Burro Creek and associated channels located within Douglas Family Preserve are considered Other Waters of the U.S. under the jurisdiction of USACE and RWQCB under the CWA as well as a streambed per CDFW Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1616. Full avoidance of the Creek and all associated channels is recommended during all Project activities aside from removing dead and downed materials when water is not flowing, which will not impact the banks or channel. If the Project will impact this Creek or any associated channels, a complete delineation of jurisdictional waters will be required.

Depending on the results of the delineation report, impacts to these features may require a Section 404 CWA permit from the USACE, a Section 401 CWA Certification from the RWQCB and/or a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW. If the Project requires general vegetation management within the drainage, the following measures shall be followed:

- A. To the extent feasible, all work near a creek shall be conducted when surface water is absent.
- B. Vegetation shall not be thinned, removed, or pruned, nor shall dead wood be removed, within 50 feet of a creek channel when flowing water is present.
- C. The only plants that can be removed from a creek bed (that is, below the line of the ordinary high water mark) are live or dead eucalyptus trees and dead native

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shrubs/trees that are deemed to be a fire hazard, and invasive exotics (including, but not limited to giant reed).

- D. Cut stems, tree trunks or other vegetative debris shall not be dragged across a creek bed that contains riparian vegetation, wetlands, or surface water.
- E. No trees shall be felled across a creek while there is flowing water.
- F. No eucalyptus chipping or cut stems shall be left on the creek banks or any upper stream terrace, when present.
- G. Chipped vegetation shall not be placed on creek banks, unless a qualified biologist determines that placement of the chipping would provide needed erosion protection without an adverse impact on aquatic habitats and water quality in the creek. Plant chippings can be spread outside the top of the bank.
- H. Entities performing vegetation management activities within a stream and/or within 50 feet of the stream or its associated channels shall notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq. and shall obtain a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) if determined to be necessary prior to initiating work within CDFW's jurisdiction. If not already completed, a jurisdictional delineation will be necessary to determine which areas fall under CDFW's jurisdiction.
  - a. Any activity that would alter the banks or channel, aside from vegetation removal as described above in Section 5.2.C, within 50 feet of the Creek banks or channel may not occur until a Jurisdictional Delineation determines if an LSAA is necessary.

### *5.3 Wildlife Movement*

Any impacts associated with wildlife movement within the Creek and associated channels can be mitigated or avoided by following all measures listed in section 5.2 above.

### *5.4 Habitat Conservation Plan*

Because Project activities within Douglas Family Preserve will not occur within a Habitat Conservation Plan, no associated mitigation or avoidance measures are suggested.



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**Appendix A- Representative Photographs**

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**Photo 1.** Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* ssp. *subspicata*; CRPR 1B.2) observed during first reference site check on April 3, 2023.



**Photo 2.** Late-flowered mariposa-lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*; CRPR 1B.3) observed during second reference site check on July 24, 2023.



**Photo 3.** Cliff aster (*Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis*; CRPR 4.2) observed August 1, 2023.



**Photo 4.** *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (Salt marsh bulrush marshes) Herbaceous (sensitive community G4S3) observed May 10, 2023.

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**Photo 5.** Double-crested cormorant (*Nannopterum auritum*; WL) observed on April 28, 2023.



**Photo 6.** Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*; CDFW SSC, S4) observed singing on May 8, 2023.

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**Photo 7.** Suitable habitat for double-crested cormorant observed on April 28, 2023.



**Photo 8.** Suitable habitat for California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*; FP) observed April 28, 2023.



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**Photo 9.** Suitable habitat for pinto abalone (*Haliotis kamtschatkana*, IUCN EN) and southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*, FT, FP) observed April 28, 2023.



**Photo 10.** Suitable habitat for tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*, FE) and steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10, FE, SC) observed April 28, 2023.



**Photo 11.** Active white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) nest cavity observed May 8, 2023.



**Photo 12.** Active acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) nest cavity observed May 8, 2023.



**Photo 13.** Active Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*) nest cavity observed May 8, 2023.



**Photo 14.** Culvert drainage observed April 28, 2023.

**Appendix B- Botanical Species Compendium**

# SUMMIT WEST<sup>o</sup>

## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney golden wattle
<i>Acacia</i> sp.	Acacia
<i>Acer negundo</i> *	Box elder
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i> *	American bird's foot trefoil
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i> *	Deerweed
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> *	White alder
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> *	Western ragweed
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i> *	Common fiddleneck
<i>Artemisia californica</i> *	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> *	California mugwort
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	African asparagus fern
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> *	Big saltbush
<i>Atriplex leucophylla</i> *	Beach saltbush
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> subsp. <i>consanguinea</i> *	Coyote brush
<i>Baccharis plummerae</i> subsp. <i>plummerae</i> * <sup>1</sup>	Plummer's Baccharis
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i> *	Mule fat
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> subsp. <i>paludosus</i> *	Saltmarsh bulrush
<i>Bowlesia incana</i> *	Hoary bowlesia
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False brome
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Common mustard Turnip Field Mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome
<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>carinatus</i> *	California brome
<i>Caesalpinia spinosa</i>	Tara
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	European searocket
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> *	Island false bindweed
<i>Camissoniopsis intermedia</i> *	Intermediate sun cups
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle

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## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Freeway iceplant
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i> var. <i>megacarpus</i> *	Bigpod ceanothus
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese star thistle
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle leaf goosefoot
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> subsp. <i>mexicana</i> *	Southern miner's lettuce
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> *	Western virgin's bower
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Cornus sericea</i> *	American dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Uruguayan pampas grass
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade plant
<i>Datura wrightii</i> *	Jimsonweed
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy
<i>Distichlis spicata</i> *	Salt grass
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i> *	California wood fern
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic veldtgrass
<i>Elymus condensatus</i> *	Giant wild rye
<i>Encelia californica</i> *	Bush sunflower
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> *	Canada horseweed
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Broad leaf filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Redstem filaree
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Greenstem filaree
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty spurge
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rattail sixweeks grass
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common fig
<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Fig
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Frangula californica</i> *	California coffeeberry
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i> *	Cleavers
<i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>porrigens</i> *	Climbing bedstraw
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown daisy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i> *	Alkali heliotrope
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> * <sup>4</sup>	Monterey cypress
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> *	Toyon
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Mediterranean hoary mustard
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall barley
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>vernonioides</i> *	Coastal goldenbush
<i>Juglans hindsii</i> *	Northern California black walnut
<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i> *	Climbing penstemon
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Goldentop grass
<i>Lepidium strictum</i> *	Peppergrass
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i> * <sup>4</sup>	Santa Barbara honeysuckle
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i> *	Miniature lupine
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i> *	Arroyo lupine
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i> * <sup>2</sup>	Cliff aster
<i>Malosma laurina</i> *	Laurel sumac
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree mallow
<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i>	Cretan mallow
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed mallow
<i>Marah fabacea</i> *	California man-root
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i> *	Pineapple weed
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California burclover
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Annual yellow sweetclover
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Crystalline iceplant
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> *	Wishbone bush
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Lollypop tree
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<i>Oxalis micrantha</i>	Dwarf woodsorrel
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Ivy geranium
<i>Phacelia viscida</i> var. <i>albiflora</i> *	Sticky phacelia

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Bulbous canarygrass
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> var. <i>auritum</i> *	Blue fiesta flower
<i>Pinus sp.</i> <sup>a</sup>	Pine
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Australian cheesewood
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> *	Western sycamore
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual blue grass
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> var. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	Four leaved allseed
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ilicifolia</i> *	Holly-leafed cherry
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i> *	Ladies' tobacco
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i> *	Cottonbatting plant
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Taiwan firethorn
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i> *	California live oak
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Radish
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i> *	Spiny redberry
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i> *	Lemonade berry
<i>Ribes amarum</i> var. <i>hoffmannii</i> * <sup>3</sup>	Bitter gooseberry
<i>Ribes speciosum</i> *	Fuchsia flowered gooseberry
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean
<i>Rosa californica</i> *	California wild rose
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> *	California blackberry
<i>Salicornia pacifica</i> *	Glasswort
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> *	Arroyo willow
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i> *	Purple sage
<i>Salvia mellifera</i> *	Black sage
<i>Salvia spathacea</i> *	Hummingbird sage
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i> *	Blue elderberry
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper tree
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> *	Common tule
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> *	Mountain bog bulrush
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> *	California bee plant
<i>Searsia lancea</i>	African sumac
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flower catchfly



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## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Blessed milkthistle
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian hedge mustard
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn spurry
<i>Stachys bullata</i> *	California hedge nettle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
<i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i>	Smilo grass
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant bird of paradise
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i> * <sup>2</sup>	Woolly seablite
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i> *	Creeping snowberry
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Saltcedar
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand spinach
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> *	Poison oak
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean clover
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden nasturtium
<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>holosericea</i> *	Hoary nettle
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Spring vetch
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> *	Rough cocklebur
<i>Yucca gigantea</i>	Spineless yucca
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Calla lily

\* - Native

1 - CRPR 4.3

2 - CRPR 4.2

3 - CRPR 3

4 - CRPR 1B.2

a. The pine species observed did not have the necessary parts to ID down to species, and it is often difficult to ID when they have been planted, since they are not in their natural range, which is not reflected in dichotomous keys. The natural range for Monterey pine does not overlap the Project area, so any plantings of this species would not be considered sensitive.

**Appendix C- Wildlife Species Compendium**

# SUMMIT WEST<sup>o</sup>

## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Actitis macularius*</i>	spotted sandpiper
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis*</i>	western grebe
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis*</i>	white-throated swift
<i>Ammopelmatus sp.*</i>	North American Jerusalem cricket
<i>Anas platyrhynchos*</i>	mallard
<i>Annulohypoxyton thouarsianum*</i>	cramp balls
<i>Anthopleura sola*</i>	sunburst anemone
<i>Aphelocoma californica*</i>	California scrub jay
<i>Baeolophus inornatus*</i>	oak titmouse
<i>Batrachoseps nigriventris*</i>	black-bellied slender salamander
<i>Bubo virginianus*</i>	great-horned owl
<i>Buteo jamaicensis*</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Callianax biplicata*</i>	purple olive snail
<i>Calypte anna*</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Chama arcana*</i>	clear jewel box
<i>Chamaea fasciata*</i>	wrentit
<i>Chthamalus dalli*</i>	little brown barnacle
<i>Columba livia*</i>	rock pigeon
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos*</i>	American crow
<i>Dryobates pubescens*</i>	downy woodpecker
<i>Egretta thula*</i>	snowy egret
<i>Empidonax difficilis*</i>	Pacific-slope flycatcher
<i>Geothlypis trichas*</i>	common yellowthroat
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus*</i>	house finch
<i>Icterus cucullatus*</i>	hooded oriole
<i>Junco hyemalis*</i>	dark-eyed junco
<i>Larus heermanni*</i>	Heermann's gull
<i>Larus occidentalis*</i>	western gull
<i>Leiothlypis celata*</i>	orange-crowned warbler

# SUMMIT WEST<sup>o</sup>

## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Limacus flavus</i> *	yellow cellar slug
<i>Megalorchestia corniculata</i> *	beach flea
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> *	acorn woodpecker
<i>Melospiza melodia</i> *	song sparrow
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i> *	California towhee
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> *	northern mockingbird
<i>Nannopterum auritum</i> * <sup>1</sup>	double-crested cormorant
<i>Neotoma sp.</i> *	woodrat
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i> *	California ground squirrel
<i>Pachygrapsus crassipes</i> *	striped shore crab
<i>Passer domesticus</i> *	house sparrow
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> * <sup>3 4</sup>	California brown pelican
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> *	cliff swallow
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> *	black-headed grosbeak
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i> *	spotted towhee
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> *	blue-gray gnatcatcher
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i> *	bushtit
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i> *	black phoebe
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i> *	western fence lizard
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> * <sup>2 4</sup>	yellow warbler
<i>Sialia mexicana</i> *	western bluebird
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i> *	white-breasted nuthatch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i> *	lesser goldfinch
<i>Spinus tristis</i> *	American goldfinch
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> *	northern rough-winged swallow
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared-dove
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i> *	desert cottontail
<i>Thomomys bottae</i> *	Botta's pocket gopher
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> *	Bewick's wren

# SUMMIT WEST<sup>o</sup>

## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> *	house wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i> *	American robin
<i>Uta stansburiana</i> *	common side-blotched lizard
<i>Verella verella</i> *	by-the-wind sailor
<i>Vireo gilvus</i> *	warbling vireo
<i>Vireo huttoni</i> *	Hutton's vireo
<i>Zenaida macroura</i> *	mourning dove
* - Native 1 - CDFW Watchlist 2 - CDFW Species of Special Concern 3 - CDFW Fully Protected 4 - S3	

**Appendix D- Potential to Occur Tables**

# SUMMIT WEST<sup>o</sup>

## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

**Table 1. Occurrence Potential for Sensitive Status Plants within Douglas Family Preserve**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<i>Abronia maritima</i>	red sand-verbena	CRPR 4.2	Coastal dunes. 0–330 feet.	Feb-Dec	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. There is a small amount of suitable habitat in the park and a nearby historic observation. The closest observation in the last 20 years (iNat) is 3.5 miles west of the park.
<i>Amsinckia douglasiana</i>	Douglas' fiddleneck	CRPR 4.2	Unstable shaley sedimentary slopes in cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. 0–6400 feet.	Mar-May	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat is borderline and minimal. Closest historic observation ~5 miles away is from >20 years ago.
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>	slender silver moss	CRPR 4.2	Damp rock and soil on outcrops, usually on roadcuts, in broadleaf and conifer forests. 330–3280 feet.	N/A	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat is borderline and minimal. Site is below the known elevation range. Closest observation from ~8 miles away and 17 years ago.
<i>Arctostaphylos refugioensis</i>	Refugio manzanita	CRPR 1B.2	Sandstone outcrops in chaparral. 900–2690 feet.	Dec-Mar	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site is below the known elevation range of the species.
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>milesianus</i>	Miles' milkvetch	CRPR 1B.2	Grassy areas near coast, coastal scrub with clay soils. 65–295 feet.	Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Closest occurrence to site ~11 miles away and from >20 years ago.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	CRPR 1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils, open sites, scrub, coastal bluff scrub. 10-1510 feet.	Mar-Oct	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Only nearby occurrences document <20 years ago ~6 miles away.
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. 35-655 feet.	Apr-Oct	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Closest occurrence from or adjacent to site and from >20 years ago.
<i>Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae</i>	Plummer's baccharis	CRPR 4.3	Broadleaved upland forests, cismontane woodlands, chaparral, and coastal scrub. 15-1395 feet.	May-Oct	<b>Present.</b> Species mapped during surveys.
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	CRPR 4.2	Sandy to loamy soil, disturbed sites and burns in chaparral and coastal scrub. 35-4005 feet.	Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists. May germinate after fires. Historic observation within 3 miles >20 years old.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	CRPR 4.2	Heavy soils in grasslands or open coastal scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodlands. 50-2295 feet.	Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation <20 years old from ~4 miles away.
<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i>	late-flowered mariposa-lily	CRPR 1B.3	Dry, open coastal woodlands and chaparral. 900-6250 feet.	Jun-Aug	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa-lily	CRPR 1B.2	Meadows and vernal moist places in yellow-pine forest and chaparral. 2330-7840 feet.	Apr-Jul	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<i>Calystegia sepium ssp. binghamiae</i>	Santa Barbara morning-glory	CRPR 1A	Coastal marshes and riverbanks. 15-15 feet.	Aug	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Presumed extinct.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i>	southern tarplant	CRPR 1B.1	Salt marshes, vernal pools, and vernal mesic coastal scrub and grasslands. 0-1575 feet.	May-Nov	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~5 miles away and observed this year.
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae</i>	island mountain mahogany	CRPR 4.3	Chaparral. 100-1970 feet.	Feb-May	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation >20 years old from ~7 miles away.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.2	Coastal salt marsh. 0-100 feet.	May-Oct	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. A small amount of marginal habitat exists on site. Nearest observation from ~11 miles away.
<i>Chorizanthe palmeri</i>	Palmer's spineflower	CRPR 4.2	Serpentine in grasslands, chaparral, and cismontane woodlands. 180-3100 feet.	Apr-Aug	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site. Only a single historic observation from this area, which is presumably misidentified.
<i>Clinopodium mimuloides</i>	monkey-flower savory	CRPR 4.2	Moist places and streambanks in chaparral and woodlands. 1000-5905 feet.	Jun-Oct	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	CRPR 4.2	Clay substrates in annual grassland, coastal-sage scrub, and chaparral. 100-2430 feet.	Mar-Jul	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~12 miles away and observed >20 years ago.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<i>Cryptantha rattanii</i>	Rattan's cryptantha	CRPR 4.3	Rocky, gravelly slopes (often granitic) in grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, and foothill woodlands. 805–3000 feet.	Apr-Jul	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	paniculate tarplant	CRPR 4.2	Grassland, open chaparral and woodlands, and disturbed areas, often in sandy soils. 80–3085 feet.	Apr-Nov	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Only a single observation is known from the Santa Barbara area ~4 miles away and >20 years old.
<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>	umbrella larkspur	CRPR 1B.3	Moist oak forest and chaparral. 1310–5250 feet.	Apr-Jun	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Erigeron sanctarum</i>	saints daisy	CRPR 4.2	Sandy sites in coastal scrub and woodland. 245–1150 feet.	Mar-Jul	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Marginal habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~6 miles away and observed > 20 years ago.
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	Ojai fritillary	CRPR 1B.2	Rocky slopes and river basins in chaparral, forests, and woodlands. 740–3275 feet.	Feb-May	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i>	Santa Barbara bedstraw	CRPR 4.3	Coastal canyons, dry banks, chaparral, and cismontane woodlands. 655–4005 feet.	May-Jul	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Gilia ochroleuca ssp. lanosa</i>	Sisquoc gilia	CRPR 4.3	Sandy soils (rarely gravel) within in chaparral, oak woodlands, and openings in pinyon pine forests. 1475–4855 feet.	Mar-Aug	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	CRPR 3.2	Dry saline streambeds, alkaline flats, and vernal pools. 15–3280 feet.	Mar-Jun	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	CRPR 1B.1	Dry, sandy, coastal chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands. 230–2660 feet.	Feb-Jul	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~1 mile away and observed > 20 years ago.
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	CRPR 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, and woodlands. 165–2955 feet.	Mar-Jun	<b>Likely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~1 mile away and observed this year. Plants previously identified from Douglas Family Preserve as <i>Juglans californica</i> appear to be misidentified <i>J. hindii</i> or possibly hybrids. <i>J. regia</i> is also found in the park.
<i>Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii</i>	southwestern spiny rush	CRPR 4.2	Moist saline places, salt marshes, and alkaline seeps. 10–2955 feet.	May-Jun	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~5 miles away and >20 years old.
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	CRPR 1B.2	Wet, sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, and roadsides. 985–6695 feet.	Apr-Jul	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Vernal pools and wet meadows. 0–1540 feet.	Mar-Jun	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	CRPR 1B.1	Saline places and vernal pools. 5–4005 feet.	Feb-Jun	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Minimal and borderline suitable habitat on site.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
					Nearest observation ~6 miles away and >20 years old.
<i>Layia heterotricha</i>	pale-yellow layia	CRPR 1B.1	Open clayey or sandy soil in grasslands, coastal scrub, cismontane woodlands, and pinyon and juniper woodlands. 985–5595 feet.	Mar-Jun	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	CRPR 4.2	Chaparral. 65–4300 feet.	Mar-Oct	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~8 miles away and observed 3 years ago.
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt's lily	CRPR 4.2	Oak canyons, chaparral, and yellow-pine forest. 100–5905 feet.	Mar-Jul	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~4 miles away and >20 years old.
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i>	Santa Barbara honeysuckle	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral. 35–3280 feet.	May-Aug	<b>Present.</b> Species mapped during surveys.
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>arachnoidea</i>	Carmel Valley malacothrix	CRPR 1B.2	Rocky, open banks, shale outcrops, and cliff faces in coastal scrub and chaparral. 80–3400 feet.	Jun-Dec	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~13 miles away and 5 years old. Var. <i>saxatilis</i> and possible intermediate forms on site.
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i>	Cliff malacothrix	CRPR 4.2	On flats or in crevices on coastal bluff. 10–655 feet.	Mar-Dec	<b>Present.</b> Species mapped during surveys. Intermediate forms also found on site.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>	white-veined monardella	CRPR 1B.3	Oak woodlands and chaparral. 165–5005 feet.	Jun-Aug	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~4 miles away and found this year.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<i>Mucronea californica</i>	California spineflower	CRPR 4.2	Sandy areas in dunes, chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, and cismontane woodlands. 0–4595 feet.	Mar-Jul	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~1 mile away and >20 years old.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE, ST, CRPR 1B.1	Marshes, streambanks, and lake margins. 15–1085 feet.	Apr-Oct	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Not documented near Santa Barbara since the 1800s.
<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	CRPR 2B.2	Along streams and seepage areas. 165–2000 feet.	N/A	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~5 miles away and 3 years old.
<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i>	Hubby's phacelia	CRPR 4.2	Open, gravelly or rocky slopes in chaparral, coastal scrub, and grasslands. 0–3280 feet.	Apr-Jun	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~1 mile away and >20 years old.
<i>Piperia michaelii</i>	Michael's rein orchid	CRPR 4.2	Generally dry sites in coastal scrub, woodlands, and mixed-evergreen or closed-cone-pine forests. 10–3000 feet.	Apr-Aug	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest recent observation ~6 miles away and 3 years old.
<i>Pleuridium mexicanum</i>	Mexican earthmoss	CRPR 2B.1	Sandstone in chaparral. 1445–1445 feet.	N/A	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for where the species is known in CA.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	CRPR 1B.1	Generally sandy soils near the coast and on sandstone in chaparral and coastal-sage scrub. 50–1310 feet.	Feb-Mar	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest purported observations ~4 miles away and 5 years old. Taxonomically problematic and with hybrids.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<i>Ribes amarum</i> var. <i>hoffmannii</i>	Hoffmann's bitter gooseberry	CRPR 3	Chaparral and riparian woodlands. 15–3905 feet.	Mar-Apr	<b>Present.</b> Species mapped during surveys.
<i>Sanicula hoffmannii</i>	Hoffmann's sanicle	CRPR 4.3	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, woodlands, and forests. 100–985 feet.	Mar-May	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~5 miles away and observed this year.
<i>Scrophularia atrata</i>	black-flowered figwort	CRPR 1B.2	Calcium- and diatom-rich soils in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, chaparral, and closed-cone coniferous forests. 35–1640 feet.	Mar-Jul	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site. CNNDDB notes IDs of specimens from the Santa Barbara area are questionable and need to be checked. <i>S. californica</i> found in park.
<i>Senecio astephanus</i>	San Gabriel ragwort	CRPR 4.3	Steep rocky slopes in chaparral, coastal-sage scrub, and oak woodlands. 1310–4920 feet.	May-Jul	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	Estuary seablite	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal salt marshes. 0–15 feet.	May-Oct	<b>Unlikely.</b> No plants found during surveys. Marginal habitat on site. Nearest observation ~6 miles away and >20 years old.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i>	Woolly seablite	CRPR 4.2	Coastal bluffs and margins of salt marshes. 0–165 feet.	Jan-Dec	<b>Present.</b> Species mapped during surveys.
<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i>	Santa Ynez false lupine	CRPR 1B.3	Disturbed, granitic, and sandy areas in chaparral. 1395–4595 feet.	Apr-Jun	<b>Does not Occur.</b> No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
<p><sup>1</sup>FE- Federally Endangered; FT- Federally Threatened; SE- State Endangered; ST- State Threatened</p> <p>California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR):</p> <p>1A- Presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere</p> <p>1B.1- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California</p> <p>1B.2- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California</p> <p>1B.3- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California</p> <p>2B.1- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California</p> <p>3.2- Need more information; fairly threatened in California</p> <p>4.2- Limited distribution; fairly threatened in California</p> <p>4.3- Limited distribution; not very threatened in California</p>					

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**Table 2. Occurrence Potential for Sensitive Status Wildlife Species within Douglas Family Preserve**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL	<b>Likely</b> – Potentially suitable habitat of oak woodland with some edge habitat.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	WL	<b>Likely</b> – Relatively densely wooded habitat. More likely in winter. Breeds mostly in more coniferous habitats.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	FP, WL	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sparrow	WL	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	brant	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	rhinoceros auklet	WL	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's swift	SSC	<b>Unlikely</b> – No breeding habitat; would potentially forage over the park as it migrates through.



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FT, SSC	<b>Unlikely</b> – Beach is rocky, short, and highly populated with humans and dogs.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present. They use grasslands, farmlands, marshes, and other open landscape habitat.
<i>Cistothorus palustris clarkae</i>	Clark's marsh wren	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present. Outside the known range.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	olive-sided flycatcher	SSC	<b>Unlikely.</b> Potential nesting and foraging habitat in tall trees, but typically uses more conifer forests.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	SSC	<b>Unlikely</b> – Potentially suitable habitat is minimal; prefers more shallow marshy habitat with sedges/rushes.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	FP	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present. Outside the known range.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	willow flycatcher	SE	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat in riparian habitat along creek with dense thickets and understory.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat in riparian habitat along creek with dense thickets and understory.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	WL	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	WL	<b>Unlikely.</b> Prefers more open areas.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	WL	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	FD, SD, FP	<b>Likely</b> – Potentially suitable habitat with riparian woodlands near the coast; known to occur and breed within 5 miles.
<i>Gavia immer</i>	common loon	SSC	<b>Likely</b> – Potential wintering habitat in the ocean close to shore.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California condor	FE, SE, FP	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat in dense riparian habitat and dense brush along western and northern side of park.
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	WL	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat along the shore.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, FP	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present; uses salt water marsh lands.
<i>Nannopterum auritum</i>	double-crested cormorant	WL	<b>Present</b> – Seen basking in the lagoon/creek; foraging habitat in the ocean close to shore.
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	long-billed curlew	WL	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat along the shore.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	WL	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat along the shore.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	FD, SD, FP	<b>Present</b> – Seen using the coastlines; foraging habitat in the ocean close to the shore.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	WL	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	light-footed Ridgway's rail	FE, SE, FP	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST	<b>Unlikely</b> – May forage over lagoon.
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	black skimmer	SSC	<b>Unlikely</b> – Beach is rocky, short, and highly populated with humans and dogs.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	SSC	<b>Present</b> – Species observed during surveys.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	FE, SE, FP	<b>Unlikely</b> – Beach is rocky, short, and highly populated with humans and dogs.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	California spotted owl	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	elegant tern	WL	<b>Unlikely</b> – Beach is rocky, short, and highly populated with humans and dogs.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	<b>Likely</b> – Potentially suitable habitat in the denser riparian habitat along the creek and on the northern edge of park.
<b>Amphibians</b>			
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE, SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 6	foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	FPE, SE	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	SSC	<b>Unlikely</b> – Suitable habitat is limited. Prefers more rocky streams than deep creeks.
<b>Target Sensitive Reptiles</b>			
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	Northern California legless lizard	SSC	<b>Likely.</b> Relatively loose soils with substantial leaf litter/debris, mixed woodlands /riparian and shrubland.
<i>Anniella sp.</i>	California legless lizard	SSC	<b>Likely.</b> Relatively loose soils with substantial leaf litter/debris, mixed woodlands /riparian and shrubland.

# SUMMIT WEST<sup>o</sup>

## ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	SSC	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat in deep water and murky creek.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	SSC	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat in riparian habitat surrounding deep creek.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	SSC	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat in riparian habitat surrounding deep creek.
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	IUCN: VU	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat; prefers coastal grasslands with substantial Asteraceae and Fabaceae.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	SCE	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat; prefers grasslands and scrub, with substantial Asteraceae, Fabaceae, and Lamiaceae.
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	American bumble bee	IUCN: VU	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat, prefers grasslands with more flowering plants in the Fabaceae, Asteraceae
<i>Coelus globosus</i>	globose dune beetle	IUCN: VU	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	FC	<b>Unlikely</b> - Suitable habitat is limited; Overwintering habitat in eucalyptus.
<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>	pinto abalone	IUCN: EN	<b>Likely</b> – kelp beds near rocky shoreline
<b>Fish</b>			

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	FE	<b>Likely</b> – fresh to brackish waters of coastal lagoon; can tolerate range of salinities;
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	FE, SC	<b>Likely</b> – suitable habitat present; coastal creek and lagoon, provides migration route to ocean
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present
<i>Bassariscus astutus octavus</i>	southern California ringtail	FP	<b>Unlikely</b> – Suitable habitat is limited; prefers more rocky habitats and more dense riparian habitat.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present.
<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	southern sea otter	FT, FP	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat close to shore.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC	<b>Unlikely</b> – Prefers more open areas in a variety of habitats.
<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>	western red bat	SSC	<b>Likely</b> – Suitable habitat in wooded riparian habitat; roosts in tree foliage of broadleaf trees such as oaks and cottonwoods.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – Some potential habitat for woodrat and potential middens observed, but range of this subspecies is not extended to Santa Barbara, based on current limited information.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	SSC	<b>Does Not Occur</b> – No suitable habitat present. Typically inhabits rocky habitats in arid landscapes.
<sup>2</sup> FE- Federally Endangered; FT- Federally Threatened; FD- Federally Delisted; FC- Federally Candidate; FPE- Federally Proposed Endangered; SE- State Endangered; ST- State Threatened; SD- State Delisted; SC- State Candidate; SSC- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern; WL- Watchlist; FP- Fully Protected; IUCN: VU- International Union for the Conservation of Nature Vulnerable; IUCN: EN- International Union for the Conservation of Nature Endangered			