Appendix 5.1-1 Biological Resources Report

Appendices

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ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC
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April 27, 2021

Mr. Dwayne Mears
Placeworks
3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100
Santa Ana, California 92707

Subject: Del Mar Heights Elementary School Rebuild Project

Dear Mr. Mears:

This report describes existing biological conditions on the proposed Del Mar Heights Elementary School Rebuild Project (project) site. This report provides the Del Mar Union School District (District) with information necessary to assess impacts to biological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The District is the lead agency with the principal responsibility for carrying out and approving the project under CEQA.

PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 11-acre project site encompasses the Del Mar Heights Elementary School property at 13555 Boquita Drive in the City of Del Mar (City), California (Figures 1 and 2). The project site consists of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 301-0500-700 and is in Del Mar Heights, a 760-lot subdivision located in the Torrey Pines community. The project site is surrounded by Boquita Drive to the north, Mira Montana Drive to the east, and open space canyonlands to the south and west. The subdivision of Del Mar Heights, in the City, is surrounded by the City of Del Mar to the west, and the City of San Diego to the north, east, and south, and is approximately 0.30 mile west of Interstate 5.

Canyon Crest Open Space Park is northwest of the property. The City of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) preserve, the Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), is located to the west and south (Figures 2 and 3). Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension (overlaps with MHPA) is to the south and west (Figure 2).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The District plans to fully redesign and reconstruct the Del Mar Heights School. The capacity will be reduced by one classroom (approximately 24 students) from the existing 22 regular classrooms to 21 regular classrooms, buildings will be limited to one story with low slope roofs, and access to the school will remain via Boquita Drive. Construction would start approximately June 2021 and end approximately April 2022.

Facilities Improvements

All buildings, play spaces, and fields would be located in the central portion of the site, to the south of the proposed parking area and west of the drop-off zone and staff parking area. The landscape buffer along the eastern portion of the site would be preserved and improved to shield views of the school roof and to buffer sound. The school facilities, including physical education/recreational facilities,

have been designed and located so that noise from their use would not be louder than the existing ambient noise levels within the adjacent MHPA.

Drainage Improvements

The project requires repairs to stormwater outfall drainages at the southern and western portions of the property boundary because the existing outfalls are causing erosion. The repairs would include new piping that would replace the existing stormwater pipes that have deteriorated. The outfalls would also be improved with concrete energy dissipators and rip-rap to avoid future erosion by reducing flow velocities of stormwater per the City's requirements and not resulting in a net increase in flows. The slopes at the outfall locations would be backfilled and restored to their original grade.

Following the repairs, the slopes at the outfalls would be planted with native vegetation to improve slope stability. Jute-netting or straw blankets would also be used on the reconstructed slopes to add stability. The plantings would be irrigated by above-grade, brown, UV-resistant PVC pipe and rotors that would provide the water needed for these native plant species to become established. Once established, the temporary irrigation would be disconnected from the school's irrigation system.

Surface runoff that will flow into these outfall drainages would be treated by bioswales in compliance with State permit regulations to avoid untreated stormwater from draining into the MHPA.

Access

The campus is currently fenced, and public access to the site is prohibited during school hours. Additional fencing and gates on the campus will be added for student/staff security.

Lighting

No lighting is proposed for the field, which is adjacent to the MHPA. The school walkways and parking areas would have motion-detected lighting for security and safety purposes. The lighting poles in the northern parking lot would have twin head fixtures on 22-foot-high poles; lighting poles in the eastern parking lot would be 12 feet high to minimize any protrusion of light above the slope on the eastern side; and the lighting poles in the center of the campus and along the western side would be 10 feet high. Evening events would end by 9:00 pm. The longest period of lighting would be from approximately 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm during winter months.

Brush Management

The project includes brush management to protect the school from wildfire. Brush Management Zone 1 has been incorporated on the development pad, and its width has been increased allowing for a corresponding decrease in Zone 2 (Figure 3). Zone 1 would consist of pavement and permanently irrigated ornamental plantings. Zone 2 would receive seasonal maintenance such as removal of dead, woody plants and periodic pruning and thinning of trees and shrubs (Figure 3). Where Zone 2 overlaps with an outfall repair, the revegetation would be with native species that are low fuel, fire resistive, and do not grow to more than two feet in height. Temporary irrigation would be installed, if necessary, to establish the plants.

METHODS

Vegetation Mapping

Prior to visiting the site, available maps, air photos, and existing conditions material for the site were reviewed. A California Native Diversity Database (CNDDB) search also was conducted to identify previously mapped resources on the site and in the vicinity. Three biological site visits were conducted between 2019 and 2021 to map vegetation (and other noted biological resources). Biologist Darin Busby conducted the first site visit on August 15, 2019 to identify and map existing biological resources on site (and adjacent). A second visit was made by Biologist Greg Mason on January 31, 2020 to update the vegetation mapping and map the extent of the proposed outfall repair efforts with a GPS unit. The third site visit was made by Greg Mason on February 28, 2021 to confirm the vegetation mapping and search for additional sensitive plant species that could occur within or immediately adjacent to the project impact footprint.

The site was walked and plant and animal species were recorded during all site visits (Attachments A & B). Plant species names followed the Jepson Manual (Baldwin et al. 2012). Vegetation communities were mapped according to Holland's Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986) as updated (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Representative photographs also were taken during site visits and are included in Attachment C.

Jurisdictional Delineation

Although a formal delineation was not conducted, the site was assessed for features that could be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Coastal Commission.

Special Status Plant Species

A focused special status plant species survey was conducted on site and adjacent to the site by Biologist Darin Busby on April 5, 2021, which is during the blooming period for most annual species.

In addition to annual species, 4 perennial, evergreen shrub and tree species reported in the vicinity to the CNDDB that are identifiable year-round were specifically looked for. These species included Del Mar manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *crassifolia*), Torrey pine (*Pinus torreyana*), wart-stemmed ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*), and Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). Additional Individuals of these special status plant species that were identified opportunistically outside of the District property also were mapped . Special status plant species locations were precisely determined with a GPS unit when found (Figure 3).

Special Status Animal Species

Focused special status animal species surveys were not conducted as their potential to occur on site is low because; 1) the school property was developed in the 1960s and sits on fill material (Nationwide

Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 2021); 2) the majority of the impacts would be to the developed area inside its fence line; and 3) the impacts to native vegetation outside the fence line for one of the outfall repairs would only affect 0.01 acre. However, special status animal species were searched for opportunistically during all site visits.

Nesting Birds

Trees and shrubs with the potential to support nesting bird species (including raptors) within and adjacent to the project site were inspected to identify active or inactive bird nests present.

RESULTS

Environmental Setting

The project is located on a school site that was developed in the 1960s (NETR 2021) within a developed portion of the City, with residential development located to the north and east. The MHPA and the Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension (also in the MHPA) are located to the west and south. Elevations on site range from approximately 350 (bottom of slope) to 390 feet above mean sea level. Soils on site consist of Carlsbad gravelly loam (five to nine percent slopes) and loamy alluvial land-Huerhuero complex (nine to 50 percent slopes, severely eroded).

Regulatory Context

Federal Government

Administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides the legal framework for the listing and protection of species (and their habitats) that are identified as being endangered or threatened with extinction. Actions that jeopardize endangered or threatened species and the habitats upon which they rely are considered take under the ESA. Section 9(a) of the ESA defines take as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct." "Harm" and "harass" are further defined in federal regulations and case law to include actions that adversely impair or disrupt a listed species' behavioral patterns.

All migratory bird species that are native to the U.S. or its territories are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), as amended under the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 (FR Doc. 05-5127). The MBTA is intended to protect migratory birds but it does not mandate specific protections. Typically, protection of migratory birds through the MBTA is provided through restrictions on disturbance of active bird nests during the nesting season. In addition, the USFWS commonly places restrictions on disturbances allowed near active raptor nests. The project would comply with the MBTA to protect migratory birds.

Federal wetland regulation (non-marine issues) is guided by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and the Clean Water Act. The Rivers and Harbors Act deals primarily with discharges into navigable waters, while the purpose of the Clean Water Act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of all Waters of the U.S. Permitting for projects filling Waters of the U.S.

(including wetlands) is overseen by the Corps under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Projects could be permitted on an individual basis or be covered under one of several approved nationwide permits. Individual permits are assessed individually based on the type of action, amount of fill, etc. Individual permits typically require substantial time (often longer than 6 months) to review and approve, while nationwide permits are pre-approved if a project meets appropriate conditions. A Section 404 Permit would be required for the proposed project if impacts would occur to Corps jurisdictional areas.

State of California

Primary environmental legislation in California is found in CEQA and its implementing guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines), which require that projects with potential adverse effects (or impacts) on the environment undergo environmental review. Adverse environmental impacts are typically mitigated as a result of the environmental review process in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

The California ESA is similar to the federal ESA in that it contains a process for listing of species and regulating potential impacts to listed species. Section 2081 of the California ESA authorizes CDFW to enter into a memorandum of agreement for take of listed species for scientific, educational, or management purposes.

The California Fish and Game Code (Section 1602) requires a CDFW agreement for projects affecting riparian and wetland habitats through issuance of a Streambed Alteration Agreement. A 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required for the proposed project if impacts occur to CDFW jurisdictional areas. In addition, any project that requires a Section 404 Permit also would require a Water Quality Certification by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. CEQA and its implementing guidelines (CEQA Guidelines) require discretionary projects with potentially significant effects (or impacts) on the environment to be submitted for environmental review. Mitigation for significant impacts to the environment is determined through the environmental review process in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

Pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Raptors and owls and their active nests are protected by California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds of prey or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird unless authorized by the CDFW. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird as designated in the MBTA. These regulations could require that construction activities (particularly vegetation removal or construction near nests) be reduced or eliminated during critical phases of the nesting cycle unless surveys by a qualified biologist demonstrate that nests, eggs, or nesting birds will not be disturbed, subject to approval by CDFW and/or USFWS. The project would comply with California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5 to protect the nesting of birds covered by these code sections.

Vegetation Communities

The parcel that encompasses the proposed project supports one sensitive plant community, southern maritime chaparral. Non-sensitive disturbed land, ornamental, and developed land are also present (Figure 3; Table 1).

Table 1
Existing Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Community	Acreage
Southern Maritime Chaparral	0.8
Disturbed Land	0.5
Ornamental	1.4
Developed	8.6
Total	**11.3**

Southern Maritime Chaparral

Southern maritime chaparral is a highly sensitive upland chaparral community that occurs along the coastal regions within the fog belt on sandy soils. This community has a Global (full natural range within and outside of California) and State (within California) rank of 1 and is considered very rare and threatened per the CNDDB. Some common plant species observed within this community on site include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), wart-stemmed ceanothus, and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Approximately 0.8 acre of this habitat occurs on site (Table 1; Figure 3).

Disturbed Land

Areas mapped as disturbed land were bare ground or were clearly dominated by non-native forb species including black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), garland daisy (*Glebionis coronaria*), and Hottentot's fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*). The disturbed land mapped is located along the southern and eastern fence limits of the existing school and ball fields. This area corresponds with the manufactured slopes between the school and adjacent canyons. Approximately 0.5 acre of this habitat occurs on site (Table 1; Figure 3). Disturbed land is not considered a sensitive biological resource.

Ornamental

Ornamental vegetation occurs in association with developed areas and is characterized by species such as Torrey pine, Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), acacia (*Acacia cyclops*), myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*), eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.), and numerous planted/introduced ornamental shrub species. Approximately 1.4 acres of ornamental vegetation occurs on site (Table 1; Figure 3). Ornamental vegetation is not considered to be a sensitive biological resource.

Developed

Developed land includes the existing school and associated pavement, fields, parking, and driveway. Approximately 8.6 acres of developed land occurs on site (Table 1; Figure 3). Developed land is not considered a sensitive biological resource.

Special Status Plant Species

No annual, special status plant species were found. Four perennial, evergreen, special status plant species were observed during the site visits as follows.

Torrey pines were observed within the school landscaped areas, but because they were planted from nursery stock and are ornamental in nature, they are not of special status. Torrey pines were also planted in other areas of the District property that would not be affected by the project (Figure 3). Only naturally occurring trees are considered sensitive by the California Native Plant Society.

Del Mar manzanita was observed off site (Figure 3). Del Mar manzanita is federal listed as endangered.

Wart-stemmed ceanothus and Nuttall's scrub oak were found on the project site but outside the impact footprint. They were also found off site (Figure 3). Wart-stemmed ceanothus and Nuttall's scrub oak are considered sensitive by the California Native Plant Society; neither is State or federal listed as threatened or endangered.

One State-listed endangered species, short-leaved dudleya, was reported to the CNDDB in 2016 in two locations in the vicinity of the project site: in Canyon Crest Open Space Park northwest of the project site and in the extension of Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension (and MHPA) south and west of the project site (Figures 2 and 3). Short-leaved dudleya can occur in southern maritime chaparral (and coastal scrub) where Torrey sandstone soil is present on open, flatter areas. While southern maritime chaparral is present on the project site, Torrey sandstone soil is not present. Additionally, the entirety of the proposed project impacts would occur on previous fill material associated with the school construction that is not suitable for this species.

Special Status Animal Species

No special status animal species were observed on site. None are expected within or adjacent to the project footprint given its disturbed, developed, and landscaped condition. Additionally, the adjacent southern maritime chaparral habitat is not considered to be suitable for the federal-listed as threatened and State Species of Special Concern coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), a species sensitive to excessive noise such as that which can occur during construction. The adjacent habitat is not considered suitable for this species as it is chaparral, and the gnatcatcher occurs primarily within Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat, which does not occur on or adjacent to the project site.

Nesting Birds

The ornamental vegetation and southern maritime chaparral have potential to support nesting bird species that would fall under the protection of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. No active or inactive nests were noted during the site visits.

Jurisdictional Features

During the visits, the site was assessed for features that could be considered jurisdictional by the Corps, CDFW, RWQCB, and California Coastal Commission. Features searched for included wetland vegetation, drainages, bed and bank, soils, and other features indicative of the presence of jurisdictional (wetland) features. The proposed project is an existing school and does not support any natural drainage features or wetland vegetation. As such, the site does not support jurisdictional features that would require permits from the agencies.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Direct Impacts

A direct impact is a physical change in the environment which is caused by, and immediately related to, the project. An example of a direct physical change in the environment is the removal of vegetation due to grading. All proposed improvements, construction staging areas, and areas of disturbance (except those for outfall repairs) would occur within the existing fence of the project site, which would be maintained to ensure that construction activity does not extend outside this boundary. The fencing also prevents intrusion into the adjacent MHPA.

Vegetation Communities

Project construction would remain almost entirely within the fenced limits of the existing school, and removal of disturbed land and ornamental vegetation (as well as developed land) would occur there, and because those vegetation communities are not sensitive, the impacts would not be significant. Where construction would occur outside the fenced school limits, two small areas would be directly impacted by the removal of disturbed land and southern maritime chaparral for stormwater outfall repairs. The repair of one of the outfalls, located along the southern project boundary, would encroach slightly into sensitive southern maritime chaparral where no special status species occur (Figure 3; Table 2) and would temporarily impact less than 0.01 acre, which would be revegetated with native species. Therefore, this impact is considered to be less than significant.

Table 2 Impacts to Vegetation Communities	
Vegetation Community	**Acreage[1]**
Southern Maritime Chaparral	-[2]
Disturbed Land	0.1
Ornamental	0.9
Developed	8.3
Total	**9.2**

[1]Rounded to nearest tenth.
[2]Less than 0.01 acre would be impacted (non-significant impact).

Brush Management Zone 2 activities (i.e., removal of dead, woody plants and periodic pruning and thinning) would not remove or result in a significant impact to sensitive vegetation communities or sensitive species. Therefore, this impact is considered to be less than significant.

Special Status Plant Species

No special status plant species occur within the proposed project impact limits (Figure 3), and none is anticipated to occur because: 1) the school property was developed in the 1960s and sits on fill material (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 2021); 2) the majority of the impacts would be to the developed area inside its fence line; and 3) the impacts to native vegetation outside the fence line for the southern outfall repairs would only affect less than 0.01 acre. As such, the project would not result in significant impacts to special status plant species.

Special Status Animal Species

Virtually the entire site is a developed school and has little to no potential to support special status animal species, therefore no significant impacts would occur.

Nesting Birds

The ornamental landscaping on site and the sensitive habitat located to the west and south have the potential to support nesting bird species that could be impacted should construction occur during the general avian nesting season (February 1 through August 15). The project would comply with MBTA and California Fish and Game Code bird nesting season restrictions as explained in the project description, and therefore, would not result in significant direct impacts to nesting birds protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code.

Jurisdictional Areas (Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB)

No wetland, riparian, or drainage areas were observed on site that would be considered jurisdictional by the regulatory agencies. Given the lack of jurisdictional features, no impacts would occur, and no agency permits or mitigation would be required.

Wildlife Corridors

The site is adjacent to the City of San Diego's MHPA; however, all impacts are planned outside of the MHPA within the existing school parcel boundary. As such, no significant impacts to wildlife corridors would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The project description incorporates measures intended to avoid impacts to sensitive biological resources. As such, the project would not result in any such significant impacts; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

CONCLUSION

The project would directly impact less than 0.01 acre of sensitive southern maritime chaparral during repair of the southern outfall. This impact would be temporary and would be below the level of significance. Additionally, impacts from Brush Management Zones 1 and 2 would not result in significant impacts to sensitive biological resources.

No special status plant or animal species occur or are expected to occur within the project impact footprint. As such, there would be no significant impact to special status plant or animal species.

Finally, the project would comply with applicable MBTA and California Fish and Game Code avian nesting season restrictions; therefore, there would be no significant nesting bird impacts.

Given the lack of significant impacts to biological resources, no mitigation measures would be required. Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter report.

Sincerely,

Greg Mason
Senior Biologist

Enclosures:
Figure 1 – Regional Location
Figure 2 – Project Location
Figure 3 – Biological Resources/Impacts
Attachment A – Plant Species Observed
Attachment B – Animal Species Observed
Attachment C – Representative Photographs

References:

Baldwin, B.G., Goldman, D.H., Keil D.J., Patterson R., Rosatti, T.J. and Wilken, D.H. (eds.). 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California. Second edition. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. 1568 pp.

Holland R.F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. Nongame-Heritage Program, State of California, Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, 156 pp.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2021. Historic Aerials by NETRONLINE. https://www.historicaerials.com/

Oberbauer, T., Kelly, M., and Buegge, J. 2008. Vegetation Communities of San Diego County. Based on "Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California", R.F. Holland, 1986. 73 pp.

Figure 1

Regional Location

DEL MAR HEIGHTS SCHOOL

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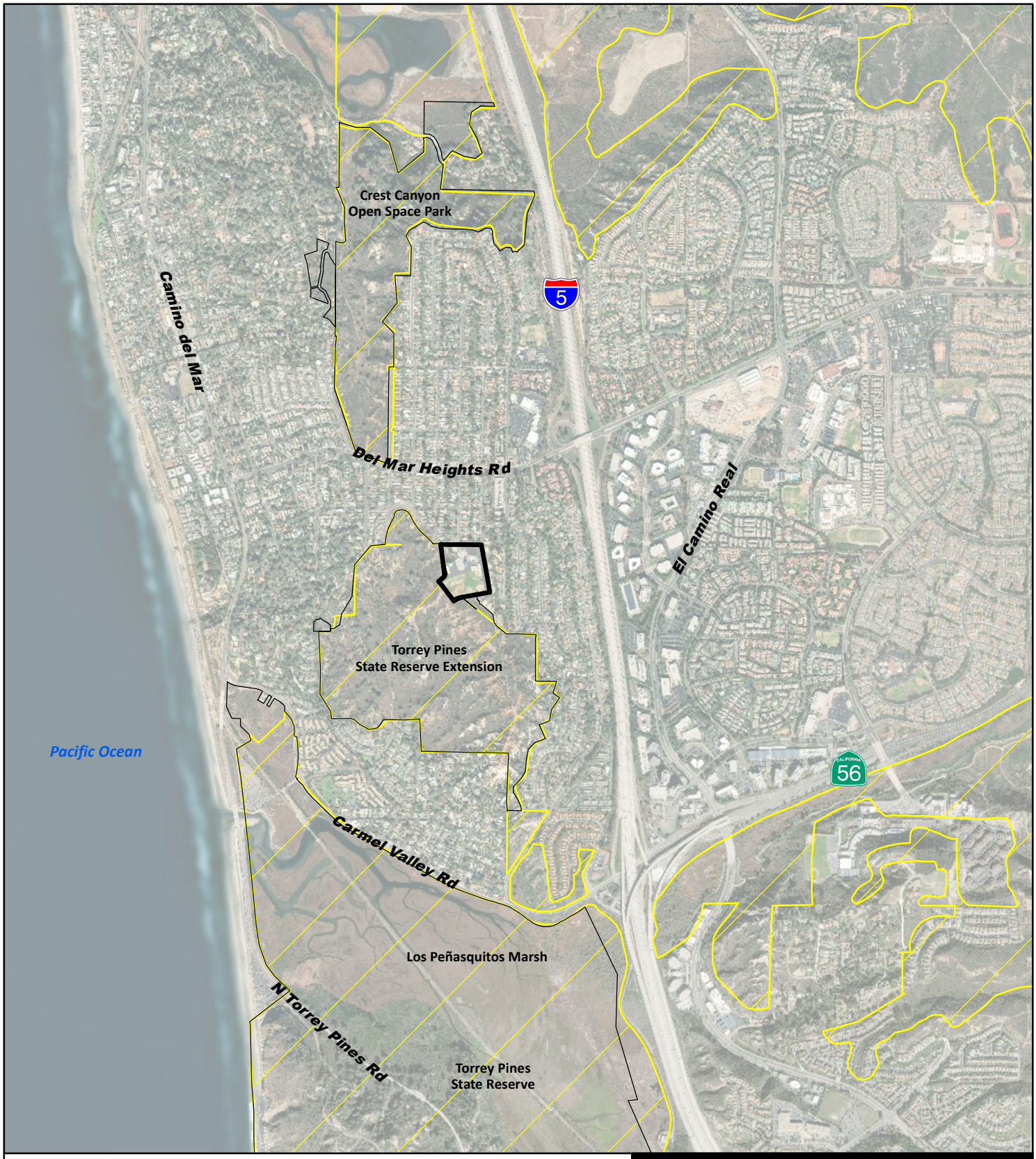

Project Boundary

City of San Diego
Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA)

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Figure 2

Project Location

DEL MAR HEIGHTS SCHOOL

Project Boundary
Project Impacts
Brush Management Zone 1
Brush Management Zone 2
Storm Drain
Bioretention Basin
Energy Dissipator (Rip-rap)
City of San Diego Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA)
Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension

Special Status Species

Del Mar Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *crassifolia*)
Nuttall's Scrub Oak (*Quercus dumosa*)
Torrey Pine (*Pinus torreyana*), Ornamental, landscaped individual
Wart-stemmed Ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*)
CNDDB Record for Short-leaved Dudleya (*Dudleya brevifolia*)

Vegetation

Southern Maritime Chaparral
Ornamental
Disturbed Land
Developed

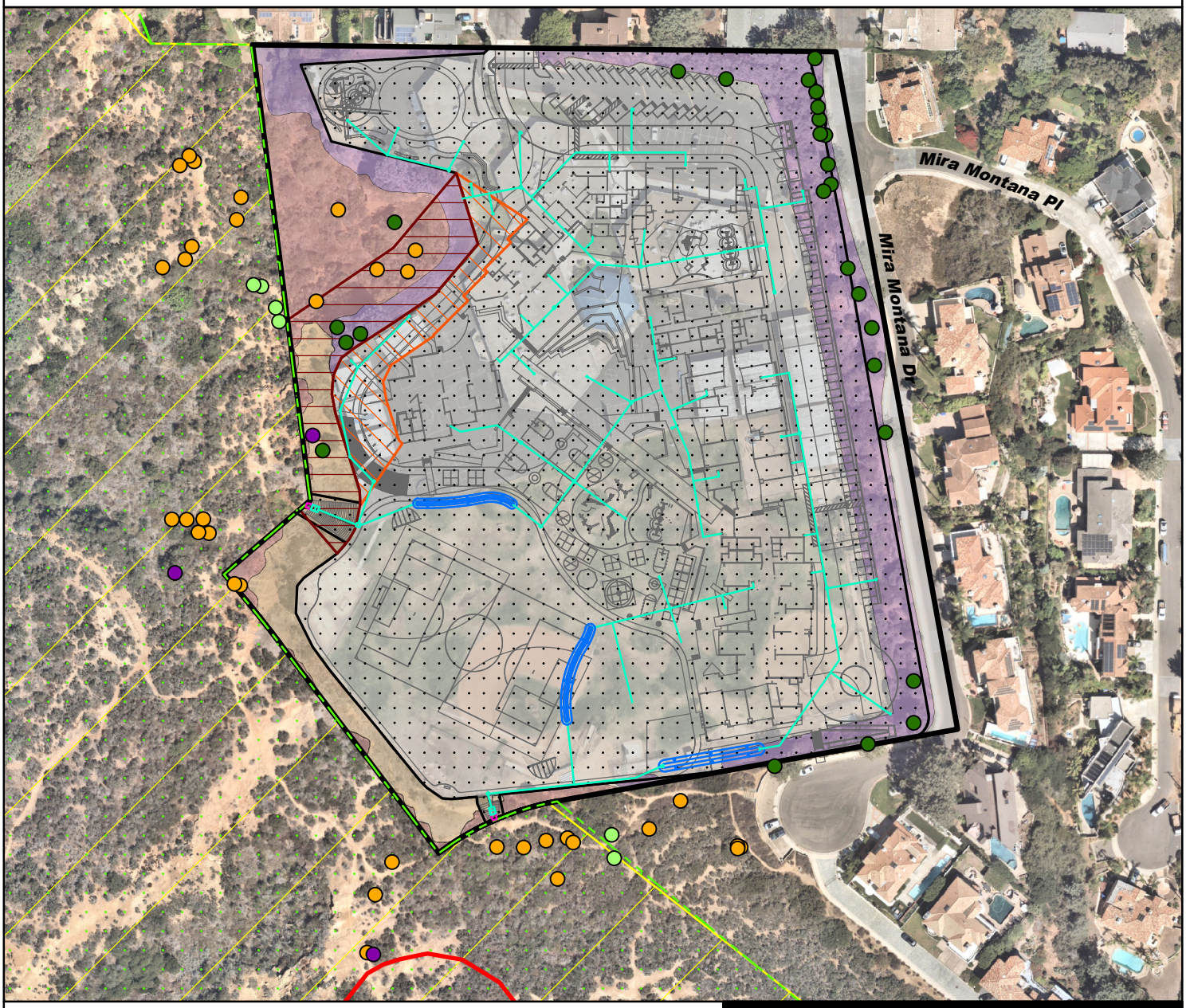

Figure 3

Biological Resources

DEL MAR HEIGHTS SCHOOL

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Attachment A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VEGETATION COMMUNITY[1]
Agavaceae -Agave Family		
Agave americana[2]	American agave	ORN, DEV
Yucca schidigera	Mohave yucca	SMC
Aizoaceae -Fig-marigold Family		
Carpobrotus edulis[2]	hottentot-fig	ORN, DL
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum[2]	crystalline iceplant	SMC
Anacardiaceae – Sumac Family		
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	SMC
Rhus integrifolia	lemonadeberry	SMC
Schinus sp. [2]	pepper tree	DEV
Aracaceae – Palm Family		
Syagrus romanzoffiana[2]	queen palm	DEV, ORN
Washingtonia robusta[2]	Mexican fan palm	ORN, DEV
Asteraceae (Compositae) – Sunflower Family		
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	SMC
Baccharis sarothroides	broom baccharis	SMC
Encelia californica	California encelia	SMC
Erigeron canadensis	horseweed	SMC
Glebionis coronaria[2]	garland daisy	DL
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed	SMC
Isocoma menziesii	goldenbush	SMC
Laennecia coulteri	Coulter's fleabane	SMC
Pseudognaphalium californicum	California everlasting	SMC
Stephanomeria diegensis	San Diego wreath-plant	SMC
Boraginaceae – Borage/Forget-Me-Not Family		
Eriodictyon crassifolium	felt-leaf yerba santa	SMC
Brassicaceae – Mustard Family		
Brassica nigra[2]	black mustard	DL
Cactaceae – Cactus Family		
Opuntia littoralis	coastal prickly pear	SMC
Caprifoliaceae – Honeysuckle Family		
Lonicera subspicata var. *denudata*	San Diego honeysuckle	SMC

Attachment A (cont.)
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VEGETATION COMMUNITY[1]
Ericaceae – Heath Family		
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *crassifolia*[3]	Del Mar manzanita	SMC off site
Xylococcus bicolor	mission manzanita	SMC off site
Fabaceae (Leguminosae) – Pea Family		
Acmispon glaber	deerweed	SMC
Acacia cyclops[2]	acacia	ORN
Fagaceae – Oak/Beech Family		
Quercus dumosa[3]	Nuttall's scrub oak	SMC on and off site
Lamiaceae – Mint Family		
Salvia mellifera	black sage	SMC
Myrtaceae – Myrtle Family		
Eucalyptus sp.[2]	eucalyptus	ORN
Papaveraceae – Poppy Family		
Dendromecon rigida	bush poppy	SMC
Phrymaceae – Lopseed Family		
Mimulus aurantiacus	monkey-flower	SMC
Pinaceae – Pine Family		
Pinus sp.[2]	pine tree	DEV, ORN
Pinus torreyana[4]	Torrey pine	ORN, DL, SMC
Poaceae (Gramineae) – Grass Family		
Avena fatua[2]	wild oat	ORN
Bromus madritensis[2]	foxtail chess	ORN
Polygonaceae – Buckwheat Family		
Eriogonum fasciculatum	buckwheat	SMC
Rhamnaceae – Buckthorn Family		
Ceanothus verrucosus[3]	wart-stemmed ceanothus	SMC on and off site
Rosaceae – Rose Family		
Adenostoma fasciculatum	chamise	SMC
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	SMC
Scrophulariaceae – Figwort Family		
Myoporum laetum[2]	myoporum	ORN

Attachment A (cont.)
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VEGETATION COMMUNITY[1]
Solanaceae – Nightshade family		
Nicotiana glauca[2]	tree tobacco	SMC
Solanum parishii	Parish's nightshade	SMC

[1]Vegetation community acronyms: DEV = Developed, DL = Disturbed land, ORN = Ornamental, SMC = Southern maritime chaparral
[2] Non-native species
[3] Special status species
[4]Special status if naturally occurring; however, the individuals on site were planted as landscaping

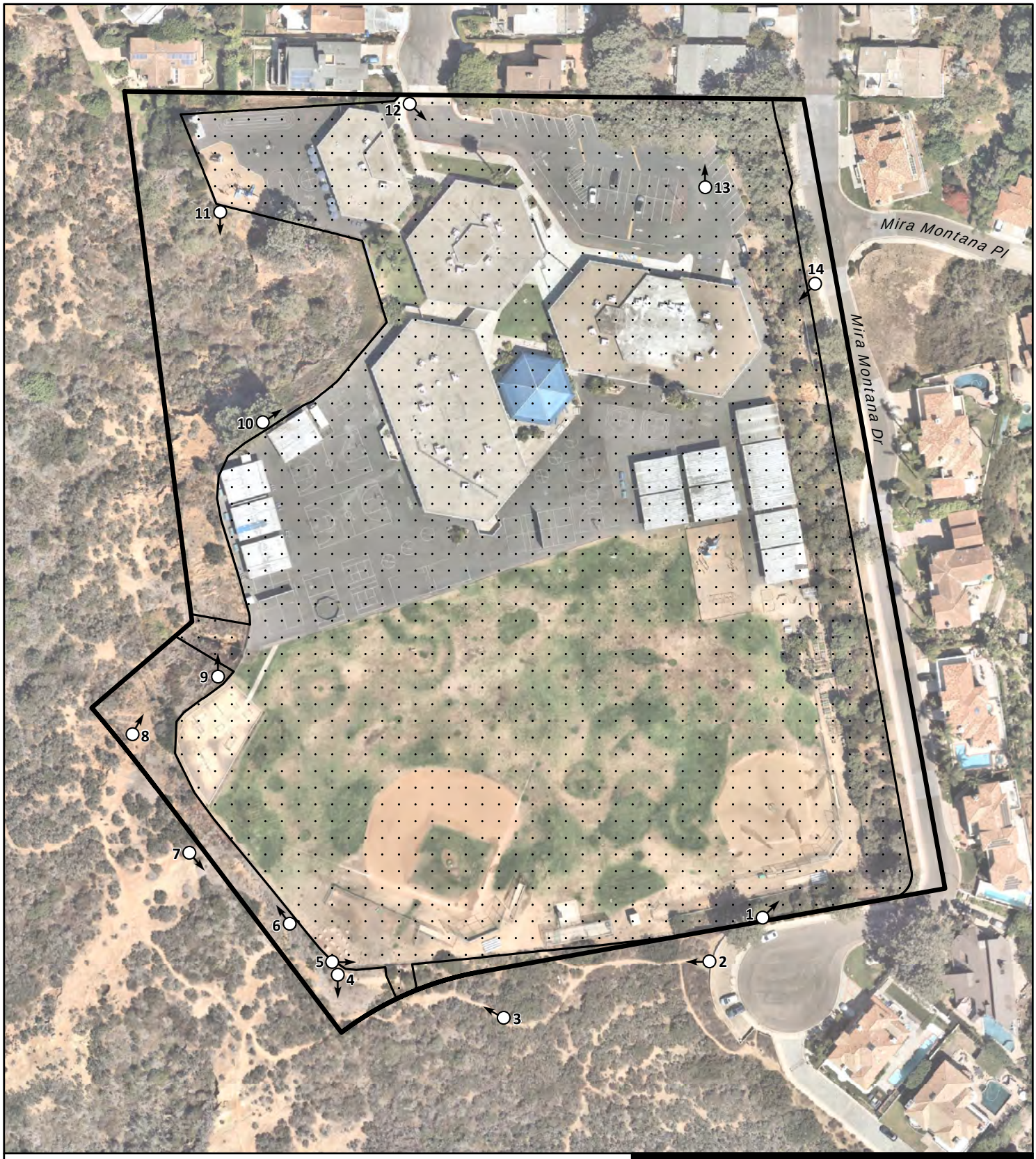
Attachment B
ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VEGETATION COMMUNITY[1]
Invertebrates		
Apis mellifera	European honeybee	SMC, ORN
Brephidium exilis	western pygmy blue	SMC, ORN
Reptiles		
Phrynosomatidae		
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard	SMC
Birds		
Columbidae		
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	DEV
Corvidae		
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	DEV
Emberizidae		
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	SMC, ORN
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee	SMC
Fringillidae		
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	DEV
Carduelis psaltria	lesser goldfinch	ORN
Mimidae		
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird	DEV, SMC
Toxostoma redivivum	California thrasher	SMC
Timaliidae		
Chamaea fasciata	wrentit	SMC
Trochilidae		
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	DEV
Turdidae		
Sialia mexicana	western bluebird	SMC
Mammals		
Canis latrans	coyote (scat)	DL
Sylvilagus audubonii	cottontail rabbit	SMC, DL

[1]Vegetation community acronyms: DL=Disturbed Land, DEV = Developed, ORN = Ornamental, SMC = Southern Maritime Chaparral

Attachment C

Representative Photographs



Project Boundary

Project Impacts

Photo Locations

N
W E
S

0 60 120 Feet

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Photo Key Map
August 15, 2019

DEL MAR HEIGHTS SCHOOL

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS
August 15, 2019

Photo Point 1. 08/15/19

Photo Point 2. 08/15/19

Photo Point 3. 08/15/19

Photo Point 4. 08/15/19

Photo Point 5. 08/15/19

Photo Point 6. 08/15/19

Photo Point 7. 08/15/19

Photo Point 8. 08/15/19

Photo Point 9. 08/15/19

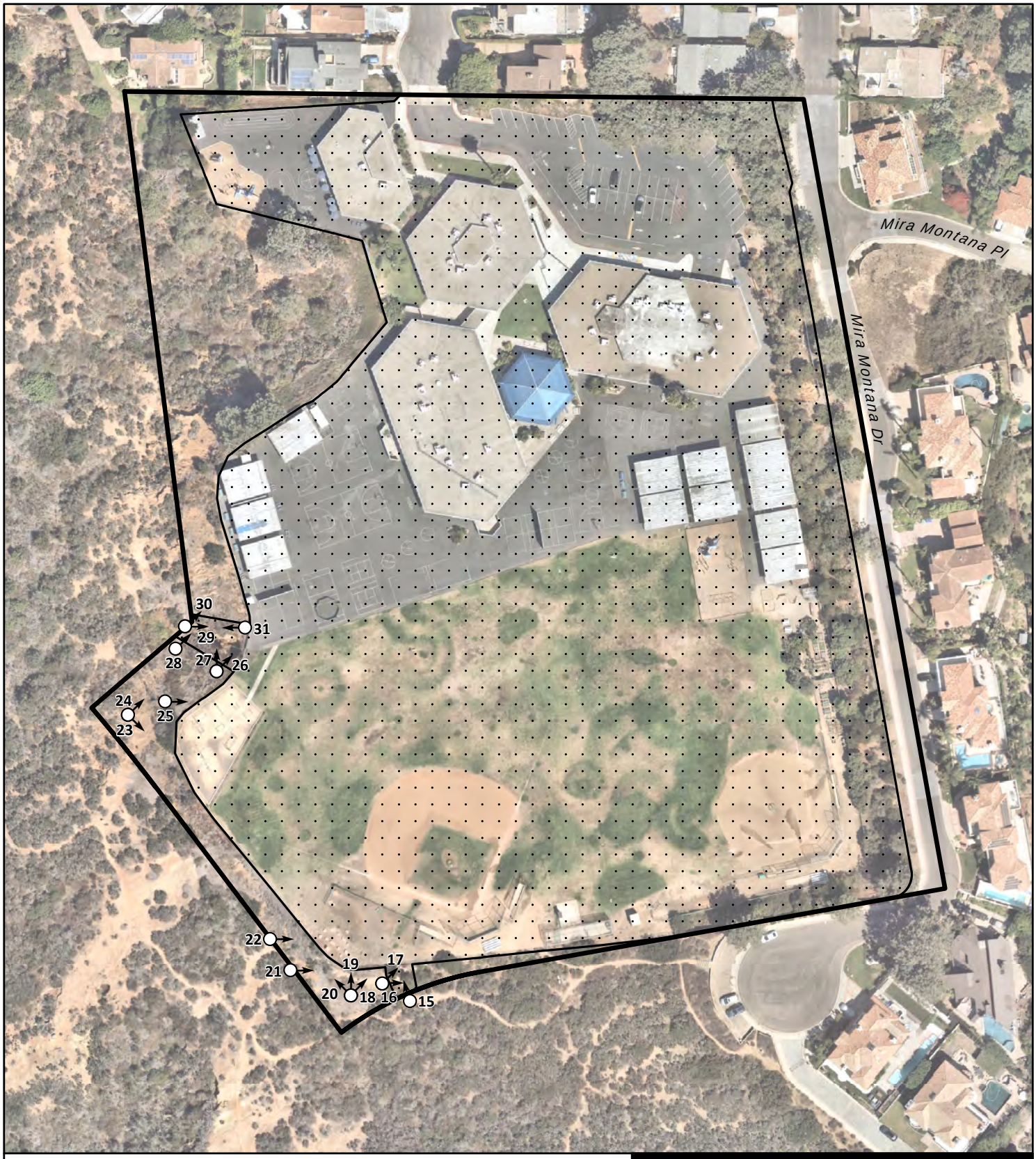
Photo Point 10. 08/15/19

Photo Point 11. 08/15/19

Photo Point 12. 08/15/19

Photo Point 13. 08/15/19

Photo Point 14. 08/15/19



Project Boundary

Project Impacts

Photo Locations

N
W
E
S

0 60 120 Feet

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Photo Key Map
January 31, 2020

DEL MAR HEIGHTS SCHOOL

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS
January 31, 2020

Photo Point 15. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 16. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 17. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 18. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 19. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 20. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 21. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 22. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 23. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 24. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 25. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 26. 01/31/2020

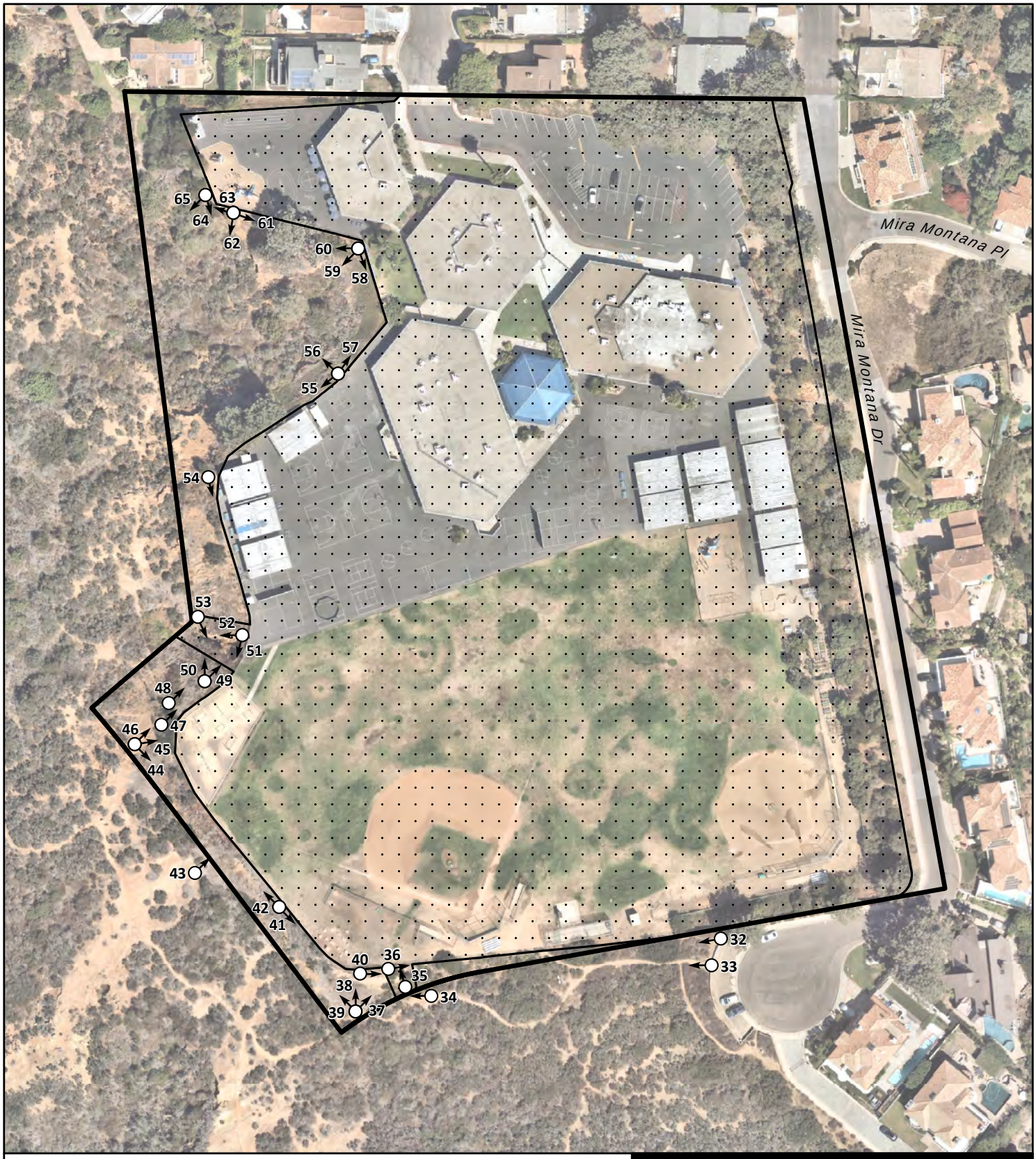
Photo Point 27. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 28. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 29. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 30. 01/31/2020

Photo Point 31. 01/31/2020



Project Boundary

Project Impacts

Photo Locations

N
W E
S

0 60 120 Feet

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Photo Key Map
February 28, 2021

DEL MAR HEIGHTS SCHOOL

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS
February 28, 2021

Photo Point 32. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 33. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 34. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 35. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 36. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 37. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 38. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 39. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 40. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 41. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 42. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 43. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 44. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 45. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 46. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 47. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 48. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 49. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 50. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 51. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 52. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 53. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 54. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 55. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 56. 02/28/2021

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Photo Point 61. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 62. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 63. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 64. 02/28/2021

Photo Point 65. 02/28/2021