

November 15, 2017

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***Subject: Biological Report for Jalama Beach Affordable Overnight Accommodations, Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California***

Dear Mr. Morrison:

At your request, Dudek conducted focused wildlife and floristic surveys for the Jalama Beach Affordable Overnight Accommodations Project (project). A draft Initial Study was prepared for this project in July 2017 (Dudek 2017). In response to the Initial Study, the Santa Barbara County Planning and Development (County P&D) requested the preparation of a Biological Report because sensitive (or unique) biological resources have the potential to be impacted by the project. Specifically the County P&D requested the preparation of a Biological Report to include the following:

**Biological Report.** In addition to the mapped Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) associated with Jalama Creek, the California Natural Diversity Database overlay indicates that the California red-legged frog [(*Rana draytonii*)], western pond turtle [(*Actinemys marmorata*)], monarch butterfly [(*Danans plexippus*)] (California overwinter population), chaparral ragwort [(*Senecio aphanactis*)], trask's yerba santa [(*Eriodictyon traskiae*)], and Gaviota tarplant [(*Deinandra increscens* ssp. *villosa*)] may exist onsite. Because these unique biological resources may be impacted by the project a biological report is required. Additionally, biological analysis is required to analyze the presumptive 100' buffer from the mapped ESH given that existing structures proposed for validation are located within the buffer area. The report shall identify whether any of the aforementioned flora and fauna is located onsite, analyze and opine on what is the appropriate buffer zone in this instance, and identify whether any mitigation is necessary if impacts may occur as a result of the project. If determined to be necessary, conditions shall be applied to the permit that will protect the environmentally sensitive habitat and biological resources present to the maximum extent feasible, consistent with County development standards. Note: Please see the attached List of County-approved biologists.

The purpose of this Biological Report is to address County P&D's request and includes a description of existing biological resources, methods and results of focused wildlife and floristic surveys, recommend mitigation measures to

avoid sensitive biological resources, as appropriate, and recommend Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) buffers from the limits of construction.

## 1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 Project Location

The project site is located at 9999 Jalama Road, Lompoc, CA 93436 (*Figure 1*). The Jalama Beach County Park is an existing campground facility comprised of the main 23.57 acre parcel (APN 083-510-001) located at the terminus of Jalama Road, a two-lane 15 mile road which links State Highway 1 with the coast, and extends onto a portion of an adjacent 14.61 acre parcel (APN 083-510-064). The park is within the coastal zone of the County of Santa Barbara (Supervisory District 3), approximately 19 miles south of the City of Lompoc and 56 miles north of the City of Santa Barbara. Jalama Beach is one of only four remaining areas along the northern coast of Santa Barbara County that provides opportunities for public access and recreation. Point Conception, an area rich in natural resource diversity, is located less than 5 miles south of the Park.

### 1.2 Project Description

The County of Santa Barbara (County) proposes to develop up to eight new RV cabin structures and associated support facilities within the existing Jalama Beach Park. The proposed RV cabins would be operated as affordable overnight accommodations for park visitors. The RV cabins would be available year-round and accommodate up to eight people each. Each RV cabin would be approximately 12-foot x 30-foot in size and approximately 14 ft. in height and may have an outdoor barbeque, sink and new utility connections (septic, water, and electricity). A new 24-foot wide, two-way road would be located on the north side of the RV cabins. The RV cabins would require construction of an up to 7-foot high retaining wall on the southwest side of the RV cabins, placement of compacted fill and pavement, and installation of modular building pads. Fabrication of the modular housing units would occur offsite and would require trucking to the site, placement on the modular building pads, and water and electric utility connections as needed. Construction of the RV cabins offsite is expected to take approximately five months and their on-site installation would take approximately two months. While the RV cabins would be installed on site in a secure manner intended to allow for long-term use, the RV cabins could still be easily moved at any point, as they are technically on trailers with hitches.

Up to eight new RV cabins would be located in an area that is currently the Starfish Cove Group Camp Area, located at the northernmost portion of the County Park adjacent an existing basketball court and camp tent sites no.'s 45 to 51. Four tent sites (no.'s 37 to 40) located southwest of the RV cabins and near the park entry and ranger kiosk would be converted into the new Star Fish Cove Group Camp Area, resulting in an overall reduction of four existing tent sites within the County Park. Construction of the relocated Starfish Cove Group Camp Area would require placement of small amounts of compacted fill and new utility lines for water and electric. A new 24-foot wide drive aisle would be constructed on the northeastern side of the RV cabins. Five existing restroom facilities would be demolished and replaced throughout the County Park with three "larger type" restroom facilities (approximately 293 sq. ft. and 13 ft. in height) and two "smaller type" restroom facilities (approximately 150 sq. ft. and 13 ft. in height). The upgraded restroom facilities would be

constructed onsite and would require concrete and block work, utility connections, erection of structural systems, and final finishes. The north restroom facility would be constructed on top of 8 in. of imported fill to avoid impacts to archaeological resources. Any new utility lines in the north restroom project area would be located within the same footprint of the existing utility lines, with no additional trenching or grading required. Additionally, an approximately 200 gross sq. ft. addition to an existing shower structure would be constructed onsite replacing existing camp site 17, which is currently not available for reservations, and would include approximately four new showers. An existing abandoned septic tank on the northeastern side of the RV cabins would be either removed or filled in place in compliance with applicable codes. No changes to the existing septic system are required to accommodate the upgraded and/or replaced restroom or shower facilities. See *Figure 1*, Regional Vicinity Map and *Figure 2*, Project Site Plan of the Initial Study (Dudek 2017) for site plan details. One additional work area included in the project design since the draft Initial Study (Dudek 2017) includes the installation of solar panels on an existing workshop building (proposed photovoltaic upgrade). This additional work area is located east of campsite 16 and behind ranger residence buildings. Overall the project impact areas consist of the (1) new shower addition/replaced restroom adjacent to the basketball court, (2) proposed recreational vehicle (RV) cabins, (3) replaced restrooms located between RV site 83 and 84, (4) relocated starfish cover/replaced restroom, (5) replaced restroom – smaller type, (6) propane and shower work on and adjacent to campsite 17, (7) restroom - larger type, and (8) the proposed photovoltaic upgrade.

Upgrade and/or replacement of existing facilities would require the use of small to medium motorized equipment and trucking of debris offsite to recycle and landfill facilities. Earthwork activities would involve small to medium sized bulldozers, loaders, compactors, and backhoes. All fill soils would be obtained from locally available sources. Any foliage material removed during grading would be trucked offsite.

All required materials, equipment and crews would access the Jalama Beach Project Area from Jalama Beach Road and Highway 1. The project would be phased to occur in off seasons to minimize impacts to seasonal park operations. At any given time during construction, between approximately 5 and 15 crew members would be onsite. Work shifts would most likely be 8 hour days, during regular business days and hours. It is anticipated that the total construction duration would be approximately 6 to 12 months depending on phasing plans. Construction activities will be planned to minimize impacts to seasonal park operations, promote efficient construction schedules and reduce the need for any park area closures.

## 1.3 Environmental Setting

### 1.3.1 Surrounding Land Uses

Undeveloped open space lands surround the Park to the north, south, and east. Generally, the site is bounded by Vandenberg Air Force Base to the north, Bixby Ranch to the east and south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The park has approximately 1,700 linear feet of ocean frontage. **North:** Jalama Creek border the project site on the north. Across the creek, all lands are currently under federal jurisdiction as part of Vandenberg Air Force Base. The ocean front area north of the park is backed by steep coastal bluffs. **South:** Coastal bluffs of approximately 75 feet in height, a thin strip of beach, and coastal terrace is located south of the park. Bixby Ranch is located on the southern side of the project site and includes approximately 24,000 acres. Bixby Ranch consists of primarily open space used as grazing

for the livestock operation at the ranch. Most of the ranch is in agricultural preserve. Jalama Road is also located south and east of the park. Jalama Road connects the park to Highway 1. **East:** Bixby Ranch is also adjacent to the project site on the east. A Southern Pacific Railroad easement and railway and the entry to the Park (Jalama Road) is located south and east of the park. Jalama Road connects the park to Highway 1. **West:** Jalama Beach and the Pacific Ocean are located to the west.

### 1.3.2 Existing Development

The park currently offers a range of year-round camping and day use recreational opportunities. A day-use area provides access for surfing, windsurfing, surf-fishing, swimming, beach walking, picnicking, and birdwatching. The facilities include seven cabins (with bathrooms), 31 sites with electronic hookups available to recreational vehicles, and 78 tent sites. Each camping site includes a picnic table and barbecue pit. The site also consists of the Starfish Grove and Abalone Point group camping areas, five restroom facilities, and 105 day use parking spaces are also onsite. An entry gate and pay station allows access to the central park camping area. Amenities at the site include shower facilities, public telephones, children's play areas with play structures, a general store and restaurant/grill/snack bar, horseshoe pits, and a basketball court. Handicap accessible facilities are available for camping, parking, restrooms, and showers. Five ranger housing units, one of which is currently vacant, two host units, a park office, host bus, and a park maintenance service yard are located onsite, at the north-easternmost portion of the County Park. Staffing varies during the year to correlate with visitor levels, but four County Park Rangers reside at the park year-round. Additional seasonal support is brought in to increase staffing during the peak summer months.

The beach is heavily used by surfers throughout the year. In recent years, approximately 210,500 people visited the park annually. These numbers are estimated by the County based on traffic counts conducted between 2010-2014. June through September are typically the months of heaviest use. Demand for camping during the peak season months exceeds supply. During the off-season, demand does not usually exceed capacity, except on some holiday weekends.

### 1.3.3 Slope/Topography

The width of the beach varies with the rise and fall of the tides, seasonal changes, and surf conditions, but generally ranges between 50 to 100 feet from the water's edge to the mean high tide level. Moving eastward (inland), there are a series of dunes, varying in size, that are subject to constant movement and shifting by the area's strong winds. The developed portion of the park lies behind this series of dunes with slopes of approximately 0 to 10 percent dominating the low-lying area, which transitions to slopes of between 0 and 35 percent on the terraced coastal bluffs above the park.

### 1.3.4 Soils

The campground area is composed of sand and alluvial sediments and is only slightly higher in elevation than the adjacent beach. This area is bordered by coastal bluffs composed of shale bedrock overlain by terrace deposits. Five

mapped soil types occur in the project area: Agueda silty clay loam (2-9% slopes, MLRA 14); Beaches; Camarillo fine sandy loam; Concepcion fine sandy loam (9-15% slopes, eroded); and Santa Lucia shaly clay loam (15-30% slopes, eroded) (USDA 2017a).

### 1.3.5 Surface Water Bodies

Jalama Creek is located approximately 300 feet from the proposed development area. The Pacific Ocean is located west of the campground by approximately 200 feet.

## 2 LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS

The following local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards apply to the environmental review of potential impacts on biological resources as a result of the proposed project.

### 2.1 Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan

The Santa Barbara County Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP; County 1982) identifies Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) based on such factors as intrinsic, scientific and educational value. Policies are set forth for the protection of these resources accordingly. The relevant CLUP policies are described below.

#### **Developmental Policies**

*Coastal Plan Policy 2-11.* All development, including agriculture, adjacent to areas designated on the land use plan or resource maps as environmentally sensitive habitat areas, shall be regulated to avoid adverse impacts on the habitat resources. Regulatory measures include, but are not limited to, setbacks, buffer zones, grading controls, noise restriction, maintenance of natural vegetation, and control of runoff.

#### **Hillside and Watershed Protection Policies**

*Coastal Plan Policy 3-13.* Plans for development shall minimize cut and fill operations. Plans requiring excessive cutting and filling may be denied if it is determined that the development could be carried out with less alteration of the natural terrain.

*Coastal Plan Policy 3-14.* All development shall be designed to fit the site topography, soils, geology, hydrology, and any other existing conditions and be oriented so that grading and other site preparation is kept to an absolute minimum. Natural features, landforms, and native vegetation, such as trees, shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible. Areas of the site which are not suited for development because of known soil, geologic, flood, erosion or other hazards shall remain in open space.

*Coastal Plan Policy 3-16:* Sediment basins (including debris basins, desilting basins, or silt traps) shall be installed on the project site in conjunction with the initial grading operations and maintained throughout the development process to

remove sediment from runoff waters. All sediment shall be retained on site unless removed to an appropriate dumping location.

*Coastal Plan Policy 3-19.* Degradation of the water quality of groundwater basins, nearby streams, or wetlands shall not result from development of the site. Pollutants, such as chemicals, fuels, lubricants, raw sewage, and other harmful waste, shall not be discharged into or alongside coastal streams or wetlands either during or after construction.

### **Coastal Access and Recreation Policies**

*Coastal Plan Policy 7-4:* The County, or appropriate public agency, shall determine the environmental carrying capacity for all existing and proposed recreational areas sited on or adjacent to dunes, wetlands, streams, tidepools, or any other areas designated as “Habitat Areas” by the land use plan. A management program to control the kinds, intensities, and locations of recreational activities so that habitat resources are preserved shall be developed, implemented, and enforced. The level of facility development (i.e., parking spaces, camper sites, etc.) shall be correlated with the environmental carrying capacity.

### **Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Overlay Designation Policies**

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-1.* Prior to the issuance of a development permit, all projects on parcels shown on the land use plan and/or resource maps with a habitat area overlay designation or within 250 feet of such designation or projects affecting an environmentally sensitive habitat area shall be found to be in conformity with the applicable habitat protection policies of the land use plan. All development plans, grading plans, etc., shall show the precise location of the habitat(s) potentially affected by the proposed project. Projects that could adversely impact an environmentally sensitive habitat area may be subject to a site inspection by a qualified biologist to be selected jointly by the County and the applicant.

### **Dunes**

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-2:* Because of their State-wide significance, coastal dune habitats shall be preserved and protected from all but resource dependent, scientific, educational, and light recreational uses. Sand mining and oil well drilling may be permitted if it can be shown that no alternative location is feasible and such development is sited and designed to minimize impacts on dune vegetation and animal species. Disturbance or destruction of any dune vegetation shall be prohibited, unless no feasible alternative exists, and then only if re-vegetation is made a condition of project approval. Such re-vegetation shall be with native California plants propagated from the disturbed sites or from the same species at adjacent sites.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-3:* All non-authorized motor vehicles shall be banned from beach and dune areas.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-4:* All permitted industrial and recreational uses shall be regulated both during construction and operation to protect critical bird habitats during breeding and nesting seasons. Controls may include restriction of access, noise abatement, and restriction of hours of operations of public or private facilities.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-5:* For all permitted uses, including recreation, foot traffic on vegetated dunes shall be minimized. Where access through dunes is necessary, well-defined footpaths shall be developed and used.

## **Wetlands**

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-6.* All diking, dredging, and filling activities shall conform to the provisions of Sections 30233 and 30607.1 of the Coastal Act. Dredging, when consistent with these provisions and where necessary for the maintenance of the tidal flow and continued viability of the wetland habitat or for flood control purposes, shall be subject to the following conditions:

- a. Dredging shall be prohibited in breeding and nursery areas and during periods of fish migration and spawning.
- b. Dredging shall be limited to the smallest area feasible.
- c. Designs for dredging and excavation projects shall include protective measures such as silt curtains, diapers, and weirs to protect water quality in adjacent areas during construction by preventing the discharge of refuse, petroleum spills, and unnecessary dispersal of silt materials. During permitted dredging operations, dredge spoils may only be temporarily stored on existing dikes or on designated spoil storage areas, except in the Atascadero Creek area (including San Jose and San Pedro Creeks) where spoils may be stored on existing storage areas as delineated on the Spoil Storage Map, dated February, 1981. (Projects which result in discharge of water into a wetland require a permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.)

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-7:* Dredge spoils shall not be deposited permanently in areas subject to tidal influence or in areas where public access would be significantly adversely affected. When feasible, spoils should be deposited in the littoral drift, except when contaminants would adversely affect water quality or marine habitats, or on the beach.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-8:* Boating shall be prohibited in all wetland areas except for research or maintenance purposes.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-9.* A buffer strip, a minimum of 100 feet in width, shall be maintained in natural condition along the periphery of all wetlands. No permanent structures shall be permitted within the wetland or buffer area except structures of a minor nature, i.e., fences, or structures necessary to support the uses in Policy 9-10. The upland limit of a wetland shall be defined as: 1) the boundary between land with predominantly hydrophytic cover and land with predominantly mesophytic or xerophytic cover; or 2) the boundary between soil that is predominantly hydric and soil that is predominantly non-hydric; or 3) in the case of wetlands without vegetation or soils, the boundary between land that is flooded or saturated at some time during years of normal precipitation and land that is not. Where feasible, the outer boundary of the wetland buffer zone should be established at prominent and essentially permanent topographic or manmade features (such as bluffs, roads, etc.). In no case, however, shall such a boundary be closer than 100 feet from the upland extent of the wetland area, nor provide for a lesser degree of environmental protection than that otherwise required by the plan. The boundary definition shall not be construed to prohibit public trails within 100 feet of a wetland.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-10.* Light recreation, such as birdwatching or nature study, and scientific and educational uses shall be permitted with appropriate controls to prevent adverse impacts.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-11.* Wastewater shall not be discharged into any wetland without a permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board finding that such discharge improves the quality of the receiving water.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-13.* No unauthorized vehicle traffic shall be permitted in wetlands and pedestrian traffic shall be regulated and incidental to the permitted uses.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-14:* New development adjacent to or in close proximity to wetlands shall be compatible with the continuance of the habitat area and shall not result in a reduction in the biological productivity or water quality of the wetland due to runoff (carrying additional sediment or contaminants), noise, thermal pollution, or other disturbances.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-15:* Mosquito abatement practices shall be limited to the minimum necessary to protect health and prevent damage to natural resources. Spraying shall be avoided during nesting seasons to protect wildlife, especially the endangered light-footed clapper rail and Belding's savannah sparrow. Biological controls are encouraged.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-16a.* No grazing or other agricultural uses shall be permitted in coastal wetlands.

### **Butterfly Trees**

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-22.* Butterfly trees shall not be removed except where they pose a serious threat to life or property, and shall not be pruned during roosting and nesting season.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-23.* Adjacent development shall be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the trees.

### **Native Plant Communities**

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-36.* When sites are graded or developed, areas with significant amounts of native vegetation shall be preserved. All development shall be sited, designed, and constructed to minimize impacts of grading, paving, construction of roads or structures, runoff, and erosion on native vegetation. In particular, grading and paving shall not adversely affect root zone aeration and stability of native trees.

### **Streams and Creeks**

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-37.* The minimum buffer strip for major streams in rural areas, as defined by the land use plan, shall be presumptively 100 feet, and for streams in urban areas, 50 feet. These minimum buffers may be adjusted upward or downward on a case-by-case basis. The buffer shall be established based on an investigation of the following factors and after consultation with the Department of Fish and Game and Regional Water Quality Control Board in order to protect the biological productivity and water quality of streams:

- 1) soil type and stability of stream corridors;

2) how surface water filters into the ground;

3) slope of the land on either side of the stream; and

4) location of the 100-year flood plain boundary. Riparian vegetation shall be protected and shall be included in the buffer. Where riparian vegetation has previously been removed, except for channelization, the buffer shall allow for the reestablishment of riparian vegetation to its prior extent to the greatest degree possible.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-38.* No structures shall be located within the stream corridor except: public trails, dams for necessary water supply projects, flood control projects where no other method for protecting existing structures in the flood plain is feasible and where such protection is necessary for public safety or to protect existing development; and other development where the primary function is for the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat. Culverts, fences, pipelines, and bridges (when support structures are located outside the critical habitat) may be permitted when no alternative route/location is feasible. All development shall incorporate the best mitigation measures feasible.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-39.* Dams or other structures that would prevent upstream migration of anadromous fish shall not be allowed in streams targeted by the California Department of Fish and Game unless other measures are used to allow fish to bypass obstacles. These streams include: San Antonio Creek (Los Alamos area), Santa Ynez River, Jalama Creek, Santa Anita Creek, Gaviota Creek, and Tecolote Creek.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-40.* All development, including dredging, filling, and grading within stream corridors, shall be limited to activities necessary for the construction of uses specified in Policy 9-38. When such activities require removal of riparian plant species, revegetation with local native plants shall be required except where undesirable for flood control purposes. Minor clearing of vegetation for hiking, biking, and equestrian trails shall be permitted.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-41.* All permitted construction and grading within stream corridors shall be carried out in such a manner as to minimize impacts from increased runoff, sedimentation, biochemical degradation, or thermal pollution.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-42.* The following activities shall be prohibited within stream corridors: cultivated agriculture, pesticide applications, except by a mosquito abatement or flood control district, and installation of septic tanks.

*Coastal Plan Policy 9-43.* Other than projects that are currently approved and/or funded, no further concrete channelization or other major alterations of streams in the coastal zone shall be permitted unless consistent with the provisions of Section 30236 of the Coastal Act.

## 2.2 Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual

The County provides types of impacts to biological resources that may be considered significant if the project substantially alters biological resources in the following ways (County 2008):

- (1) Substantially reduce or eliminate species diversity or abundance

- (2) Substantially reduce or eliminate quantity or quality of nesting areas
- (3) Substantially limit reproductive capacity through losses of individuals or habitat
- (4) Substantially fragment, eliminate, or otherwise disrupt foraging areas and/or access to food sources
- (5) Substantially limit or fragment range and movement (geographic distribution or animals and/or seed dispersal routes)
- (6) Substantially interfere with natural processes, such as fire or flooding, upon which the habitat depends.

Furthermore, the size, type, and timing of impacts should be considered in assessing the significance of project impacts on biological resources (County 2008). The County provides general mitigation guidelines for biological impacts using a mitigation hierarchy presented in the order of their effectiveness to reduce biological impacts. First, avoid impacts to biological resources through project design. Second, minimize or reduce impacts through on-site design and resource protection measures. Lastly, mitigate for on-site impacts through off-site measures (County 2008).

### 3 METHODS

Focused floristic and wildlife surveys were conducted in October 2017. *Table 1* describes the dates and weather conditions for the surveys. Methods for each survey are provided below. As described in Section 3.4, Monarch Butterfly Surveys, overwintering monarch surveys will be scheduled for after mid-November, at a time when the species will form more stable aggregations at or near the project site.

**Table 1**  
**Dates and Conditions for Focused Floristic and Wildlife Surveys**

Survey date	Time	Personnel <sup>1</sup>	Focused Survey <sup>2</sup>	Survey Conditions
10/04/2017	0845-1115	JHD IV, MB, HM	CRLF (diurnal), Floristic, ESH, WPT	66–76 degrees Fahrenheit (°F); 0 percent cloud cover (%cc); 4–5 miles per hour (mph) winds
10/20/2017	2000-2100	JHD IV, MB	CRLF (nocturnal)	65-67°F; 0 %cc; 2-11.5 mph

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Biologists' Initials: HM = Heather Moine; JHD IV = John H. Davis IV; MB = Melissa Blundell

<sup>2</sup> CRLF = California red-legged frog; ESH = delineate Environmentally Sensitive Habitat; WPT = south western pond turtle

### 3.1 Floristic Surveys

Dudek biologists conducted seasonally-timed floristic surveys of the project site for Gaviota tarplant (*Deinandra increscens* ssp. *villosa*). Dudek biologist Heather Moine who is familiar with the target special-status plant species and general flora of coastal Santa Barbara County, conducted the floristic surveys in accordance with the USFWS, CDFW, and California Native Plant (CNPS) guidelines (USFWS 2000; CDFG 2009; CNPS 2001). These surveys involved pedestrian transects for 100 percent visual coverage of the project impact areas and approximately 250-foot buffer.

Native and naturalized plant species encountered during the surveys were identified and recorded. Scientific and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (formerly CNPS List) follow the *California Native Plant Society On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2017). For plant species without a California Rare Plant Rank, Latin names follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2017) and common names follow the *List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations* (CDFG 2010) or the state checklist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture—Natural Resources Conservation Service *Plants Database* (USDA 2017b).

### 3.2 California Red-legged Frog and South Western Pond Turtle Surveys

Prior to conducting field surveys, a literature review for California red-legged frogs (a species listed as federally threatened) and western pond turtles (a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern) was conducted. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2017a) includes occurrence records for both of these species directly adjacent to the project site, within Jalama Creek, and an additional occurrence for south western pond turtle directly south of the project area (*Figure 3*). In addition, federally designated critical habitat for the California red-legged frogs is located along Jalama Creek.

In October 2017, Dudek senior ecologist John H. Davis IV and Dudek biologists Melissa Blundell conducted two non-breeding surveys, one diurnal and one nocturnal, in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 2005 Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog (Guidance; USFWS 2005) along an approximately 150 foot stretch of Jalama Creek and in and around the natural spring. The south western pond turtle was surveyed concurrently with the California red-legged frog during the day survey. As required by the USFWS, if the California red-legged frog was identified at any time during the course of surveys, no additional surveys would be conducted in the area. As shown in *Table 1*, the diurnal and nocturnal survey was conducted on October 4 and October 19, 2017, respectively.

Upon arrival, biologists listened for approximately 10 minutes for frogs calling prior to disturbing the survey area. If calls were identified, the detection and the approximate location of the calls were recorded. The main method of survey was visual encounter, both for daytime and nighttime surveys. The Dudek biologists walked along the Jalama Creek channel and natural spring while scanning for frogs and/or eyeshine (during nocturnal surveys) both within the water and along the banks. The daytime surveys during the non-breeding season are intended to detect metamorphosing sub-adults and adults. The nighttime surveys are intended to detect adults and metamorphs. Due to

logistics, the daytime survey was conducted on a different day as a nighttime survey. Nighttime surveys began no earlier than one hour after sunset and were not conducted during periods of heavy rains, fog, or other conditions that may impair the surveyor's ability to visually detect frog. Nighttime surveys were conducted using an appropriate light source (e.g., headlamp) that produced eyeshine, but was less than 100,000 candle watts. Binoculars were used to facilitate detection of eyeshine. Surveys were only conducted during suitable weather conditions. Air temperature was at least 10 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit), wind speed did not exceed 8 kilometers per hour (5 mph), and skies were clear and without dense fog or heavy rains.

### 3.3 Monarch Butterfly Surveys

Monarch butterfly wintering sites are considered special status by CDFW (CDFW 2017b). Wintering sites in California are associated with wind-protected groves of large trees (primarily eucalyptus or pine) with nectar and water sources nearby, generally near the coast. Prior to conducting field surveys, a literature review for monarch wintering sites was conducted. The CNDDB includes one occurrence northeast of the project site (CDFW 2017a). In addition, a small grove of eucalyptus trees located east of the railroad trestle north of Jalama Creek (*Figure 3*) is documented as monarch overwintering site (Meade 1999, Site 35). Monarch butterflies have been documented flying on and near a line of Monterey cypress trees along the eastern edge of Jalama campgrounds, near staff residencies (Meade 1999). Other than these areas, there is reportedly little other habitat suitable for monarch aggregations.

Monarchs begin to arrive at overwintering sites along the Pacific coast in September and first half of October and by mid-November have formed more stable aggregations that persist into January or February (Xerces 2016). Therefore, Dudek biologist, Melissa Blundell, will conduct two winter surveys for the monarch butterfly to determine presence or absence of overwintering and the extent of overwintering habitat, if present, on or adjacent (approximately 150 feet) to the project site. These surveys will be scheduled after mid-November and at a time when the species is aggregating at local reference populations (e.g., Ellwood Mesa). Results of monarch surveys will be provided to the County as an addendum to this report.

### 3.4 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas Delineation

On October 4, Dudek senior ecologist John H. Davis IV and Dudek biologist Melissa Blundell conducted a focused survey to identify and document the limits of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) along Jalama Creek. Ms. Blundell used a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit capable of sub-meter accuracy to map the ESH southern boundaries. The ESH buffer areas were created using ArcView software based on the GPS data.

### 3.5 Survey Limitations

The survey efforts described in this report were focused on those species requested in the County P&D comments. Although wildlife and plant species observed were recorded, the potential exists for additional special-status species to occur on or near the site (e.g., tidewater goby (*Euicylogobius newberryi*) or steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)). Additionally, as the majority of surveys were conducted during the day the likelihood of detecting nocturnal and

crepuscular species, such as many mammal species, was relatively low. Negative results for species that were not the subject of focused surveys should not be interpreted as indicating those species are absent. Except for one nighttime survey, surveys were conducted during daylight hours under weather conditions that allowed for quality biological observations (e.g., surveys were not conducted during rain).

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Vegetation Communities

As delineated and described in Dudek (2017) and shown on *Figure 2*, the areas in and around the proposed project sites consist primarily of disturbed habitat. The following describes a brief description of all vegetation types encountered. In general, the area proposed for development include developed and disturbed bare ground and disturbed ruderal habitat dominated by non-native turf grasses. As described in Dudek (2017), within the disturbed habitats there exist several mature individual native trees, including cypress (*Cupressus* sp. – potentially Monterey cypress - *C. macrocarpa*) and pine (*Pinus* sp.). A group of small cypress are located approximately 15 feet south of the proposed new cabin sites. Jalama Creek is located approximately 300 feet from the proposed development area. A wetland area dominated by cattail and a riparian area dominated by arroyo willow border Jalama Creek and are approximately 200 feet away respectively from the proposed development area. Beach substrate occur adjacent to the westernmost restroom to be replaced. While not located adjacent to the proposed development area, the Jalama Beach County Park and Beach also supports beach, tidal, southern foredune, southern coastal bluff scrub, venturan coastal sage scrub, and various riparian and wetland habitats.

#### 4.1.1 Riparian – *Salix lasiolepis* (Arroyo willow thickets) Alliance

Riparian habitat within the project survey area was dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and interspersed with both native and non-native vegetation including (but not limited to) California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), New Zealand spinach (*Tetragonia tetragonoides*), nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*), and false bindweed (*Cahystegia* sp. (potential)). Riparian habitat on-site was interspersed with public walking trails and showed signs of maintenance along trail routes. Riparian areas totaling 0.2 acres occur adjacent to Jalama Creek. This community, however, does not exist within the project impact area. Riparian vegetation along streams is considered ESHA (County 1982).

The *Salix lasiolepis* (Arroyo willow thickets) alliance has a rank of G4S4 in CDFG (2010), meaning it is considered apparently secure globally and in the state. Although this alliance is listed as G4S4, the association *Salix lasiolepis* is considered a G3 or rarer. This community is considered special-status by CDFW.

#### 4.1.2 Wetland - *Typha* (*angustifolia*, *domingensis*, *latifolia*)(Cattail marshes) Alliance

Areas characterized as a wetland were dominated by cattail (*Typha* sp.). Wetlands totaling approximately 0.8 acres border Jalama Creek, approximately 250 ft. to the north of the proposed RV cabins and directly east of campsite 43

(potential wetland). These communities, however, do not exist within the project impact area. The *Typha (angustifolia, domingensis, latifolia)* (Cattail marshes) alliance has a rank of G5S5 in CDFG (2010), meaning it is globally secure and secure in the state. This community is not considered special-status by CDFW. Wetlands are considered ESHA (County 1982).

#### 4.1.3 Open Water/ Riverine

Open water/riverine habitat occurs within Jalama Creek. This creek is known to support populations of western pond turtle and California red-legged frog (as further discussed below). This habitat totaling 0.72 acre occurs at least 300 ft. from the nearest proposed project areas, and is not directly within the survey area or project impact area. Streams are considered ESHA (County 1982).

#### 4.1.4 Sand dunes

Native beach vegetation is directly adjacent to the westernmost replacement restroom (smaller type). This area contains sandy substrates interspersed with native (e.g., *Ambrosia chamissonis*) and non-native vegetation (e.g., *Myoporum* sp.). This habitat totaling 0.08 acre is not directly within the project impact area. Dune habitats are considered ESHA (County 1982).

#### 4.1.5 Ruderal

Ruderal lands on site were primarily dominated by non-native turf grasses (potential crabgrass (*Digitaria* sp.)). This land cover includes various combinations of herbaceous non-native species interspersed with natives including non-native grasses (e.g., *Pennisetum claudenium*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Washington fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), smilgrass (*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*), hottentot fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), bigleaf periwinkle (*Vinca major*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), bristly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), blessed milkthistle (*Silybum marianum*), common sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), spiny sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*), mule-fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), Indian hedgemustard (*Sisymbrium orientale*), California goosefoot (*Chenopodium californicum*), nettleleaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*), burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*), musky stork's bill (*Erodium moschatum*), zonal geranium (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*), bull mallow (*Malva nicaeensis*), cheeseweed mallow (*Malva parviflora*), ngaio tree (*Myoporum laetum*), dandelion (*Taraxacum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), goldenbush (*Isocoma* sp.), ragweed (*Ambrosia* sp.), and beach bursage (*Ambrosia chamissonis*).

Within the disturbed habitat there exist several mature individual native trees, including cypress (*Cupressus* sp. – potentially Monterey cypress - *C. macrocarpa*) and pine (*Pinus* sp.). These species are specifically located approximately 125 ft. to the northeast and directly south of the proposed new RV cabin sites. One cypress tree is small and positioned between a ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*) hedge row and the proposed new RV cabin work area boundary is approximately 5 feet north from the edge of the canopy of this cypress. Disturbed areas occurred throughout and the majority of the survey areas. Approximately 2.76 acres of this community exist within the project area.

#### 4.1.6 Developed

Developed areas consist of areas where existing structures are developed. Approximately 1.22 acres of this land type exists within the proposed work areas.

### 4.2 Fauna

Wildlife species expected to inhabit the site include both common and special-status species. Species observed during previous site visits, and documented in Dudek (2017) include red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), Allen's/rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus* sp.), Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), American coot (*Fulica americana*), western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), and western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*). Special-status wildlife species observations are shown in *Figure 3*.

### 4.3 California Red-legged Frogs and Western Pond Turtles

The California red-legged frog is federally threatened and a CDFW Species of Special Concern. This species has been extirpated from 70% of its former range (61 FR 25813-25833) and is now found primarily in wetlands and streams in coastal drainages of central California from Marin County to Ventura County. This species breeds in aquatic habitat such as streams, creeks, ponds, pools, lagoons, and stock ponds. Breeding for this species occurs during the winter as early as late November through April and May. California red-legged frogs also use non-aquatic terrestrial habitats for refuge and dispersal. They rest and feed in riparian vegetation, and the moisture and cover of the riparian zone may facilitate dispersal. In non-aquatic habitats, dispersal may be limited, although frogs have been documented to disperse over one mile (1.6 kilometers) under certain conditions. During periods when water is absent, red-legged frogs may take refuge in moist areas within riparian habitats and small mammal burrows in surrounding upland areas. Red-legged frogs may aestivate in small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter up to 98 feet (30 meters) from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation for up to 77 days (Rathbun et al. 1993). As shown on *Figure 3*, USFWS Critical Habitat for California red-legged frog is located in the project site (Unit STB-4; 75 FR 12816-12959). As stated in Dudek (2017), the southern creek bank and adjacent park area have been identified as a critical habitat for the threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (see *Figure 3*). When referring to *Figure 3*, the critical habitat polygon signifies the general area known as dispersal space for the California red-legged frog when it moves onto land.

The western pond turtle is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. This range of this species extends primarily west of the Cascade-Sierra crest, from Canada to northern Baja California Mexico (Ernst et al. 1994). This species is found in aquatic habitats and primarily active during the day but exhibits some crepuscular and nocturnal activity (Zeiner et al. 1988). This species is a food generalist and highly opportunistic but prefer live prey (Ashton et al. 1997). Reproductive activity this this species has been observed from February to November (Buskirk 2002; Goodman 1997).

On October 4, 2017, two possible California red-legged frogs were detected during diurnal surveys. Each individual was observed within Jalama Creek with either a partial head above the surface of the water or as the individual was jumping into the water. No additional California red-legged frogs were detected during diurnal surveys. As a result, nocturnal surveys were conducted to confirm the presence of this species. Nocturnal surveys confirmed the presence of California red-legged frogs in Jalama Creek. During nocturnal surveys an estimated 40 California red-legged frogs were present in Jalama Creek, many of which were situated within or along vegetation bordering the banks of the creek. The locations of these observations is shown in *Figure 3*. Most of the individuals observed were sub-adults. One adult was observed during the survey.

No California red-legged frogs were observed in or around the wetland east of campsite 43. During surveys multiple western pond turtles were observed within and throughout Jalama Creek. Western pond turtles were observed basking on exposed logs in the creek or at multiple locations within the creek during diurnal surveys. *Attachment A* provides a completed USFWS (2005) California red-legged frog survey data sheet.

#### 4.4 Floristic Species

Prior to conducting field surveys, Dudek conducted a literature review for Gaviota tarplant (a species listed as federally endangered, state endangered, and California Native Plant Society California Rare Plant Rank 1B.1 [rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere]). The CNDDB (CDFW 2017) includes occurrence records for Gaviota tarplant directly adjacent to the project site to the south (*Figure 3*). In addition, federally designated critical habitat for the California red-legged frogs is located within the project area.

The October 2017 floristic survey focused on Gaviota tarplant which has a blooming period of May through October (Table 1). All plants species observed were recorded. A total of 71 plant species were observed, including 45 percent native plant species and 55 percent non-native species. A cumulative list of the plant species observed is included in *Attachment B*. No Gaviota tarplant was observed. However, two special-status plant species were observed: island mallow (*Lavatera assurgentiflora* ssp. *assurgentiflora*) and Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*).

Island mallow is a CNPS CRPR 1B.1 species that occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub areas. This perennial evergreen shrub is native to the Channel Islands at elevations of 49 to 804 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Island mallow on the project site are not natural and were planted from a commercial seed source (County 1999). Additionally, the island mallow is outside the range of where the species naturally occurs, on the Channel Islands. Therefore, the island mallow individuals on the project site are not considered special-status and further discussion of this resource, including impacts to the species, are not included.

Monterey cypress is a CNPS CRPR 1B.2 species that occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest areas. This perennial evergreen tree is found native in Monterey County at elevations of 33 to 98 feet AMSL. Monterey cypress on the project site are not natural and have been planted. Additionally, the Monterey cypress are outside the range of where the species naturally occurs, in Monterey County. Therefore, the Monterey cypress individuals on the project site are

not considered special-status and further discussion of this resource, including impacts to the species, are not included.

## 4.5 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

The Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP; County 1982) groups Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) into the following categories: dunes, wetlands, native grasslands, vernal pools, butterfly trees, marine mammal rookeries and hauling grounds, white-tailed kite habitat, subtidal reefs, rocky points and intertidal areas, kelp beds, seabird nesting and roosting areas, native plants, and streams. Four groups of ESHA were identified occurring on or adjacent to the project site during field surveys: dunes, wetlands, butterfly trees, and streams. As shown on *Figure 3*, these habitats include (1) wetlands adjacent to campsite 43, (2) wetland and stream (and associated riparian habitat) along Jalama Creek, (3) butterfly trees, and (4) dunes. The delineated location of these ESHA are shown on *Figure 3* with their respective buffers. Descriptions for each of the ESHA delineated on-site is provided below.

A small potential wetland is located directly east of campsite 43. This area is composed primarily of cattails (*Typha* sp.) with bristly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*). This area measures approximately 513 square feet and downslope from the proposed RV cabins. The riparian/wetland habitat along Jalama Creek and adjacent to the project impact areas consists of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and cattails; and the riparian habitat associated with the mineral spring adjacent to campground 16 is composed of arroyo willows. Dune habitat is located along the beach and adjacent to the replaced restroom – smaller type. The location of suitable monarch butterfly trees will be assessed during monarch overwintering surveys. However, a preliminary review of the property suggest that these trees are limited to the eucalyptus grove adjacent to the railroad trestle. Photos documentation of the project site, including ESHA, is provided in *Attachment C*.

## 5 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Construction of the proposed project has the potential to indirectly impact ESHA, including the riparian and wetland habitat associated with Jalama Creek; the potential wetland adjacent to campsite 43; and the sand dunes directly west of the proposed replaced restroom (smaller type) (*Figure 3*). Potential impacts related to concrete, oil/gas, or other chemical spills from construction activities would have the greatest impact to aquatic systems (including plants and wildlife) if the spill entered ESHA. Indirect impacts may also result in changes in hydrology from construction, including sedimentation and erosion, and excessive use of chemical pollutants such as herbicides and pesticides. Special-status species that may be affected by indirect impacts to aquatic habitats include tidewater goby, California red-legged frog, and western pond turtle. In addition, indirect impacts also has the potential to affect federally designated critical habitat for the California red-legged frogs, Gaviota tarplant, and steelhead trout.

Accidental pollutant/chemical spills or discharge of material may involve both temporary and/or permanent indirect impacts (depending on the extent of impact). Temporary indirect impacts (i.e., noise, traffic, construction activities, ground vibrations, etc.) are expected to affect wildlife species within Jalama Creek and its riparian habitat, especially to nesting birds, when in season. Permanent indirect impacts may result from excessive use of chemical pollutants such

as herbicides and pesticides. As shown on *Figure 3*, all impact areas are located outside of the delineated ESHA boundaries. As such, no direct impacts are expected to occur to ESHA. However, direct impacts may result from inadvertent tramping of special-status wildlife traversing the campgrounds (e.g., California red-legged frogs), special-status plant species not yet surveyed (e.g., chaparral ragwort and Trask's yerba santa), or ESHA outside of designated work areas.

As shown on *Figure 3*, a 50- or 100-foot buffer was applied to the delineated ESHA boundaries. The CLUP (County 1982) provides buffer requirements for ESHA and include 100-foot buffer for wetlands (County Policy 9-9) and streams in rural areas, including riparian vegetation (County Policy 9-37); and 50-foot buffer for butterfly trees (County Policy 9-23). The CLUP also requires the protection of sand dunes (County Policies 9-2 through 9-5) and a recommended 50-foot buffer was applied to the sand dune boundary. In addition, a recommended 50-foot buffer for the wetland feature directly east of campsites 43 and 44.

Based upon the width of ESHA, project impact locations, project description, and implementation of mitigation measures, as described below, reduced buffer distances from ESHA may provide reasonable protection given the existing conditions and development plans. Specifically, at its closest distance ESHA is located approximately 16 feet from the proposed photovoltaic work area. However, since the proposed photovoltaic work is expected to occur in a developed area of the project site and the solar panels will be located on top of an existing building, ESHA is not expected to be impacted by this work.

The sand dune habitat adjacent to the replacement restroom (smaller type) is part of the existing recreational campground design at Jalama Beach and currently experiences low to high foot traffic (depending on public presence at the campsite). There is a natural break in the sand dunes directly west of the restroom, which provides (and may encourage) access to the shoreline. As a result, the sand dunes by the bathroom may not warrant a 50-foot buffer for resource protection. However, measures should be taken to ensure construction activities, including equipment, chemicals, and personnel, do not encroach upon the sand dunes.

In addition, the wetland feature directly east of campsite 43 and 44 may not warrant a 100-foot buffer (per County 1982). As shown in *Figure 3*, the project work area (RV cabins) directly north of the wetland area expands to the *Myoporum* hedgerow separating the proposed location of RV cabins from the wetland area. Thick vegetation is situated between the wetland and the RV cabin location. This vegetation, along with the myoporum hedgerow, will provide a buffer between the proposed work areas and the wetland. As a result, Dudek recommends a 50-foot buffer around this wetland feature. The 50-foot buffer includes the myoporum hedgerow directly north of this wetland feature and in the southern portion of the proposed RV cabin work area. This distance is expected provide a reasonable protective buffer between the development of RV cabins and the existing wetland. The current plans for the project include maintaining the existing hedgerow and development is anticipated to be located approximately 10 feet north of the northern edge of the hedgerow. Therefore, the distance from the wetlands to development may exceed the recommended 50-foot buffer.

As stated above, and shown on *Figure 3*, there is federally-designated critical habitat for the California red-legged frogs within the project site and work areas; however, the critical habitat is not expected to be adversely affected by the project since work areas within critical habitat are located in existing developed areas.

As mentioned above, all impact work areas are located outside of ESHA. As such, buffers describe above are intended to protect ESHA from indirect impacts, including runoff, resulting from construction of the project. Indirect impacts to ESHA and any potential direct impacts to ESHA and special-status species would be partially mitigated by implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-10** described in the Initial Study (Dudek 2017). Additional mitigation measures are recommended below.

## 6 RECOMMENDED MEASURES

In addition to the biology mitigation measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-10** listed in the Initial Study (Dudek 2017), the following mitigation measures are recommended to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources.

### 6.1 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

**BIO-11 Environmentally Sensitive Buffers.** In accordance with Initial Study mitigation measure BIO-6, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, construction plans shall show all environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA) and their associated buffers: 100-feet for wetlands/streams along Jalama Creek; 50-feet for trees that function to provide butterfly habitat; and 50-feet (recommended) for native sand dunes habitat and the wetlands adjacent to campgrounds 43 and 44. Development within ESHA and protective buffers shall be avoided. This measure does not apply to areas where work will be conducted within existing developed areas (e.g., photovoltaic upgrade work areas, within the sand dunes adjacent to the replaced restroom (smaller type)). This exception does not negate MM BIO-2 (Foredune Protection) as discussed in the Initial Study (Dudek 2017).

### 6.2 Wildlife Species

**BIO-12 Take Avoidance of California Red-legged Frogs.** All project activities will avoid “take” of any California red-legged frog individuals. “Take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct (Section 3(18) of the federal Endangered Species Act). In accordance with Initial Study mitigation measure BIO-1, Fencing, all exclusion fencing shall be flush with the ground to prevent gaps between the bottom of the fence and the ground. Ensuring no gaps between the ground and exclusionary fencing will assist in the avoidance of “take” for this species. In addition, if any frogs are observed within construction work areas, all construction activities shall cease and the County P&D and approved qualified biologist shall be contacted immediately to determine the appropriate steps to remove the individual(s) from work areas. Construction activities may resume after the County P&D and approved qualified biologist determine the area is cleared of frogs.

## 6.3 Floristic Species

During Dudek's 2017 survey efforts, focused floristic surveys for chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*) and Trask's yerba santa (*Eriodictyon traskiae*) were not conducted. Based on literature review these special-status plant species have potential to occur within the project site.

**BIO-13 Focused Floristic Surveys.** In accordance with Initial Study mitigation measure BIO-4 Clearance Surveys (Dudek 2017) and response to the Initial Study by the County P&D, focused floristic surveys should be performed for chaparral ragwort and Trask's yerba santa. Floristic guidelines indicate that surveys are required to occur in the time(s) that plants are in identifiable condition; often, flowers and/or fruit are necessary for correct identification. Trask's yerba santa is a perennial shrub that blooms May through July. Chaparral ragwort is an annual herb that blooms January through April. If special-status plant species are observed, a seed collection and or plant salvage plan should be prepared and implemented.

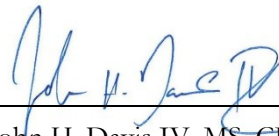
Should you have any questions regarding this Biological Report, please do not hesitate to call me at 805.308.8524 (office) or 805.252.7996 (cell). I may also be reached at [jdavis@dudek.com](mailto:jdavis@dudek.com).

Sincerely,



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Melissa A. Blundell  
Biologist



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John H. Davis IV, MS, CE  
Project Manager/Senior Ecologist

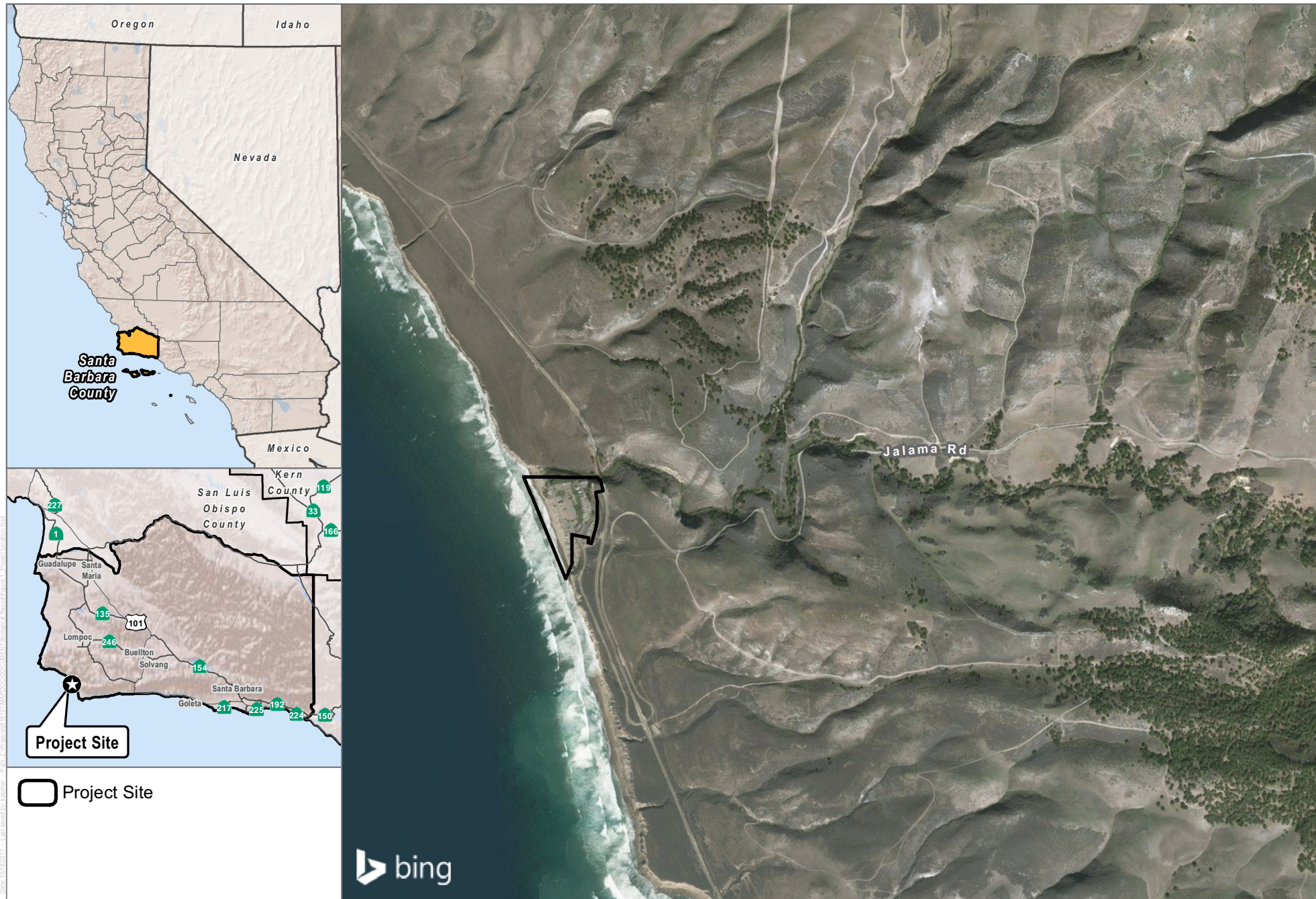
Att.: Figure 1 Project Location  
Figure 2 Vegetation Communities  
Figure 3 Sensitive Biological Resources  
A - USFWS (2005) Appendix E: California Red-legged Frog Survey Data Sheet  
B - Plant Species Observed  
C - Photo Documentation

cc: Jill Van Wie, County of Santa Barbara

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**FIGURE 1**  
Project Location





SOURCE: BING IMAGERY

**FIGURE 3**

**Sensitive Biological Resources**

Biological Report for Jalama Beach Affordable Overnight Accommodations

# ATTACHMENT A

USFWS (2005) Appendix E: California Red-legged  
Frog Survey Data Sheet

**Appendix E.**  
**California Red-legged Frog Survey Data Sheet**

Survey results reviewed by _____	(FWS Field Office)	(date)	(biologist)
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Date of Survey: 10/19/2017  
(mm/dd/yyyy)

Survey Biologist: Davis John H. IV  
(Last name) (first name)

Survey Biologist: Blundell Melissa A.  
(Last name) (first name)

Site Location: Jalama Creek (adjacent to Jalama Beach Campground, Santa Barbara Co., CA)  
(County, General location name, UTM Coordinates or Lat./Long. or T-R-S).

**\*\*ATTACH A MAP** (include habitat types, important features, and species locations)\*\*

Proposed project name: <u>Jalama Beach Affordable Overnight Accommodations</u>
Brief description of proposed action: <u>Construction and replacement of 8 features, including restrooms, showers, RV cabins, and photovoltaic upgrades.</u>

Type of Survey (circle one): DAY NIGHT BREEDING NON-BREEDING

Survey number (circle one): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Begin Time: 8:00 pm End Time: 9:00 pm

Cloud cover: 0% Precipitation: none

Air Temperature: 65°F Water Temperature: 19.5°C (67.1°F)

Wind Speed: 2-10 knots, NE, 305° Visibility Conditions: good on surface down to approx. 1 foot

Moon phase: New moon Humidity: approx. 75%

Description of weather conditions: Gusts of winds up to 10 knots. Generally calm winds first half of survey. Winds shifted in second half of survey from NE to NW (on-shore)

Brand name and model of light used to conduct surveys: Fenix FD40

Were binoculars used for the surveys (circle one)? YES NO

Brand, model, and power of binoculars: Pentax Marine 7x50 / Pentax 8x43 DCF SP

**Appendix E.**  
**California Red-legged Frog Survey Data Sheet**

**AMPHIBIAN OBSERVATIONS**

Species	# of indiv.	Observed (O) Heard (H)	Life Stages	Size Class	Certainty of Identification
California red-legged frog	Approx. 40	0	Sub adult to adult	SVL approx 4-6 cm	100%

Describe potential threats to California red-legged frogs observed, including non-native and native predators such as fish, bullfrogs, and raccoons: Potential threats may be present, but none observed during survey

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other notes, observations, comments, etc.

**Necessary Attachments:**

4. All field notes and other supporting documents
5. Site photographs
6. Maps with important habitat features and species locations

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# ATTACHMENT B

## Plant Species Observed

## ATTACHMENT B

### Plant Species Observed

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#### PLANT SPECIES

#### GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

##### **CUPRESSACEAE—CYPRESS FAMILY**

*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*—Monterey cypress

#### MONOCOTS

##### **ARECACEAE—PALM FAMILY**

*Phoenix canariensis*—Canary Island date palm\*

*Washingtonia robusta*—Washington fan palm\*

##### **CYPERACEAE—SEDGE FAMILY**

*Schoenoplectus americanus*—American bulrush

*Schoenoplectus californicus*—California bulrush

##### **JUNCACEAE—RUSH FAMILY**

*Juncus bufonius*—toad rush

##### **POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY**

*Avena barbata*—slender oat\*

*Bromus catharticus*—rescuegrass\*

*Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome\*

*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*—red brome\*

*Cynodon dactylon*—Bermudagrass\*

*Distichlis spicata*—salt grass

*Elymus condensatus*—giant wild rye

*Festuca perennis*—perennial rye grass\*

*Hordeum murinum*—mouse barley\*

*Polypogon monspeliensis*—annual rabbitsfoot grass\*

*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*—smilgrass\*

##### **TYPHACEAE—CATTAIL FAMILY**

*Typha latifolia*—broadleaf cattail

## ATTACHMENT B

### Plant Species Observed

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#### EUDICOTS

##### **ADOXACEAE—MUSKROOT FAMILY**

*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*—blue elderberry

##### **AIZOACEAE—FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY**

*Carpobrotus edulis*—ice plant\*

*Tetragonia tetragonoides*—New Zealand spinach\*

##### **ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY**

*Schinus molle*—Peruvian peppertree\*

*Toxicodendron diversilobum*—poison oak

##### **APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY**

*Apium graveolens*—wild celery\*

*Foeniculum vulgare*—fennel\*

##### **ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY**

*Ambrosia chamissonis*—beach bursage

*Artemisia californica*—California sagebrush

*Baccharis glutinosa*—saltmarsh baccharis

*Baccharis pilularis*—coyote brush

*Cirsium vulgare*—bull thistle\*

*Encelia californica*—California brittle bush

*Erigeron bonariensis*—asthmaweed\*

*Erigeron canadensis*—Canadian horseweed

*Helminthotheca echioides*—bristly oxtongue\*

*Isocoma menziesii* var. *vernonioides*—Menzies' goldenbush

*Lactuca serriola*—prickly lettuce\*

*Leptosyne gigantea*—giant coreopsis

*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*—Jersey cudweed\*

*Silybum marianum*—blessed milkthistle\*

*Sonchus asper*—spiny sowthistle\*

*Xanthium strumarium*—cocklebur

##### **BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY**

*Heliotropium curassavicum*—salt heliotrope

## ATTACHMENT B

### Plant Species Observed

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#### **BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY**

*Cakile maritima*—European searocket\*

*Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard\*

#### **CARYOPHYLLACEAE—PINK FAMILY**

*Spergularia bocconi*—Boccone's sandspurry\*

#### **CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**

*Atriplex semibaccata*—Australian saltbush\*

*Chenopodium californicum*—California goosefoot

*Chenopodium murale*—nettleleaf goosefoot\*

*Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle\*

#### **CONVOLVULACEAE—MORNING-GLORY FAMILY**

*Calystegia macrostegia*—island false bindweed

#### **GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY**

*Erodium cicutarium*—redstem stork's bill\*

*Pelargonium ×hortorum*—zonal geranium\*

#### **GROSSULARIACEAE—GOOSEBERRY FAMILY**

*Ribes speciosum*—fuchsiaflower gooseberry

#### **LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY**

*Salvia spathacea*—hummingbird sage

#### **MALVACEAE—MALLOW FAMILY**

*Lavatera assurgentiflora* ssp. *assurgentiflora*—island mallow

*Malva nicaeensis*—bull mallow\*

*Malva parviflora*—cheeseweed mallow\*

#### **NYCTAGINACEAE—FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY**

*Abronia umbellata* var. *umbellata*—pink sand verbena

#### **PAPAVERACEAE—POPPY FAMILY**

*Eschscholzia californica*—California poppy

## ATTACHMENT B

### Plant Species Observed

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#### **PLANTAGINACEAE—PLANTAIN FAMILY**

*Plantago coronopus*—buckhorn plantain\*

#### **POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**

*Polygonum aviculare*—prostrate knotweed\*

*Rumex crispus*—curly dock\*

#### **RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY**

*Frangula californica* ssp. *californica*—California buckthorn

#### **ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY**

*Heteromeles arbutifolia*—toyon

*Rubus ursinus*—California blackberry

#### **SALICACEAE—WILLOW FAMILY**

*Salix lasiolepis*—arroyo willow

#### **SCROPHULARIACEAE—FIGWORT FAMILY**

*Myoporum laetum*—myoporum\*

#### **SOLANACEAE—NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**

*Datura wrightii*—sacred thorn-apple

*Nicotiana glauca*—tree tobacco\*

*Solanum douglasii*—greenspot nightshade

#### **TROPAEOLACEAE—NASTURTIUM FAMILY**

*Tropaeolum majus*—nasturtium\*

\* – non-native naturalized species

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# ATTACHMENT C

## Photo Documentation

## ATTACHMENT C PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

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**Photo 1.** Jalama Creek. Photo oriented northwest. October 4, 2017.



**Photo 2.** Eucalyptus trees east and west of railroad trestle and north of Jalama Creek. October 4, 2017.

## ATTACHMENT C

### PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

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**Photo 3.** Potential natural seep adjacent to campsite 43. October 4, 2017.



**Photo 4.** Arroyo willows associated with mineral spring. October 4, 2017.

**ATTACHMENT C**  
**PHOTO DOCUMENTATION**

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**Photo 5.** Adult California red-legged frog observed during nocturnal surveys. October 19, 2017.

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