County of San Diego

BRIAN ALBRIGHT DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

August 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW UPDATE CHECKLIST FORM FOR PROJECTS WITH PREVIOUSLY APPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS FOR PURPOSES OF CONSIDERATION OF THE BONSALL COMMUNITY PARK PROJECT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15164 set forth the criteria for determining the appropriate additional environmental documentation, if any, to be completed when there is a previously certified environmental impact report (EIR) covering the project for which a subsequent discretionary action is required. This Environmental Review Update Checklist Form has been prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(e) to explain the rationale for determining whether any additional environmental documentation is needed for the subject discretionary action.

1. **Background on the Previously Certified EIR**:

A Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan (Master Plan) was certified by the Board of Supervisors on September 24, 2008 (2008 PEIR). The Master Plan outlined the creation of an open space park system that aimed to balance active and passive recreation and preservation/restoration/interpretation of the San Luis Rey River's sensitive resources for the Fallbrook and Bonsall Community Planning Areas (CPAs). The Master Plan included an analysis of the identified core study area and a discussion of desired park amenities that were identified through public surveys, public input at community meetings, Master Plan Advisory Group input, County Department of Parks and Recreation priorities for the project, and a review of similar precedent parks. The Master Plan also focuses on design

and programming concepts for potential active and passive recreational park sites and a proposed multi-use trail system.

The 2008 PEIR found significant effects to agricultural resources, biological resources, cultural resources, geological and paleontological resources, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, public services, and transportation and traffic. Of these, all but impacts to agricultural resources, and geological and paleontological resources can be mitigated to a less than significant level. Impacts to agricultural resources and geological and paleontological resources remain significant and unavoidable.

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:**

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3. **Project Applicant's Name and Address:**

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4. **Summary of the Activities Authorized by Present Permit/Entitlement Application(s):**

The Bonsall Community Park (project) consists of the conversion of the northeastern portion of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course to a recreation park on an approximately 52-acre site in the unincorporated community of Bonsall within the County (Figure 1, Regional Location; Figure 2, Project Site). The portion of the old golf course to be converted is on the southwestern side of the San Luis Rey River and is bounded by Camino Del Rey to the south and West Lilac Road to the east.

The project would be an active recreational park within the larger San Luis Rey River (SLLR) Park (Figure 3, San Luis Rey River Park Overview). The project includes the development of a community park with various amenities, including a playground, shaded picnic area, skate park, dog park, bike skills park, sports fields and courts, RV hosted site, concession building, and two restrooms (Figure 4, Bonsall Community Park Site Plan).

The project would be accessed through a proposed driveway on Camino Del Rey to the south of the project site between Old River Road and West Lilac Road.

Table 1, Proposed Recreational Amenities for the Bonsall Community Park, provides a list of proposed amenities and proposed sizes of the uses.

Table 1. Proposed Recreational Amenities for the Bonsall Community Park

Amenity	Count	Size
Baseball Field	1	89,195 sf
Basketball Courts	2	4,992 sf
Bike Skills Park	2	20,000 sf
Concessions Building	1	1,500 sf
Dog Park	1	2 acres
Multi-use Trail	1	TBD
Open Lawn Area	TBD	TBD
Parking Lot	1	178,995 sf
Playground 2-5	1	13,000 sf
Playground 5-12	1	21,000 sf
Restroom	1	1,000 sf
RV Host Site	1	1,200 sf
Shaded Picnic Area	TBD	1,000 sf
Skate Park	1	20,000 sf
Soccer/Multi-use Field adult field	2	49,500 sf
Soccer Field/Youth	2	21,600 sf
Softball Field	2	44,675 sf
Tennis Court	2	7,200 sf

Does the project for which a subsequent discretionary action is now proposed differ in any way from the previously approved project?

YES	NO
☒	☐

The 2008 PEIR, analyzed the San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan for the development of a park in the San Luis Rey River valley in northern San Diego County. The Master Plan established a framework for the creation of the San Luis Rey River Park, incorporating passive and active recreational amenities for the Fallbrook and Bonsall CPAs, as well as an extensive habitat Preserve with a multi-use trail system to serve a larger regional area. The 2008 PEIR analyzed the following components the park would be composed of: active (Tier A) and passive (Tier B) recreational amenities and a network of multi-use trails (including potential trail bridges) to stitch the park together internally while linking it to surrounding communities. The portions of the park not developed with Tiers A, B, or multi-

use trails (or a combination of these amenities), would be preserved and would contain the most sensitive areas of both wetland and riparian-related habitat and upland habitat.

As described in the 2008 PEIR, Tier A sites are planned as active recreation areas. Approximately five Tier A sites were planned, for a total goal of approximately 40 acres of active recreation areas, that would be distributed through the length of the park. Tier A sites would support uses like soccer fields; baseball fields; dog park; parking; equestrian and trail staging areas; community gathering spaces; interpretative gardens; and park maintenance facilities including offices, maintenance yard, and Live-on Volunteer Sites (LVS). In addition, Tier A sites would include access to the circulation system, paved parking areas, and landscaping designed for compatibility with adjacent open space Preserve areas. The 2008 PEIR identified criteria for siting active recreation areas in the Master Plan but did not provide specific locations within the Master Plan. Specifically, Tier A sites would be located on the least environmentally sensitive areas possible and would be mostly in upland, disturbed regions of the proposed park.

The proposed project specifically identifies the location and proposes uses for a Tier A site within the SLRR Park. The project site would be located on a portion of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course, along the southwestern side of the San Luis Rey River, and is bounded by Camino Del Rey to the south and West Lilac Road to the east.

5. SUBJECT AREAS DETERMINED TO HAVE NEW OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS COMPARED TO THOSE IDENTIFIED IN THE PREVIOUS ND OR EIR. The subject areas checked below were determined to be new significant environmental effects or to be previously identified effects that have a substantial increase in severity either due to a change in project, change in circumstances or new information of substantial importance, as indicated by the checklist and discussion on the following pages.

☒ NONE

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forest Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology & Soils
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Haz Materials	☐ Hydrology & Water Quality
☐ Land Use & Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise
☐ Population & Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation
☐ Transportation/Traffic	☐ Utilities & Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this analysis, Department of Parks and Recreation has determined that:

☒ No substantial changes are proposed in the project and there are no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous EIR or ND due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Also, there is no “new information of substantial importance” as that term is used in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3). Therefore, the previously adopted ND or previously certified EIR is adequate upon completion of an ADDENDUM.

☐ No substantial changes are proposed in the project and there are no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous EIR or ND due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Also, there is no “new information of substantial importance” as that term is used in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3). Therefore, because the project is a residential project in conformance with, and pursuant to, a Specific Plan with a EIR completed after January 1, 1980, the project is exempt pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15182.

☐ Substantial changes are proposed in the project or there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous ND due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Or, there is “new information of substantial importance,” as that term is used in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3). However all new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in severity of previously identified significant effects are clearly avoidable through the incorporation of mitigation measures agreed to by the project applicant. Therefore, a SUBSEQUENT ND is required.

☐ Substantial changes are proposed in the project or there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous ND or EIR due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Or, there is “new information of substantial importance,” as that term is used in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3). Therefore, a SUBSEQUENT or SUPPLEMENTAL EIR is required.

Signature	Date
Crystal Benham	Group Program Manager
Printed Name	Title

INTRODUCTION

CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15164 set forth the criteria for determining the appropriate additional environmental documentation, if any, to be completed when there is a previously adopted ND or a previously certified EIR for the project.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15162(a) and 15163 state that when an ND has been adopted or an EIR certified for a project, no Subsequent or Supplemental EIR or Subsequent Negative Declaration shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole public record, one or more of the following:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.
2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.
3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or Negative Declaration; or
    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previously adopted Negative Declaration or previously certified EIR; or
    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous Negative Declaration or EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(a) states that an Addendum to a previously certified EIR may be prepared if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR have occurred.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(b) states that an Addendum to a previously adopted Negative Declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary.

If the factors listed in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162, 15163, or 15164 have not occurred or are not met, no changes to the previously certified EIR or previously adopted ND are necessary.

The following responses detail any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that may cause one or more effects to environmental resources. The responses support the “Determination,” above, as to the type of environmental documentation required, if any.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW UPDATE CHECKLIST

I. AESTHETICS AND VISUAL QUALITY

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to aesthetic resources including: scenic vistas; scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a state scenic highway; existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; or day or nighttime views in the area?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR concluded that impacts related to landform alteration, visual character, scenic highways and lighting and glare would be less than significant.

The project proposes to construct the Bonsall Community Park on the northeastern portion of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course. The topography of the project site is highly varied, ranging in elevation from 160 to 200 feet above sea level. The project would require minimal cut and fill. The proposed project includes a landscapes plan that provides for the planting of native trees bordering the proposed sports fields and parking areas. The general visual character of the Bonsall Community Park features would be similar to the visual character of surrounding areas and would preserve the rural character of the valley. Therefore, consistent with the 2008 PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project site is directly adjacent to the SR 76, which is not an officially designated or eligible California Scenic Highway. In addition, the proposed project site would not introduce elements of excessive mass, scale, lack of diversity, or striking contrast with the existing scene. Therefore, consistent with the 2008 PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

The project proposes the use of nighttime lighting. As required, all permanent outdoor light fixtures for recreational facilities, including Class I lighting for recreational uses and Class II lighting for construction areas, would be fully shielded or constructed such that light rays emitted by the fixture are projected below the horizontal plane passing through the lowest point on the fixture from which light is emitted. Additionally, lamp types above 4050 lumens would be prohibited. Further, Section 51.206 of the Light Pollution Code requires Class I lighting to be off between 11:00 p.m. and sunrise. Therefore consistent with the 2008 PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to aesthetics

and visual resources. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to aesthetics and visual resources.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to agriculture or forestry resources including: conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use, conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract, or conversion of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR concluded that the development of Tier A sites could result in the direct conversion of land currently and historically used as farmland, as well as land designated for agricultural purposes, to public park and open space, which would preclude agricultural activities from occurring and/or render the lands unusable for agricultural purposes, resulting in a significant direct long-term impact to farmland. Mitigation Measure M-AG-1 required the avoidance of the conversion of Important Farmland if feasible. However, the 2008 PEIR concluded that avoidance may not be possible if full accomplishment of the project’s objectives is to be achieved. Therefore impacts would be considered significant and unavoidable.

The Bonsall Community Park is located on portions of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course. The site is not mapped as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. In addition, the project site has not been used for agricultural. Therefore the implementation of the project would not result in the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use, conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract, or conversion of forest land, timberland or timberland zoned Timberland Production. Therefore a significant impact would not occur and Mitigation Measure AG-1 identified would not be required for the proposed project.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to agricultural resources. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken

and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to agricultural resources.

III. AIR QUALITY

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to air quality including: conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the San Diego Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) or applicable portions of the State Implementation Plan (SIP); violation of any air quality standard or substantial contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation; a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard; exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR concluded that impacts to air pollutant emissions associated with construction and operation of the proposed park would be a less than significant impact.

Construction

Similar to the Master Plan, construction emission from the Bonsall Community Park would be generated from two principal sources: engine exhaust of construction equipment and vehicles, particulate emissions from soil disturbance due to grading and earth moving, and vehicle activity on unpaved and paved roads and work areas. Construction impacts associated with the proposed project would be limited in duration and are generally not significant.

Operation

The primary source of air pollutants from the operation of the proposed project would be generated from vehicle trips. The vehicle trips generated from the proposed project will result in approximately 1,048 Average Daily Trips (ADTs). According to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District CEQA Guidelines for Assessing the Air Quality Impacts of Projects and Plans, projects that generate less than 2,000 ADT are below the threshold of significance for reactive organic gases. Therefore, the vehicle trip emissions associated with the proposed project are not expected to significantly contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. No other potential sources of air pollutants have been identified from the proposed project. Additionally, the project is not expected to emit any toxic air contaminant or particulate matter. Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, dust control

measures would be required of the contractor(s) to reduce emissions of fugitive dust, and impacts would be less than significant.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to hazards and hazardous materials. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to air quality.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to biological resources including: adverse effects on any sensitive natural community (including riparian habitat) or species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in a local or regional plan, policy, or regulation, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; adverse effects to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with wildlife corridors, or impeding the use of native wildlife nursery sites; and/or conflicts with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state Habitat Conservation Plan, policies or ordinances?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR determined that construction of Tier A sites would result in potentially significant direct long-term and short-term impacts to special-status plant species, special-status wildlife species including nesting birds. The 2008 PEIR determined that the operation of Tier A sites would result in potentially significant indirect impact to special-status plant species as a result of increased soil erosion, increased human and pet access and trampling, introduction of non-native species, and increased potential of exotic species invasion due to soil disturbance. Impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters were also determined to be significant. Mitigation Measures M-BI-1a–M-BI-1k, M-BI-2a–M-BI-2k, M-BI-3a–M-BI-3m, M-BI-4a–M-BI-4l, M-BI-5a–M-BI-5L, M-BI-6a–M-BI-6g, M-BI-7a–M-BI-7m, and M-BI-8a–M-BI-8l are included in the Final EIR for impacts to biological resources. All potential significant impacts to biological resources would be mitigated to less than significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-1a–M-BI-1k, M-BI-2a–M-BI-2k, M-BI-3a–M-BI-3m, M-BI-4a–M-BI-4l, M-BI-5a–M-BI-5L, M-BI-6a–M-BI-6g, M-BI-7a–M-BI-7m, and M-BI-8a–M-BI-8l.

In accordance with Mitigation Measure BI-1a, a Biological Resources Technical Memorandum was prepared for the proposed Bonsall Community Park.

Special-Status Species

Plant Species

Five County-sensitive coast live oaks were observed in the northern and central portions of the survey area and one Southern California black walnut was observed in the northwestern portion of the survey area. However, implementation of the project, would not result in the removal of the coast live oaks and Southern California black walnut. A 50-foot flagged buffer around the trees would be established. Therefore, no impacts to the sensitive coast live oak and Southern California black walnut would occur.

No other sensitive plant species were observed on the project site and no sensitive plant species were determined to have a high potential to occur on the project site. The sensitive plant species with a moderate or low potential to occur were not observed on the project site during 2019 surveys conducted during the plant species' blooming periods. Further, the majority of the project site is disturbed habitat and unlikely to support sensitive plant species. Project implementation would not result in impacts to sensitive plant species. Therefore, impacts to sensitive plant species would be less than significant and Mitigation Measure M-BI-1c would not be required.

Wildlife Species

Similar to the Master Plan, project construction and operation would result in potentially significant temporary and permanent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife, including nesting birds. The following sensitive species were observed on the project site or within the survey area during the 2019 surveys: the County Group 2 barn owl; federally endangered, state critically endangered, and County Group 1 least Bell's vireo; County Group 1 red-shouldered hawk; federally endangered, state critically endangered, and County Group 1 southwestern willow flycatcher; County Group 1 turkey vulture; California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of State Concern (SSC) vermillion flycatcher; County Group 2 western bluebird; CDFW Watch List and County Group 1 white-faced ibis; federal bird of conservation concern and CDFW SSC yellow warbler; and CDFW SSC and County Group 1 yellow-breasted chat and CDFW SSC and County Group 1 coastal California gnatcatcher was observed to the east, outside of the survey area during the 2019 surveys.

Project implementation has the potential to impact bird species that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code Section 3504. If construction is conducted during the bird breeding season (January 15 through September 15), temporary impacts from disturbance and displacement of nesting birds

during vegetation removal could result in significant direct impacts to bird species protected under the MBTA. Indirect impacts from construction noise and vibration during clearing, grubbing, and trenching activities, if conducted during the bird breeding season, could result in significant temporary impacts to bird species protected under the MBTA. Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, potential impacts would be significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure M-BI-2g would reduce these impacts to less than significant.

Indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species during project construction could include noise, dust deposition, increased soil erosion, increased human activity, introduction of non-native species, and increased potential of exotic species invasion due to soil disturbance. Implementation of the project has the potential to drive special-status wildlife species from the construction area, riparian corridor located directly north of the project site, and upland habitat in the southeast corner of the project site because of noise, equipment operation, and human activity. Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, disturbance of this potential nesting habitat would result in potentially significant impacts to sensitive bird species. Temporary indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species from project construction would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-1b, M-BI-1d–M-BI-1i, M-BI-2g, M-BI-2f, M-BI-3m, M-BI-4f, and M-BI-7k. In addition, consistent with the 2008 PEIR, indirect impacts from project operation, including noise, lighting, human activity, and predation by pets, would result in potentially significant permanent impacts to sensitive wildlife species. Permanent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species from project operation would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-3f and B-BI-4g. Table 2, Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures, identifies the mitigation measures that were adopted in the 2008 PEIR and those measures that were enhanced that shall be implemented for the proposed project.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-1b. A qualified biological resources monitor approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation or qualified park personnel shall be on site during construction activities within 100 feet of sensitive biological resources to ensure protection measures (i.e. flagging, fencing etc. as noted in the mitigation measures below) are in place.	**M-BI-1b.** A qualified biological resources monitor shall fence and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources to ensure no impacts occur during construction.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-1c. Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges shall be designed to avoid special status plant species and their known habitat to the extent practicable based on historical information and biological resource surveys conducted within 1 year of the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. Design of Tier A sites, including construction, shall avoid any habitat with the potential to support special status plants to the extent practicable. If impacts are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation for specific species shall be implemented as listed in Table 2.3.6.	**M-BI-1c.** Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges shall be designed to avoid special status plant species and their known habitat to the extent practicable based on historical information and biological resource surveys conducted prior to the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. Design of Tier A sites, including construction, shall avoid any habitat with the potential to support special status plants to the extent practicable. If impacts are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation for specific species shall be implemented as listed in Table 2.3.6 of the PEIR and sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report.
M-BI-1d. All areas to be avoided that contain sensitive biological resources, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts. All such areas to be avoided shall be clearly marked on construction plans and designated as “no construction” zones.	**M-BI-1d.** All areas to be avoided that contain sensitive biological resources, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts.
M-BI-1e. Construction contractors or personnel shall implement a construction education program approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation to ensure that contractors and all construction personnel are informed of the biological constraints associated with any particular construction site. The education program shall focus on (a) the purpose for resource protection, (b) contractor identification of sensitive resource areas in the field such as areas delineated on maps and by flags or fencing, (c) protocol to resolve conflicts that may arise at any time during the construction process, and (d) ramifications of noncompliance. This program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation.	**M-BI-1e.** Construction contractors or personnel shall implement a construction education program approved by the DPR project manager to ensure that contractors and all construction personnel are informed of the biological constraints associated with any particular construction site. The education program shall focus on (a) the purpose for resource protection, (b) contractor identification of sensitive resource areas in the field such as areas delineated on maps and by flags or fencing, (c) protocol to resolve conflicts that may arise at any time during the construction process, and (d) ramifications of noncompliance. This program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist approved by the DPR project manager.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-1f. Construction activities within 200 feet of sensitive habitats (including habitats supporting special-status plant or wildlife species), drainages, or other wetland or non-wetland waters shall be avoided and/or minimized, including restriction of equipment access and disposal or temporary placement of excess fill. Staging areas shall be located in disturbed habitat, to the degree feasible. Staging areas will be delineated on the grading plans. If staging areas outside the construction footprint are used, they will be surveyed for biological resources prior to use and shall not be used if sensitive biological resources would be directly or indirectly affected.	**M-BI-1f.** Construction activities adjacent to sensitive habitats (including habitats supporting special-status plant or wildlife species), drainages, or other wetland or non-wetland waters shall be avoided and/or minimized, including restriction of equipment access and disposal or temporary placement of excess fill. Staging areas shall be located in disturbed habitat, to the degree feasible. If staging areas outside the construction footprint are used, they will be surveyed for biological resources prior to use and shall not be used if sensitive biological resources would be directly or indirectly affected.
M-BI-1h. Topsoil shall be stockpiled in disturbed areas currently lacking native vegetation. Stockpile areas will be delineated on the grading plans by a qualified biologist.	**M-BI-1h.** Topsoil shall be stockpiled in disturbed areas currently lacking native vegetation.
M-BI-1i. Fueling of equipment shall take place within existing paved roads, and not within or adjacent to drainages or native habitats (including habitats supporting special-status plant or wildlife species). Contractor equipment will be checked for leaks prior to operation and repaired as necessary. “No-fueling zones” will be designated on construction maps. No fueling will be allowed within 200 feet of sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters.	**M-BI-1i.** Fueling of equipment shall take place outside of sensitive biological habitat types and outside of potentially jurisdictional water features.
M-BI-2e. Tier A sites shall be designed to avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife to the extent practicable based on historical information and a biological resource survey conducted within 1 year of the start of construction. The survey shall include directed surveys for the sensitive wildlife species expected to occur on the site as described in this PEIR. Development of Tier A sites shall avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife species and their habitat, including appropriate buffers, to the extent practicable.	**M-BI-2e.** Tier A sites shall be designed to avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife to the extent practicable based on historical information and a biological resource survey conducted prior to the start of construction. The survey shall include directed surveys for the sensitive wildlife species expected to occur on the site as described in this PEIR. Development of Tier A sites shall avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife species and their habitat, including appropriate buffers, to the extent practicable.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-2f. If impacts to sensitive wildlife are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation shall be implemented as listed in Table 2.3.7, which includes habitat-based mitigation.	**M-BI-2f.** If impacts to sensitive wildlife are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation shall be implemented as follows, which includes habitat-based mitigation: Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest - 3:1 Southern Willow Scrub - 3:1 Non-Native Grassland - 0.5:1 Disturbed Habitat - None Urban/Developed - None In addition, during construction and landscaping on the project site, the following measures shall be implemented to minimize the spread of invasive plant species: •Construction equipment shall be cleaned before coming to the project site. •Certified weed-free straw wattles shall be used for erosion control. •Appropriate landscaping species shall be selected by the County and based on the vegetation communities adjacent to the project site. •Landscaping adjacent to the riparian corridor shall comply with the following requirements to prevent the introduction of invasive species: •□Appropriate landscaping shall be selected based on the vegetation communities adjacent to the project site. •□Only non-invasive plant species shall be included in the landscape plans. A qualified landscape architect and/or qualified biologist shall review landscape plant palettes prior to implementation to ensure that no invasive species are included.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-2g. Removal of vegetation, including eucalyptus trees, shall be conducted outside the breeding season (defined as February 15-September 15). If vegetation removal outside the breeding season is not feasible, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey to identify if active nests are located within or adjacent to the proposed impact areas. If active nests are found during the preconstruction survey, a 500-foot buffer around the nest shall be established and no disturbance shall be allowed within the buffer until a qualified biologist determined that the nest is no longer active.	**M-BI-2g. Nesting Season Avoidance or Pre-Construction Survey:** If construction initiation occurs between January 15 and September 15, a pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey of the project impact area and an appropriate buffer of up to 500 feet shall be completed by a qualified biologist prior to vegetation removal. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted within three calendar days prior to the start of construction activities (including removal of vegetation). If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped on construction plans, along with a buffer, as recommended by the qualified biologist. The buffer area(s) established by the qualified biologist will be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined that the nest is no longer active. The qualified biologist shall be a person familiar with bird breeding behavior and capable of identifying the bird species of San Diego County by sight and sound, and determining alterations of behavior as a result of human interaction. Buffers will be based on local topography and line of sight, species behavior and tolerance to disturbance, and existing disturbance levels, as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist.
M-BI-3f. The Director of Parks and Recreation shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys conducted within 1 year of the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. The surveys shall identify any special status plant species to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from indirect impacts. All such areas to be avoided shall be clearly marked on construction plans and designated as “no construction” zones. If it is determined, after review by the Director of Parks and Recreation, that impacts to special status plant species cannot be avoided for any reason, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each plant species in Table 2.3.6.	**M-BI-3f.** The DPR project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys conducted prior to the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. The surveys shall identify any special status plant species to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist approved by the DPR project manager prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from indirect impacts. If it is determined that impacts to special status plant species cannot be avoided for any reason, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each plant species in Table 2.3.6 of the PEIR and sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-3g. During Park operation, fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed, if necessary, to prevent indirect impacts to special-status plant species within 100 feet of Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to request Park visitors to stay in designated use areas. Operating procedures for the protection of special-status plant species shall be reviewed yearly by a County biologist. If necessary, some trails and Tier B sites shall be closed seasonally to avoid indirect impacts to special-status plant species.	**M-BI-3g**. During Park operation, fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed, if necessary, to prevent indirect impacts to special-status plant species for Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to request Park visitors to stay in designated use areas.
M-BI-4f. The Director of Parks and Recreation shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys conducted within 1 year of the start of construction. The surveys shall identify any sensitive wildlife habitat to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts. All such areas to be avoided shall be clearly marked on construction plans and designated as “no construction” zones. If it is determined, after review by the Director of Parks and Recreation, that impacts to sensitive wildlife species or habitat cannot be avoided for any reason, or if inadvertent impacts occur during construction, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each sensitive wildlife species in the 2008 PEIR Table 2.3.7.	**M-BI-4f.** The DPR project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys summarized in the biological resources letter report prior to the start of construction. The surveys shall identify any sensitive wildlife habitat to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts. If it is determined that impacts to sensitive habitat cannot be avoided for any reason, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each sensitive habitat is listed in M-BI-2f.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-4g. During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent habitat for sensitive wildlife. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of the need to stay in designated use areas and of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. Operating procedures for the protection of sensitive wildlife habitat shall be reviewed yearly by a County biologist. If necessary, some trails and Tier B sites shall be closed seasonally to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive resources. Any impacts to sensitive wildlife or sensitive wildlife habitat occurring during Park operation shall be mitigated as listed in the 2008 PEIR Table 2.3.7.	**M-BI-4g.** During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent habitat for sensitive wildlife. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of the need to stay in designated use areas and of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. Any impacts to sensitive wildlife shall be mitigated as listed in Table 2.3.7 of the PEIR and for sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report.
M-BI-6f. Prior to the implementation of any revegetation, a Revegetation Plan shall be prepared and approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation. The Plan shall detail the proposed revegetation and associated success criteria. The revegetation plan will include performance standards for the removal of non-native species, soil preparation, irrigation, plant replacement, fencing, signage, and litter removal. The revegetation plan will include a requirement for raptor surveys prior to the removal of non-native trees that may provide nesting and perching areas for raptors. The removal of vegetation will be prohibited during the bird breeding season (March 1 – August 31).	**M-BI-6f.** Prior to the implementation of any revegetation, a Revegetation Plan shall be prepared and approved by the DPR project manager. The Plan shall detail the proposed revegetation and associated success criteria. The revegetation plan will include performance standards for the removal of non-native species, soil preparation, irrigation, plant replacement, fencing, signage, and litter removal. The revegetation plan will include a requirement for a nesting bird/raptor survey prior to the removal of non-native trees that may provide nesting for birds/raptors, if the tree removal occurs during the nesting season between January 15 and September 15.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-7k. The Director of Parks and Recreation shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints based on biological surveys, including a wetland delineation, conducted within 1 year of the start of construction. Sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters within 200 feet of construction areas shall be identified. Construction within 200 feet of sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The limits of construction for the 200- foot buffer shall be identified prior to the start of construction and shall be flagged or otherwise marked by a qualified biologist and contractor or fenced if the biologist deems it necessary.	**M-BI-7k.** The DPR project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys and a wetland delineation prior to the start of construction. Sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters within the project footprint shall be identified. Construction directly adjacent to natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The limits of construction shall be identified prior to the start of construction and shall be flagged or otherwise marked by a qualified biologist and contractor or fenced, if the DPR project manager deems it necessary.
M-BI-7l. If construction impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters are unavoidable or accidentally occur during construction, impacts shall be mitigated on- or off-site at the ratios listed in Table 2.3.8. First choice for mitigation sites shall be on-site restoration of disturbed habitat, or purchase and preservation of existing in-kind habitat or out-of-kind habitat. If mitigation on-site is infeasible, off-site mitigation must be implemented. First choice for off-site mitigation is within the proposed Park area. Second choice is elsewhere in the San Luis Rey River watershed as near to the proposed Park as possible.	**M-BI-7l.** If construction impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters are unavoidable or accidentally occur during construction, impacts shall be mitigated on- or off-site at the ratios listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report. First choice for mitigation sites shall be on-site restoration of disturbed habitat, or purchase and preservation of existing in-kind habitat or out-of-kind habitat. If mitigation on-site is infeasible, off-site mitigation must be implemented. First choice for off-site mitigation is within the proposed Park area. Second choice is elsewhere in the San Luis Rey River watershed as near to the proposed Park as possible.

Table 2. Special Status Species Required Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Adopted in the 2008 PEIR	2021 Addendum Revised Mitigation Measures
M-BI-7m. All plans for Park development shall include the implementation of all possible and practical measures to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters. During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent riparian area. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation or habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. Operating procedures for the protection of sensitive resources shall be reviewed yearly by a County biologist. If necessary, some trails and Tier B sites shall be closed seasonally to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive resources. In addition, all mitigation measures mentioned above should be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters.	**M-BI-7m.** All plans for Park development shall include the implementation of all possible and practical measures to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters. During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent riparian area. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed, as needed, to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation or habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. In addition, all mitigation measures mentioned above should be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters.

Table 3, Required Mitigation Measures, identifies the mitigation measures that were adopted in the 2008 PEIR and those measures that were enhanced that shall be implemented for the proposed project.

Riparian Habitat or Sensitive Natural Community

As shown in Table 3, Vegetation Communities on the Project Site and Proposed Permanent Impacts, and on Figure 5, Biological Resources Impacts, permanent impacts to approximately 49.30 acres of disturbed habitat would occur during project implementation. No impacts to native vegetation in the southern willow scrub or southwestern cottonwood willow riparian forest in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the project site would be occur. All project components would be constructed within the disturbed and non-native vegetation areas.

Table 3. Vegetation Communities on the Project Site and Proposed Permanent Impacts

Vegetation Community	Project Site (acres)	Permanent Impacts	Mitigation Ratios
Riparian			
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest (61330)	0.18	0	3:1
Southern Willow Scrub (63320)	0.03	0	3:1
Subtotal	*0.21*	*0*	—
Upland			
Non-native Grassland (42200)	1.60	0	0.5:1
Subtotal	*1.60*	*0*	—
Developed/Disturbed			
Disturbed Habitat (11300)	49.30	49.30	None
Urban/Developed Land (12000)	1.20	1.20	None
Subtotal	*50.50*	*50.50*	—
Total	**52.31**	**50.50**	**—**

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, indirect impacts to riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities could result during project construction and project operation and maintenance from dust deposition, increased soil erosion and sedimentation, increased human activity and noise, introduction of non-native species, and increased potential of exotic (non-native) species invasion. With implementation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-1b, M-BI-1d through M-BI-1i, M-BI-2f, M-BI-3m, M-BI-4f, and M-BI-7k, as described in Table 2, temporary and permanent indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities from project construction would be reduced to less than significant. With implementation of Mitigation Measure M-BI-3f, as described in Table 2, permanent indirect impacts to sensitive riparian vegetation from project operation would be reduced to less than significant.

Federal Wetlands

No aquatic resources were documented on the project site during 2019 surveys. The San Luis Rey River occurs north and west of the survey area. The limits of development for the project would be restricted to the southern edge of the riparian corridor, and primarily includes the disturbed area on the project site, and would not include the river or any adjacent wetlands. Therefore, permanent impacts to state or federally jurisdictional aquatic resources would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, indirect impacts, including soil erosion and sedimentation into the nearby San Luis Rey River jurisdictional aquatic resources, could occur during construction activity. Implementation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-1f, M-BI-3m, and M-BI-7k, as described in Table 2, would reduce temporary indirect impacts to state and federal jurisdictional aquatic resources to less than significant.

Wildlife Movement and Nursery Sites

The project site is bordered to the north and west by the San Luis Rey River corridor. This corridor functions to facilitate amphibian, bird, and large mammal movement in the area, particularly for east–west movement. Wildlife can move freely along the river for several miles, as well as having access to adjacent uplands along portions of the corridor, including onto the project site and the open hills to the south. The project would not impact the San Luis Rey River or any other aquatic areas that would interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish species. The northwestern portion of the project site is likely to be used as a terrestrial wildlife movement corridor because of its proximity to the San Luis Rey River to the north and presence of native vegetation communities. Although the presence of SR-76 to the west and residential development to the east of the survey area are likely to impede east–west wildlife movement and surrounding residential development is likely to impede north–south wildlife movement outside of the San Luis Rey River corridor, the riparian corridor to the west of the survey area has been designated as important habitat connectivity areas along the San Luis Rey River.

The project would not permanently impact the main riparian habitat in the San Luis Rey River corridor and would not impede the north–south wildlife movement the corridor provides. General wildlife movement routes would remain after implementation of the project. Therefore, impacts to wildlife movement corridors would be less than significant, and mitigation is not required.

Local Policies, Ordinances, Adopted Plans

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, the proposed project would comply with the local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources identified in the County's General Plan and Bonsall and Fallbrook Community Plans. Therefore, no impacts to local policies or ordinances would occur. In addition, the project would comply with the conservation policies identified in the Draft North County MSCP Plan. Therefore, no impacts to local conservation plans would occur.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to cultural resources. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to biological resources.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to cultural resources including: causing a change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5; destroying a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; disturbing any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; and/or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR identified three historical architectural resources that had previously been recorded within the project area: Gird House, Bonsall Creek Bridge, and San Luis Rey Bridge. The 2008 PEIR concluded that construction could affect known significant historical resources and historical sites that have not been identified resulting in a significant impact. In addition, Final PEIR determined that the construction of Tier A sites could directly destroy or disturb known archaeological sites or potential surface and subsurface archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Tier A sites. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1a–CR-1h, CR-2a–CR-2h, and CR-3 would reduce these impacts to less than significant.

The project proposes to construct the Bonsall Community Park on portions of the old San Luis Rey Golf Club. In accordance with Mitigation Measure CR-1a and CR-1b a Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the San Luis Rey Golf Club was prepared by ASM Affiliates to determine the historical and architectural significance of potential historical resources at the San Luis Rey Golf Club. Section 21084.1 of the CEQA defines a historical resource as any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register).

The San Luis Rey Golf Club was an 18-hole golf course designed by well-known golf course architect, William Francis Bell, in 1963 noted Torrey Pines golf course designer and son of golf course architect William P. Bell. Collectively the Bells designed over 400 golf courses in Southern California. Due to the association with the Bells, who were famous golf course architects in Southern California, the golf course may be eligible for listing on local, state, or national registers.

Based on the Historical Resources Evaluation Report, the San Luis Rey Golf Club golf course and associated maintenance building are recommended not eligible for the CRHR, nor the Local Register, nor do they meet the qualifications as a historical resource pursuant to the RPO and CEQA. As the golf course and associated maintenance building are not recommended as historically significant, the construction of the Bonsall Community Park would not result in a substantial adverse impact, and impacts on built environment resources would not be significant.

In addition, a Cultural Resources Study for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation San Luis Rey River Park—Bonsall Community Park Development and was prepared in by ASM Affiliates. No previously recorded cultural resources of unknown age were identified within the Bonsall Community Park project area. In addition, no newly identified cultural resources of unknown age were identified. Therefore a significant impact would not occur, and Mitigation Measures M-CR-2d, M-CR-2e, M-CR-2f, and M-CR-2g are not required.

Therefore, the Bonsall Community Park would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to cultural resources. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to cultural resources.

VI. ENERGY

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to energy including: resulting in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation, and/or conflicts with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

YES	NO
☐	☒

Since 2008 PEIR was certified, the CEQA Guidelines were amended (2019) to require that the potential environmental effects related to energy be addressed in CEQA documents.

The Bonsall Community Park, like all development, would be responsible for an incremental increase in the consumption of energy resources during construction due to on-site use of construction equipment and vehicle and truck trips. Construction activities that include the use of natural gas, petroleum, or electricity would be temporary and negligible and not have an adverse effect. All construction equipment would be required to comply with CARB emissions requirements for construction equipment, which includes measures to reduce fuel-consumption, such as imposing limits on idling and requiring

older engines and equipment to be retired, replaced, or repowered. In addition, the project would comply with the County General Plan, including Conservation Element Policy 14.10, which requires County contractors and encourages other developers to use low-emissions construction vehicles and equipment, and Policy 15.4, which requires new development to meet or exceed Title 24 energy standards. As a result, impacts associated with the small temporary increase in consumption of fuel during construction are expected to be less than significant.

The Bonsall Community Park would involve minimal new nighttime street, pathway lighting, and sports fields, and lighting associated with the concession building, RV host site, and two restrooms. Indirect energy use would include wastewater treatment from proposed restrooms and solid waste removal at off-site facilities. Nominal impacts are expected from project implementation. The Bonsall Community Park does not include any features that would encourage the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of utilities. The project would result in an increase in VMT to and from the site but would be reduced to the extent feasible. Therefore, the project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Impacts are expected to be less than significant.

In addition, the project would be consistent with the energy reduction policies of the County General Plan. The applicable energy policies are illustrated in Table 4, Applicable Energy Policies.

Table 4. Applicable Energy Policies

County General Plan Policy (Conservation and Open Space Element [COS])	Project Consistency
COS-14.4: Sustainable Technology and Projects. Require technologies and projects that contribute to the conservation of resources in a sustainable manner, that are compatible with community character, and that increase the self-sufficiency of individual communities, residents, and businesses.	The project would be compatible with community character and increase the self-sufficiency of individuals by providing various recreational opportunities for residents. It would incorporate water conservation measures and provide various trees to further reduce GHG emissions.
COS-14.10: Low-Emission Construction Vehicles and Equipment. Require County contractors and encourage other developers to use low-emission construction vehicles and equipment to improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions.	The project would be constructed with low-emission construction vehicles and equipment consistent with CARB emissions requirements.
COS 15.4: Title 24 Energy Standards. Require development to minimize energy impacts from new buildings in accordance with or exceeding Title 24 energy standards.	The project would meet or exceed applicable Title 24 energy standards.
COS-16.1: Alternative Transportation Modes. Work with SANDAG and local transportation agencies to expand opportunities for transit use. Support the development of alternative transportation means, as provided by Mobility Element Policies.	The project would include bicycle parking and provide pathways for walking and bicycling uses throughout the park.
COS-16.3: Low-Emissions Vehicles and Equipment. Require County operations and encourage private development to provide incentives (such as priority parking)	The project would provide electric vehicle charging stations to encourage the use of low- and zero-emissions vehicles.

Table 4. Applicable Energy Policies

County General Plan Policy (Conservation and Open Space Element [COS])	Project Consistency
for the use of low- and zero-emission vehicles and equipment to improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions.	

The project would be consistent with the County General Plan and would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and impacts would be less than significant.

Therefore, the project not propose any changes that cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to geologic resources. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to energy.

VII. GEOLOGIC AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that result in one or more effects from geology and soils including: exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, strong seismic ground shaking, or landslides; result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil; produce unstable geological conditions that will result in adverse impacts resulting from landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse; being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property; and/or having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR, concluded that development of Tier A sites with cuts more than 1 foot deep would result in a significant direct long-term impact related to erodible soils. Mitigation Measure M-GEO-1 requires the preparation of a Geotechnical Report for any park facilities that would result in cuts more than 1 foot deep shall be prepared for the plans of any such facility, which would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Project construction would require minor grading associated with the construction of ballfields, community center and restroom/concessions stand. Consistent with the 2008

PEIR, if cuts resulting in more than 1 foot depth are needed a Geotechnical Report shall be prepared. Any recommendations provided in the report would be implemented in accordance with Mitigation Measure M-GEO-1.

Therefore, the proposed project does not propose any changes that cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to geologic resources. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to geologic resources.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more effects related to environmental effects associated with greenhouse gas emissions or compliance with applicable plans, policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions?

YES	NO
☒	☐

Since the 2008 PEIR was certified, the CEQA Guidelines were amended (March 2010) to require that the potential environmental effects of GHG emissions be addressed in CEQA documents.

In 2006, the state passed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, commonly referred to as AB 32, which set the GHG emissions reduction goal for the State of California into law. The law requires that by 2020, state emissions must be reduced to 1990 levels by reducing GHG emissions from significant sources via regulation, market mechanisms, and other actions.

Senate Bill 375 (SB 375), passed in 2008, links transportation and land use planning with global warming. It requires the CARB to set regional targets for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions from passenger vehicles. Under this law, if regions develop integrated land use, housing and transportation plans that meet SB 375 targets, new projects in these regions can be relieved of certain review requirements under CEQA. Pursuant to SB 375, SANDAG has prepared the region's Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) which is a new element of the 2050 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The strategy identifies how regional GHG reduction targets, as established by CARB, will be achieved through development patterns, transportation infrastructure investments, and/or transportation measures or policies that are determined to be feasible.

To implement state mandates to address climate change in local land use planning, local land use jurisdictions are generally preparing GHG emission inventories and reduction plans and incorporating climate change policies into local General Plans to ensure development is guided by a land use plan that reduces GHG emissions. The County of San Diego's General Plan, adopted in 2011, incorporates various climate change goals and policies. These policies provide direction for individual development projects to reduce GHG emissions.

A Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Report was prepared for the Bonsall Community Park.

Construction

GHG emissions would be associated with the construction phases of the project through use of heavy equipment, truck trips, and vehicle trips by the construction crew commuting to the project site. Emissions of GHGs related to the construction of the project would be temporary. Estimated construction emissions by phase are provided in Table 5, Estimated Construction Emissions. As shown, total GHG emissions associated with construction would be approximately 1,144 metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$) for the duration of construction. Amortized construction activities would contribute 38 $MTCO_2e$ emissions per year for 30 years.

Table 5. Estimated Construction Emissions

Construction Phase	CO_2e Emissions (metric tons)
Demolition	62
Site Preparation	9
Grading	322
Building Construction	742
Paving	11
Architectural Coating	1
Total Construction Emissions	**1,147**
Amortized Construction Emissions	*38*

Notes: CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent

Operation

Table 6, Estimated Annual Operational Emissions, summarizes the estimated annual emissions from operation of the project. These include GHG emissions associated with buildings (natural gas, purchased electricity), water consumption (energy embodied in potable water), solid waste management (including transport and landfill gas generation), and area sources (landscape equipment). The proposed project is not anticipated to generate new regional trips. It would redirect existing trips to other recreational facilities

because no other parks are within 5 miles of the project site. Construction of the park would allow patrons in the area to be served by a closer park in proximity to their residences so that they can travel less of a distance to each park. Trip lengths would be reduced, which translates to less total vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Therefore, the proposed project would be anticipated to result in a net decrease in GHG emissions of vehicle trips. However, because a VMT analysis is not required, existing and future VMT have not been calculated, and the change in emissions cannot be quantified. Therefore, the project is assumed to have a neutral impact related to GHG emissions from vehicle trips, and vehicle emissions are not included in the project's modeled operational GHG emissions.

As shown in Table 6, the total from the project would be approximately 285 metric tons ($MTCO_2e$).

Table 6. Estimated Annual Operational Emissions

Emissions Source	CO_2e Emissions (metric tons)
Vehicle Emissions	27
Natural Gas	<1
Solid Waste	4
Water Use	215
Area Sources	<1
Amortized Construction Emissions	38
Total Annual Emissions	**285**

Notes: CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent

The County's Climate Action Plan (CAP) has been set aside as a qualified CAP meeting the requirements of Section 15183.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and is not available to provide an appropriate threshold for project compliance. Additionally, the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District has not adopted a numeric GHG threshold. Until a revised CAP is adopted, the County uses a well-recognized CEQA-applicable methodology to screen projects for potential GHG emissions impacts. Projects are evaluated using the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association's (CAPCOA's) 900 $MTCO_2e$ per year screening level threshold (SLT) (CAPCOA 2010). The CAPCOA white paper suggests that projects that emit less than 900 $MTCO_2e$ per year would not likely be considered cumulatively considerable and would not interfere with the state's ability to achieve its GHG emissions reduction targets. As such, the County has determined that projects that would generate emissions beyond the 900 $MTCO_2e$ per year SLT would need to implement feasible on-site mitigation measures to reduce their impacts on climate change. Projects that meet or fall below the CAPCOA SLT of 900 $MTCO_2e$ per year for GHG emissions would have a less than cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change. As shown in Table 7, implementation of the proposed project would result in a net increase in GHG emissions of 285 $MTCO_2e$, which is below the SLT of 900 $MTCO_2e$. Therefore, mitigation measures would not be required, and GHG impacts would be less than significant.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more effects from hazards and hazardous materials including: creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes; creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment;

production of hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; location on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 creating a hazard to the public or the environment; location within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport; within the vicinity of a private airstrip resulting in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; and/or exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR determined that during construction the exposure of workers to residual hazardous materials from past agricultural use or illegal dumping would result in a significant direct short-term impact. Mitigation Measures M-HAZ-1 and M-HAZ-2 would eliminate potential exposure of construction workers and future park users.

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, construction of the Bonsall Community Park would involve limited use of toxic or hazardous substances that are typical for construction-related activities, such as oils, fuels for vehicles and construction equipment, hydraulic fluids, and solvents. The construction contractor would be required to use standard construction controls and safety procedures related to the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials.

Operation of the proposed project would involve an unquantifiable, but limited, use of potentially hazardous materials typical of recreational uses, including cleaning fluids, detergents, solvents, adhesives, sealers, paints, fuels/lubricants and fertilizers and/or pesticides for landscaping. These materials would be contained, stored, and used on site in accordance with manufacturers' instructions, applicable standards and federal, state, and local regulations. Compliance with applicable regulations would serve to protect against a significant and irreversible environmental change that could result from the accidental release of hazardous materials. Therefore, operation-related activities would not result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Construction of the Bonsall Community Park would require grading of the site. Similar to the Master Plan, during construction there is the potential to expose workers to residual hazardous materials from past agricultural use or illegal dumping which would result in a significant impact. Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, implementation of Mitigation Measures M-HZ-1a and M-HZ-1b would be required to reduce potential impacts to workers and park users to the exposure to residual hazardous materials from past agricultural use or illegal dumping.

Airports

The Bonsall Community Park is not within the Airport Influence Area of an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, within 2 miles of a public airport, or within 1 mile of a private use airport, nor would any of the proposed uses pose a hazard to airport safety.

Therefore, the Bonsall Community Park would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to hazards and hazardous materials. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to wildfire.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to hydrology and water quality including: violation of any waste discharge requirements; an increase in any listed pollutant to an impaired water body listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act; cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable surface or groundwater receiving water quality objectives or degradation of beneficial uses; substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on or off site; create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems; provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; place housing or other structures which would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, including County Floodplain Maps; expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; and/or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR concluded that impacts to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant.

Construction

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, construction of the project would require grading and excavation of soils, which would loosen sediment, and then have the potential to mix with surface water runoff and degrade water quality. Additionally, construction would require the use of heavy equipment and construction-related chemicals, such as concrete, cement, asphalt, fuels, oils, antifreeze, transmission fluid, grease, solvents, and paints. These potentially harmful materials could be accidentally spilled or improperly disposed of during construction and, if mixed with surface water runoff, could wash into and pollute receiving waters.

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, compliance with the County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance and the County of San Diego Grading Ordinance, and preparation of site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan would reduce potential water quality impacts from construction of the project. The plan would include construction best management practices (BMP) such as:

- Silt fence, fiber rolls, or gravel bag
- Street sweeping and vacuuming
- Sedimentation basin
- Storm drain inlet protection
- Stabilized construction entrance/exit
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling
- Hydroseeding
- Material washout
- Stockpile management
- Spill prevention and control
- Solid waste management
- Concrete waste management

Adherence to applicable requirements and implementation of the appropriate BMPs would ensure that potential water quality degradation associated with construction activities would be minimized, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Runoff within the Bonsall Community Park would be directed to the four planned stormwater treatment basins located throughout the project site prior to discharge off site. With implementation of the operational treatment control basin BMPs, potential pollutants would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible. Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, the project would be required to comply with the County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Storm Water

Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance and the County of San Diego Grading Ordinance. The Bonsall Community Park would not contribute pollution in excess of that allowed by applicable state or local water quality objectives or contribute to the degradation of beneficial uses. Operational water quality impacts would be less than significant.

The Bonsall Community Park does not propose the use of groundwater for any purpose and would not affect off-site groundwater usage.

The Bonsall Community Park project area is within the San Luis Rey River's 100-year floodplain. The proposed restroom/concessions building would be designed to withstand flooding and to not impede water flow and would be constructed in compliance with all federal, state, and county floodplain regulations. No permanent residential structures would be built at the Bonsall Community Park. However the Bonsall Community Park would include a Live in Volunteer Site (LVS). These volunteers live in recreational vehicles (RVs) within the park boundaries and are essential to park operations, including maintenance, security, customer service, and programmatic recreational opportunities. All LVS personnel are required to maintain their RV and site such that they can quickly unhook and evacuate the site in case of emergency. The RVs would not impede or redirect the flood flows within a 100-year flood area.

Therefore, the Bonsall Community Park would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to hydrology and water quality. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to hydrology and water quality.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to land use and planning including: physically dividing an established community; and/or conflicts with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR determined that the Master Plan would not physically divide an established community; conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, guideline, or regulation; or conflict with an applicable Habitat Conservation Plan or natural community conservation plan. Therefore, the 2008 PEIR determined that the Master Plan would result in less than significant impacts for land use and planning.

The proposed Bonsall Community Park would be located on portions of the old San Luis Rey Golf Club and would not physically divide an established community. The proposed project would retain the rural character of nonurban lands and would ensure preservation of contiguous regionally significant open space corridors, as indicated in the General Plan. The proposed project would not increase the density or intensity of land uses, and no conflict would occur with the County's General Plan, Fallbrook Community Plan, and Bonsall Community Plan.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to land use and planning. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to land use and planning.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to mineral resources including: the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state; and/or loss of locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR concluded that the Master Plan is classified as "Mineral Resource Zone 2," or MRZ-2. This classification is given to areas known to have significant mineral deposits, as well as to areas where the presence of such deposits can be inferred using adequate data. Any space within the project area not designated as "MRZ-2" would be classified as "Mineral Resource Zone 3." MRZ-3 areas contain mineral deposits of unknown significance, due to the relative inconclusiveness of available data. In addition six sites, have been classified as past producer mines, meaning that an established and useful mineral collection is present, but the mineral is not currently being mined. Development of the Master Plan would not affect any active mineral recovery sites or mines. However, a number of mines that were productive in the past could be precluded from future production if acquired for the park. The loss of several mineral resource extraction sites associated with placing six inactive sand and aggregate mines in the Preserve was determined to result in significant direct long-term impact and cumulative impact. The 2008 PEIR determine that mitigation strategies that would allow limited extraction of mineral resources, while technically feasible, would not meet the preservation-related goals of the Master Plan. Without the project abandoning its

preservation objective, the loss of access to the six mines in the immediate area would be significant and unavoidable.

The proposed Bonsall Community Park is not adjacent to the identified past producer mines nor would it require the acquisition of a past producer mine site. Therefore, the development of the Bonsall Community Park would not impact mining operations, and impacts are considered less than significant.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to mineral resources. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to mineral resources.

XIII. NOISE

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that result in one or more effects from noise including: exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies; exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels; a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project; a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project; for projects located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, or for projects within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR concluded that sensitive species habitats adjacent to the SLRR Park Master Plan Tier A sites have the potential to be impacted by construction noise. The 2008 PEIR also concluded that increase noise from Tier A features including proposed playing fields, dog parks and parking lots would result in an increase in noise levels to nearby residences and adjacent noise-sensitive habitats. In addition, the 2008 PEIR concluded that a cumulative construction noise impact could occur if future project sites closer than 500 feet to Tier A construction sites were under construction at the same time. Noise impacts during construction activities would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures M-NOI-1 and M-NOI-5. Mitigation Measures M-

NOI-2, M-NOI-3, and M-NOI-4 would ensure that dog parks, parking lots, and/or playing fields would be located a sufficient distance from off-site residential uses and from on- or off-site habitat for noise-sensitive species to ensure noise levels would meet County standards for those uses and reduce operational impacts to less than significant.

Construction

As discussed in Section IV, Biological Resources, the Bonsall Community Park could result in indirect impacts to riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities could result during project construction from noise related to construction activities similar to the Master Plan. Mitigation Measures M-NOI-1, M-NOI-2, M-NOI-3, and M-NOI-4 would ensure noise impacts would be reduced to less than significant to on- or off-site habitat for noise-sensitive species.

Operation

Noise-sensitive land uses (NSLUs) are land uses that may be subject to stress or interference from excessive noise. The closest NSLUs to the project site are the residents located to the south and east. In addition, noise-sensitive wildlife species are located within the San Luis Rey River corridor located on the western boundary of the project site. According to 2008 PEIR, the following active park uses could result in impacts to NSLUs and noise-sensitive wildlife species: baseball/softball fields and soccer fields, dog parks, and parking lots based on their location within the park boundary. Table 7, Distances of Active Park Uses to Noise-Sensitive Land Uses, shows the distances of the proposed active park uses based on the Bonsall Community Park site plan (Figure 4).

Table 7. Distances of Active Park Uses to Noise-Sensitive Land Uses

Park Use	Distance (feet)		Distance (feet) identified as impact in 2008 PEIR		Impact?
	From Residences	From Sensitive Habitat	From Residences	From Sensitive Habitat	
Soccer Field	175	730	125	50	No
Baseball Field	250	370	125	50	No
Dog Park	250	680	200	75	No
Parking Lot	85	325	65	25	No

Source: Figure 4 and 2008 PEIR.

As shown in Table 7, the proposed Bonsall Community Park active park uses have been designed in accordance with Mitigation Measures M-NOI-2, M-NOI-3, and M- NOI-4, and impacts would be less than significant. In addition, the proposed project would not result in a cumulative impact, as no additional projects are currently proposed for construction within 500 feet of the proposed park.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant noise impacts. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more noise impacts.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that result in one or more effects to population and housing including displacing substantial numbers of existing housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR did not identify significant impacts to population and housing.

Similar to the Master Plan, the Bonsall Community Park would not include the development of any structures, including residential or businesses, which could induce population growth. The project would not extend any infrastructure or roadways. The proposed project would facilitate activities, such as walking, hiking, and bicycling within the SLRR park area. No roadway extensions are proposed. In addition, the proposed project would not displace any existing housing or substantial numbers of people because the project site is currently vacant.

Therefore, the Bonsall Community Park would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to population and housing. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to population and housing.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that result in one or more substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR determined that the Master Plan would result in less than significant impacts for police services, fire services, and schools. The North County FPD stated that Tier A sites within their district are eligible for service but did not identify capacity and availability of existing and planned facilities. The 2008 PEIR concluded that Tier A sites would not be developed unless adequate fire protection service can be provided at the time of development.

Similar to the Master Plan, the project would not result in any development that would facilitate a permanent population increase resulting in the added demand on existing schools or the need to develop additional future schools and school facilities.

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, police services would be provided from the County Sheriff’s Department and fire services from North County First District. A service availability letter has been provided that indicates existing services are available to serve the project from the North County Fire District.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to public services. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to public services.

XVI. RECREATION

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or that include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 EIR determined that the Master Plan would result in less than significant impacts to recreation.

Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, the development of the Bonsall Community Park would result in increased recreational opportunities for residents of the nearby communities. The proposed project would provide active use recreation amenities as described in the San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan. Additionally, because the project would not propose any residential development, no other recreational facilities would be needed. The proposed project would provide additional recreational facilities and would reduce the need for other new recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The project would also relieve overcrowding and degradation of existing facilities.

Therefore, the project would not cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to recreation. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to recreation.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Since the previous EIR was certified, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause effects to transportation/traffic including: an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system; exceedance, either individually or cumulatively, of a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways; a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks; substantial increase in hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment); inadequate emergency access; inadequate parking

capacity; and/or a conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR determined the Master Plan would result in significant direct impacts to study area road segments, intersections on SR 76 or other circulation system elements related to the Congestion Management Plan (CMP). The 2008 PEIR also determined that construction of Tier A use areas could result in significant impacts relating to traffic hazards at park accesses, pedestrian and bicycle safety, parking capacity and alternative transportation. Mitigation Measures M-TR-1 through M-TR 7b were designed to ensure that when sufficient information about the development of active uses in the park is available, adequate study of the effects on the circulation system and transportation-related hazards and safety would be performed. In addition, these measures would ensure that adequate parking is provided and that the project conforms to County policies regarding alternate transportation. In addition, Mitigation Measure M-TR-8 would reduce impacts to cumulative impacts through payment into the County Traffic Impact Fee (TIF) Program.

In accordance with M-TR-1, M-TR-2, M-TR-3 and M-TR-8, a Transportation Impact Analysis was prepared for the proposed Bonsall Community Park.

The study area included five intersections and three road way segments. The intersections and segments included in the study area are listed below:

Intersections:

1. SR-76/S. Mission Road
2. SR-76/Olive Hill Road
3. Old River Road/Camino Del Rey
4. W. Lilac Road/Camino Del Rey

Segments:

- Old River Road – Camino Del Rey to Golf Club Drive
- W. Lilac Road – Camino Del Rey to Vessels Ranch Road
- Camino Del Rey – SR-76 to Old River Road
- Camino Del Rey – Old River Road to W. Lilac Road
- Camino Del Rey – Camino Del Cielo to Via Maria Elena

Trip generation estimates for the proposed development were calculated based on SANDAG rates provided in the Brief Guide of Vehicular Traffic Generation Rates for the

San Diego Region, April 2002. The "Regional Developed Park" rates was utilized. Table 8, Project Trip Generation Summary, shows the project is calculated to generate 1,048 ADT with 21 inbound/21 outbound trips during the AM peak hour and 42 inbound/42 outbound trips during the PM peak hour.

Table 8. Project Trip Generation Summary

Use	Quantity	Daily Trip Ends (ADTs)[1]		AM Peak Hour				PM Peak Hour			
		Rate[2]	Volume	%ADT	In Out Split	Volume In	Volume Out	% ADT	In Out Split	Volume In	Volume Out
Regional Developed Park	52.4 acres	20/acre	1,048	4	50:50	21	21	8	50:50	42	42

Notes:

[1] ADT= Average Daily Trips

[2] Trip Generation Rate from the SANDAG's Not So Brief Guide of Vehicular Traffic Generation Rates for the San Diego Region, 2002.

The generated project traffic was distributed and assigned to the street system primarily based on the existing traffic counts and other factors such as project access and the proximity of the project to SR- 76 and other major arterials.

Existing plus Bonsall Community Park

As shown on Table 9, Existing Plus Project Intersection LOS Summary, with the addition of project traffic, the study area intersections are calculated to continue to operate at a level of service (LOS) D or better during the AM and PM peak hours with the exception
of the following intersection:

- #3. Old River Rd/Camino Del Rey: LOS F (AM peak hour)

Table 9. Existing Plus Project Intersection LOS Summary

Intersection	Control Type	Peak Hour	Existing		Existing Plus Project			Impact?
			Delay[1]	LOS[2]	Delay	LOS	Δ[3]	
1. SR 76/South Mission Road	Signalized	AM	31.5	C	31.8	C	N/A	No
		PM	25.3	C	25.4	C	N/A	
2. SR 76/Olive Hill Road	Signalized	AM	36.5	D	37.3	D	N/A	No
		PM	27.7	C	29.3	C	N/A	
3. Old River Road/Camino Del Rey	OWCS[4]	AM	54.8	F	59.9	F	0.0	No
		PM	19.5	C	21.6	C	N/A	
4. W. Lilac Road/Camino Del Rey	OWSC	AM	20.1	C	21.7	C	N/A	No
		PM	12.0	B	12.3	B	N/A	

Notes:

[1] Average delay expressed in seconds per vehicle.

[2] Level of Service.

[3] Project trips added to the critical movement.

[4] One Way Stop Controlled Intersection (OWSC), minor street left-turn delay reported.

However, based on the County of San Diego's significance criteria, since the project adds less than 5 peak hour trips and the critical movement at this intersection (no left turn), no significant impact would occur.

In addition, as shown in Table 10, Existing Plus Project Street Segment LOS Summary, with the addition of project traffic all segments are calculated to continue to operate at LOS D or better on a daily basis. Therefore, based on the County of San Diego's significance criteria, no significant direct impacts would occur.

Table 10. Existing Plus Project Street Segment LOS Summary

Street Segment	Capacity[1]	Existing		Existing Plus Project			Impact?
		ADT[2]	LOS[3]	ADT	LOS	Δ[4]	
Old River Road Camino Del Rey to Golf Club Drive	16,200	2,300	B	2,350	B	50	No
W. Lilac Road Camino Del Rey to Vessel Rand Road	16,200	2,390	B	2,500	B	110	No
Camino Del Rey SR-76 to Old River Road	19,000	10,310	D	11,040	D	730	No
Camino Del Rey Old River Road to W. Lilac Road	19,000	9,210	C	10,260	D	1,050	No
Camino Del Rey Camino Del Cielo to Via Maria Elena	19,000	5,280	B	5,440	B	160	No

Notes:

[1] Capacities based on County of San Diego Roadway Classification & LOS table

[2] Average Daily Traffic

[3] Level of Service

[4] Δ denotes the project induced increase in ADT

Existing plus Cumulative plus Bonsall Community Park

A growth factor of 10 percent (increase of existing traffic) was utilized to estimate cumulative traffic.

As shown in Table 11, Existing Plus Project Plus Cumulative Projects Intersection LOS Summary, with the addition of project and cumulative projects traffic, the study area intersections are calculated to continue to operate at LOS D or better during the AM and PM peak hours with the exception of the following intersections:

- #2. SR 76/Olive Hill Rd: LOS E (AM peak hour)
- #3. Old River Rd/Camino Del Rey: LOS F (AM peak hour)

Table 11. Existing Plus Project Plus Cumulative Projects Intersection LOS Summary

Intersection	Control Type	Peak Hour	Existing		Existing Plus Project Plus Cumulative Projects			Impact?
			Delay[1]	LOS[2]	Delay	LOS	Δ[3]	
1. SR 76/South Mission Road	Signalized	AM	31.5	C	47.9	D	N/A	No
		PM	25.3	C	24.6	C	N/A	
2. SR 76/Olive Hill Road	Signalized	AM	36.5	D	56.5	E	N/A	**Yes**
		PM	27.7	C	39.7	D	N/A	
3. Old River Road/Camino Del Rey	OWCS[4]	AM	54.8	F	124.5	F	N/A	**Yes**
		PM	19.5	C	26.6	D	N/A	
4. W. Lilac Road/Camino Del Rey	OWSC	AM	20.1	C	29.5	D	N/A	No
		PM	12.0	B	13.1	B	N/A	

Notes:

[1] Average delay expressed in seconds per vehicle.

[2] Level of Service.

Therefore, based on the County of San Diego's significance criteria, significant cumulative impacts would occur at these two intersections.

As seen in Table 12, Existing Plus Project Plus Cumulative Projects Street Segment LOS Summary, with the addition of cumulative project traffic, all roadway segments are calculated to continue to operate at LOS D or better on a daily basis and no significant cumulative impacts would occur.

Table 12. Existing Plus Project Plus Cumulative Projects Street Segment LOS Summary

Street Segment	Capacity[1]	Existing		Existing Plus Project Plus Cumulative Projects			Impact?
		ADT[2]	LOS[3]	ADT	LOS	Δ[4]	
Old River Road Camino Del Rey to Golf Club Drive	16,200	2,300	B	2,580	B	280	No
W. Lilac Road Camino Del Rey to Vessel Rand Road	16,200	2,390	B	2,740	B	350	No
Camino Del Rey SR-76 to Old River Road	19,000	10,310	D	12,070	D	1,760	No
Camino Del Rey Old River Road to W. Lilac Road	19,000	9,210	C	11,180	D	1,970	No
Camino Del Rey Camino Del Cielo to Via Maria Elena	19,000	5,280	B	5,970	B	690	No

Notes:

1 Capacities based on County of San Diego Roadway Classification & LOS table

2 Average Daily Traffic

3 Level of Service

4 Δ denotes the project induced increase in ADT

Therefore, consistent with the 2008 PEIR, a significant cumulative impact would occur at the intersection of SR 76 and Olive Hill Rd and Old River Rd and Camino Del Rey. Implementation of Mitigation Measure M-TR-8 identified in the 2008 PEIR would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Site Access

In accordance with Mitigation Measure M-TR-4, the Transportation Impact Assessment (LLG 2021) evaluated the planned access to the project site. Access to the Bonsall Community Park would be provide via two driveways. The driveway off Camino Del Rey would be located opposite the traffic signal recently installed at Calle de las Brisas. A dedicated left-turn pocket on Camino Del Rey would be provided at the project driveway. Based on the speed limit on Camino Del Rey, a dedicated left-turn pocket on Camino Del Rey at the project driveway should be provided. Access is also proposed via Lilac Road. A left-turn pocket is not needed on Lilac Road at the project driveway due to low project volumes turning left into the site and low daily volumes on Lilac Road. Therefore, there is no potential for vehicles entering or leaving the project to interfere with through traffic on the road providing access, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Hazards to Pedestrian or Bicycles

In accordance with Mitigation Measure M-TR-5, the Transportation Impact Assessment (LLG 2021) evaluated the effect on pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle safety that might result from providing access to the site. There are no bicycle or pedestrian facilities provided along Camino Del Rey near the project site. Therefore access to the project site would not pose a safety hazards to pedestrians and cyclists in the area, and impacts would be less than significant. In addition, in accordance with Mitigation Measure M-TR-7b, bicycle racks would be provided at the project site.

Parking Capacity

In accordance with Mitigation Measure M-TR-6, the Transportation Impact Assessment (LLG 2021) provided an assessment on the adequacy of parking for the proposed project. While the project is not subject to the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance, it would still comply with the parking provisions within the ordinance. The San Diego County Zoning Ordinance requires 10 parking spaces per acre for structured active uses and four parking spaces per acre for passive uses. The proposed project includes 37.9 acres of structured active uses and 14.1 acres of passive uses requiring 379 spaces for structured active uses and 57 spaces for passive uses for a total of 436 required spaces. The project

proposes a 179,995-square-foot parking lot that would provide approximately 460 spaces. Therefore, adequate parking is provided, and impacts would be less than significant. No additional mitigation is required.

Vehicles Miles Traveled

In December 2018, the California Resources Agency certified and adopted revised CEQA Guidelines, including new Section 15064.3. Under the new section, VMT, which includes the amount and distance of automobile traffic attributable to a project, is identified as the "most appropriate measure of transportation impacts." As of July 1, 2020, all CEQA lead agencies must analyze a project's transportation impacts using VMT.

Based on June 2020 County guidelines, the proposed project is considered to be a "local service public facility" and therefore is screened out from needing to provide a VMT analysis. There are no other parks located within 5 miles of the project site. The construction of the Bonsall Community Park will allow local residents to be served by a new park in close proximity to their home such that they can travel much less of a distance to reach a park. Trip lengths would be reduced which translates to less total VMT. The project will therefore not have a significant VMT impact.

Therefore, the Bonsall Community Park does not propose any changes in the project that cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to transportation/traffic. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to transportation/traffic.

XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause effects to utilities and service systems including: exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board; require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; require new or expanded entitlements to water supplies or new water resources to serve the project; result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; and/or noncompliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

YES	NO
☐	☒

The 2008 PEIR determined that Tier A sites would not be developed unless adequate potable water is available for the site at the time of development. If water service from Rainbow MWD is not available at any Tier A site, then the County Parks and Recreation Department will explore having a well on the site. In addition, the Final PEIR determined that sewage treatment capacity from the Rainbow MWD may not be available for all Park elements. If treatment capacity is unavailable the use of vault toilets is an acceptable alternative. If wastewater treatment capacity is available, necessary infrastructure improvements within and adjacent to Tier A sites may which would result in a significant impact on agricultural resources, biological resources, cultural resources, geological resources, hazards and hazardous materials, and noise. Implementation of mitigation measures in other sections of the 2008 PEIR would reduce the park's contribution to the impact of the extension of sewer and water service to Tier A sites. For biological resources, cultural resources, paleontological resources, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, transportation and circulation, and some geologic impacts, the impacts would be reduced to less than significant. For the loss of agricultural resources and mineral resources, the impacts would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation as the only feasible mitigation is avoidance of these resources. In addition, the 2008 PEIR determined the approved project would result in a less than significant impacts to solid waste.

Water and Sewer

Consistent with the 2018 PEIR, water and sewer services would be provided by the Rainbow Metropolitan Water District (Rainbow MWD). In June 2020, the Rainbow MWD indicated it would be able to provide water and sewer services to the proposed project site. In addition, consistent with the 2018 PEIR, necessary off-site connections would be located in existing road rights-of-way. Therefore impacts would be less than significant.

Solid Waste

Similar to the Master Plan, solid waste would be collected on site using trash and recycling receptacles throughout the park. Due to the recycling mandate of the County, a substantial portion of the waste generated by the proposed project would be diverted away from the local landfills and recycled. In addition, the proposed Bonsall Community Park would be required to comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste and recycling. Furthermore, the County's General Plan goals and policies related to solid waste disposal would ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Therefore, the Bonsall Community Park does not propose any changes in the project that cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to utilities and service systems. There are no

changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to utilities and service systems.

XIX. WILDFIRE

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause effects to wildfire: Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire; require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment; or expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

YES	NO
☐	☒

Since the previous PEIR was certified, the CEQA Guidelines were amended in December 2018 to provide new requirements to address a project’s impacts on wildfire hazards.

The project site is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone designated by the County of San Diego. In addition, the project site is located adjacent to areas directly burned during the December 2017, 4,100- acre Lilac fire, and vegetation surrounding both sites is in post-fire recovery.

The proposed project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The project has been designed to meet all applicable development and fire codes, including landscaping and vegetation requirements. Road widths and parking lots within the park would allow for simultaneous movement of fire apparatus and would offer parking and turning space sufficient to accommodate fire apparatus.

The project has been designed including all utilities to meet all applicable development and fire codes, including landscaping and vegetation requirements to reduce the uncontrolled spread of wildlife. The proposed concessions/restroom structure would be constructed and/or maintained for resistance to wildfires. Vegetation within the park shall be maintained free of dead materials and positioned in such a fashion so as to retard fire spread in tree canopies. In addition, plants used for landscaping should meet County-approved fire-resistive plant status. Furthermore, to further reduce the spread of wildfires,

the Bonsall Community Park would restrict overnight use, prohibit open flames during high fire risk periods, incorporate fire prevention signage, and use of frequent patrols of park facilities and the use of LVS. In addition, the closure of park facilities to certain uses may also be considered during peak wildfire risk conditions.

The project would not expose people or structures to significant risk associated with post-fire landslides, mudflows, and flooding. Land-disturbing construction activities associated with the project, such as vegetation clearing and grading of project sites, could result in localized alteration of drainage patterns and temporarily increase in erosion and sedimentation in the construction area. Consistent with the 2008 PEIR, the project would be required to comply with the County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance and the County of San Diego Grading Ordinance. Post construction, runoff within the Bonsall Community Park would be directed to the four planned stormwater treatment basins located throughout the project site prior to discharge off site to reduce the peak flow rates.

Incorporation of design measures and administrative uses would reduce wildlife impacts to less than significant. Therefore, the Bonsall Community Park does not propose any changes in the project that cause any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects to utilities and service systems. There are no changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that cause one or more effects to wildfire.

XX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or “new information of substantial importance” that result in any mandatory finding of significance listed below?

Does the project degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

YES	NO
☐	☒

As described in this Addendum, there are (i) no changes in the Proposed Project Amendment, (ii) no changes in circumstances under which the Proposed Project Amendment is undertaken, and (iii) no “new information of substantial importance” that results in any of the mandatory findings of significance.

The Bonsall Community Park would result in potentially significant impacts to biological resources, including direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities and special-status plant and wildlife species. However, impacts would be mitigated to less than significant and the project’s contribution is less than cumulatively considerable. Refer to Section IV of this checklist for mitigation measures.

The Bonsall Community Park would not consist of any uses or activities that would negatively affect any persons in the vicinity. In addition, all resource topics associated with the project have been analyzed in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines and found to pose no impact, a less than-significant impact, or a less than significant impact with mitigation. Consequently, the project would not result in any environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings directly or indirectly.

Attachments

- Figures 1–5
- Biological Resources Technical Memorandum

XXI. REFERENCES USED IN THE COMPLETION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW UPDATE CHECKLIST FORM

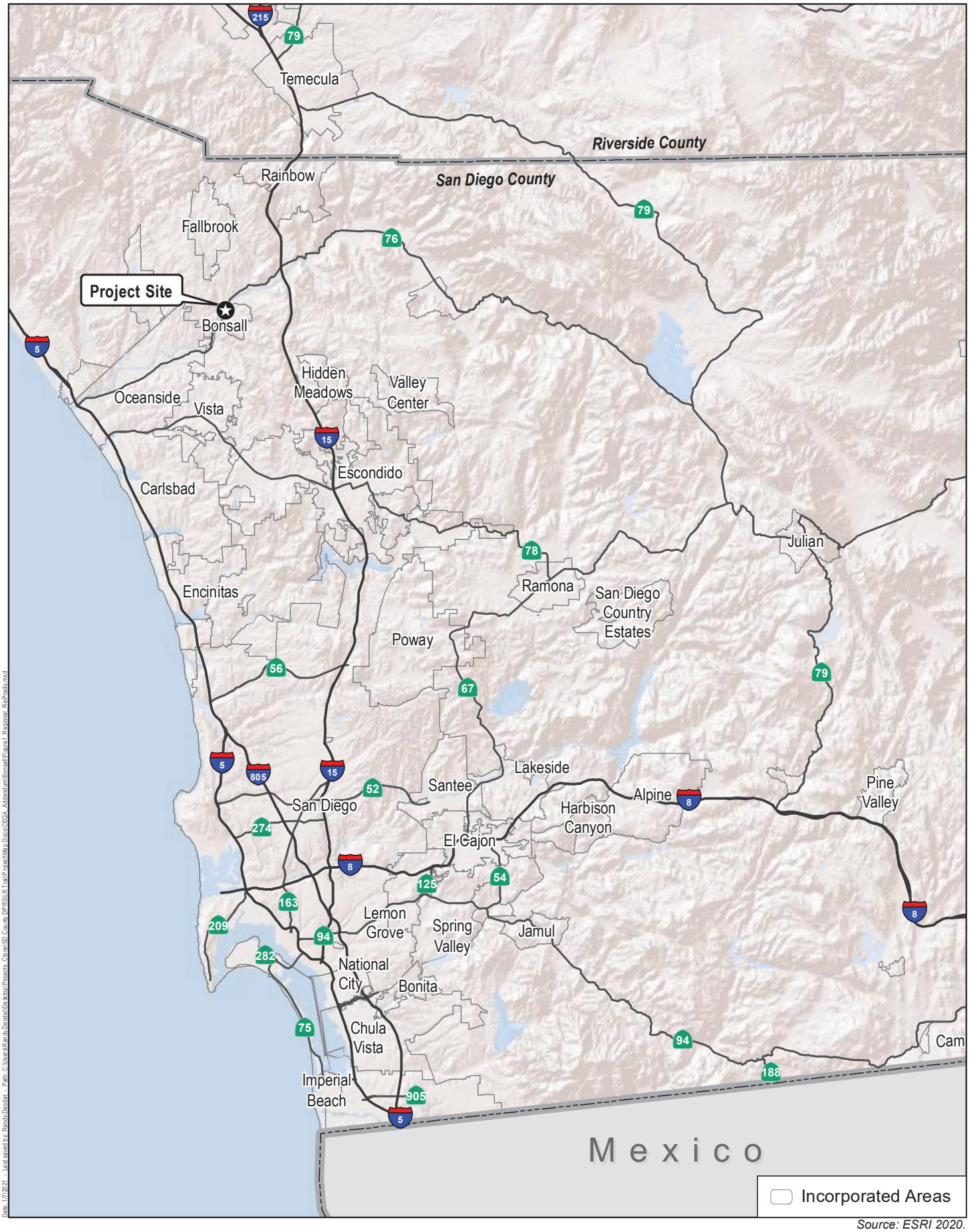
California Environmental Quality Act, CEQA Guidelines.

County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Stormwater Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ordinance Nos. 9424 and 9426, County Codes §§ 67801 et seq.)

County of San Diego. 2011. San Diego County General Plan. August. Accessed July 2021. https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/gpupdate/docs/GP/Cover-TOC-Vision.pdf.

County of San Diego. 2018. County of San Diego Climate Action Plan. Final. SCH No. 2016101055. Prepared in consultation with Ascent Environmental, Inc., Energy Policy Initiatives Center, HF&H Consultants, Inc., and AECOM. February. Accessed July 2021. https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/advance/cap/publicreviewdocuments/PostBOSDocs/San%20Diego%20County%20Final%20CAP.pdf.

Empower Devices and Associates. 2015. Phase 1 of the Comprehensive Renewable Energy Plan (CRWP) Report. Prepared for the County of San Diego. July 14.



Source: ESRI 2020.

Harris & Associates

Figure 1

Regional Location

Bonsall Community Park

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 200 400

Feet

Figure 2

Project Site

Bonsall Community Park

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 0.5 1
Miles

Figure 3

San Luis Rey River Park Overview

Bonsall Community Park

Path: C:\Users\Randy.Deodat\Desktop\Projects_Clone\Fanita\Map Docs\EIR\Project_Description

Source: Michael Baker 2019.

Harris & Associates

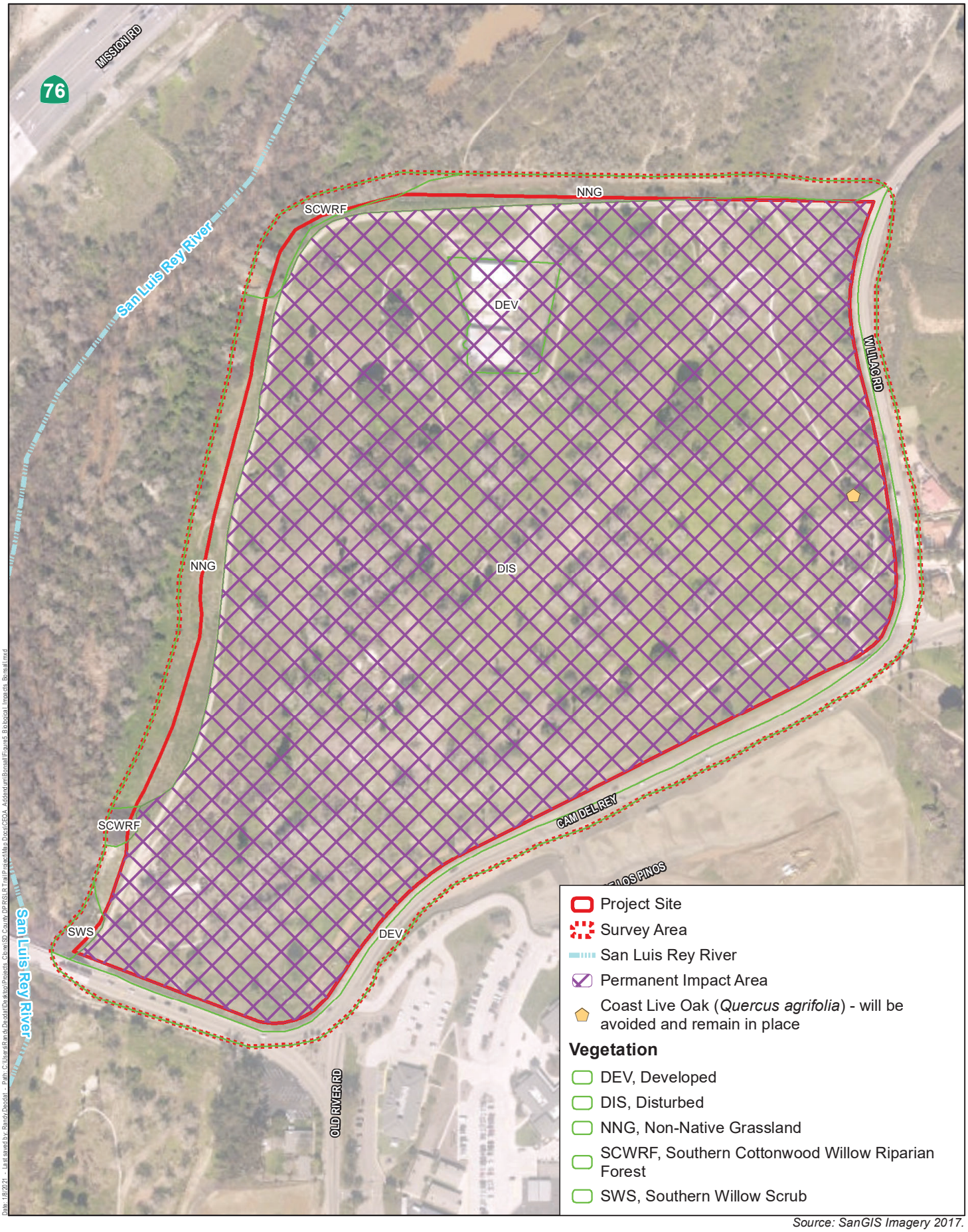
N

0 120 240
Feet

Figure 4

Bonsall Community Park Site Plan

Bonsall Community Park



Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 200 400

Feet

Figure 5

Biological Resource Impacts

Bonsall Community Park

Biological Resources Technical Memorandum

Harris & Associates

County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410
San Diego, California 92123

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the San Luis Rey River Park Bonsall Community Park Development Project

This letter report documents the results of the habitat assessment and biological resources survey for the proposed San Luis Rey River Park Bonsall Community Park (project) on a former golf course property, in the County of San Diego, California (Attachment 1, Figures; Figure 1, Regional Location).

Project Description and Location

The project includes the conversion of the northeastern portion of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course to a recreational park (Bonsall Community Park) on an approximately 51-acre site. The portion of the old golf course to be converted is on the southwestern side of the San Luis Rey River and is bounded by Camino del Rey to the south and West Lilac Road to the east (Figure 2, Project Site). Although the project site is directly south of the San Luis Rey River, no impacts to the San Luis Rey River are anticipated as a result of the project.

The project would be an active recreational park within the larger San Luis Rey River Park (Figure 3, San Luis Rey River Park Project). The previously certified Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) analyzed the Approved Project for the development of a park in the San Luis Rey River valley in northern San Diego County. The Approved Project established a framework for the creation of the San Luis Rey River Park, incorporating passive and active recreational amenities for the Fallbrook and Bonsall Community Planning Areas, and an extensive habitat preserve with a multi-use trail system to serve a larger regional area. The previously certified PEIR analyzed the following park components: active (Tier A) and passive (Tier B) recreational amenities and a network of multi-use trails (including potential trail bridges) to stitch the San Luis Rey River Park together internally while linking it to surrounding communities. The portions of the San Luis Rey River Park not developed with Tier A or B recreational amenities or multi-use trails (or a combination of these amenities) would be preserved and would contain the most sensitive areas of both wetland and riparian-related habitat and upland habitat.

The previously certified PEIR identified criteria for siting active recreation areas within the San Luis Rey River Park boundary but did not provide specific locations for planned uses. The Approved Project identified that Tier A sites would be on the least environmentally sensitive areas and would be mostly in upland, disturbed regions of the proposed San Luis Rey River Park. While the project was not specifically identified and proposed as a Tier A site, the disturbed habitat throughout the project site was included in the larger study area for its suitability within the San Luis Rey River Park. Tier A sites would support uses such as soccer fields; baseball fields; a dog park; parking; equestrian and trail staging areas; community gathering spaces; interpretative gardens; and park maintenance facilities including offices, a maintenance yard, and live-on volunteer sites. In addition, Tier A sites would include access to the circulation system, paved parking areas, and landscaping designed for compatibility with adjacent open space preserve areas.

The project site consists of disturbed habitat and service buildings associated with the remnants of the old golf course. Riparian vegetation associated with the San Luis Rey River occurs north and west of the project site. The site is surrounded by riparian scrub, agricultural land, an elementary school, and residential development.

Environmental Setting

Land Use

The project is in a rural area of unincorporated northern San Diego County that includes the community of Bonsall. In the years following the 2014 closure of the golf course and acquisition of the property by the County in 2016, the majority of the project site has reverted back to rural open space. Surrounding land uses include residential, commercial, agricultural, and passive and active recreational. Much of the San Luis Rey River valley in this area has been designated as Impact Sensitive in the San Diego County General Plan (County of San Diego 2011a). This designation is applied to areas considered unsuitable for urban development for reasons of public safety or environmental sensitivity. Additionally, Bonsall is within a resource conservation area that contains lands requiring special attention to conserve resources in a manner best satisfying public and private objectives.

Topography and Soils

The topography of the site is generally flat, ranging in elevation from 160 to 200 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 4, USGS Topographical Map). U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service soil series identify the soils on the project site as dominated by Tujunga sand, riverwash, and Fallbrook sandy loam (USDA 2021) (Figure 5, Soils).

Hydrology

The project site is within the San Luis Rey River Watershed (Hydrologic Unit [HU] 903.00). The San Luis Rey River Watershed is along the northern portion of San Diego County. It is bordered to the north by the Santa Margarita River Watershed and to the south by the Carlsbad and San Dieguito River Watersheds. The San Luis Rey River originates in the Palomar and Hot Springs Mountains, both over 6,000 feet AMSL, and extends west over 55 miles to form a watershed with an area of approximately 360,000 acres, or 562 square miles. Lake Henshaw, the third largest reservoir in San Diego County, is the main reservoir for the San Luis Rey River Watershed. One-third of the San Luis Rey River Watershed is above the dam and two-thirds is below the dam. The river ultimately discharges to the Pacific Ocean at the western boundary of the City of Oceanside. Of the nine major watersheds in the San Diego region, the San Luis Rey River Watershed is the third largest in terms of land area (Project Clean Water 2021).

The San Luis Rey River Watershed is composed of three Hydrologic Areas (HAs), which have been delineated by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) based on drainage patterns: Lower San Luis (HA 903.1), Monserate (HA 903.2), and Warner Valley (HA 903.3). The project site is in the Lower San Luis HA. The majority of the land in the watershed is vacant or undeveloped. The next largest land uses in the watershed are residential and agriculture. The highest concentration of population is in the Lower San Luis HA. There are six federally recognized Native American Reservations with land in the watershed. The highest point in the San Luis Rey Watershed (and in San Diego County) is Hot Springs Mountain with an elevation of 6,533 feet (Project Clean Water 2021).

Climate

Meteorological data for the project site is gathered at the Fallbrook Community Airpark weather station, approximately 5 miles north of the project site (NOAA 2021; Weather Currents 2021). On the project site, the normal daily maximum temperature is 86 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in August, and the normal daily minimum temperature is 48°F in December. The average annual temperature is approximately 63°F, with very few days above 100°F or below freezing historically (NOAA 2021; Weather Currents 2021). Due to the temperate climate, the growing season is typically year-round.

The average precipitation on the project site is approximately 10 to 14 inches annually, occurring primarily from October through April. Based on data from the Fallbrook Community Airpark weather station, the project site

vicinity receives the greatest amount of rain, an average of approximately 2.8 inches, during February (NOAA 2021; Weather Currents 2021).

Regulatory Setting

Federal

Endangered Species Act (U.S. Code, Title 16, Sections 1531 through 1543)

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and subsequent amendments provide guidance for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems on which they depend. In addition, FESA defines species as threatened or endangered and provides regulatory protection for listed species. FESA also provides a program for the conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species and the conservation of designated critical habitat that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) determines to be required for the survival and recovery of these listed species.

Section 7 of FESA requires federal agencies, in consultation with and with assistance from the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate, to ensure that actions the federal agencies authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. The USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service share responsibilities for administering FESA. Regulations governing interagency cooperation under Section 7 are found in California Code of Regulations, Title 50, Part 402. The opinion issued at the conclusion of consultation will include a statement authorizing "take" (e.g., to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, wound, kill) that may occur incidentally to an otherwise legal activity.

Section 9 lists those actions that are prohibited under FESA. Although take of a listed species is prohibited, it is allowed when it is incidental to an otherwise legal activity. Section 9 prohibits take of listed species of fish, wildlife, and plants without special exemption. The definition of "harm" includes significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns related to breeding, feeding, or shelter. "Harass" is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species by significantly disrupting normal behavioral patterns related to breeding, feeding, and shelter.

Section 10 provides a means whereby a nonfederal action with the potential to result in take of a listed species can be allowed under an incidental take permit. Application procedures are found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Parts 13 and 17, for species under the jurisdiction of the USFWS and Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Parts 217, 220, and 222, for species under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (U.S. Code, Title 16, Sections 703 through 711)

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) is the domestic law that affirms or implements a commitment by the United States to four international conventions (with Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia) for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The MBTA makes it unlawful at any time, by any means, or in any manner to pursue, hunt, take, capture, or kill migratory birds. The law also applies to the removal of nests occupied by migratory birds during the breeding season. The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, pursue, molest, or disturb these species, their nests, or their eggs anywhere in the United States.

Federal Clean Water Act (U.S. Code, Title 33, Sections 1251 through 1376)

The Clean Water Act (CWA) provides guidance for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Section 401 requires a project operator to obtain a federal license or permit that allows activities resulting in a discharge to waters of the United States to obtain state certification, thereby ensuring that the discharge will comply with provisions of the CWA. The RWQCB administers the

certification program in California. Section 402 establishes a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except dredged or fill material) into waters of the United States. Section 404 establishes a permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. The USACE implementing regulations are found at the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 33, Parts 320 and 330. Guidelines for implementation are referred to as the "Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines," which were developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in conjunction with the USACE (40 CFR 230). These guidelines allow the discharge of dredged or fill material into the aquatic system only if there is no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impacts.

Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States

Aquatic resources, including riparian areas, wetlands, and certain aquatic vegetation communities, are considered sensitive biological resources and can fall under the jurisdiction of several regulatory agencies. The USACE exerts jurisdiction over waters of the United States, including waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; wetlands and other waters such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent or ephemeral streams), mudflats, sandflats, sloughs, prairie potholes, vernal pools, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds; and tributaries of the previously mentioned features. The extent of waters of the United States is generally defined as the portion that falls within the limits of the ordinary high water mark. Typically, the ordinary high water mark corresponds to the 5- to 7-year flood event.

Wetlands, including swamps, bogs, seasonal wetlands, seeps, marshes, and similar areas, are defined by the USACE as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" (33 CFR 328.3[b]; 40 CFR 230.3[t]). Indicators of three wetland parameters (i.e., hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and wetlands hydrology), as determined by field investigation, must be present for a site to be classified as a wetland by the USACE (USACE 1987).

State

California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code, Sections 2050 et seq.)

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) establishes the policy of the state to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. CESA mandates that state agencies should not approve projects that would jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species if reasonable and prudent alternatives are available that would avoid jeopardy. There are no state agency consultation procedures under CESA. For projects that would affect a listed species under both CESA and FESA, compliance with FESA would satisfy CESA if the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) determines that the federal incidental take authorization is consistent with CESA under California Fish and Game Code, Section 2080.1. For projects that would result in take of a species only listed under CESA, the project operator would have to apply for a take permit under Section 2081(b).

California Fish and Game Code, Section 1602

Under this section of the California Fish and Game Code, the project operator is required to notify the CDFW before the start of any project that would divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. Pursuant to the code, a "stream" is defined as a body of water that flows at least periodically, or intermittently, through a bed or channel that has banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. Based on this definition, a watercourse with surface or subsurface flows that supports or has supported riparian vegetation is a stream and is subject to CDFW jurisdiction. Altered or artificial watercourses valuable to fish and wildlife are subject to CDFW jurisdiction. The CDFW also has jurisdiction over dry washes that carry water during storm events.

Preliminary notification and project review generally occur during the environmental process. When an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected, the CDFW is required to propose reasonable project changes to protect the resource. These modifications are formalized in a streambed alteration agreement, which becomes part of the plans, specifications, and bid documents for the project.

California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515

California fully protected species are described in Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code. These statutes prohibit take or possession of fully protected species. The CDFW is unable to authorize incidental take of fully protected species when activities are proposed in areas inhabited by those species.

California Fish and Game Code, Sections 2080 and 2081

Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code states that "no person shall import into this state [California], export out of this state, or take, possess, purchase, or sell within this state, any species, or any part or product thereof, that the Commission [California Fish and Game Commission] determines to be an endangered species or threatened species, or attempt any of those acts, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, or the Native Plant Protection Act, or the California Desert Native Plants Act." Pursuant to Section 2081 of the code, CDFW may authorize individuals or public agencies to import, export, take, or possess state-listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species. These otherwise prohibited acts may be authorized through permits or Memoranda of Understanding if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, impacts of the authorized take are minimized and fully mitigated, the permit is consistent with any regulations adopted pursuant to any recovery plan for the species, and the project operator ensures adequate funding to implement the measures required by the CDFW. The CDFW makes this determination based on available scientific information and considers the ability of the species to survive and reproduce.

California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3513, and 3800

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 specifically states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any raptor (i.e., species in the orders *Falconiformes* and *Strigiformes*), including nests or eggs. Typical violations of this code include destruction of active nests resulting from removal of vegetation in which the nests are located. Violation of Section 3503.5 could also include failure of active raptor nests resulting from disturbance of nesting pairs by nearby project construction. This statute does not provide for the issuance of any type of incidental take permit.

Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code upholds the MBTA by prohibiting any take or possession of birds that are designated by the MBTA as migratory nongame birds except as allowed by federal rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the MBTA.

Section 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code affords protection to nongame birds, which are birds occurring naturally in California that are not resident game birds, migratory game birds, or fully protected birds.

California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, Section 15380

Although threatened and endangered species are protected by specific federal and state statutes, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15380(b), provides that a species not listed on the federal or state list of protected species may be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet certain specified criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definition in FESA and Sections 2050 through 2059.26 of the California Fish and Game Code dealing with rare or endangered plants or animals. This section was included in CEQA primarily to deal with situations in which a public agency is reviewing a project that may have a significant effect on, for example, a candidate species that has not been listed by either the USFWS or CDFW. Thus, CEQA provides an agency with the ability to protect a species from the potential impacts of a project until the respective government agencies have an opportunity to designate the species as protected, if warranted. CEQA

also calls for the protection of other locally or regionally significant resources, including natural communities. Although natural communities do not currently have legal protection of any kind, CEQA calls for an assessment of whether any such resources would be affected and requires findings of significance if there would be substantial losses. Natural communities listed as sensitive by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) are considered by the CDFW to be significant resources and fall under the CEQA Guidelines to address impacts. Local planning documents, such as general plans, often identify these resources as well.

Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code, Sections 1900 through 1913)

California's Native Plant Protection Act requires state agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve endangered and rare native plants. Provisions of the Native Plant Protection Act prohibit the take of listed plants from the wild and require notification to the CDFW at least 10 days in advance of any change in land use. This allows the CDFW to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed. The project operator is required to conduct botanical inventories and consult with the CDFW during project planning to comply with the provisions of this act and sections of CEQA that apply to rare or endangered plants.

Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act of 1991

The Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) program is a cooperative effort to protect habitats and species. It began under the state's NCCP Act of 1991, legislation broader in its orientation and objectives than CESA or FESA. These laws are designed to identify and protect individual species that have already declined significantly in number. The NCCP Act of 1991 and the associated Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub NCCP Process Guidelines (1993), Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub NCCP Conservation Guidelines (1993), and NCCP General Process Guidelines (1998) have been superseded by the NCCP Act of 2003, which was subsequently amended in 2003, 2011, 2012 and 2016.

The primary objective of the NCCP program is to conserve natural communities at the ecosystem level while accommodating compatible land use. The program seeks to anticipate and prevent the controversies and gridlock caused by species' listings by focusing on the long-term stability of wildlife and plant communities and including key interests in the process.

This voluntary program allows the state to enter into planning agreements with landowners, local governments, and other stakeholders to prepare plans that identify the most important areas for a threatened or endangered species, and the areas that may be less important. These NCCP plans may become the basis for a state permit to take threatened and endangered species in exchange for conserving their habitat. The CDFW and USFWS worked to combine the NCCP program with the federal habitat conservation plan process to provide take permits for state and federally listed species. Under the NCCP, local governments, such as the County, can take the lead in developing these NCCP plans and become the recipients of state and federal take permits. The County does not yet have an NCCP plan adopted for North County; the North County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Plan is still in draft form (County of San Diego 2009).

California Wetland Definition

Unlike the federal government, California has adopted the Cowardin et al. (1992) definition of "wetlands." For this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (at least 50 percent of the aerial vegetative cover); (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is non-soil and saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

Under normal circumstances, the federal definition of wetlands requires all three wetland identification parameters to be met, whereas the Cowardin et al. (1992) definition requires the presence of at least one of these parameters. For this reason, identification of wetlands by state agencies consists of the union of all areas that are

periodically inundated or saturated or in which at least seasonal dominance by hydrophytes may be documented or in which hydric soils are present.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The State Water Resources Control Board works in coordination with the nine RWQCBs to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore water quality. Each RWQCB makes decisions related to water quality for its region, and may approve, with or without conditions, or deny projects that could affect waters of the state. Their authority comes from the CWA and the state's Porter-Cologne Act. The Porter-Cologne Act broadly defines waters of the state as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." Because the Porter-Cologne Act applies to any water, whereas the CWA applies only to certain waters, California's jurisdictional reach overlaps and may exceed the boundaries of waters of the United States. For example, Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ states that "shallow" waters of the state include headwaters, wetlands, and riparian areas. Moreover, in practice, the RWQCBs claim jurisdiction over riparian areas. Where riparian habitat is not present, which may be the case in headwaters, jurisdiction is taken to the top of bank.

Under the Porter-Cologne Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine regional boards also have the responsibility of granting CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits and waste discharge requirements for certain point-source and nonpoint-source discharges to waters. These regulations limit impacts on aquatic and riparian habitats from a variety of urban sources.

Local

County of San Diego Draft North County Multiple Species Conservation Plan

The MSCP is a long-term, regional habitat conservation program focused on balancing two unique aspects of the County: high biological diversity and rapid urban growth. Under this program, large blocks of interconnected habitat will be conserved through acquisition of land by private and public entities and mitigation from development.

The County's MSCP is composed of three separate planning areas covering unincorporated regions of San Diego in the South County, North County, and East County. The MSCP Plans associated with each of the planning areas are the County Subarea Plan (South County Plan), Draft North County Plan, and East County Plan, respectively. Each MSCP Plan Area's unique geography requires that each MSCP Plan is tailored to meet the needs of the unique habitats and species in its respective area.

The North County Plan will extend the scope of the MSCP to contribute to the conservation of sensitive species and habitats while providing a streamlined permitting process for landowners, agricultural operators, businesses, and residents in the unincorporated regions of northwestern County of San Diego.

As a joint Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan, the North County Plan will meet the requirements of FESA and California's Natural Community Conservation Planning Act. The North County Plan will provide the basis for the County to receive federal and state incidental take permits to "cover" specific wildlife and plant species (covered species). This allows the incidental take permit to be extended to future development projects that comply with the MSCP so these projects do not have to secure their own separate incidental take permit from the USFWS and CDFW. Through this permitting mechanism, the North County Plan will help conserve covered species, streamline permitting, and facilitate economic growth in the County.

The project site is within the boundaries of the County's Draft North County MSCP Plan and is designated as very high habitat value within the Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA) (County of San Diego 2008) (Figure 1). Although the County's North County MSCP Plan is in draft form and not yet adopted, the project would comply with the program requirements.

Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements – Biological Resources

The County Guidelines for Determining Significance (Guidelines) provide guidance for evaluating adverse environmental effects that a proposed project may have on biological resources (County of San Diego 2010a). The Guidelines are meant to be consulted during the evaluation of any biological resource pursuant to CEQA. Specifically, the Guidelines address the following questions listed in CEQA, Appendix G, Section IV, Biological Resources; Section IX, Land Use and Planning; and Section XVII, Mandatory Findings of Significance. The Guidelines also provide examples of typical adverse effects, guidance for determining significance, and standard mitigation measure and project design concentrations.

Methods

This biological resources analysis includes a database review, habitat assessment, and sensitive species protocol surveys to document the existing biological conditions of the project site. The results of this review provide information on the potential constraints to project development due to the presence of sensitive biological resources.

Environmental Document Review

The following documents were reviewed before the biological resources surveys:

- County's Draft North County MSCP Subarea Plan (County of San Diego 2009)
- Final Baseline Biodiversity Survey for the San Luis Rey River Park (County of San Diego 2011b)
- PEIR for the San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan (County of San Diego 2008)

Database Review

Review of online databases including the CDFW CNDDB (CDFW 2021), USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2021a), USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) (USFWS 2021b), Calflora database (Calflora 2021), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2021) was conducted for the project before field surveys in 2019 and again in 2020 before the submittal of this letter report.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife California Native Diversity Database

CNDDB searches were conducted for a 3-mile radius of the project site to identify previously mapped resources within the surrounding area (CDFW 2021). The results of the CNDDB searches are presented in the Results section.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation

The USFWS IPAC report was created by drawing a perimeter around the project site. The results of the location search are provided in the Results section below.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory

USFWS NWI maps were reviewed to identify any wetlands and waters that were mapped on the project site (USFWS 2021a). The USFWS NWI search was conducted by drawing a perimeter around the project site within the web map that identified the location of any USACE jurisdictional wetlands and waters surrounding the project site. The results of the NWI search are provided in the Results section below.

California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California

The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online version) assists in the determination of special-status plant species potentially present within a given area. CNPS status codes are defined by the CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system described as follows (CNPS 2021): CRPR 1A plants are presumed extirpated in California and

either rare or extinct elsewhere; CRPR 1B plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; CRPR 2A plants are presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere; CRPR 2B plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; CRPR 3 plants lack the necessary information needed to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them; and CRPR 4 plants are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California, and their status requires more regular monitoring.

The CNPS CRPR at each level also include a threat rank and are defined as follows: 0.1, seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat); 0.2, moderately threatened in California (20–80 percent occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat); and 0.3, not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).

Calflora Databases

The Calflora database, a database of native and non-native plant species that occur in California, was reviewed. The Calflora database is a collection of names, locations, and natural history information provided by public agencies, non-profits, and other scientists of currently recognized vascular plants in California (Calflora 2021).

Field Reconnaissance Survey

A biological resources habitat assessment of the survey area was conducted by Harris & Associates biologists Melissa Tu and Katie Laybourn on April 16 and 19, 2019. The survey area consisted of the project site (the area proposed for a County park) and a 50-foot wide buffer.

The survey was conducted by walking transects throughout the project site and mapping vegetation communities, documenting plant and wildlife species, and evaluating the potential for occurrence of sensitive plant and wildlife species (Attachment 2, Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species Potential to Occur, and Attachment 3, Plant and Wildlife Species Observed).

Protocol Surveys

Sensitive wildlife species protocol surveys were conducted for arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) using a survey area that included the project site plus a 200-foot buffer for arroyo toad and a 500-foot buffer for the sensitive bird species. Detailed descriptions and results of the protocol surveys are included in Attachments 4, Arroyo Toad 30-Day Report; 5, Least Bell's Vireo Survey Summary Report; and 6, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Summary Report.

Regional Context

The project site and survey area are within the boundaries of the Draft North County MSCP preserve system. As part of the Draft North County MSCP, the survey area is within the Lower San Luis Rey River Linkage and is designated as PAMA. As determined in the MSCP Habitat Evaluation Model, the majority of the habitat within the survey area and surrounding area is very high or high in value with some small developed land designations. The Draft North County MSCP species-specific habitat evaluation models designate much of the habitat throughout the preserve system as being very high in value for arroyo toad. The USFWS has designated critical habitat for arroyo toad, least Bell's vireo, coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), and southwestern willow flycatcher within and adjacent to the survey area (Figure 6, Critical Habitat).

Results

The results presented below provide data from the surveys.

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

The survey area is within the southwestern California region of the California Floristic Province (Jepson Online 2021). Specifically, the survey area is approximately 0.2 mile southeast of the SR-76 corridor that runs through the rural community of Bonsall, California. Land uses surrounding the survey area include agricultural, municipal, residential, commercial, active recreation, and open space. In early December 2017, the Lilac Fire burned approximately 4,100 acres north and east of the survey area. This fire altered the vegetation, hydrology, and land uses of the area immediately following the event. The riparian area encompassing the San Luis Rey River north and east of the survey area was severely burned.

Vegetation communities and land cover types identified within the survey area include developed land and disturbed habitat (Oberbauer et al. 2008) (Figure 7, Vegetation Communities) (Table 1).

Table 1. Vegetation Communities in the Survey Area

Vegetation Community	Project Site (acres)	50-foot Project Site Buffer (acres)	Survey area (acres)
Riparian			
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest (61330)	0.18	0.71	0.89
Southern Willow Scrub (63320)	0.03	0.18	0.21
Subtotal	***0.21***	***0.89***	***1.10***
Upland			
Non-Native Grassland (42200)	1.60	2.58	4.18
Subtotal	***1.60***	***2.58***	***4.18***
Developed/Disturbed			
Disturbed Habitat (11300)	49.30	1.91	51.21
Urban/Developed (12000)	1.20	3.22	4.42
Subtotal	***50.50***	***5.13***	***55.63***
Total	**52.31**	**8.60**	**60.91**

Sources: County of San Diego 1998, 2010b; Holland 1986; Oberbauer et al. 2008.

Riparian Vegetation Communities

Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest (61330)

Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest consists of tall, open, broadleafed, winter-deciduous trees. It is dominated by Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), black cottonwood (*P. trichocarpa*), and willows (*Salix* spp.) (Oberbauer et al 2008).

Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest was observed in the north- and southwestern portions of the survey area, comprising approximately 0.89 acre (Figure 7). The southern cottonwood willow riparian forest habitat in the survey area occurs on the eastern edge of the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor and is dominated by Fremont

cottonwood, narrow-leaf willow (*Salix exigua*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*). The edge and understory consist of non-native grasses, black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*) salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), and areas of open sand.

Southern Willow Scrub (63320)

Southern willow scrub consists of dense, broadleafed, winter-deciduous riparian thickets dominated by willow species with an understory of herbs (Oberbauer et al 2008). Common plant species observed within southern willow scrub within the County include arrowweed (*Pluchea sericea*), Fremont cottonwood, Gooding's willow, arroyo willow, mulefat, and red willow (*Salix laevigata*).

Southern willow scrub was observed in the southwestern corner of the survey area, comprising approximately 0.21 acre (Figure 7). The southern willow scrub habitat in the survey area consists of open Fremont cottonwood, and blue elderberry. The openings in the scrub are largely composed of non-native grasses and black mustard.

Upland Vegetation Communities

Non-Native Grassland (42200)

Non-native grassland consists of a dense to sparse cover of flowering annual grasses measuring approximately 3 feet high. It may occur where disturbance by maintenance (e.g., mowing, scraping, discing, spraying), grazing, repetitive fire, agriculture, or other mechanical disruption has altered soils and removed native seed sources from areas formerly supporting native vegetation. Non-native grassland typically occurs adjacent to roads or other developed areas where there has been some historical disturbance. Native wildflowers are often associated with this community, especially in years of favorable rainfall. Common plant species observed within non-native grasslands within the County include wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), and foxtail (*Bromus madritensis*).

Non-native grassland was observed in the western portion of the survey area, comprising approximately 4.18 acres (Figure 7). Non-native grassland in the survey area is dominated by wild oat, bromes (*Bromus* sp.), mustard, and filaree (*Erodium* sp.).

Developed/Disturbed

Disturbed Habitat (11300)

Disturbed habitat consists of previously disturbed areas that are devoid of vegetation (dirt roads/trails) or support scattered non-native species. Plant species common in disturbed habitats include mustard (*Brassica* sp.), thistles (*Centaurea* spp.), and some grass species including pampas grass (Cortaderia spp.), and fountain grass (*Pennisetum* spp.).

The majority of the survey area is disturbed habitat (51.21 acres of 60.91 acres). The disturbed habitat occurs throughout the central portion of the survey area and dominates the project site (Figure 7). The large disturbed area in the central portion of the project site consists primarily of mowed non-native grasses, planted trees, abandoned golf course features like sand traps and shallow concrete ponds, dirt roads, and concrete golf cart paths. The mowed area is dominated by non-native bromes, black mustard, and thistles. In the disturbed habitat, invasive non-native puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*) was also observed within the dirt access road that runs along the northern and western boundary of the project site.

Native and non-native trees occur throughout the disturbed habitat in the central portion of the survey area (Figure 8, Trees on the Project Site). The native trees include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Gooding's willow, and Freemont

cottonwood. The non-native trees include Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Afghan pine (*Pinus eldarica*), and Siberian elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*). These large trees provide nesting habitat for special-status bird species.

Urban/Developed (12000)

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

Approximately 4.42 acres of developed land occurs within the northern portion of the survey area and includes two fenced-in, abandoned golf course facility buildings and a portion of the Camino del Rey roadway on the south and east sides of the survey area (Figure 7).

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

The San Luis Rey River flows north and west of the survey area. The San Luis Rey River is under the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW pursuant to Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. The survey area was surveyed for jurisdictional aquatic resources. The project site gently slopes down toward the San Luis Rey River but no aquatic resources were documented on the project site during 2019 surveys. The limits of development for the project would be restricted to the eastern edge of the riparian corridor and would primarily include the disturbed habitat on the project site and would not include aquatic resources (Figure 7).

The USFWS NWI report identified aquatic resources within the San Luis Rey River north and west of the project site. The NWI map shows one riverine channel approximately 100 feet north and west of the project site. In addition, one riverine channel connecting to a network of freshwater emergent wetlands was identified approximately 0.25 mile east and southeast of the survey area.

Plant Species

A total of 158 plant species were observed within the survey area during the 2019 biological surveys, of which 94 (59 percent) were native and 64 (41 percent) were non-native. Attachment 3 presents the list of plant species observed. Dominant plant species include California sagebrush, bromes, mustard, poison oak, sages, Freemont's cottonwood, and willow species. Additional dominant species are listed previously under Vegetation Communities and Land Use Types. Ornamental/landscape species observed in the disturbed and developed land are not included in the plant species list.

An invasive plant species, puncturevine, is monitored by the County and was observed within the dirt access road that runs parallel to the northern and western boundary of the project site. Puncturevine is a summer annual broadleaf weed that generally grows low to the ground forming dense mats 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The stems radiate out from a central point at the taproot. The seeds of puncturevine are enclosed in a hard case with four projecting spikes that can injure livestock, people, and pets when stepped on and can even puncture bicycle tires. Another common name for the puncturevine seed is a "goathead." When allowed to grow unchecked, puncturevine will develop into a thick mat, hiding the sharp burrs. Even under limited growth conditions, puncturevine's prolific production of the seed burrs creates dangerous conditions for livestock, people, and pets. The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) rates puncturevine as limited, the lowest categorization given to invasive plant species based on an assessment of the species negative ecological impact in California. Cal-IPC's analysis determined impacts in wildlands and rangelands are minor; however, the weed is a nuisance to humans and a threat to livestock due to its toxicity (Cal-IPC 2021).

Wildlife Species

A total of 68 wildlife species were observed within the survey area during the biological surveys, of which 64 were native and 4 were non-native (3 amphibian species, 61 bird species, 3 mammal species, and 1 reptile species). Attachment 3 presents the list of wildlife species observed. Dominant species in the riparian vegetation community included house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), least Bell's vireo, and yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria viren*). Within the disturbed vegetation, dominant species included mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). At least two vermillion flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) were observed flying around the abandoned golf course maintenance buildings in the center of the project site.

Sensitive Species

Based on an IPAC search (USFWS 2021b), Bonsall USGS quadrangle CNDDB search (CDFW 2021), County San Luis Rey River corridor data (County of San Diego 2008, 2011c), and 2019 survey data, 2 sensitive plant species and 18 sensitive wildlife species have been documented in the Bonsall quadrangle (Attachment 2).

No critical habitat for sensitive plant species occurs within the survey area. Critical habitat for federally endangered San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*) occurs approximately 2.5 miles south of the survey area, on the Groves restoration site, northwest of the intersection of SR-76 and Olive Hill Road.

Critical habitat for arroyo toad, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher occurs in the riparian corridor directly bordering the survey area to the north and west (Figure 6) (USFWS 2021c). Detailed descriptions and results of the protocol surveys are included in Attachments 4, 5, and 6. A summary of the protocol survey results is provided in the following subsections.

Two sensitive plants and 11 sensitive wildlife species were observed and are described in the following subsections.

Sensitive Plant Species

Two County-sensitive plant species, coast live oak and southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), were observed in the survey area (Figure 9, Sensitive Plant Species Observations). No sensitive plant species were determined to have a high potential to occur in the survey area. Sensitive plant species determined to have a moderate and low potential to occur in the survey area and are described in Attachment 2.

Sensitive Plant Species Present in the Survey Area

Coast Live Oak

Coast live oak, a County-sensitive species, is a perennial tree occurring in mixed evergreen forest, riparian woodlands, and southern oak woodland. This species occurs at elevations up to 5,000 feet AMSL.

Five coast live oaks occur in the disturbed habitat in the northern and central portions of the survey area (Figure 9).

Southern California Black Walnut

Southern California black walnut, a CRPR 4.2 and County List D species, is an endemic perennial tree occurring in walnut-dominated forests and woodlands. This species occurs at elevations up to 3,500 feet AMSL.
One southern California black walnut occurs in southern cottonwood willow riparian forest habitat in the northwest corner of the survey area (Figure 9).

Sensitive Wildlife Species

Based on the literature and database review, 50 sensitive wildlife species were considered for potential to occur within the survey area (Attachment 2). Two species, Ridgeway's light-footed clapper rail (*Rallus obsoletus levipes*) and California least tern (*Sturnella antillarum browni*), have been locally documented exclusively at Guajome Lake, approximately 4.5 miles southwest of the survey area, however, no suitable habitat exists for these species within the survey area and these species were considered to have no potential to occur. Another species, Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), has not been documented recently within 3 miles of the survey area and is thought to be extirpated from this stretch of the San Luis Rey River corridor. Stephens' kangaroo rat was also considered to have no potential to occur.

Sensitive wildlife species that are present or have a high potential to occur within the survey area are described in detail in the following subsections.

Sensitive Wildlife Species Present in the Survey Area

The 11 sensitive wildlife species observed within the survey area are described in the following subsections.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

The coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally threatened, CDFW species of special concern (SSC), and County Group 1-listed species. The coastal California gnatcatcher is a small gray long-tailed songbird that feeds on insects and occurs almost exclusively in coastal sage scrub vegetation but can also be found in chaparral and riparian habitats (Cornell 2021). The species has dark blue-gray plumage on its upperparts and grayish white plumage on its underparts. The tail is mostly black above and below. Males have a distinctive black cap, which is absent during the winter. Both sexes have a distinctive white eye-ring. This non-migratory bird is restricted to Southern California to Baja California, Mexico. Within Southern California, this species ranges from the County of Ventura south to the County of San Diego and east to the County of San Bernardino. The coastal California gnatcatcher is most numerous in low, dense coastal sage scrub habitat in arid washes, on mesas, and on slopes of coastal hills in Southern California and Baja California, Mexico. Coastal sagebrush, California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and sage (*Salvia* spp.) are particularly favored for roosting, nesting, and foraging (Holland 1986). The breeding season extends from February through August, with peak nesting activities occurring from mid-March through May (USFWS 1996).

No protocol surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher were conducted in the survey area. One coastal California gnatcatcher was observed calling in the east portion of the survey area within the disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat on the slope located east of West Lilac Road during surveys in 2019 (Figure 10, Sensitive Wildlife Species Observations). This individual was not observed again after the first instance and may have been traversing between habitats. Suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher does not occur within the survey area and no other individuals were observed during the 2019 surveys.

Great Blue Heron

Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) is a County Group 2 listed species. The great blue heron is a large wading bird with long legs, a slender neck, and a thick, dagger-like bill. In California, it has a blue-gray appearance from afar with a distinct black stripe over the eye. Great blue herons inhabit shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands throughout California. This species is also found less commonly along riverine and rocky shorelines, and in irrigated croplands and pastures. It primarily hunts fish by slowly walking or standing motionless in shallow water. Great blue herons are also known to take small rodents, amphibians, snakes, lizards, insects, crustaceans, or small birds. Great blue herons are communal nesters, often building their nests at the top of tall, secluded trees or snags (Cornell 2021).

Great blue herons were observed flying over the survey area on multiple surveys from April through August. No active nests or nesting behavior was observed within the survey area. No high-quality foraging or nesting habitat for great blue heron occurs on the project site. The San Luis Rey River riparian corridor north and west of the project site provides suitable foraging and nesting habitat.

Least Bell's Vireo

The least Bell's vireo is a federally endangered, state endangered, County Group 1 listed species. The least Bell's vireo is a small gray songbird that feeds on insects, primarily within dense riparian habitat. Both sexes have white-breasts and underparts and pale wingbars and "spectacles" around their eyes. The least Bell's vireo currently breeds from Monterey County to northern Baja California, Mexico, and winters in southern Baja California (USFWS 2006). It typically nests in riparian thickets with dense shrubs and cover near the ground characteristic of early successional communities. Least Bell's vireo also use riparian corridors with structurally diverse canopies. The vegetation density may be more influential to least Bell's vireo than species composition, as the species has been recorded nesting in oak woodlands, cottonwood willow woodlands, and mulefat scrub and foraging in adjacent upland communities (USFWS 1998, 2006). The breeding season generally extends from April to July.

Five focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys were conducted between May 15 and August 6, 2019 (Attachment 5, Least Bell's Vireo Survey Report). Least Bell's vireo was observed within the riparian corridor along the San Luis Rey River in the north and west portions of the survey area during protocol surveys in 2019 (Figure 10).

Red-Shouldered Hawk

The red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) is a County Group 1 species. Red-shouldered hawk is a medium-sized hawk with rounded wings and medium-length fan-shaped tails. Adults have a reddish barring on their breasts with white and dark checkered wings and a thickly barred tail. It is found along the length of the coast and Central Valley in California. The red-shouldered hawks generally inhabits low-elevation woodlands with tall trees. It hunts by gliding below the canopy and feeds on a wide variety of prey including small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, young or small birds, and large insects. Adults construct large stick nests about halfway up a large tree, next to main tree trunk or on top of old squirrel, hawk, or raven nests (Cornell 2021).

Red-shouldered hawk was detected during nearly all of the biological surveys from April through August 2019. Several red-shouldered hawks were recorded during the majority of the biological surveys although typically, no more than two were observed at any given point.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a federally endangered, state endangered, and County Group 1 species. It is a small, olive-colored, migratory songbird that is a neotropic migrant that is endemic to the Americas and is a summer breeding resident in the southwestern U.S., specifically within Arizona, New Mexico, Southern California, southern portions of Nevada and Utah, southwestern Colorado, far western Texas, and extreme northwestern Mexico. It is the only race of willow flycatcher that is known to breed in Southern California, ranging from Kern County to San Diego County. This species arrives on breeding territories by late April to early May and migrates southward again to wintering areas in southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America in August and September. The southwestern willow flycatcher typically breeds in patchy to dense, well-developed riparian woodlands that occur along streams, rivers, lakes, or other wetlands; are below 8,000 feet in elevation; and provide surface water or saturated soil during mid-summer (Sogge et al. 2010). Typical breeding habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher is composed of native riparian plant species, such as willows (*Salix* spp.) and mulefat in patches at least two acres or in linear-shaped habitats at least 10 meters (33 feet) wide (Sogge et al. 2010). However, this subspecies has also been observed successfully breeding in riparian communities dominated by extensive patches of non-native species such as salt cedar and olive (*Olea europaea*).

Suitable habitat exists in the riparian vegetation along the San Luis Rey River in the north and west portions of the survey area. Five focused, protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher surveys were conducted between May 30 and July 12, 2019 (Attachment 6, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Report). A single male southwestern willow flycatcher was detected in the riparian corridor in the western portion of the survey area during each of the five focused, protocol-level surveys (Figure 10). However, no females were detected and it is assumed the male did not pair with a female throughout the entire season.

Turkey Vulture

The turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) is a County Group 1 species. The turkey vulture is a large raptor with a distinctive bald, red head. When soaring their wings make a V-shape when viewed head-on. It is found throughout most of California during the breeding season, with its range contracting to the central and southern coasts during the winter. Turkey vultures feed primarily on carrion and are often observed soaring many miles over open habitat. It nests in crevices in large rocky outcroppings or cliffs (Kirk and Mossman 1998). Full nests are not constructed and turkey vultures feed by regurgitating and rarely visit the nest. Therefore, it is difficult to detect turkey vulture nests and their local breeding distribution is poorly understood.

Turkey vulture was observed flying overhead during nearly all of the biological surveys from April through August 2019. However, there is no suitable nesting habitat within the survey area.

Yellow-Breasted Chat

The yellow-breasted chat is a large warbler that is a CDFW SSC and County Group 1 species. It has a bright yellow breast with bold face markings and is olive-green above. It has a large repertoire of calls and songs that make it easily identifiable. The yellow-breasted chat is a summer resident in California, primarily observed along the coast and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada at elevations up to 4,800 feet AMSL. It winters in southern Mexico and Guatemala. The yellow-breasted chat forages on insects and spiders within dense riparian thickets. It builds nests 2 to 8 feet above the ground in dense vegetation near watercourses. Nests are constructed of grasses, leaves, and bark strips and are often supported by branches or masses of vegetation (Cornell 2021).

Yellow-breasted chat was observed within the riparian corridor along the San Luis Rey River in the north and west portions of the survey area during the 2019 surveys (Figure 10). The yellow-breasted chats were observed primarily in riparian vegetation and could be nesting nearby although nests were not observed.

Yellow Warbler

Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), a CDFW SSC and County Group 2 listed species, is a bright yellow, small songbird with a medium-length tail and a rounded head. Males are bright yellow with streaking on their breasts and females are lighter yellow. The species occurs throughout coastal California and along the western and eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada at elevations up to 8,000 feet AMSL during the breeding season and winters in Central America. It breeds primarily in riparian woodlands, and less often in montane chaparral and mixed coniferous forests with thick brush. Yellow warblers feed primarily on insects and spiders. Nests are cups made out of grasses, bark strips, hairs, and feathers and placed in a deciduous sapling or shrub 2 to 16 feet above the ground (Cornell 2021).

Yellow warbler was observed within the riparian corridor along the San Luis Rey River in the north and west portions of the survey area during the 2019 surveys (Figure 10). The yellow warblers were observed primarily within riparian vegetation and are expected to nest within suitable riparian habitat in the area although nests were not observed.

White-Faced Ibis

The white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi)* is a large, maroon wading bird that is a CDFW Watch List, and County Group 1 species. Breeding adults have reddish legs and a patch of bare skin in front of the eye, which is bordered in white. It is uncommon throughout Southern California and the Central Valley in freshwater emergent wetlands, shallow lakes, wet meadows, and irrigated pasture or farmland. The white-faced ibis feeds on aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, and fish by probing its long bill into the mud. It requires extensive marshes for nesting, which are made of dead tules (*Schoenoplectus* spp.) or cattails (*Typha* spp.) and are built within tall marsh plants (CDFW 2021). White-faced ibis is a colonial nesters and two large colonies are known in San Diego County, one at Guajome Lake in Oceanside and the other within a pond at the confluence of the San Luis Rey River and Keys Creek.

White-faced ibis was observed flying overhead during several biological surveys during April through August 2019, possibly between the two nesting colonies. The San Luis Rey River riparian corridor north and west of the project site provides suitable foraging and nesting habitat.

Vermillion Flycatcher

The vermillion flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus)*, a CDFW SSC, inhabits riparian woodlands along the edges of streams or ponds, or within arid grasslands and desert habitats with scattered trees and scrub (Audubon 2021). This species is found primarily in southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, but can range as far west as the Southern California coast (Cornell 2021). Vermillion flycatcher feeds on insects by capturing them in the air or by hovering and dropping to the ground for smaller insects. This species nests in in the horizontal fork of a tree, usually 6 to 20 feet above ground, rarely up to 50 feet or more. Females lay 2 to 4 eggs and typically produce two broods per year (Audubon 2021).

Three solitary male vermillion flycatchers were observed within the central portion of the survey area (Figure 10). At least one of the males was observed in the northern portion of the site flying around the old golf course facility buildings. All vermillion flycatchers observed during surveys were seen flying between the mature trees present within the central portion of the survey area.

Western Bluebird

Western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*) is a bright blue and rust-colored small thrush that is a County Group 2 species. Males exhibit brighter coloration than females. Western bluebird is stocky, with a thin, straight bill and a relatively short tail. It is found throughout California year-round, except at mountaintops and in the eastern deserts. Western bluebird inhabits open oak woodlands, riparian forests, and coniferous forests with herbaceous understories. It primarily feeds on insects and other small invertebrates. Adults construct nests in old woodpecker holes in in snags, trees, or stumps. It may also use cavities in human-built structures, including nest boxes (Cornell 2021).

Western bluebird was observed in the northern and western portions of the survey area. Western bluebird was observed primarily within the riparian vegetation along the northern and western side of the survey area and could nest nearby; although, no nests were observed. Suitable foraging and nesting habitat for western bluebird occurs in the northern and northwestern portions of the project site.

Wildlife Species with a High Potential to Occur

Barn Owl

Barn owl (*Tyto alba)* is a County Group 2-listed species. It is a medium-sized owl with long-rounded wings and short tails. Barn owls have a distinctive buoyant flight and are normally strictly nocturnal. It is pale overall, with mixed buff and gray on its wings, head, and back, and have an all-white face. At night, it can appear as all white. Barn owls emit a distinctive, harsh scream. Barn owls are common across the state up to 5,500 feet AMSL, though they generally avoid dense forests and open deserts. They feed on a wide range of prey, including rodents and

other small mammals, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. Barn owls primarily feed in open habitats. Nests are made of shredded owl pellets by the female and are placed in cavities in trees, snags, cliffs, as well as in human-made structures (Cornell 2021).

Low-quality foraging habitat occurs within the disturbed habitat in the majority of the project site and within the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor north and west of the survey area. Suitable roosting habitat occurs in the old golf course facility buildings in the center of the project site and off-site in the surrounding residential area. Barn owl was observed approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the survey area in 2019.

Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse

The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax)* is a CDFW SSC and County Group 2 species. It is a small rodent that inhabits sandy herbaceous areas, generally in association with rocks or coarse gravel. The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse is found in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, desert scrub, and annual grasslands in Southern California and central and northern Baja California, Mexico, at elevations up to 4,500 feet AMSL. It is primarily a nocturnal granivore that will store seeds in its cheeks to transport them back to its burrow (SDMMP 2021).

Suitable sandy, herbaceous habitat areas occur along the banks of the San Luis Rey River and throughout the central portion of the survey area. Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse was captured approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the survey area during small mammal trapping for the 2011 Baseline Biodiversity Study for the San Luis Rey River Park (County of San Diego 2011c). However, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse was not observed during the 2019 surveys.

Western Mastiff Bat

Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) is a CDFW SSC and County Group 2 species. It is the largest of the North American bats and is found from Monterey County, California, to Baja California, Mexico. The western mastiff bat inhabits coniferous and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, desert scrub, palm oases, and urban land. It roosts in often-inaccessible locations in crevices on cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. It forages on insects inflight, often times more than 100 feet above the ground. Due to its long, narrow wings, the western mastiff bat requires open areas for feeding (WBWG 2021).

Suitable roosting habitat for western mastiff bats is present within and adjacent to the survey area in the riparian corridor along the San Luis Rey River. The open disturbed habitat in the central portion of the survey area may also provide suitable foraging habitat for western mastiff bat. Western mastiff bat was also detected within the San Luis Rey riparian corridor approximately 3.5 miles northeast during passive bat surveys during surveys for the 2011 Baseline Biodiversity Study for the San Luis Rey River Park (County of San Diego 2011c).

Western Red Bat

Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii)* is a CDFW SSC and County Group 2 species. It is a relatively small, distinctively red bat that inhabits woodlands and forests throughout cismontane California. Western red bats generally utilize roosts in the foliage of trees or shrubs that are generally hidden from view from all directions except from below, lack obstruction beneath, have dark ground cover to reduce solar radiation, and have nearby vegetation to block wind and dust. Western red bats may also use caves for roosting (WBWG 2021). It hunts a variety of insects on the wing and feeds over a wide variety of habitats, including grasslands, shrub-dominated habitats, open woodlands, and agricultural areas. Western red bats are generally active when temperatures reach above 68° F, and will hibernate during the winter (CDFW 2021).

Suitable roosting is present within and adjacent to the survey area within the riparian corridor along the San Luis Rey River. Foraging habitat is present in the form of open disturbed vegetation in the central portion of the survey area. Western red bats were documented in the southwestern portion of the survey area during passive bat

surveys for the 2011 Baseline Biological Study for the San Luis Rey River Park (County of San Diego 2011c). However, western red bat was not observed during the 2019 surveys of the survey area.

Mule Deer

Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus)* is a County Group 2 species that inhabits a wide variety of habitats in California, except deserts and heavily farmed areas without cover. Mule deer generally prefer a mosaic of vegetation that provide woody cover, meadow and shrubby openings for foraging, and water. Edge habitats appear to be very important. Mule deer are generally crepuscular, but may be active day or night. Deer can be resident or migrating, with migration often occurring in areas with heavy snowfall. Many natural predators of mule deer have been reduced in most areas, and overpopulation has resulted in several areas (CDFW 2021).

Mule deer tracks were observed throughout the survey area during the 2011 Baseline Biological Study for the San Luis Rey River Park (County of San Diego 2011c). The survey area as a whole offers suitable habitat for mule deer. Scrub and herbaceous habitat offers cover and the edges of the riparian corridor along the San Luis Rey River in the north and west portions of the survey area. The disturbed central portion of the survey area may offer grasses and weedy areas for foraging. The San Luis Rey River in this reach also provides perennial water for drinking. In addition, the San Luis Rey River itself serves as an important wildlife corridor to mountainous areas to the north and east that mule deer may utilize for local migration.

Orange-Throated Whiptail

The orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythrus*) is a County Group 2 and CDFW Watch List species. Orange-throated whiptail is a medium-sized lizard that inhabits chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and woodland habitats in San Diego, Orange, and Riverside Counties. Orange-throated whiptail also occur in disturbed areas. It occurs exclusively west of the Peninsular Range, especially in areas with morning fog. Orange-throated whiptails actively forage on a variety of small arthropods, especially termites (*Reticulitermes* sp.) (CDFW 2021).

Riparian forest edges and weedy disturbed areas, which represent suitable habitat for this species, exist throughout the survey area. Several orange-throated whiptails were observed approximately 1.5 miles south of the survey area at the County San Luis Rey River Park Middle Right of Way Trail project within disturbed areas along SR-76. However, orange-throated whiptail was not observed during surveys in 2019.

Nesting Birds

The mature trees within the survey area provide nesting habitat for several bird species, including raptors, which are protected under the California Fish and Game Code and MBTA. Although no active nests were observed during the initial habitat assessment or protocol surveys, the mature trees and abandoned buildings within the survey area as well as the riparian habitat bordering the survey area to the west and north provide high-quality nesting habitat for many bird species. In addition, the abundance of species and overall number of birds observed during the breeding season suggests the survey area is highly utilized as nesting habitat.

Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors and habitat linkages are essential in geographically diverse settings to maintain healthy and genetically viable wildlife communities. Habitat linkages can be defined as large areas of natural open space that provide connectivity to regional biological resources, wide enough to allow relatively free movement of wildlife species along multiple paths between important resources. The San Luis Rey River corridor is part of an extensive regional habitat linkage due to its size and high-quality habitats. This area provides movement and suitable nesting, foraging, and dispersal areas of wildlife species and connections to nearby open space located on the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton; the Cleveland National Forest; Lake Henshaw watershed; and the Pala, Pauma, and La Jolla Native American lands to the east.

With respect to wildlife movement in the region, conservation targets generally include conserving riparian habitats along the San Luis Rey River, and maintaining connection of natural and agricultural lands between the San Luis Rey River and the hills to the south near Interstate (I-) 15. Related to these are conserving patches of coastal sage scrub to maintain persistence of coastal California gnatcatcher, as well as conserving access from core upland areas east of I-15 to the San Luis Rey River. The PAMA in the region is based on the core and linkage concept of landscape-level conservation. The configuration of preserve lands includes large, contiguous areas of habitat supporting important species populations or habitat areas and important functional linkages and movement corridors between them.

Before the field survey, the Draft North County MSCP and Bonsall Community Plan (County of San Diego 2011b, 2011c) were reviewed to confirm the presence of designated habitat linkages and dispersal corridors within the survey area. During the field survey, biologists assessed areas identified in the MSCP within the survey area for potential wildlife corridor functions. Potential wildlife corridors can include streams, riparian areas, and culverts under roadways. Habitat characteristics considered included topography, habitat quality, and adjacent land uses. In addition to reviewing the survey area for presence of continuous corridors, the survey area was also reviewed for potential dispersal corridors for coastal California gnatcatcher based on habitat type and quality, size of habitat patches, and distance separating habitat patches.

The survey area occurs within lands identified as PAMA under the Draft North County MSCP Plan (Figure 1), within an area identified in the plan as the Lower San Luis Rey River Linkage (County of San Diego 2009). The survey area is within the resource conservation area (RCA). The RCA identifies lands that possess some significant natural resource that requires special attention in order that it may be preserved or conserved for long-term managed utilization by future generations.

The San Luis Rey River and associated floodplain occupies the land directly north of the survey area. In the project vicinity, the San Luis Rey River functions to facilitate amphibian, bird, and large mammal movement in the local area. The river provides habitat for both common and sensitive species, including least Bell's vireo. The presence of SR-76 along the western side of the river, together with the numerous small, privately owned parcels north of SR-76, greatly limits connectivity to the west and north. Connectivity to the south of the survey area is also limited by fragmentation resulting from residential and semi-rural development and roads. East-west connectivity in the vicinity of the survey area is further inhibited by the presence of the SR-76 transportation corridor. However, wildlife following the San Luis Rey River corridor can cross under the SR-76 and Camino del Rey overpass approximately 0.2-mile west of the survey area. Thus, the greatest opportunity for wildlife movement in the project vicinity occurs in a north-south direction along the San Luis Rey River and associated undeveloped floodplain areas directly north and west of the site, rather than in the fragmented and developed lands further east and west of the river.

The survey area is likely to be used as a wildlife movement corridor because of its proximity to the San Luis Rey River to the north, south and west and the presence of native vegetation communities. Although the presence of SR-76 to the west of the survey area is likely to impede east-west wildlife movement outside of the San Luis Rey River corridor, the survey area has been designated as important habitat connectivity areas along the San Luis Rey River.

Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources and Habitat Conservation Plans

Multiple Habitat Conservation Plan

The community of Bonsall is included in the Draft North County MSCP**.** Bonsall prepared a Community Plan in 2011 (County of San Diego 2011b) and it is the Community's policy to comply with the conservation policies identified in the Draft North County MSCP.

Neither the County General Plan nor the Bonsall Community Plan directly address the development of the San Luis Rey River Park or biological issues associated with it. The land use and conservation goals of the General Plan

that are broadly applicable to the project are cited below. Also cited below are the conservation and open space goals of the Bonsall Community Plan that are broadly applicable to development of the proposed park.

Bonsall Community Plan

The Conservation and Open Space Element of Bonsall's Community Plan (County of San Diego 2011b) provides the following goals and policies that apply to vegetation and wildlife habitat:

> **Goal COS-1.1:** The preservation of the unique natural and cultural resources of Bonsall and the San Luis Rey River and associated watershed, with continued support for its traditional rural and agricultural life-style.
>
> **Policy COS-1.1.1:** Encourage the preservation of all areas of critical habitat identified under the Multiple Species Conservation Program in their natural state, allowing for maintenance and/or management for fire safety.
>
> **Goal COS-1.3**: Naturally vegetated open space corridors of sufficient size to maintain biological diversity and functional access for wildlife between varying habitats and to prevent fragmentation of habitats and the creation of biological "islands."
>
> **Policy COS-1.3.1**: Encourage the protection of all sensitive lands and habitat as identified by federal, State, and County Guidelines such as oak and willow riparian, coastal, and Diegan sage scrub, native grasslands and wetlands.

Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Significance Criteria

Direct impacts occur when biological resources are altered or destroyed during the course of or as a result of project implementation. Examples of such impacts include removing or grading vegetation, filling wetland habitats, or severing or physically restricting the width of wildlife corridors. Other direct impacts may include loss of foraging or nesting habitat and loss of individual species as a result of habitat clearing. Indirect impacts may include elevated levels of noise or lighting, change in surface water hydrology within a floodplain, and increased erosion or sedimentation. These types of indirect impacts can affect vegetation communities or their potential use by sensitive species. Permanent impacts may result in irreversible damage to biological resources. Temporary impacts are interim changes in the local environment due to construction and would not extend beyond project-associated construction, including revegetation of temporarily disturbed areas adjacent to native habitats.

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) defines "significant effect on the environment" as a "substantial, or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment." Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines further indicates that there may be a significant effect on biological resources if the project would:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game[1] or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

[1] As of January 1, 2012, the California Department of Fish and Game became the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Threshold A

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

A significant impact would result if the project would have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or sensitive species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.

This guideline for significance is taken directly from the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, and is based on the CEQA Guidelines definition of mandatory findings of significance (Section 15065) and of endangered, rare, or threatened species (Section 15380).

Analysis

Potential impacts to sensitive plant and wildlife species are discussed in the following subsections.

Sensitive Plant Species

As discussed in the Results section, five County-sensitive coast live oaks were observed in the northern and central portions of the survey area (Figure 9). One southern California black walnut was observed in the northwestern portion of the survey area (Figure 9). During implementation of the project, the coast live oaks and southern California black walnut would be avoided and a 50-foot buffer around the trees would be established. Therefore, no impacts to the sensitive coast live oak and southern California black walnut would occur.

Further, no native vegetation in the southern willow scrub or southwestern cottonwood willow riparian forest in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the project site would be removed.

All project components would be constructed within the disturbed and non-native vegetation; therefore, no significant impacts to sensitive vegetation communities or sensitive plant species would occur.

No other sensitive plant species were observed on the project site and no sensitive plant species were determined to have a high potential to occur on the project site. The sensitive plant species with a moderate or low potential to occur were not observed on the project site during 2019 surveys conducted during the plant species' blooming periods. Further, the majority of the project site is disturbed habitat and unlikely to support sensitive plant species. Therefore, project implementation would not result in impacts to sensitive plant species. Impacts to sensitive plant species would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

The project has the potential to result in direct and indirect impacts to several sensitive wildlife species. The following sensitive species were observed on the project site or within the survey area during the 2019 surveys: the County Group 2 barn owl; federally endangered, state critically endangered, and County Group 1 least Bell's vireo; County Group 1 red-shouldered hawk; federally endangered, state critically endangered, and County Group 1 southwestern willow flycatcher; County Group 1 turkey vulture; CDFW SSC vermillion flycatcher; County Group 2 western bluebird; CDFW Watch List and County Group 1 white-faced ibis; federal bird of conservation concern and CDFW SSC yellow warbler; and CDFW SSC and County Group 1 yellow-breasted chat and (Figure 10). CDFW SSC and County Group 1 coastal California gnatcatcher was observed to the east, outside of the survey area during the 2019 surveys (Figure 10).

In addition, 26 sensitive wildlife species have a high or moderate potential to occur on the project site (Attachment 2).

Direct Impacts

No permanent impacts to riparian vegetation that could provide nesting and foraging habitat for the sensitive wildlife species would occur from implementation of the project. As previously discussed, no native vegetation in the southern willow scrub or southwestern cottonwood willow riparian forest in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the project site would be removed. All project components would be constructed within the disturbed and non-native vegetation areas.

The coastal California gnatcatcher coastal sage scrub critical habitat adjacent to the north and east side of the project site may be occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher and would not be impacted during project implementation. The riparian habitat north and west of the project site that is occupied by least Bell's vireo and other special-status bird species would not be impacted during project implementation.

Table 2 presents the total acreages on the project site and the permanent impacts to disturbed habitat from implementation of the project.

Table 2. Vegetation Communities on the Project Site and Proposed Permanent Impacts

Vegetation Community	Project Site (acres)	Permanent Impacts	Mitigation Ratios[1]
Riparian			
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest (61330)	0.18	0	3:1
Southern Willow Scrub (63320)	0.03	0	3:1
Subtotal	***0.21***	***0***	—
Upland			
Non-native Grassland (42200)	1.60	0	0.5:1
Subtotal	**1.60**	**0**	—
Developed/Disturbed			
Disturbed Habitat (11300)	49.30	49.30	None
Urban/Developed Land (12000)	1.20	1.20	None
Subtotal	***50.50***	***50.50***	—
Total	**52.31**	**50.50**	—

Sources: County of San Diego 1998, 2010b; Holland 1986; Oberbauer et al. 2008.
Notes:
[1] County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Biological Resources

Permanent impacts to approximately 49.30 acres of disturbed habitat would occur during project implementation (Figure 11, Biological Resources Impacts). The majority of the disturbed habitat is non-native grasses and other non-native annuals that provide marginal foraging habitat for sensitive mammals, raptors, and other sensitive bird species. The areas surrounding the disturbed habitat provide higher quality foraging habitat. The shrubs and trees throughout the disturbed habitat provide nesting habitat for sensitive and migratory bird species. Removal of the potential nesting habitat would result in significant impacts to sensitive bird and mitigation is required.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species during project construction could include noise, dust deposition, increased soil erosion, increased human activity, introduction of non-native species, and increased potential of exotic species invasion due to soil disturbance. Implementation of the project has the potential to drive special-status wildlife species from the construction area, riparian corridor directly north and west of the project site, and

upland habitat in the northern portion of the project site because of noise, equipment operation, and human activity. Disturbance of this potential nesting habitat would result in potentially significant impacts to sensitive bird species and mitigation is required.

Indirect impacts from project operation, including noise, lighting, human activity, and predation by pets would result in potentially significant permanent impacts to sensitive wildlife species and mitigation is required.

Nesting Birds

Project implementation has the potential to impact bird species that are protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code, Section 3504. If construction is conducted during the bird breeding season (January 15 through August 31), temporary impacts from disturbance and displacement of nesting birds during vegetation removal could result in significant direct impacts to bird species protected under the MBTA. Indirect impacts from construction noise and vibration during clearing, grubbing, and trenching activities, if conducted during the bird breeding season, could result in significant temporary impacts to bird species protected under the MBTA. These potential impacts could represent a significant impact, and mitigation is required.

If project construction occurs during the bird breeding season, a temporary noise barrier would be installed on the western and northern boundaries of the project site. The temporary noise barrier, and supporting frame if required, would be installed prior to January 15 and removed after August 31. The temporary noise barrier would be approximately 3,000 linear feet in length, approximately 24 feet in height, and approximately 2 inches thick. The temporary noise barrier would be anticipated to reduce construction noise levels to below 60 dBA[2] in compliance with the County of San Diego noise threshold for sensitive biological resources (County of San Diego 2010).

The native and non-native trees that occur throughout the disturbed habitat in the central portion of the survey area provide nesting habitat for special-status bird species (Figure 8). These native and non-native trees would be avoided to the maximum extent feasible. In the event one of the trees on the project site are removed, it is the County's policy to replace any mature trees that are removed during project construction. If tree removal and replacement is required and conducted during the bird breeding season, this could result in significant temporary impacts to bird species protected under the MBTA. These potential impacts could represent a significant impact, and mitigation is required.

Threshold B

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

A significant impact would result if the project would have a substantial adverse effect to any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS.

Analysis

Direct Impacts

No permanent impacts would occur to sensitive riparian vegetation from implementation of the project. As previously discussed under Threshold A, no native vegetation in the southern willow scrub or southwestern cottonwood willow riparian forest in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the project site would be removed. All project components would be constructed within the disturbed and non-native vegetation areas.

[2]dBA = A-weighted decibel

Direct permanent impacts to approximately 49.30 acres of disturbed habitat would occur (Table 2). Therefore, permanent impacts to sensitive riparian vegetation from implementation of the project would be less than significant, and mitigation is not required.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts to riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities could result during project construction and project operation and maintenance from dust deposition, increased soil erosion and sedimentation, increased human activity and noise, introduction of non-native species, and increased potential of exotic (non-native) species invasion.

Construction and subsequent park use of Tier A sites (Bonsall Community Park is a Tier A site) have the potential to result in indirect impacts to the following riparian habitats and sensitive natural communities on the project's edges and adjacent buffers:

- southern cottonwood willow riparian forest
- southern willow scrub

Therefore, permanent impacts to sensitive riparian vegetation would be potentially significant, and mitigation is required.

Threshold C

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

A significant impact would result if the project would have a substantial adverse impact on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. Impacts to state or federally jurisdictional aquatic resources would be considered significant and would require permits from the USACE and RWQCB. Aquatic resources delineations would be required for any impacts to potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources.

Analysis

No aquatic resources were documented on the project site during 2019 surveys. As discussed in the Results section, the San Luis Rey River occurs north and west of the survey area. Hence, the limits of development for the project would be restricted to the southern edge of the riparian corridor and primarily includes the disturbed area on the project site and would not include the river or any adjacent wetlands (Figures 7 and 10). Therefore, permanent impacts to state or federally jurisdictional aquatic resources would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Indirect impacts, including soil erosion and sedimentation into the nearby San Luis Rey River jurisdictional aquatic resources, could occur during construction activity. Therefore, indirect impacts to state or federally jurisdictional aquatic resources would be potentially significant, and mitigation is required.

Threshold D

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

The project would have a significant impact on wildlife movement and nursery sites if its development interferes substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Analysis

The project site is bordered to the north and west by the San Luis Rey River corridor. This corridor functions to facilitate amphibian, bird, and large mammal movement in the area, particularly for east-west movement. Wildlife

can move freely along the river for several miles, as well as having access to adjacent uplands along portions of the corridor, including onto the project site and the open hills to the south. The project would not impact the San Luis Rey River or any other aquatic areas that would interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish species. The northwestern portion of the project site is likely to be used as a terrestrial wildlife movement corridor because of its proximity to the San Luis Rey River to the north and presence of native vegetation communities. Although the presence of SR-76 to the west and residential development to the east of the survey area are likely to impede east-west wildlife movement and surrounding residential development is likely to impede north–south wildlife movement outside of the San Luis Rey River corridor, the riparian corridor to the west of the survey area has been designated as important habitat connectivity areas along the San Luis Rey River.

The project would not permanently impact the main riparian habitat in the San Luis Rey River corridor and would not impede the north-south wildlife movement the corridor provides. General wildlife movement routes would remain after implementation of the project. Therefore, impacts to wildlife movement corridors would be less than significant, and mitigation is not required.

Threshold E

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

A significant impact would result if the project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Analysis

The project would comply with the local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources identified in the County's General Plan and Bonsall Community Plan. Therefore, no impacts would occur to local policies or ordinances from implementation of the project, and no mitigation is required.

Threshold F

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

A significant impact would result if the project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Analysis

The project is consistent with the conservation policies identified in the Draft North County MSCP Plan. Therefore, no impacts to local conservation plans would occur from the implementation of the project, and no mitigation is required.

Proposed Mitigation

Although the Bonsall Community Park was not specifically analyzed in detail in the 2008 PEIR (County of San Diego 2008), it is within the San Luis Rey River Park boundary and the project's potentially significant impacts and mitigation for this area would be similar to those that were fully analyzed and mitigated to less than significant in the 2008 PEIR. The following biological resources mitigation measures from the 2008 PEIR shall be implemented during construction. The mitigation numbers below are not in alphanumeric order because they are from the 2008 PEIR biological resources mitigation section.

Sensitive Nesting Birds

The following measure includes enhancements to the 2008 PEIR (County of San Diego 2008) Mitigation Measure M-BI-2g clarifying the mitigation that shall be implemented to reduce impacts to the sensitive nesting birds on the project site.

M-BI-2g. Nesting Season Avoidance or Pre-Construction Survey: If construction initiation occurs between January 15 and September 15, a pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey of the project impact area and an appropriate buffer of up to 500 feet shall be completed by a qualified biologist prior to vegetation removal. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted within three calendar days prior to the start of construction activities (including removal of vegetation). If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped on construction plans, along with a buffer, as recommended by the qualified biologist. The buffer area(s) established by the qualified biologist will be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined that the nest is no longer active. The qualified biologist shall be a person familiar with bird breeding behavior and capable of identifying the bird species of San Diego County by sight and sound, and determining alterations of behavior as a result of human interaction. Buffers will be based on local topography and line of sight, species behavior and tolerance to disturbance, and existing disturbance levels, as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist.

Construction Impacts

The following measures include enhancements to the 2008 PEIR (County of San Diego 2008) Mitigation Measures M-BI-1b through M-BI-1f, M-BI -1h, M-BI -1i, M-BI-2e, M-BI -2f, M-BI-3f, M-BI -4f, M-BI-6f, M-BI -7k, M-Bi-7l, and M-Bi-7m clarifying the mitigation that shall be implemented to reduce impacts to the sensitive biological resources on the project site during construction.

M-BI-1b. A qualified biological resources monitor shall fence and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources to ensure no impacts occur during construction.

M-BI-1c. Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges shall be designed to avoid special status plant species and their known habitat to the extent practicable based on historical information and biological resource surveys conducted prior to the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. Design of Tier A sites, including construction, shall avoid any habitat with the potential to support special status plants to the extent practicable. If impacts are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation for specific species shall be implemented as listed in Table 2.3.6 of the PEIR and sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report

M-BI-1d. All areas to be avoided that contain sensitive biological resources, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts.

M-BI-1e. Construction contractors or personnel shall implement a construction education program approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation to ensure that contractors and all construction personnel are informed of the biological constraints associated with any particular construction site. The education program shall focus on (a) the purpose for resource protection, (b) contractor identification of sensitive resource areas in the field such as areas delineated on maps and by flags or fencing, (c) protocol to resolve conflicts that may arise at any time during the construction process, and (d) ramifications of noncompliance. This program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation project manager.

M-BI-1f. Construction activities adjacent to sensitive habitats (including habitats supporting special-status plant or wildlife species), drainages, or other wetland or non-wetland waters shall be avoided and/or minimized, including restriction of equipment access and disposal or temporary placement of excess fill. Staging areas shall be located in disturbed habitat, to the degree feasible. If staging areas outside the construction footprint are used,

they will be surveyed for biological resources prior to use and shall not be used if sensitive biological resources would be directly or indirectly affected.

M-BI-1h. Topsoil shall be stockpiled in disturbed areas currently lacking native vegetation.

M-BI-1i. Fueling of equipment shall take place outside of sensitive biological habitat types and outside of potentially jurisdictional water features.

M-BI-2e. Tier A sites shall be designed to avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife to the extent practicable based on historical information and a biological resource survey conducted prior to the start of construction. The survey shall include directed surveys for the sensitive wildlife species expected to occur on the site as described in this PEIR. Development of Tier A sites shall avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife species and their habitat, including appropriate buffers, to the extent practicable.

M-BI-2f. If impacts to sensitive wildlife are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation shall be implemented as listed in Table 2, which includes habitat-based mitigation.

M-BI-3f. The DPR project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys conducted prior to the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. The surveys shall identify any special status plant species to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist approved by the DPR project manager prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from indirect impacts. If it is determined that impacts to special status plant species cannot be avoided for any reason, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each plant species in Table 2.3.6 of the PEIR and sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report.**M-BI-4f.** The DPR project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys summarized in the biological resources letter report prior to the start of construction. The surveys shall identify any sensitive wildlife habitat to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts. If it is determined that impacts to sensitive habitat cannot be avoided for any reason, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each sensitive habitat is listed in M-BI-2f.**M-BI-6f.** Prior to the implementation of any revegetation, a Revegetation Plan shall be prepared and approved by the DPR project manager. The Plan shall detail the proposed revegetation and associated success criteria. The revegetation plan will include performance standards for the removal of non-native species, soil preparation, irrigation, plant replacement, fencing, signage, and litter removal. The revegetation plan will include a requirement for a nesting bird/raptor survey prior to the removal of non-native trees that may provide nesting for birds/raptors, if the tree removal occurs during the nesting season between January 15 and September 15.

M-BI-7k. The County Department of Parks and Recreation project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites [Bonsall Community Park is a Tier A site], Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys and a wetland delineation prior to the start of construction. Sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters within the project footprint shall be identified. Construction directly adjacent to natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The limits of construction shall be identified prior to the start of construction and shall

be flagged or otherwise marked by a qualified biologist and contractor or fenced, if the County Department of Parks and Recreation project manager deems it necessary.

M-BI-7l. If construction impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters are unavoidable or accidentally occur during construction, impacts shall be mitigated on- or off-site at the ratios listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report. First choice for mitigation sites shall be on-site restoration of disturbed habitat, or purchase and preservation of existing in-kind habitat or out-of-kind habitat. If mitigation on-site is infeasible, off-site mitigation must be implemented. First choice for off-site mitigation is within the proposed Park area. Second choice is elsewhere in the San Luis Rey River watershed as near to the proposed Park as possible.

M-BI-7m. All plans for Park development shall include the implementation of all possible and practical measures to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters. During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent riparian area. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed, as needed, to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation or habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. In addition, all mitigation measures mentioned above should be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters.

Operational and Maintenance Impacts

The following measures include enhancements to the 2008 PEIR (County of San Diego 2008) Mitigation Measures M-BI-3g and M-BI-4g clarifying the mitigation that shall be implemented to reduce impacts to the sensitive biological resources on the project site during operational and maintenance activities.

M-BI-3g. During Park operation, fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed, if necessary, to prevent indirect impacts to special-status plant species for Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to request Park visitors to stay in designated use areas.

M-BI-4g. During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent habitat for sensitive wildlife. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of the need to stay in designated use areas and of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. Any impacts to sensitive wildlife shall be mitigated as listed in Table 2.3.7 of the PEIR and for sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological reportLevel of Significance After Mitigation

The project would not result in significant impacts to wildlife corridors and linkages, conflicts with local policies and ordinances, or regional conservation planning.

As discussed in Threshold A, project construction and operation would result in potentially significant temporary and permanent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife, including nesting birds. With implementation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-1b, M-BI-1d through M-BI-1i, M-BI-2g, M-BI-2f, M-BI-3m, M-BI-4f, and M-BI-7k, temporary indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species from project construction would be reduced to less than significant. With implementation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-3g and B-BI-4g, permanent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species from project operation would be reduced to less than significant.

As discussed in Threshold B, project construction and operation would result in potentially significant temporary and permanent indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities. With implementation of Mitigation

Measures M-BI-1b, M-BI-1d through M-BI-1i, M-BI-2f, M-BI-3m, M-BI-4f, and M-BI-7k, temporary and permanent indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities from project construction would be reduced to less than significant. With implementation of Mitigation Measure M-BI-3g, permanent indirect impacts to sensitive riparian vegetation from project operation would be reduced to less than significant.

As discussed in Threshold C, project construction would result in potentially significant indirect impacts to state and federal jurisdictional aquatic resources. With implementation of Mitigation Measures M-BI-1f, M-BI-3m, and M-BI-7k, temporary indirect impacts to state and federal jurisdictional aquatic resources would be reduced to less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The project, and other cumulative projects, would be required to conform to County Guidelines and provide mitigation as appropriate. The following mitigation measures, in accordance with the 2008 PEIR (County of San Diego 2008), M-BI-1b, M-BI-1d through M-BI-1i, M-BI-2g, M-BI-2f, M-BI-3g, M-BI-3m, M-BI-4f, M-BI-4g, and M-BI-7k, are proposed to reduce project-level impacts on migratory birds, sensitive wildlife, sensitive vegetation communities, and jurisdictional aquatic resources. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce project-level impacts and ensure the project would not contribute to cumulatively significant impacts to biological resources. Conformance and mitigation, as appropriate, would be required for the project and for other cumulative projects to obtain a recommendation for approval, thus no significant cumulative impacts would occur from implementation of the project.

The project would contribute to the cumulative impacts to lands designated as future PAMA under the Draft North County MSCP, as permanent impacts would occur to 49.30 acres of disturbed habitat designated as PAMA on the project site. However, the project impacts within PAMA are lands that are disturbed, and the project would not result in permanent impacts to sensitive vegetation communities in PAMA. Therefore, the contribution of the project to the cumulative impact on PAMA would not be cumulatively considerable and would be less than significant.

Further, in accordance with the 2008 PEIR (County of San Diego 2008), compatibility with the San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan requires no net loss of biological resources, and therefore the project would have a less than significant cumulative impact on biological resources.

Preparers

Harris & Associates

Katie Laybourn, Biologist

If you have any questions regarding this letter report, please do not hesitate to contact me at (619) 643-0808 or Katie.Laybourn@WeAreHarris.com.

Sincerely,

Katie Laybourn
Biologist

Attachments

1, Figures
2, Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species Potential to Occur
3, Plant and Wildlife Species Observed
4, Arroyo Toad 30-Day Report
5, Least Bell's Vireo Survey Summary Report
6, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Summary Report

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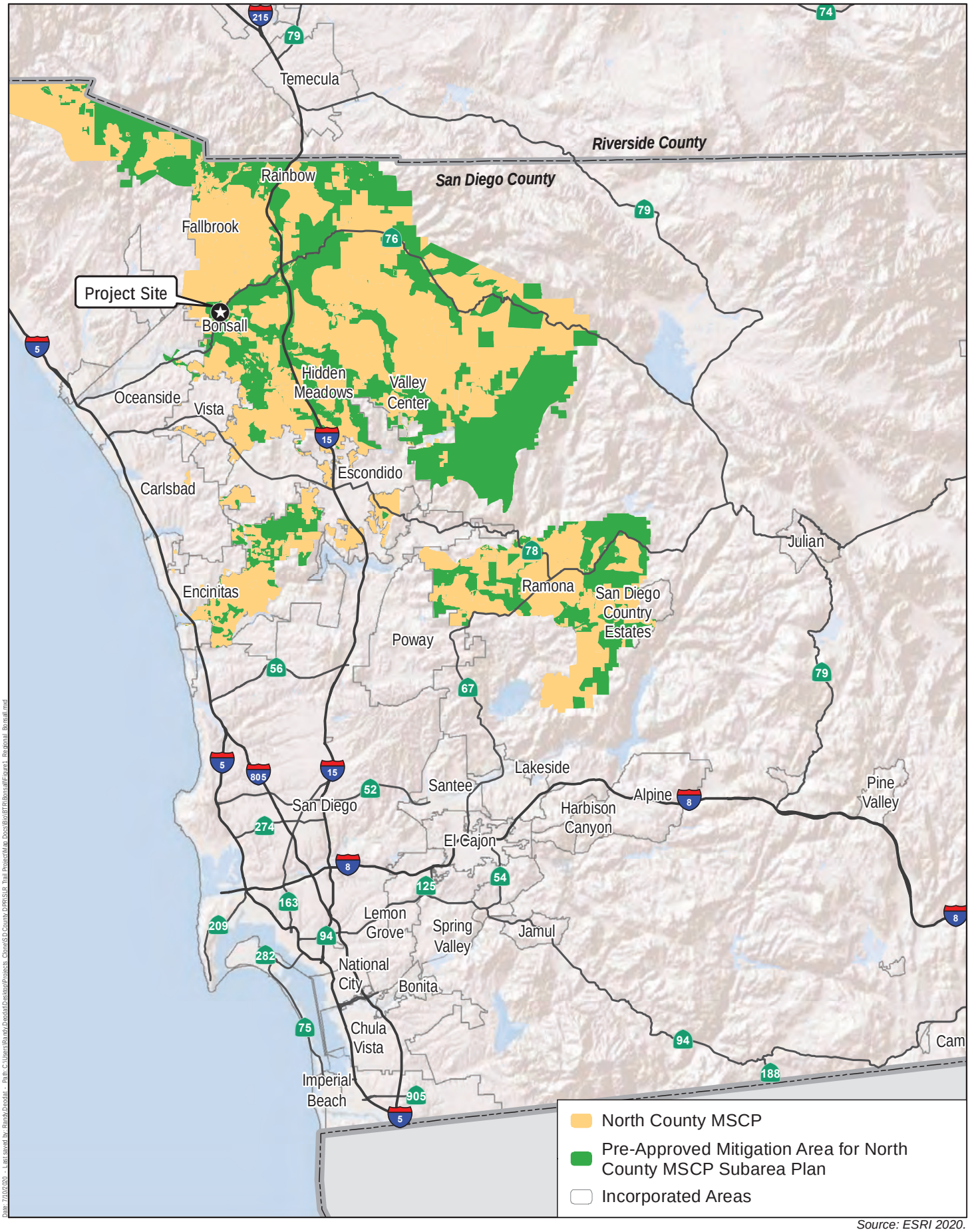
Attachment 1. Figures



Source: ESRI 2020.

Harris & Associates

N

0 5 10

Miles

Figure 1

Regional Location

Bonsall Community Park

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600

Feet

Figure 2

Project Site

Bonsall Community Park

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

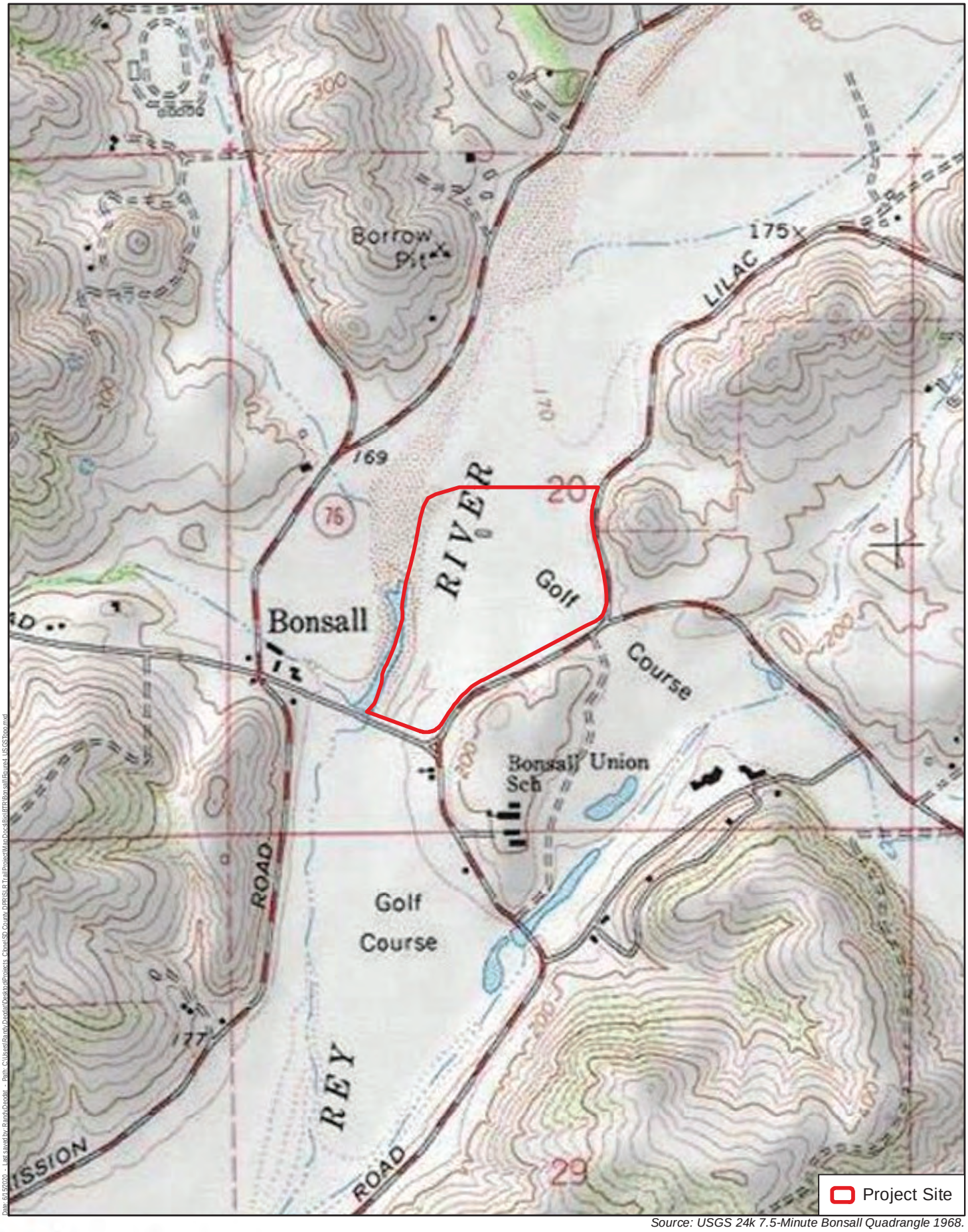
0 0.5 1

Miles

Figure 3

San Luis Rey River Park Project

Bonsall Community Park



Source: USGS 24k 7.5-Minute Bonsall Quadrangle 1968.

Harris & Associates

N

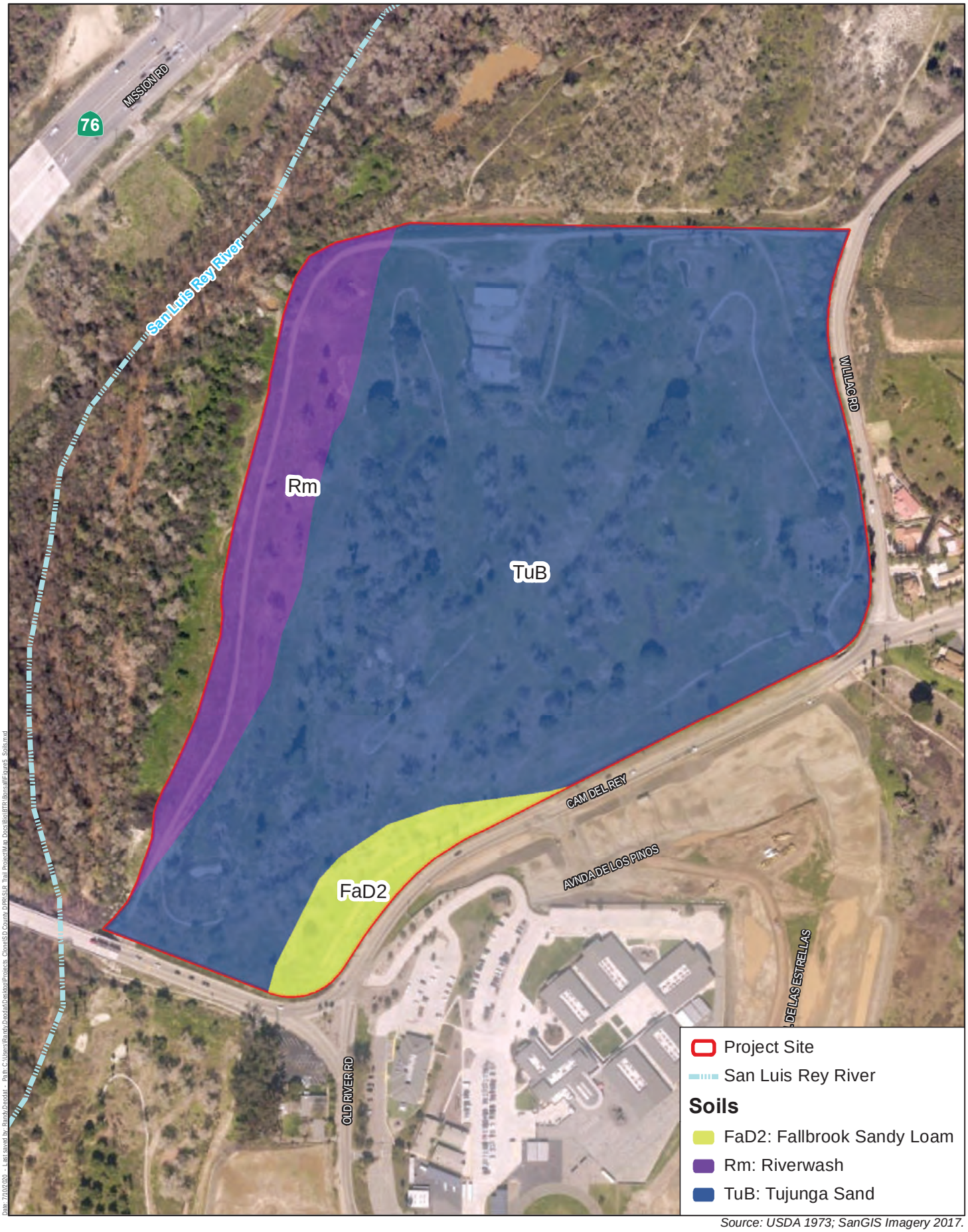
0 500 1,000

Feet

Figure 4

USGS Topographical Map

Bonsall Community Park



Source: USDA 1973; SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

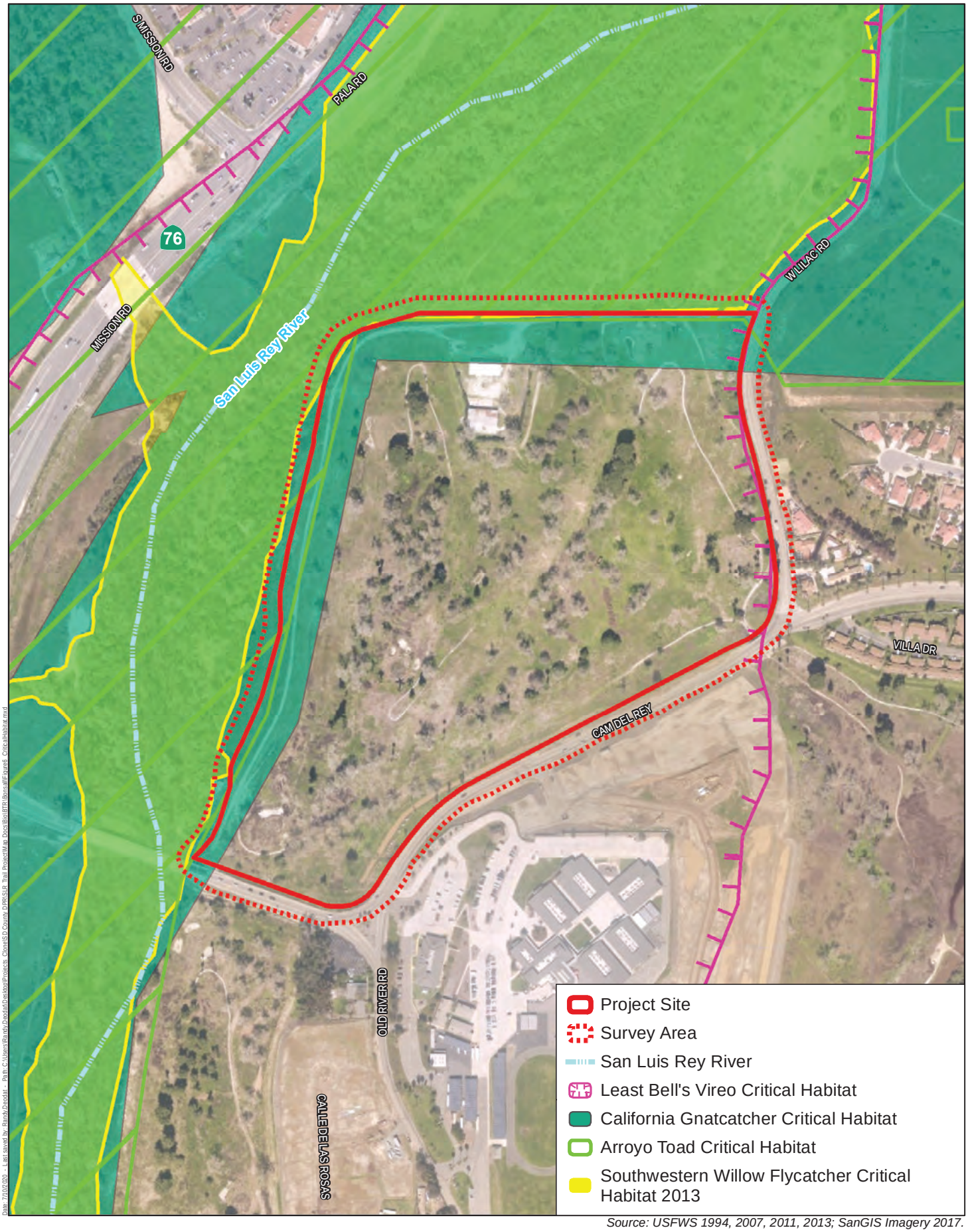
0 300 600

Feet

Figure 5

Soils

Bonsall Community Park



Source: USFWS 1994, 2007, 2011, 2013; SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600

Feet

Figure 6

Critical Habitat

Bonsall Community Park

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600

Feet

Figure 7

Vegetation Communities

Bonsall Community Park

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600

Feet

Figure 8

Trees on the Project Site

Bonsall Community Park

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600

Feet

Figure 9

Sensitive Plant Species Observations

Bonsall Community Park

Source: USGS 2019; SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

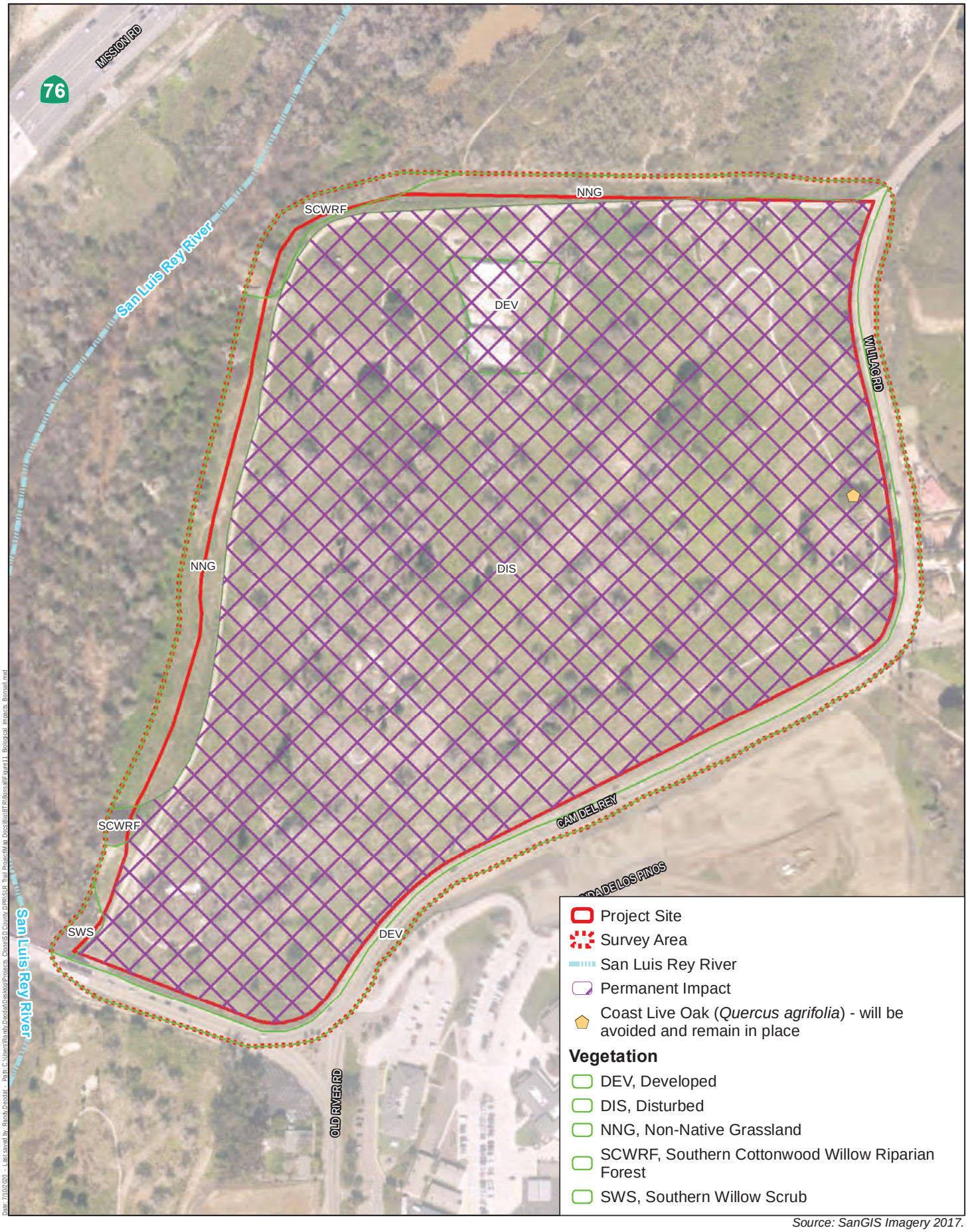
0 300 600

Feet

Figure 10

Sensitive Wildlife Species Observations

Bonsall Community Park



Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 200 400

Feet

Figure 11

Biological Resources Impacts

Bonsall Community Park

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Attachment 2. Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

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Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Species Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR/County	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	FE/None/1B.1/List A	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Found in sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline areas. Blooming period is April through October. Elevation range from 60 to 1,360 feet.	*Moderate*. Suitable habitat occurs in the survey area. The species occurs approximately 0.2 mile west/southwest of the survey area, on the Groves restoration site.
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort	None/None/4.2/List D	Deciduous shrub. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, scrub, and woodland. Found in sandy, mesic soils. Blooming period is May through September. Elevation range from 50 to 3,000 feet.	*Moderate.* Low-quality habitat is present within the survey area, and populations of this species have been previously recorded in the surrounding area. The species has been observed approximately 2 miles southwest of the survey area in the SLR Middle Right of Way Trail survey area.
Centromadia (=Hemizonia) *pungens* ssp. *laevis*	Smooth tarplant	None/None/1B.1/List A	Annual herb. Occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grasslands. Blooming period from April through September. Elevation less than 1,580 feet.	*Moderate*. Suitable habitat occurs in the survey area. This species was documented in 2015 approximately 0.5 mile southeast of the project site along the north side of Lilac Road.
Dudleya blochmaniae spp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	None/None/1B.1/List A	Perennial herb occurring in chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Often growing in clay or serpentinite soils. Blooming period April through June. Elevation range from 15 to 1,500 feet.	*Low*. No clay soils or suitable coastal scrub habitat occurs within the survey area. Blochman's dudleya has been documented in northwestern Vista within three miles of the survey area.
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya	None/None/1B.2/List A	Perennial herb. Occurs in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Blooming period from May through June. Elevation from 30 to 1,800 feet.	*Low*. No suitable coastal scrub habitat occurs in the survey area. Sticky dudleya has been documented greater than three miles west of the survey area within upland habitat.
Erysimum ammophilum	Sand-loving wallflower	None/None/1B.2/None	Perennial herb occurring in maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub in sandy openings. Blooming period from February through June. Elevation less than 200 feet.	*Low*. No suitable coastal scrub habitat occurs in the survey area. Sand-loving wallflower has been documented greater than three miles west of the survey area within upland habitat.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	None/None/4.2/List D	Annual herb occurring in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Occur in clay soils. Blooming period from March through May. Elevation range from 60 to 3,100 feet.	*Low*. No suitable clay soils or suitable scrub habitat occurs within the survey area. Palmer's grapplinghook has been documented greater than three miles north of the survey area within upland habitat.

Sensitive Plant Species Potential to Occur

Species Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR/County	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*	Decumbent goldenbush	None/None/1B.2/List A	Perennial shrub occurring in chaparral and coastal scrub. Blooming period from April through November. Elevation less than 450 feet.	*Low*. No suitable coastal scrub occurs in the survey area. Decumbent goldenbush has been documented in the San Marcos Mountains greater than three miles of the survey area.
Iva hayesiana	San Diego marsh elder	None/None/2.2/List B	Perennial herb occurring in marshes, swamps, and playas. Blooming period from April through November. Elevation ranges from 30 to 1,650 feet.	*Moderate*. Suitable habitat occurs within the survey area. San Diego marsh elder has been observed approximately 4.5 miles southwest of the survey area in the SLR Middle Right of Way Trail survey area.
Juglans californica	California black walnut	None/None/4.2/List D	Perennial tree. Occurs in walnut-dominated forests and woodlands. Elevation range is up to 3,500 feet.	*Present*. One mature California black walnut occurs in the northwestern corner of the survey area.
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	None/None/None/ County sensitive	Perennial tree. Occurs in mixed evergreen forest, riparian woodlands, and southern oak woodland. Elevation range is up to 5,000 feet.	*Present*. Five coast live oaks occur in the survey area, one in the southern portion and four in the north portion of the survey area.

Notes: Bold indicates that the species occurs on site.
FE = Federally listed as endangered; FT = Federally listed as threatened; NCMSCP = North County Multiple Species Conservation Program Covered Species; None = No status indicated for species; SE = State-listed as endangered; T=Threatened
CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank: 1A = presumed extinct; 1B, County List A = rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2A = presumed extirpated in California but more common elsewhere; 2B, County List B = rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; 3, County List C = more information needed; 4, County List D = watch list for species of limited distribution. Extension codes: .1 = seriously endangered; .2 = moderately endangered; .3 = not very endangered
County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements: Biological Resources (September 2010).

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Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
			Amphibians	
Anaxyrus californicus	Arroyo toad	FE/SSC/County Group 1	Occurs in sandy washes and riverbanks from Monterey County south to Baja California, Mexico. Requires wide, sandy streambanks for burrowing and clear, slow-moving water free from predatory fishes for breeding. Adults disperse up to 0.6 mile from breeding streams into upland habitat during the non-breeding season.	*Moderate*. While sparse breeding habitat occurs along the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor directly west and north of the survey area, suitable aestivation habitat does not occur in the survey area. Arroyo toad was documented in 2004 approximately 2 miles downstream of the survey area within the San Luis Rey River corridor nearby the Old Bonsall Bridge. Arroyo toads was not observed during 2019 protocol surveys.
Spea hammondii	Western spadefoot	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs throughout Central and Southern California, primarily in grasslands. Requires vernal pools or similar shallow, temporary pools for breeding. Adults spend the rest of the year aestivating in burrows.	*Moderate.* Sparse breeding habitat occurs along the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor directly west and north of the survey area and in concrete ponds in the central portion of the project site. Western spadefoot was documented in 2016 approximately 2.5 mile northeast of the survey area in riparian forest in the Ocean Breeze Ranch survey area. However, western spadefoot was not observed during 2019 surveys.
			Birds	
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None/WL/County Group 1	Occurs year-round throughout San Diego County's coastal slope where stands of trees are present. Found in oak groves, mature riparian woodlands, and eucalyptus stands or other mature forests.	*Moderate.* Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs in the riparian corridor west and north of the survey area and additional foraging habitat occurs in the disturbed areas in the majority of the survey area. However, Cooper's hawk was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned hawk	None/WL/County Group 1	Occurs in areas with tall trees or other vegetative cover but can be observed in a variety of habitats. In San Diego County, occurs in small numbers and only in winter.	*Moderate.* Suitable nesting habitat occurs in the riparian corridor west and north of the survey area, and low-quality foraging habitat occurs in the disturbed areas in the majority of the survey area. However, sharp-shinned hawk was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Agelaius tricolor	Tricolored blackbird	BCC/CE/County Group 1	Occurs in freshwater wetlands. Is a colonial nester; requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a mile or two of the colony.	*Moderate*. Low-quality foraging habitat occurs in the disturbed habitat areas in the majority of the survey area. Suitable nesting habitat exists along the San Luis Rey River west and north of the survey area. A known historical nesting colony is located within 1 miles of the survey area in the community of Bonsall; however, this

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
				nesting colony was not active during the 2017 Statewide Tricolored Blackbird Survey. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/WL/County Group 1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral on rocky hillsides and in canyons. Also found in open sage scrub and grassy areas of successional growth. Found in San Diego County year-round.	*Low.* No suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs in the survey area and this species was not observed during 2019 surveys. Several sightings were documented in 2019 approximately 3 miles east of the survey area.
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper sparrow	None/WL/County Group 1	Primarily occurs in native grassland. Occurs in San Diego County in spring and summer.	*Moderate*. Low-quality foraging habitat occurs in the survey area. This species was documented in 2019 approximately 2.5 northeast of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Amphispiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	None/SSC/County Group 1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	*Low.* No suitable habitat for this species occurs in the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Aquila chrystaeos	Golden eagle	BEGA/SSC/County Group 1	Occurs and hunts for prey in grasslands, sage scrub, and open chaparral. Nests on cliff ledges and trees on steep slopes and requires very large territories.	*Moderate.* This species nests in Pauma Valley east of the survey area. Suitable foraging habitat occurs in the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Ardea herodias	Great blue heron	None/None/County Group 2	Occurs year-round in shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Feeds primarily on fish but will also take small rodents, amphibians, lizards, snakes, insects, crustaceans, and occasionally small birds. Colonial nester generally found in the tops of secluded trees or snags.	*Present*. This species was observed flying over the survey area during 2019 surveys. Foraging habitat occurs directly west and north of the survey area in the San Luis Rey River.
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered hawk	None/None/County Group 1	Occurs year-round in low elevation riparian woodlands. Nests in dense riparian habitats and forages in open spaces and on the edges of mesic habitats.	*Present*. Red-shouldered hawk was observed flying over the survey area. Typically no more than two individuals were observed at one time. No active red-shouldered hawk nests were observed within the survey area.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None/CT/County Group 1	Breeds in western North America in mature riparian trees, oak groves, and mature roadside	*Low.* Low-quality nesting and foraging habitat occurs in the survey area; however, nesting Swainson's hawks have not

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
			trees in proximity to large, open spaces for foraging. Winters in South America.	been observed in San Diego since 1933. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	Coastal cactus wren	BCC/SSC/County Group1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub with large cacti for nesting.	*Low.* Several occurrences have been recorded within 3 miles of the survey area; however, these sightings were recorded more than 20 years from the date of the 2019 surveys. No suitable coastal sage scrub habitat or large cacti thickets occur in the survey area.
Cathartes aura	Turkey vulture	None/None/County Group 1	Present in a variety of habitats, including open rangeland, agricultural land, and undeveloped areas. Nests in crevices in rock outcrops away from human development.	*Present*. Turkey vulture was observed flying over the survey area.
Circus cyaneus	Northern harrier	None/SSC/County Group 1	Occurs in grasslands and marshes year-round.	*Moderate.* Low-quality suitable foraging habitat occurs in the survey area. Suitable nesting habitat for this species occurs within the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor and mature trees throughout the survey area. In 2016, this species was documented foraging over the undeveloped Ocean Breeze Ranch project site approximately 3 mile northeast of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/CE/County Group 1 Narrow Endemic	Generally occurs along larger river systems, and nests in riparian forest dominated by willows and cottonwoods. In California, is most likely to be found in patches of riparian habitat greater than 200 acres in size and rarely uses patches less than 49 acres in size.	*Low.* Suitable nesting habitat occurs in the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor west and north of the survey area. The species has been documented approximately 1.5 miles east of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Elanus leucurus	White-tailed kite	None/CFP/County Group 1	Occurs year-round in San Diego County. Nests in the crown of trees in riparian woodlands, ornamental trees, and orchards adjacent to large open spaces for hunting.	*Moderate.* Large trees suitable for nesting are present in the survey area and within the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor directly west and north of the survey area; however, the adjacent foraging habitat is relatively narrow and constrained by development. In 2016, this species was documented on the Ocean Breeze Ranch project site approximately 2.5 mile northeast of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/CE/County Group 1	Breeds in patchy to dense riparian habitats with water present. Usually found in riparian woodlands with a well-developed canopy and a thick understory but not uniformly dense. Restricted to few known breeding sites in San Diego County.	*Present*. A single male southwestern willow flycatcher was observed in the riparian corridor in the western portion of the survey area during each of the five focused, protocol-level surveys in 2019.
Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC/County Group 1	Is a spring and summer resident in California. Nests in well-developed riparian woodlands throughout coastal San Diego County. Forages primarily on small insects and spiders.	*Present*. Yellow-breasted chat was observed throughout the riparian corridor along the northern and western portion of the survey area.
Ixobrychus exilis	Least bittern	None/SSC/None	Occurs in marshes and large wetlands.	*Moderate.* Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs in the ponded wetlands upstream and downstream of the survey area. Last bittern was documented approximately 4.5 miles east of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Lanius ludovicanus	Loggerhead shrike	None/SSC/County Group 1	Occurs in grassland, chaparral, desert, and desert edge scrub, particularly near dense vegetation that it uses to conceal and protect its nest. Is an uncommon year-round resident due to increased development and habitat loss.	*Moderate.* Foraging habitat occurs in the survey area. Suitable nesting habitat occurs north and east of the survey area however, the adjacent habitat is relatively narrow and constrained by development. This species was documented in 2016 approximately 2.5 mile east of the survey area perched adjacent to the Ocean Breeze Ranch pasture. Loggerhead shrike was not observed in the survey area during 2019 surveys .
Plegadis chihi	White-faced ibis	None/WL/County Group 1	Is a marsh bird that occurs in freshwater emergent wetlands, flooded agricultural fields, shallow lacustrine waters, and wet meadows. Two known breeding colonies exist in northern San Diego County.	*Present*. White-faced ibis was observed flying over the survey area.
Polioptila californica californica	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC/County Group 1	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. The breeding season extends from February through August, with peak nesting activities	*Present*. One coastal California gnatcatcher was observed in coastal sage scrub habitat east of the project site. No coastal California gnatcatcher were observed within the project site and may have been travelling between habitats off-site.

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
			occurring from mid-March through May (USFWS 1996).	
Pyrocephalus rubinus	Vermillion flycatcher	None/SSC/County Group 1	Occurs in arid climates in dry grassland or desert with scattered trees but is much more frequently observed near water in short trees along streams and edges of ponds.	*Present*. At least three individuals were observed flying between mature trees within the former golf course. This species likely nests on the project site.
Setophaga petechial	Yellow warbler	BCC/SSC/None	Occurs in California in spring and summer . Nests in well-developed riparian woodlands and montane scrub throughout California. Winters in the tropics.	*Present*. Yellow warbler observed within the riparian corridor along the north and west portions of the survey area.
Sialia mexicana	Western bluebird	None/None/County Group 2	Occurs in woodlands, grasslands, scrub, deserts, and agricultural habitats throughout California. Nests in cavities in live trees, snags, and artificial substrates.	*Present*. Western bluebird was observed in mature trees within the former golf course and within the riparian vegetation along the northern and western side of the survey area. This species likely nests on the project site.
Tyto alba	Barn owl	None/None/County Group 2	Occurs year-round in grassland, chaparral, riparian, and other wetlands, as well as near development. Feeds on small mammals, reptiles, and birds. Roosts in cavities, crevices, and human-made cavities.	*High.* Foraging habitat occurs within the disturbed habitat in the majority of the project site and within the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor north and west of the survey area. Suitable roosting habitat occurs in the old golf course buildings in the center of the project site and off-site in the surrounding residential area. Barn owl was observed approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the survey area in 2019. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Vireo belli pusillus	**Least Bell's** vireo	FE/CE/County Group 1	Occurs in riparian scrub and riparian forest and is a spring and summer resident in Southern California below 2,000 feet. It i feeds primarily on insects and spiders.	*Present*. **Least Bell's vireo w**as observed within the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor north and west of the survey area during the five focused, protocol-level surveys in 2019.
Mammals				
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/SSC/County Group 2	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, chaparral, annual grassland, and desert scrub with sandy soils in Southern California. Found at elevations from sea level to 6,000 feet above mean sea level. Primarily a nocturnal granivore.	*Moderate.* Foraging habitat exists within the survey area; however, no suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs in the survey area. Dulzura pocket mouse was also documented approximately 1.5 miles south of the survey area at the San Luis Rey Middle Right of Way Trail project

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
				during the Baseline Biodiversity Survey for the San Luis Rey River Park in 2011. However, this species was not observed during surveys in 2019.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/SSC/County Group 2	Found in Southern California to central Baja California, Mexico, within sandy, herbaceous areas. Primarily a nocturnal granivore.	*High.* Suitable sandy, herbaceous areas occur along the banks of the San Luis Rey River directly north and west of the survey area. This species was documented during surveys for the Baseline Biodiversity Survey for the San Luis Rey River Park in 2011. However, this species was not observed during the surveys in 2019.
Eumops perotis californicus	Western mastiff bat	None/SSC/County Group 2	Inhabits coniferous and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, desert scrub, palm oases, and urban land from Monterey County south into Baja California, Mexico. Is a nocturnal insectivore that roosts in crevices on cliff faces, on high buildings, in trees, and in tunnels (County of San Diego 2011; SDNHM 2017).	*High.* Foraging habitat occurs in the disturbed habitat in the survey area. Large mature trees in the center of the survey area and in the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor north and west of the survey area may provide suitable roosting habitat. Western mastiff bat was documented during surveys for the San Luis Rey River Park in 2011. However, this species was not observed during the surveys in 2019.
Lasiurus blossevillii	Western red bat	None/SSC/County Group 2	Roosts in trees throughout cismontane California. Roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands at the edges of open areas for foraging.	*High.* Suitable roosting habitat within the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor exists directly north and west of the survey area. Western red bat was documented within the survey area during the Baseline Biodiversity Survey for the San Luis Rey River Park in 2011. However, this species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western yellow bat	None/SSC/None	Occurs in in riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Is a nocturnal insectivore that roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	*Moderate.* Suitable open areas for foraging occur throughout the disturbed habitat in the survey area. Large mature trees and palms in the survey area and north and west of the survey area in the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor provide suitable roosting habitat. No recent occurrences of this species have been recorded within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None/None/County Group 2	Inhabits open woodlands adjacent to water for foraging. Occurs throughout California but is uncommon in the deserts and elevations above	*Moderate.* Suitable open riparian habitat adjacent to the San Luis Rey River is present directly north and west of the survey area. However, no suitable roosting habitat

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
			8,000 feet above mean sea level. Is a nocturnal insectivore that roosts in crevices, in caves, in mines, and under bridges (County of San Diego 2011; SDNHM 2017).	occurs on or surrounding the survey area. Yuma myotis was documented in the survey area during the Baseline Biodiversity Survey for the San Luis Rey River Park in 2011. However, this species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs in Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, open chaparral, and coastal sage scrub and most desert habitats. Often builds large stick nests in rock outcrops or around clumps of cacti or yucca.	*Low.* No suitable habitat occurs in or surrounding the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule deer	None/None/County Group 2	Found in many grasslands, woodlands, and sparse shrub communities throughout California.	*High.* Suitable habitat, with the exception of the densest riparian scrub directly adjacent to the San Luis Rey River, exists within and directly north of the survey area. However, this habitat is narrow and constrained by development. Mule deer tracks were observed during the Baseline Biodiversity Survey for the San Luis Rey River Park in 2011. However, this species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Puma concolor	Mountain lion	None/None/County Group 2	Inhabits a variety of habitats throughout California. Rests in rocky areas and on cliffs or ledges that provide cover. Is an apex predator.	*Moderate.* Mountain lions are known to occur in and around the survey area, with the San Luis Rey River representing a critical wildlife corridor to mountainous areas to the south and east. However, the potential habitat in the survey area is highly disturbed and constrained by development. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs in open plains and prairies, farmland, and occasionally edges of woodlands.	*Low.* Low-quality foraging habitat occurs in the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Reptiles				
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs throughout cismontane California in coastal dune, valley-foothill, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats. Burrows in shallow soil or leaf litter near the base of shrubs.	*Low.* No suitable habitat occurs in the survey area. One recent occurrence was documented in 2017 approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the survey area. Southern California legless lizard was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None/SSC/None	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, Southern San Joaquin	*Low.* Suitable rocky coastal sage scrub habitat occurs north and east of the survey area. No recent occurrences of this

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
			Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges south to Baja California, Mexico. Found in arid scrub, grasslands, chaparral, and rocky areas.	species have been recorded within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Aspidoscelis hyperythrus	Orange-throated whiptail	None/WL/County Group 2	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, edges of riparian woodlands, and washes. Also, found in weedy, disturbed areas adjacent to these habitats. Important habitat requirements include open, sunny areas, shaded areas, and abundant insect prey base, particularly termites (*Reticulitermes* sp.).	*High.* Riparian forest edges and weedy disturbed areas, which represent suitable for this species, exist within the north and west portions of the survey area. This species has been documented approximately 2 miles east of the survey area. .This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	Coastal whiptail	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs in open coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodlands. Frequently found along the edges of dirt roads traversing its habitats. Important habitat components include open, sunny areas, shrub cover with accumulated leaf litter, and an abundance of insects, spiders, or scorpions.	*Low.* No suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs in the survey area. This species was documented in 2016 approximately 2.5 mile east of the survey area; however, coastal whiptail was not observed during surveys in 2019.
Coleonyx variegatus abbottii	San Diego banded gecko	None/None/County Group 1	Occurs in chaparral and coastal sage scrub in areas with rock outcrops.	*Low.* No suitable habitat occurs in the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Crotalus ruber	Red-diamond rattlesnake	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs in open chaparral and coastal sage scrub and along creek banks, particularly among rock outcrops or piles of debris with burrowing rodents for prey.	*Moderate.* Low-quality habitat occurs in the northern, southern, and western portions of the survey area along the edge of the San Luis Rey River corridor. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Diadophis punctatus similis	San Diego ring-necked snake	None/SSC/County Group 2	Usually occurs in moist habitats such as oak woodlands and canyon bottoms but is also sometimes encountered in grassland, chaparral, and coastal sage scrub; is generally restricted to leaf litter and rarely crosses open areas.	*Low.* No suitable habitat occurs in the disturbed habitat in the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis	Coronado skink	None/SSC/County Group 2	Usually occurs in open areas, sparse brush, and oak woodlands and is usually under rocks, leaf	*Moderate.* Low-quality habitat occurs in the northern and western portion of the survey area at the edge of the San Luis Rey River corridor. No historical records were found

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] Federal/State/Regional	Habit, Ecology, and Life History[1]	Potential to Occur[1]
			litter, logs, debris, or in the shallow burrows it digs.	within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Coast horned lizard	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grasslands in primarily loose soils in San Diego County. Forages primarily on harvester ants.	*Moderate.* Low-quality disturbed habitat occurs in the majority of the survey area. Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs north and east of the survey area, and harvester ants were observed on the survey area. This species was observed approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the survey area; however, this observation was documented more than 10 years from the date of the 2019 surveys. However, this species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	Coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs in semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains.	*Low.* No suitable habitat occurs in the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Thamnophis hammondii	Two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC/County Group 1	Occurs in and along permanent and intermittent streams bounded by dense riparian vegetation, vernal pools, and stock ponds.	*Low.* No suitable habitat occurs in the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	South coast gartersnake	None/SSC/County Group 2	Occurs in woodlands, grasslands, coniferous forests, and scrublands near water. Rare in San Diego County.	*Low.* No suitable habitat occurs in the survey area. No historical records were found within 3 miles of the survey area. This species was not observed during 2019 surveys.

Notes: BCC = Bird of Conservation Concern; BEGA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; CE = state endangered; CFP = state fully protected; CT = state threatened; FE = federally endangered; FT = federally threatened; Group 1 = Group 1 species on County of San Diego Sensitive Animal List; Group 2 = Group 2 species on County of San Diego Sensitive Animal List; None = No status indicated for species; SSC = species of special concern, WL = watch list species; Group 1 = Group 1 Species on County of San Diego Sensitive Animal List; Group 2 = Group 2 Species on County of San Diego Sensitive Animal List

Bold indicates that the species occurs on site.

[1] Sources: CDFW 2020; Calherps.com 2020; County of San Diego 2008; County of San Diego 2011; eBird 2020; Halterman et al. 2015; Helix 2019; iNaturalist 2020; USFWS 2020.

[2] The 2019 riparian bird protocol surveys occurred within the San Luis Rey River riparian corridor along the northern side of the County of San Diego Dulin property. The Dulin property extends approximately 900 feet west of the northwestern corner of the Rio Prado project site survey area.

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Attachment 3. Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

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Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Gymnosperms	
Cupressaceae	Cedar Family
Thuja plicata[1]	Western red cedar
Pinaceae	Pine Family
Pinus canar[1]	Canary Island pine
Pinus eldarica[1]	Afghan pine
Pinus pinea[1]	Italian stone pine
Angiosperms	
Dicots	
Adoxaceae	Muskroot Family
Sambucus nigra ssp. *Canadensis*	Blue elderberry
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family
Amaranthus albus[1]	Tumbleweed
Anacaridaceae	Cashew or Sumac Family
Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac
Schinus molle[1]	Peruvian peppertree
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison oak
Apiaceae	Carrot, Celery, or Parsley Family
Apium graveolens	Wild celery
Conium maculatum[1]	Poison hemlock
Daucus pusillus	American wild carrot
Foeniculum vulgare[1]	Sweet fennel
Oenanthe sarmentosa	Water parsley
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	Annual bur-sage
Ambrosia confertiflora	Weak leaved burweed
Ambrosia psilostachya	Western ragweed
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Artemisia douglasiana	Douglas' sagewort/mugwort
Artemisia dracunculus	Tarragon
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush
Baccharis salicifolia	Mulefat
Carduus pycnocephalus[1]	Italian thistle
Centaurea melitensis[1]	Tocalote
Chaenactis glabiuscula var. *glabiuscula*	Yellow pincushion
Chaenactis artemisiifolia	White pincushion
Circium vulgare[1]	Bull thistle
Deinandra fasciculate	Clustered tarweed
Encelia californica	California Encelia
Erigeron bonariensis[1]	Flax-leaved horseweed

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Erigeron Canadensis	Canada horseweed
Eriophyllum confertifolium	Golden yarrow
Glebionis coronaria[1]	Garland daisy/crown daisy
Hazardia squarrosa	Saw toothed goldenbush
Helminthotheca echioides[1]	Bristly ox-tongue
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed
Hypochaeris glabra[1]	Smooth cat's ear
Isocoma menziesii	Menzie's goldenbush
Lactuca serriola[1]	Prickly lettuce
Lasthenia sp.	Goldenfields
Logfia filaginoides	California filago
Logfia gallica[1]	Narrowleaf filago
Pseudognaphalium biolettii	Two-color rabbit tobacco
Pseudognaphalium californicum	Ladies' tobacco
Pseudognaphalium canescens	Wright's cudweed
Sonchus asper[1]	Spiny sow thistle
Sonchus oleraceus[1]	Sow thistle
Silybum marianum[1]	Milk thistle
Stephanomeria virgate	Rod wirelettuce
Uropappus lindleyi	Silver puffs
Xanthium strumarium	Rough cocklebur
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
Amsinckia menziesii	Fiddleneck
Cryptantha intermedia	Common cryptantha
Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia	Spotted Eucrypta
Pectocarya penicillata	Winged comb seed
Phacelia circutaria	Caterpillar phacelia
Phacelia distans	Distant phacelia
Phacelia parryi	Parry's phacelia
Phacelia ramosissima	Branching phacelia
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
Brassica nigra[1]	Black mustard
Hirschfeldia incana[1]	Shortpod mustard
Lepidium nitidum	Shining pepperweed
Lobularia maritima[1]	Sweet alyssum
Nasturtium officinale	Watercress
Raphanus sativus[1]	Wild radish

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cactaceae	Cactus Family
Bergerocaxtus emoryi	Golden spined cereus
Cylindropuntia californica	California cholla
Opuntia ficus-indica[1]	Mission cactus (ornamental)
Opuntia littoralis	Coast prickly pear
Chenopodiacaceae	Chenopod Family
Chenopodium album[1]	Lamb's quarters
Chenopodium californicum	California goosefoot
Chenopodium murale[1]	Nettle leaf goosefoot
Salsola tragus[1]	Russian thistle
Cleomaceae	Spiderflower Family
Peritoma arborea	Bladderpod
Convolvulaceae	Morning Glory Family
Calystegia macrostegia	Morning glory
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family
Crassula connate	Sand pygmy weed
Cucurbitaceae	Gourd Family
Cucurbita foetidissima	Coyote gourd
Marah macrocarpa	Chilicothe
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
Croton californicus	California croton
Croton setigerus	Doveweed
Euphorbia (Chamaesyce) maculata[1]	Spotted spurge
Euphorbia peplus[1]	Petty spurge
Euphorbia polycarpa	Smallseed sandmat
Euphorbia prostrata[1]	Prostrate sandmat
Ricinus communis[1]	Castor bean
Fabaceae	Legume Family
Acacia longifolia	Golden wattle
Acmispon americanus	Spanish lotus
Acmispon glaber	Deerweed
Acmispon strigosus	Strigose lotus
Acmispon sp.	Lotus
Lupinus bicolor	Miniature lupine
Lupinus hirsutissimus	Stinging lupine
Medicago polymorpha[1]	Burclover
Melilotus alba[1]	Sweet white clover
Melilotus indicus[1]	Annual yellowclover
Melilotus officialis[1]	Yellow sweet clover

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Fagaceae	Oak Family
Quercus agrifolia[2]	Coast live oak
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
Erodium botrys[1]	Big heron's bill
Erodium cicutarium[1]	Coastal heron's bill
Juglandaceae	Walnut Family
Juglans californica[3]	Southern California black walnut
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
Marrubium vulgare[1]	Horehound
Salvia apiana	White sage
Salvia mellifera	Black sage
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	Chaparral bush mallow
Malva parviflora[1]	Cheeseweed
Montiaceae	Caladrine Family
Calandrinia menziesii	Red maids
Myrsinaceae	Myrsine Family
Anagallis arvensis[1]	Scarlet pimpernel
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
Eucalyptus sp.[1]	Gum tree
Nyctaginaceae	**Four O'Clock Family**
Mirabilis laevis var. *crassifolia*	Wishbone plant
Oleaceae	Olive Family
Fraxinus velutina	Arizona ash
Olea europea[1]	Olive
Onagraceae	Evening Primrose Family
Camissoniopsis robusta	Robust suncup
Oenothera elata	Evening primrose
Phrymaceae	Monkey Flower Family
Diplacus puniceus	Sticky monkey flower
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
Plantago major[1]	Common plantain
Platanaceae	Sycamore Family
Platanus racemosa[2]	Western sycamore
Polemaceae	Pincushion Family
Navarretia hamata	Hooked pincushion
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat
Rumex californicus	Toothed willow dock
Rumex crispus[1]	Curly dock

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Proteaceae	Protea Family
Grevillea robusta[1]	Silkoak
Rosaceae	Rose Family
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Rosa californica	California wild rose
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry
Rubiaceae	Madder Family
Galium angustifolium	Narrow-leaved bedstraw
Salicaceae	Willow Family
Populus fremontii[2]	Fremont cottonwood
Salix exigua[2]	Narrowleaf willow
Salix gooddingii[2]	Black willow
Salix laevigata[2]	Red willow
Salix lasiolepis[2]	Arroyo willow
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
Datura wrightii	Jimsonweed
Nicotiana glauca[1]	Tree tobacco
Solanum douglasii	Douglas' nightshade
Solanum nigrum[1]	Black nightshade
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family
Tamarix ramosissima[1]	Saltcedar
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
Urtica dioica	Stinging nettle
Vitaceae	Grape Family
Vitis girdiana	Desert wild grape
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
Tribulus terrestris[1]	Puncture vine
Monocots	
Arecaceae	Palm Family
Washingtonia robusta[1]	Mexican fan palm
Agavaceae	Agave Family
Yucca sp.[1]	Ornamental agave
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family
Cyperus involucratus[1]	Umbrella plant
Cyperus sp.	Sedge
Eleocharis sp.	Spike rush
Poaceae	Grass Family
Arundo donax[1]	Giant reed
Avena barbata[1]	Slender wild oat
Avena fatua[1]	Wild oat

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Bromus diandrus[1]	Ripgut grass
Bromus hordeaceus[1]	Soft chess
Bromus madritensis ssp. *madritensis*[1]	Red brome/foxtail chess
Cynodon dactylon[1]	Bermuda grass
Distichlis spicata	Salt grass
Festuca myuros[1]	Rattail sixweeks grass
Hordeum murinum[1]	Smooth barley
Lamarckia aurea[1]	Toothbrush grass
Leymus sp.	Wild rye
Pennisetum setaceum[1]	Fountain grass
Polypogon monspeliensis[1]	Rabbitsfoot grass

Notes:

[1] = Non-native

[2] = County of San Diego sensitive

[3] = California Native Plant Society California Rare Plant Rank 4.2

Wildlife Species Observed

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amphibians		
Anura (Frogs and Toads)		
Bufonidae True Toads	California toad	*Anaxyrus boreas halophilus*
Hylidae New World Tree Frogs	Baja California treefrog	*Pseudacris hypochondriaca hypochondriaca*
Ranidae True Frogs	American bullfrog[1]	*Lithobates catesbeianus*
Birds		
Accipitriformes (Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies)		
Accipitridae Hawk, Eagle, Kite, and Allies	Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
	Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Cathartidae New World Vultures	Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Caprimulgiformes (Nightjars)		
Apodidae Swifts	White-throated swift	*Aeronautes saxatalis*
Trochilidae Hummingbirds	Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
	Rufous hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*
Anseriformes (Ducks, Geese, and Swans)		
Anatidae Ducks, Geese, and Swans	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Falconiformes (Falcons)		
Falconidae Falcons and Caracaras	American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Galliformes (Fowls)		
Odontophoridae New World Quails	California quail	*Callipepla californica*
Piciformes (Woodpeckers)		
Picidae Woodpeckers	Downy woodpecker	*Dryobates pubescens*
	Northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
	Nuttall's woodpecker	*Dryobates nuttallii*
Pelicaniformes (Perlicans, Ibises, Herons)		
Ardeidae Bitterns, Egrets, and Herons	Great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*
	Great egret	*Ardea alba*
Threskiornithidae Ibises and Spoonbills	White-faced ibis[2]	*Plegadis chihi*
Passeriformes (Perching Birds)		
Columbiformidae Dove	Eurasian collared dove[1]	*Streptopelia decaocto*
	Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*

Wildlife Species Observed

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Rock pigeon[1]	*Columba livia*
Corvidae Jays, Magpies, and Crows	American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
	California scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
	Common raven	*Corvus corax*
Estrildidae Estrildid Finches	Scaly-breasted munia[1]	*Lonchura punctulata*
Fringillidae Finches	American goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*
	House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
	Lawrence's goldfinch	*Spinus lawrencei*
	Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
Mimidae Mockingbirds and Thrashers	California thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*
	Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Passerellidae Passerine	California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
	Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
	Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*
	White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*
Ptilogonatidae Silky Flycatchers	Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*
Tyrannidae Tyrant Flycatcher	Ash-throated flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*
	Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
	Pacific-slope flycatcher	*Empidonax difficilis*
	Vermillion flycatcher	*Pyrocephalus rubinus*
	Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
	Southwestern willow flycatcher[3, 4]	*Empidonax traillii extimus*
Hirundinidae Swallows, Martins, and Saw-Wings	Northern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Vireonidae Vireos	Hutton's vireo	*Vireo huttoni*
	Least Bell's vireo[3, 4]	*Vireo bellii pusillus*
Turdidae Thrushes	Swainson's thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*
	Western bluebird[5]	*Sialia mexicana*
Icteridae American Blackbirds, Orioles, and New World Blackbirds	Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
	Hooded oriole	*Icterus cucullatus*
	Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
	Yellow-breasted chat[6]	*Icteria virens*
Parulidae Wood Warblers	Common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
	Orange-crowned warbler	*Leiothlypis celata*
	Yellow warbler[6]	*Setophaga petechia brewsteri*

Wildlife Species Observed

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
Sylviidae Sylviid Warblers	Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*
Cardinalidae Cardinals and Grosbeaks	Black-headed grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*
	Blue grosbeak	*Passerina caerulea*
Sittidae Nuthatches	White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*
Sturnidae Starlings	European starling[3]	*Sturnus vulgaris*
Laridae Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers	Western gull	*Larus occidentalis*
Aegithalidae Bushtits	Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
Polioptilidae Gnatcatchers	Coastal California gnatcatcher[6, 7]	*Polioptila californica californica*
Troglodytidae Wrens	Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*
	House wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
Mammals		
Lagomorpha (Rabbits, Hares, and Pika)		
Carnivora (Carnivores)		
Canidae Foxes, Wolves, and Relatives	Coyote	*Canis latrans*
Leporidae Rabbits and Hares	Desert cottontail rabbit	*Sylvilagus floridanus*
Rodentia (Rodents)		
Sciuridae Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots	California ground squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*
Reptiles		
Squamata (Lizards and Snakes)		
Iguanidae American Arboreal Lizards, Chuckwallas, and Iguanas	Western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*

Notes:

1 Non-native

2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List species

3 Federally endangered

4 State endangered

5 County of San Diego Sensitive Animals List

6 California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern

7 Federally threatened

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Attachment 4. Arroyo Toad 30-Day Report

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Harris & Associates

July 13, 2019

Ms. Stacey Love
Recovery Permit Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, California 92008

San Luis Rey Downs Park Development Project Arroyo Toad 30-Day Report, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Love:

Harris & Associates (Harris) is submitting this letter report summarizing the results of focused presence/absence surveys conducted in 2019 for the federally listed endangered arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus* [=*Bufo*] *californicus*) for the San Luis Rey Downs Park Development Project (project). Harris biologists conducted the surveys on behalf of the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation.

Project Description

The project consists of the conversion of the northeastern portion of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course to a recreation park on an approximately 51 acre site (project). The portion of the old golf course to be converted is on the southwestern side of the San Luis Rey River and is bounded by Camino Del Rey to the south and West Lilac Road to the east (Attachment 1, Figures; Figure 1, Regional Location, and Figure 2, USGS Topographical Map).

Site Description

The project site ranges in elevation from approximately 160 to 200 feet above sea level (Figure 2). The soils on the project site are dominated by Tujunga sands, which is excessively drained (USDA 2019). Due to the original construction of the golf course, soils in the project area are likely significantly disturbed. The project site consists of disturbed habitat and service buildings associated with the remnants of the old golf course. Riparian vegetation associated with the San Luis Rey River occurs north and west of the project site. The project site is considered suitable arroyo toad habitat. The site is surrounded by riparian scrub, agricultural land, an elementary school, and residential development.

Background Information

Arroyo toad was listed as federally endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on December 16, 1994 (Federal Register 59 [241]: 64859–64866). Arroyo toad is a small, stocky, warty toad that occurs in coastal and desert drainages in central and Southern California and in northwestern Baja California, Mexico (USFWS 2014). The species is generally associated with slow-moving streams with side pools and wide, sandy terraces. It also requires suitable nonbreeding, upland burrowing habitat adjacent to breeding streams for aestivation. Nonbreeding aestivation habitats include sycamore-cottonwood woodlands, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grasslands.

Breeding generally occurs from February to July in streams with persistent water. Males emit advertising calls from breeding pools. Eggs are laid, and tadpoles develop in shallow pools with slow currents and little or no emergent vegetation. Substrate in these pools are generally sandy or fine gravel. Eggs hatch in 4 to 5 days, and tadpoles are immobile for an additional 5 to 6 days after hatching. Tadpoles then disperse to the margins of the pools for approximately 10 weeks until metamorphosis. Toadlets then remain near the edges of the breeding ponds until the ponds dry out. Adult toads spend the rest of the year aestivating underground in burrows and foraging in sandy, open areas at night (USFWS 2009).

Arroyo toad has disappeared from approximately 75 percent of its historically occupied habitat. Habitat loss primarily due to the creation of dams and reservoirs, roads, agriculture, urbanization, and recreational facilities has resulted in the arroyo toad becoming extirpated in much of its historical range (USFWS 2009).

Arroyo toad has been previously observed upstream from the project site (County of San Diego 2008). Two arroyo toad individuals were previously observed approximately 2 miles upstream from the project site during protocol surveys within the Morrison Mitigation Property in 2011 (AECOM 2012). The individuals were identified along sandy horse trails north of the San Luis Rey River. Prior to 2011, arroyo toad had been observed in larger numbers along the San Luis Rey River in association with the State Route 76 Expansion Project (USFWS 2019). Arroyo toad has also been documented during the 2019 protocol survey season upstream from the project site near the confluence of Keys Creek and the San Luis Rey River (Bradley, pers. comm. 2019).

The project occurs directly adjacent to critical habitat for arroyo toad, as designated by the USFWS (Federal Register 76 [27]: 7246–7467) (Figure 3, Critical Habitat).

Survey Methods

A habitat assessment for arroyo toad was conducted prior to beginning protocol surveys. The project buffer was found to contain low-quality suitable arroyo toad breeding habitat beneath the Camino del Rey underpass and 55.6 acres of suitable low-quality arroyo toad aestivation and foraging habitat.

The results of the habitat assessment are further discussed in the Habitat Assessment section of this letter report. Although the breeding habitat beneath the Camino del Rey underpass within the 200-foot buffer was considered low quality, the entire project site was considered suitable to survey for arroyo toad due to the project site being located adjacent to critical habitat for arroyo toad, as designated by the USFWS and recent and historical observations of arroyo toad within and adjacent to the project site.

Presence and absence surveys were performed in accordance with the methods set forth in the USFWS Survey Protocol for the Arroyo Toad (USFWS 1999). Presence and absence surveys do not require a permit under Section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Protocol surveys were conducted by Harris Biologists Melissa Tu, Katie Laybourn, and Nick Wagner. Ms. Tu and Mr. Wagner are qualified arroyo toad biologists, and Ms. Laybourn is an arroyo toad biologist in training.

Six surveys were conducted during the breeding season (at least 1 week apart) from April 30 to June 13, 2019. Surveys consisted of daytime and nighttime components within the same 24-hour period. At least 7 days separated each survey session. Nighttime surveys were conducted between 1 hour after dusk and midnight, when the air temperature was 55 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) or greater. Surveys were not conducted during nights when a full moon or nearly full moon illuminated the survey area or during adverse weather conditions such as rain, high winds, or flood flows.

Surveys were conducted within a 50-foot buffer extending from the project site boundaries and along the San Luis Rey River within a 200-foot buffer extending from the project site boundary (Figure 4, Suitable Habitat). The entire project site was surveyed during each round of survey. Meandering transects were walked through suitable habitat.

During diurnal surveys, the shoreline of pools and eddies was surveyed for the presence of egg masses or tadpoles. Due to the relative lack of suitable breeding habitat in the project site, diurnal surveys included walking the San Luis Rey River shoreline, where accessible, within a 200-foot buffer extending from the project site boundary. Flashlights were used during nocturnal surveys to slowly scan the ground within suitable habitat. Suitable breeding habitat and adjacent upland trails were surveyed at night within the floodplain. Surveyors periodically waited 15 minutes adjacent to suitable breeding habitat to listen for arroyo toad calling. Representative photographs of the arroyo toad habitat are presented in Attachment 2, Photograph Log.

Results

Habitat Assessment

The arroyo toad breeding habitat within the project site consisted of the main channel of the San Luis Rey River200 feet upstream and downstream of the project boundary. The banks along this reach of the San Luis Rey River are heavily vegetated and the channel itself is relatively deep with slow-flowing murky water. The bank beneath the Camino del Rey overpass also did have sandy soils suitable for burrowing. Several red swamp crayfish (*Cambarus clarkii*) and American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) tadpoles and adults were observed in ponded water under the overpass. The only other potential breeding pool that was accessible to survey consisted of a small pond located off the main channel of the San Luis Rey River. The banks of the pond were heavily vegetated with cattails (*Typha* sp.) and the water was relatively deep. Both potential breeding areas were considered low quality. Adult American bullfrogs were heard and observed in the small pond.

Approximately 55.6 acres of suitable foraging and aestivation habitat existed within the project site and 50-foot buffer (Figure 4). An additional 2.9 acres of unsuitable, developed habitat existed within the project site and 50-foot buffer. This area consisted entirely of disturbed upland vegetation (11000). The habitat contained scattered ornamental trees, both native and non-native, ruderal herbaceous vegetation along the ground, and several remnant golf course features, including the remains of cement water hazards, sand bunkers, and dilapidated golf cart paths. This habitat was considered to be low-quality foraging and aestivation habitat.

Due to the lack of suitable breeding pools and low-quality foraging and aestivation habitat, the probability of arroyo toad on the project site is low.

Presence and Absence Surveys

A summary of the survey effort and field conditions is presented in Table 1, Arroyo Toad Protocol Surveys. No arroyo toad were seen or heard, no arroyo toad egg masses were observed, and no tadpoles were detected during any surveys.

Wildlife species detected during arroyo toad focused surveys are recorded in Attachment 3, Wildlife Species Observed During Arroyo Toad Surveys. Several sensitive wildlife species, including least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) (state and federally endangered), yellow warbler (*setophaga petechia brewsteri*) (state species of special concern), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) (state species of special concern), and coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) (federally threatened and state species of special concern) (CDFW 2018), were observed on the project site during arroyo toad surveys. Separate maps and data for these species will be included in the 2019 least Bell's vireo survey report.

Table 1. Arroyo Toad Protocol Surveys

Survey	Date	Personnel	Time Day/Night	Dusk Temp. (°F)	Weather Conditions
1	2019-04-30	Melissa Tu Katie Laybourn	1630–1800 2200–2300	59	Start: wind 0–5 mph, 99% cover End: wind 0–2 mph, 70% cover
2	2019-05-09	Melissa Tu Katie Laybourn	1730–1830 2140–2240	60	Start: wind 0–2 mph, 100% cover End: wind calm, 100% cover
3	2019-05-23	Nick Wagner Katie Laybourn	1830–1930 2300–2400	59	Start: wind 5–10 mph, 70% cover End: wind calm, 0% cover
4	2019-05-30	Nick Wagner Katie Laybourn	1845–1945 2300–2400	58	Start: wind 5–10 mph, clear End: wind calm, 0% cover
5	2019-06-06	Nick Wagner Katie Laybourn	1830–1930 2300–2400	65	Start: wind 5–10 mph, 60% cover End: wind calm, 80% cover
6	2019-06-13	Nick Wagner Katie Laybourn	1545–1645 2200–2300	62	Start: wind 5–10 mph, 10% cover End: wind 0–5 mph, 30% cover

Discussion

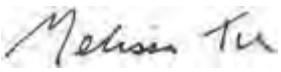
No arroyo toad adults, toadlets, tadpoles, or egg masses were observed within the survey area during the 2019 protocol surveys. Although arroyo toad have been documented near the project site, the following factors may have influenced the negative survey results in the 2019 survey area:

- Potential arroyo toad breeding habitat in the survey area was low quality. The only potential breeding habitat on the project site or within the 50-foot buffer consisted of the main channel of the San Luis Rey River beneath the Camino del Rey overpass. This reach of the river had heavily vegetated banks and the water was deep and murky.
- The disturbed habitat on the project site is low-quality arroyo toad aestivation and foraging habitat.
- The following invasive species are potential arroyo toad predators and were observed on site:
    - Red swamp crayfish
    - American bullfrog
- Although precipitation during the 2018–2019 wet season was above average, the San Luis Rey River is a highly hydrologically impacted river with many anthropogenic water uses upstream, including residential and agricultural needs. The heavy use may have affected natural flows within the San Luis Rey River and degraded arroyo toad breeding habitat.
- The areas directly beneath and adjacent to the Camino del Rey overpass over the San Luis Rey River may have been heavily influenced by light pollution resulting from residual light from the street lights along State Route 76 and Camino del Rey.

Certification Statement

I certify that the information in this letter report and attachments fully and accurately represent my work.

Sincerely,



Melissa Tu
Senior Biologist

Nick Wagner
Biologist

Attachments:

1, Figures
2, Photographic Log
3, Wildlife Species Observed During Arroyo Toad Surveys

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Attachment 1. Figures

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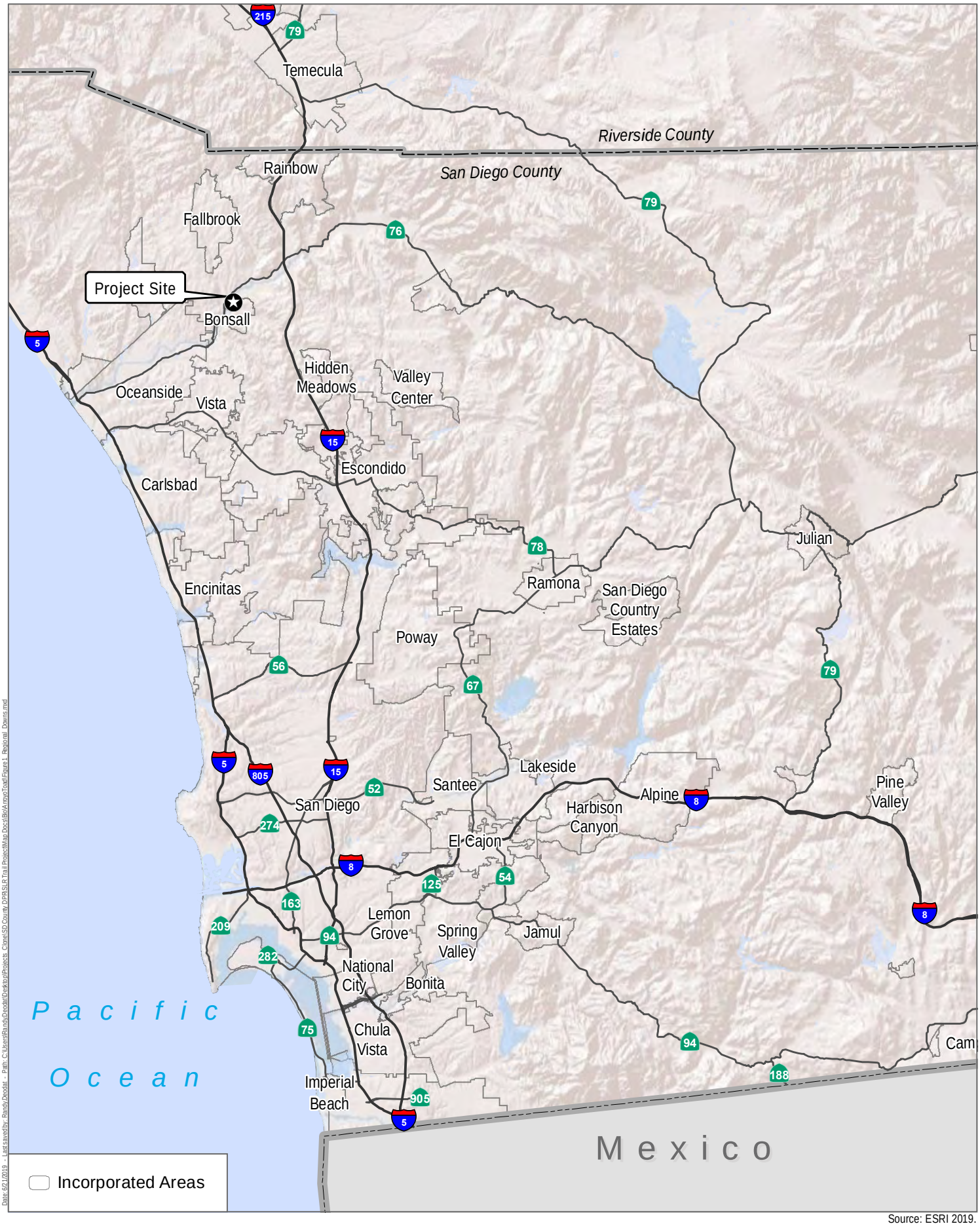
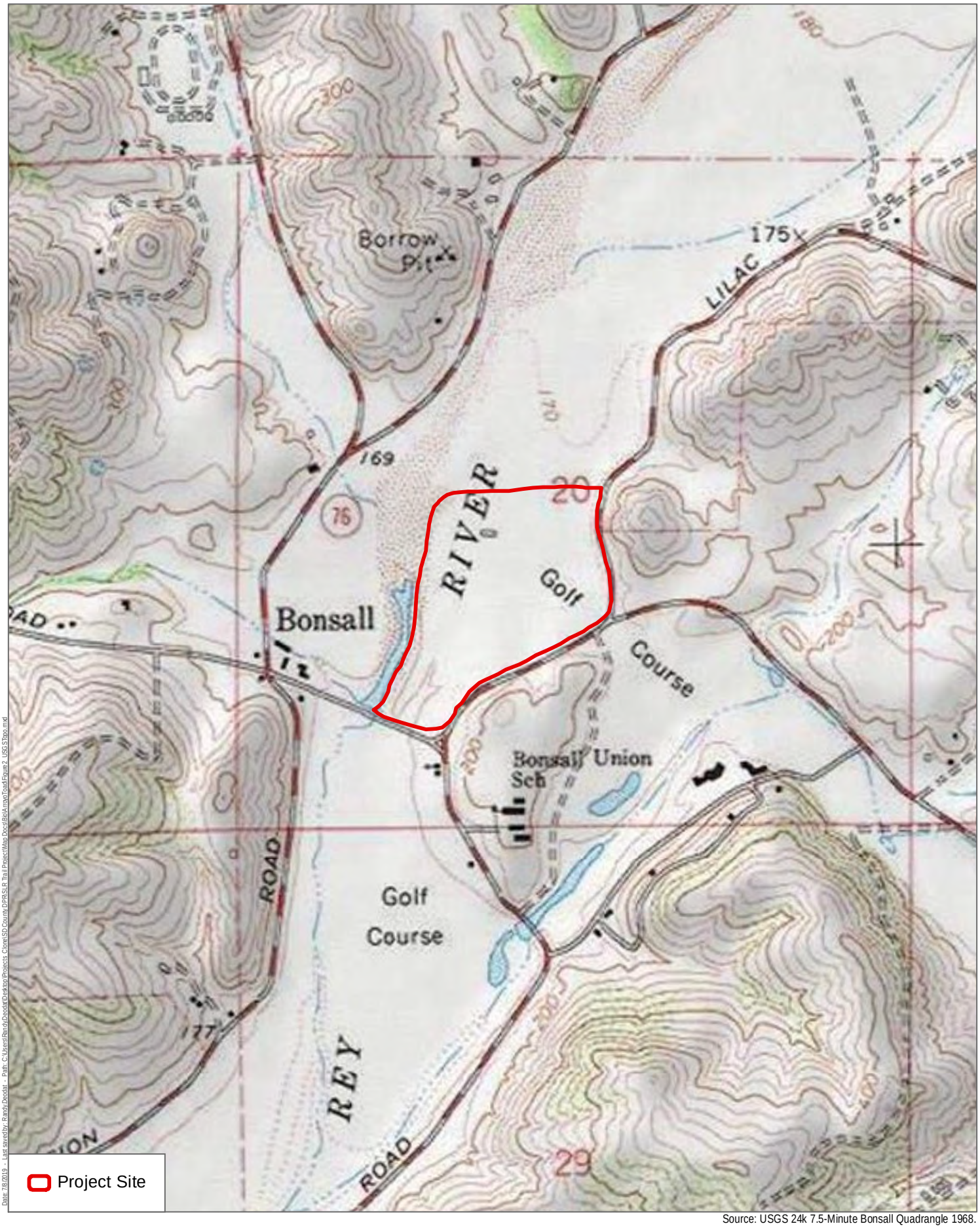


Figure 1

Regional Location



Source: USGS 24k 7.5-Minute Bonsall Quadrangle 1968.

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N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Figure 2

USGS Topographical Map

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017; USFWS 2019.

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N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Figure 3

Critical Habitat

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600 Feet

Figure 4

Suitable Habitat

Attachment 2. Photograph Log

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Photograph 1: Northwest-facing view of the San Luis Rey River underneath the Camino del Rey overpass. The banks are heavily vegetated and lack side channels. The river in this reach is relatively deep.

Photograph 2: North-facing view of the pond adjacent to the San Luis River. The banks are heavily vegetated with cattails.

Photograph 3: East-facing view of the disturbed habitat within the project site.

Photograph 2: North-facing view of the disturbed habitat within the project site.

Attachment 3. Wildlife Species Observed During Arroyo Toad Surveys

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Wildlife Species Observed During Arroyo Toad Surveys

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amphibians		
Anura (Frogs and Toads)		
Hylidae New World Tree Frogs	Baja California treefrog	*Pseudacris hypochondriaca hypochondriaca*
Ranidae True Frogs	American bullfrog[1]	*Lithobates catesbeianus*
Bufonidae True Toads	Western toad	*Anaxyrus boreas*
Birds		
Accipitriformes (Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies)		
Accipitridae Hawk, Eagle, Kite, and Allies	Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
	Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Cathartidae New World Vultures	Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Falconiformes (Caracaras and Falcons)		
Falconidae Caracaras and Falcons	American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Caprimulgiformes (Nightjars)		
Trochilidae Hummingbirds	Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
Anseriformes (Ducks, Geese, and Swans)		
Anatidae Ducks, Geese, and Swans	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Pelecaniformes (Pelicans, Herons, and Ibises)		
Threskiornithidae Ibises and Spoonbills	White-faced ibis[2]	*Plegadis chihi*
Piciformes (Woodpeckers)		
Picidae Woodpeckers	Northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
	Nuttall's woodpecker	*Dryobates nuttallii*
Passeriformes (Perching Birds)		
Columbiformidae Dove	Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Corvidae Jays, Magpies, and Crows	American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
	Common raven	*Corvus corax*
Fringillidae Finches	House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
	Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
Mimidae Mockingbirds and Thrashers	Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*

Wildlife Species Observed During Arroyo Toad Surveys

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
Passerellidae Passerine	California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
	Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
	Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*
Tyrannidae Tyrant Flycatcher	Ash-throated flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*
	Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
	Vermilion flycatcher[3]	*Pyrocephalus rubinus*
	Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
Hirundinidae Swallows, Martins, and Saw-Wings	Northern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Vireonidae Vireos	Least Bell's vireo[4]	*Vireo bellii pusillus*
Turdidae Thrushes	Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
Icteridae American Blackbirds, Orioles, and New World Blackbirds	Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
	Yellow-breasted chat[3]	*Icteria virens*
	Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
Parulidae Wood Warblers	Common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
	Yellow warbler[4]	*setophaga petechia brewsteri*
Sylviidae Sylviid Warblers	Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*
Cardinalidae Cardinals and Grosbeaks	Black-headed grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*
Sittidae Nuthatches	White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*
Polioptilidae Gnatcatchers	Coastal California gnatcatcher[5]	*Polioptila californica californica*
Fish		
Cyprinodontiformes (Killifishes and Live-Bearers)		
Poeciliidae Topminnows	Western mosquitofish[1]	*Gambusia affinis*
Mammals		
Lagomorpha (Rabbits, Hares, and Pika)		
Leporidae Rabbits and Hares	Desert cottontail rabbit	*Sylvilagus floridanus*
Rodentia (Rodents)		
Sciuridae Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots	California ground squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*

Wildlife Species Observed During Arroyo Toad Surveys

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
Carnivora (Carnivores)		
Canidae Foxes, Wolves, and Relatives	Coyote	*Canis latrans*

Notes:

[1] Non-native

[2] California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list species

[3] California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern

[4] Federally endangered

[5] Federally threatened

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Attachment 5. Least Bell's Vireo Survey Summary Report

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Harris & Associates

August 26, 2019

Ms. Stacey Love
Recovery Permit Coordinator
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, California 92008

San Luis Rey River Park Bonsall Community Park Least Bell's Vireo 45-Day Summary Report, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Love:

Harris & Associates (Harris) is submitting this letter report summarizing the results of focused protocol-level surveys conducted in 2019 for the federally endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) for the San Luis Rey River Park Bonsall Community Park Project (project). Harris biologists conducted the surveys on behalf of the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation.

Project Description

The project consists of the conversion of the northern portion of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course to a recreation park on an approximately 51-acre site east of the San Luis Rey River. The Proposed Project site is bounded by the San Luis Rey River to the west and north, Camino Del Rey to the south, and West Lilac Road to the east (Attachment 1: Figure 1, Regional Location and Figure 2, Survey Area). The project is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Bonsall topographic quadrangle. The survey area consists of the project site plus a 500-foot buffer (survey area).

Site Description

The project site ranges in elevation from approximately 160 to 200 feet above sea level. The soils on the project site are dominated by Tujunga sands, which is excessively drained (USDA 2019). Due to the original construction of the golf course, soils in the project area are likely significantly disturbed. The project site consists of disturbed habitat and service buildings associated with the remnants of the old golf course. Riparian vegetation associated with the San Luis Rey River occurs north and west of the project site. The site is surrounded by riparian scrub, agricultural land, an elementary school, and residential development.

Least Bell's vireo suitable habitat in the survey area consists of southern cottonwood–willow riparian forest (61330) dominated by Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), narrow leaf willow (*Salix exigua*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), and black willow (*Salix gooddingii*). Vegetation codes conform to Oberbauer et al.'s Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Suitable least Bell's vireo habitat occurs adjacent to the San Luis Rey River on the western edge of the survey area.

Background Information

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated the least Bell's vireo as federally endangered on May 2, 1986 (51 FR 16474 16482). The species' population decline was primarily due to habitat destruction and degradation of riparian habitat throughout central and southern California and the range expansion of the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), a nest parasite (USFWS 1998).

The USFWS designates critical habitat for federally endangered and threatened species. Critical habitat is defined as areas of land that are considered necessary for endangered or threatened species to recover. The USFWS designated critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo in 1985 within the species' range in Southern California (50 FR

18968 18975). On February 2, 1994, the USFWS designated revised final critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo (59 FR 4845 4867). The survey area is within and adjacent to critical habitat, as designated by the USFWS.

The least Bell's vireo is a small gray songbird that feeds on insects, primarily within dense riparian habitat. Both sexes have white-breasts and underparts and pale wingbars and "spectacles" around their eyes. The least Bell's vireo subspecies almost completely lacks olive or yellow tint that may be seen on other Bell's vireo subspecies found in the central United States (Cornell 2019). It is easily recognized by its unique song.

The least Bell's vireo currently breeds from Monterey County to northern Baja California and winters in southern Baja California (USFWS 2006). It typically nests in riparian thickets with dense shrubs and cover near the ground characteristic of early successional communities. Least Bell's vireo also appears to prefer riparian corridors with structurally diverse canopies. The vegetation density may be more influential to least Bell's vireo than species composition, as the species has been recorded nesting in oak woodlands, cottonwood-willow woodlands, and mulefat scrub and foraging in adjacent upland communities (USFWS 1998, USFWS 2006). The breeding season generally extends from April to July.

Recently, scientists from the USGS have completed surveys along the San Luis Rey River, extending from College Boulevard in the southwest to Interstate 15 in the northeast. In 2018, USGS scientists documented 148 least Bell's vireo breeding territories, at least 90 of which were occupied by a least Bell's vireo pair (USGS 2018).

Survey Methodology

The least Bell's vireo surveys performed in 2019 followed the USFWS Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (USFWS 2001). Prior to surveys, Harris reviewed existing data, including the 2008 Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the San Luis Rey River Master Plan, the USFWS Least Bell's Vireo Critical Habitat Maps (USWFS 2007), and the Distribution and Abundance of Least Bell's Vireos (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and Southwestern Willow Flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) on the Middle San Luis Rey River, San Diego County, Southern California—2018 Data Summary (USGS 2018).

On May 14, 2019, prior to conducting surveys, Melissa Tu, (Senior Biologist, Harris & Associates) emailed a 15-day pre-notification letter to the USFWS. The notification letter stated Ms. Tu's intent to conduct least Bell's vireo surveys. The letter also stated that Nick Wagner (Biologist, Harris & Associates) and Erik LaCoste (Senior Biologist, Busby Biological Services, Inc.) would conduct least Bell's vireo concurrently with southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) protocol surveys. Mr. LaCoste is a USFWS 10(a)(1)(A)-permitted biologist for southwestern willow flycatcher (Permit Number TE 027736-6). The notification letter is provided in Attachment 2. Katie Laybourn and Kelsey Hawkins (Biologists, Harris & Associates) also assisted on several surveys.

Ms. Tu and Mr. Wagner conducted eight surveys for the presence of least Bell's vireo within suitable habitat within the survey area. At the time of the surveys, approximately 26.3 acres of suitable habitat occurred within the survey area. Representative photographs of the survey area are provided in Attachment 3.

During the peak breeding season, April 10 through July 31, as defined by the USFWS, Ms. Tu and Mr. Wagner conducted the surveys between 5:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. at least 10 days apart (USFWS 2001). Due to the large survey area, one survey was conducted on August 6, which falls outside of the peak breeding season, as defined by the USFWS. Ms. Tu and Mr. Wagner avoided conducting surveys during periods of excessive or abnormal heat, wind, rain, fog, or other inclement weather. By slowly walking through suitable habitat, Ms. Tu and Mr. Wagner conducted the surveys and did not play recorded least Bell's vireo vocalizations (USFWS 2001).

Least Bell's vireo detections were recorded using hand-held Global Positioning (GPS) units and relevant information about each detection (i.e. age, sex, number of individuals detected) was recorded when possible. In addition, brown-headed cowbird observations were recorded. Locations of other special-status species were documented using GPS units and other wildlife species were noted.

Results

Protocol Surveys

From May 20 through August 6, 2019, Ms. Tu, Mr. Wagner, and Mr. LaCoste performed the least Bell's vireo surveys. Table 1, Least Bell's Vireo Protocol Surveys, provides the survey dates and environmental conditions for the eight surveys.

Table 1. Least Bell's Vireo Protocol Surveys

Survey	Date	Surveyors	Start Time	End Time	Temperature (°F)	Cloud Cover (Start–End) (%)	Wind Speed (mph)	Valid Survey
1	2019-05-20	Melissa Tu, Katie Laybourn	9:10 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	59–63	80–40	0–2	Yes
2	2019-05-31	Melissa Tu, Erik LaCoste	5:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	65-67	100-100	0-3	Yes
3	2019-06-12	Melissa Tu, Erik LaCoste	5:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	66-70	100-100	1-3	Yes
4	2019-06-24	Nick Wagner, Erik LaCoste	6:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	65-70	100-100	0-1	Yes
5	2019-07-05	Melissa Tu, Erik LaCoste	7:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	67-69	100-100	0-1	Yes
6	2019-07-15	Nick Wagner, Erik LaCoste	6:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	63-67	100-100	0-1	Yes
7	2019-07-23	Melissa Tu, Katie Laybourn	7:50 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	69-80	85-85	0-2	Yes
8	2019-08-06	Melissa Tu, Kelsey Hawkins	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	74-84	35-10	0-2	Yes

Notes: °F = degrees Fahrenheit; mph = miles per hour

Several least Bell's vireo were observed during the surveys (Figure 3, Least Bell's Vireo Observations). Suitable least Bell's vireo habitat is presented on Figure 4. The entire survey area is within or adjacent to critical habitat for least Bell's vireo (Figure 5, Critical Habitat).

Approximately 22 least Bell's vireo were heard or observed within the survey area during protocol surveys. No breeding pairs, family groups, or nests were observed during protocol surveys. However, because surveys were focused primarily on the presence of least Bell's vireo, breeding territories were not thoroughly documented and the actual number of breeding pairs and family groups present within the survey area is likely much higher. In addition, efforts were made to accurately count individuals over the course of eight surveys, however, the actual number of least Bell's vireo within the survey area may be smaller because all least Bell's vireo vocalizations and observations were recorded and individuals may have moved to new locations between surveys.

Multiple male least Bell's vireo were heard singing back and forth to each other, likely exhibiting territorial behavior, throughout each protocol survey. Although no nests were observed in this area, the territorial behavior, especially during surveys later in the season, indicates undetected nests may have been located in the vicinity of the territorial males.

Other Species Observed

A single, male southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) was also observed during Survey 2, responding to a call playback played by Mr. LaCoste. The southwestern willow flycatcher was observed on May 29, 2019, during the first survey window, which is a reliable time to detect southwestern willow flycatchers that have established territories. The male southwestern willow flycatcher was observed on all subsequent surveys,

however a female southwestern willow flycatcher was not observed. Therefore, it can be assumed that the male did not pair with a female throughout the entire season (Busby 2019).

Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens,* CDFW Species of Special Concern [SSC]), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*, CDFW SSC), vermillion flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*, San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program-covered species), and white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*, CDFW WL) were also observed within the survey area (Figure 6, Other Special-Status Bird Species Observed). White-faced ibis were observed flying over the survey area on multiple occasions during the surveys but were never detected on or near the ground and are not included in Figure 6. Western bluebird was very abundant and was observed throughout the survey area on all surveys and are also not shown on Figure 6.

Additionally, 49 avian species were observed during the surveys (Attachment 4, Wildlife Species Observed during Least Bell's Vireo Surveys). Dominant species in the riparian woodland and scrub included yellow-breasted chat, Pacific-slope flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*), and California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*). American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), an avian nest predator, was also common in the survey area. Brown-headed cowbird was also observed within the survey area.

Discussion

Least Bell's vireo was observed and heard throughout the survey area on multiple surveys. Observations of many least Bell's vireo in the survey area suggest least Bell's vireo is successfully utilizing breeding habitat within the survey area, despite the documented presence of brown-headed cowbirds. Only one least Bell's vireo was observed outside of the riparian corridor. Nesting continues to appear to be restricted to dense riparian foliage near the ground with well-developed canopy associated with the San Luis Rey River, consistent with previous reports (USGS 2018).

Certification Statement

We certify that the information in this report and attachments fully and accurately represent our work.

Sincerely,

Melissa Tu
Senior Biologist

Nick Wagner
Biologist

Attachments:

1, Figures
2, 15-Day Notification
3, Photograph Log
4, Wildlife Observed During Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys

References

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Attachment 1. Figures

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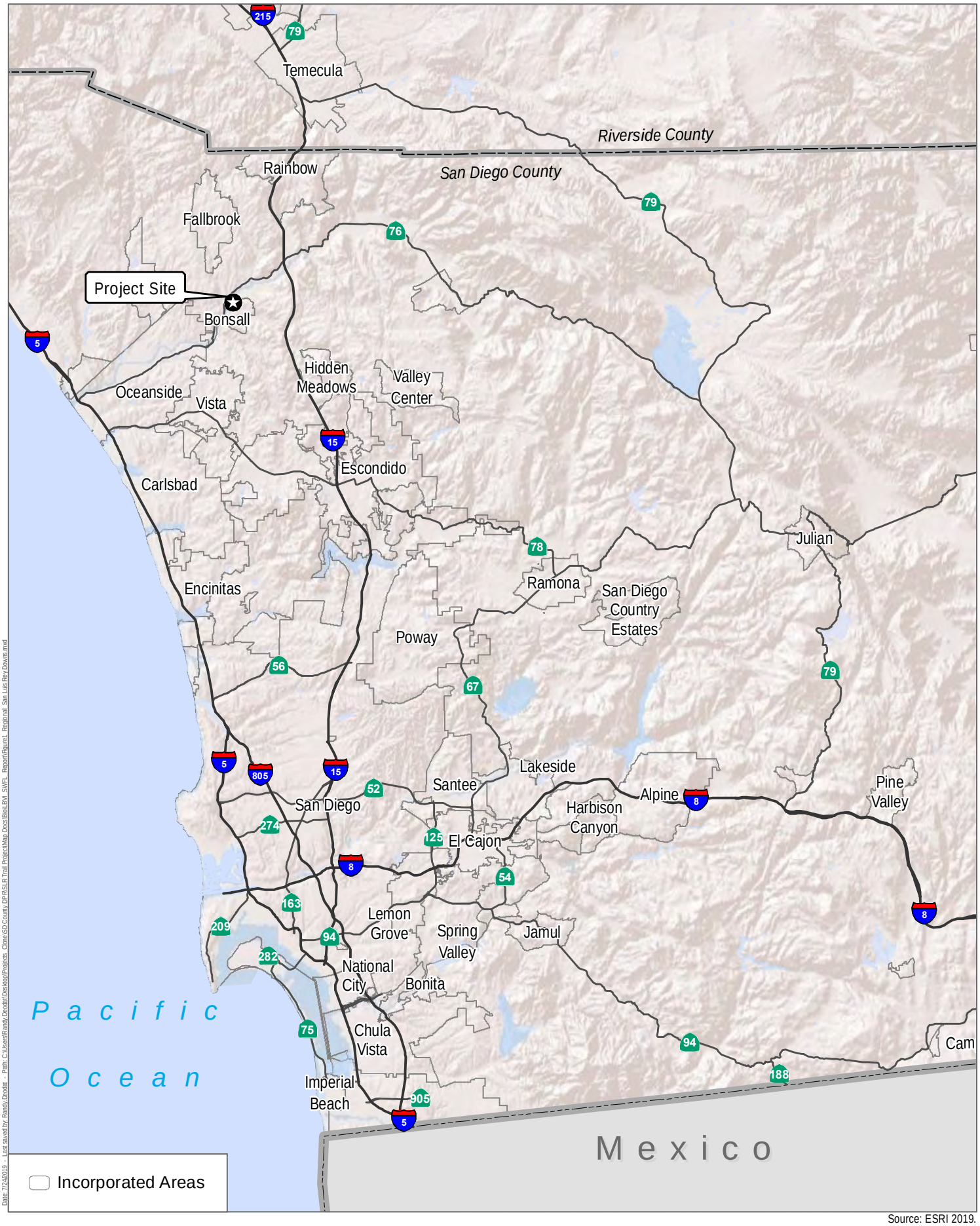


Source: ESRI 2019.

Harris & Associates

N

0 5 10 Miles

Figure 1

Regional Location

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

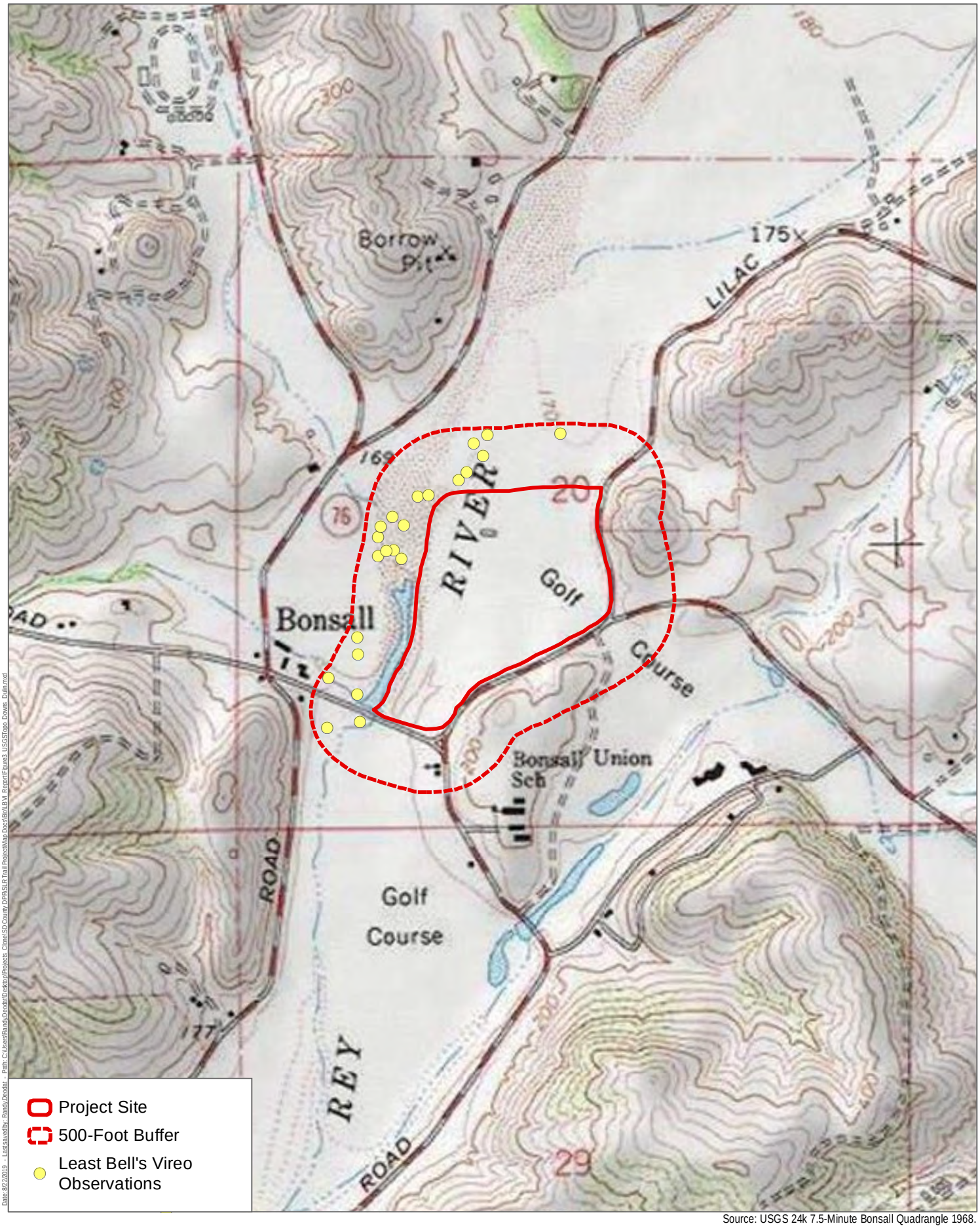
Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600 Feet

Figure 2

Survey Area



Source: USGS 24k 7.5-Minute Bonsall Quadrangle 1968.

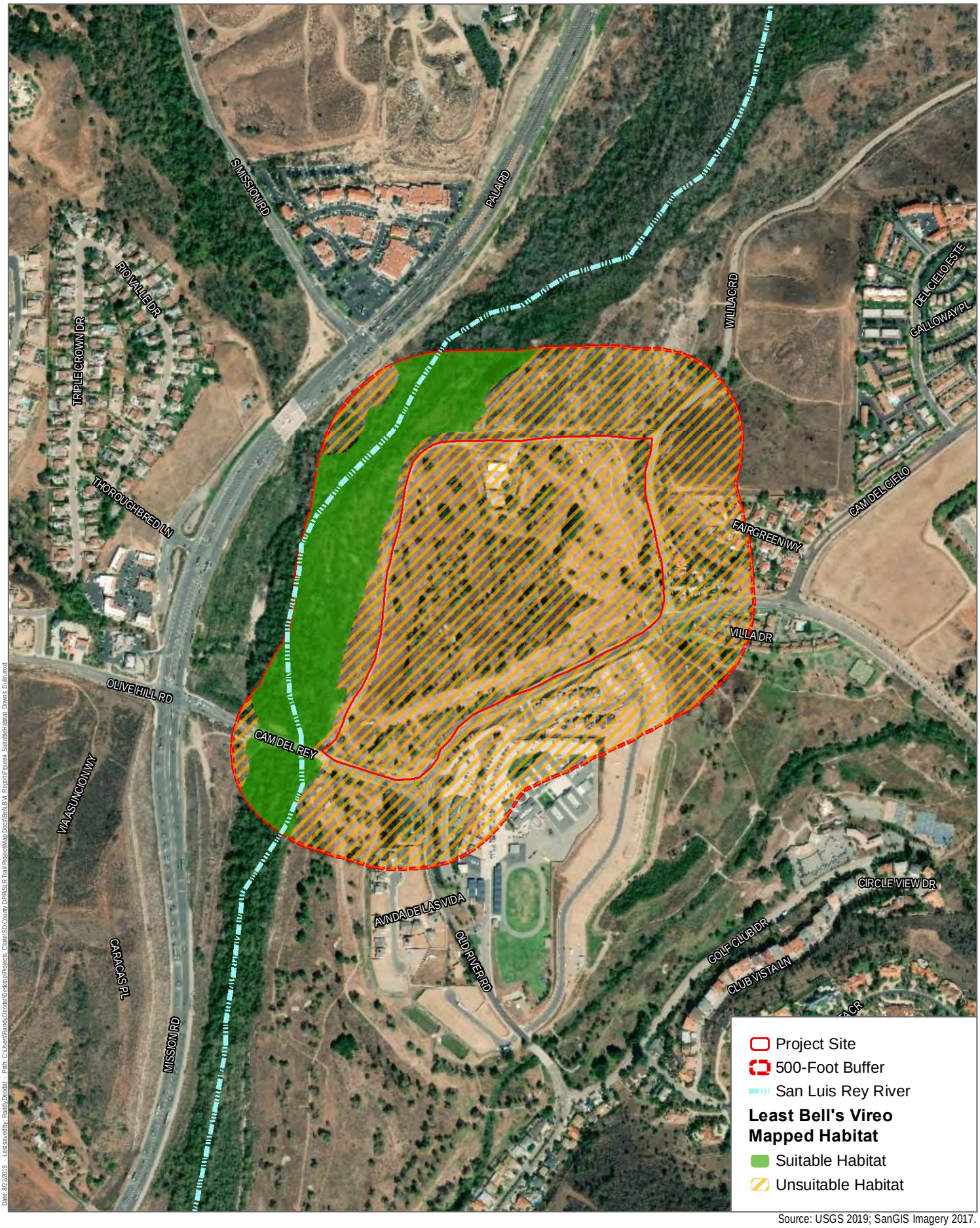
Harris & Associates

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Figure 3

Least Bell's Vireo Observations



Source: USGS 2019; SanGIS Imagery 2017.

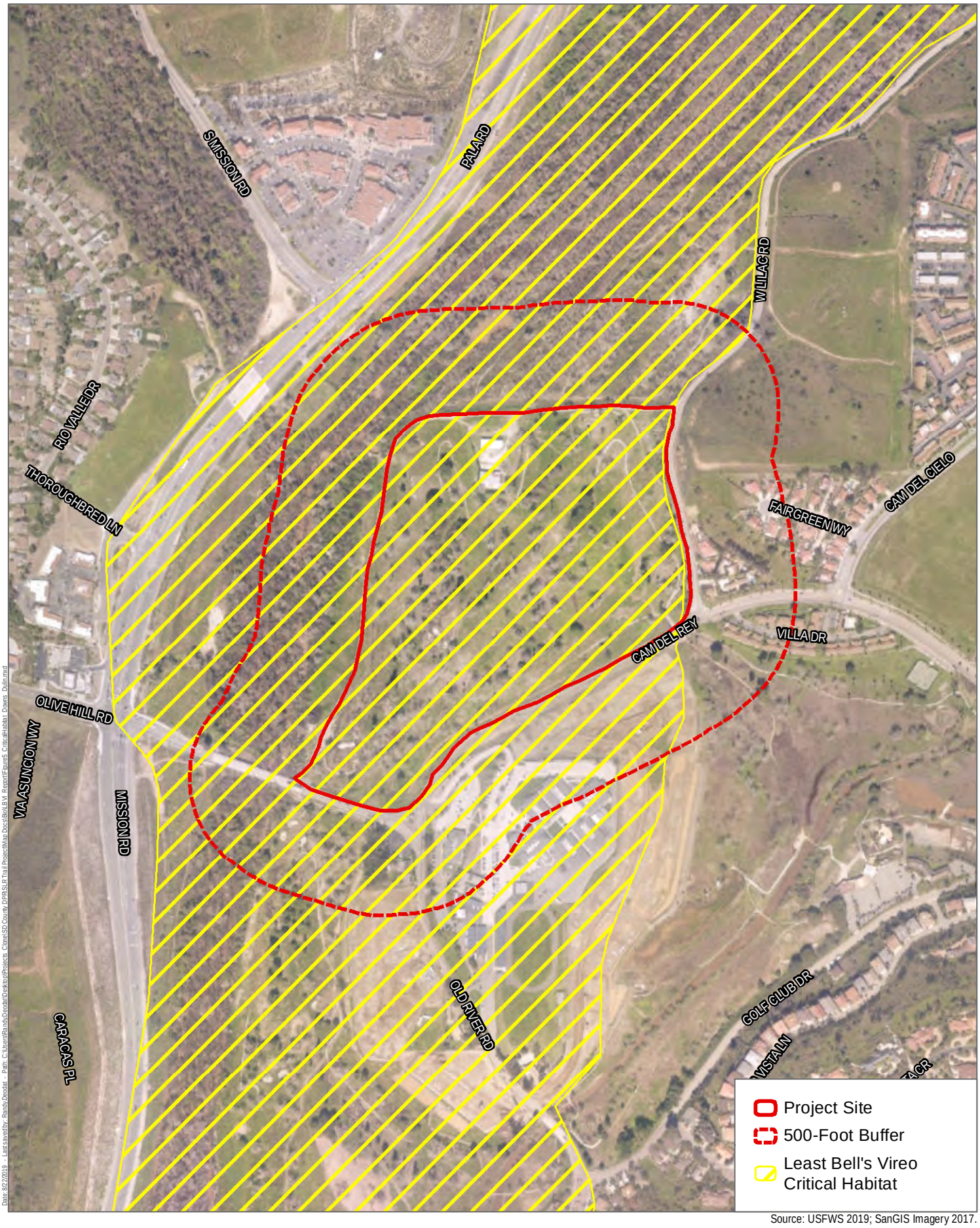
Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600 Feet

Figure 4

Suitable Habitat



Source: USFWS 2019; SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600 Feet

Figure 5

Critical Habitat

Source: SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600 Feet

Figure 6

Other Special-Status Bird Species Observed

Attachment 2. 15-Day Notification

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Harris & Associates

May 14, 2019

Stacey Love
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA, 92008

Survey Notification to Conduct Protocol Southwestern Willow Flycatcher and Least Bell's Vireo Surveys for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation San Luis Rey River Park Project in San Diego County California

Dear Ms. Love:

This letter serves as the pre-notification for five southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) and eight least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) surveys for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation proposed San Luis Rey (SLR) Middle Right of Way Trail, SLR Downs Park Development Project, and Dulin Road Park Development Project (Figure 1). The survey area which includes the three project areas and a 500-foot buffer is located within the Bonsall U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangle maps (Figure 2). These surveys are in support of the County of San Diego's San Luis Rey River Park Programmatic Environmental Impact Report.

Five survey visits for southwestern willow flycatcher will be performed according to the 2010 USFWS-approved protocol, titled *A Natural History Summary and Survey Protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher*

- Survey 1 will occur between May 15 and May 31, 2019
- Surveys 2 and 3 will occur between June 1 and June 24, 2019 and
- Surveys 4 and 5 will occur between June 25 and July 17, 2019

The surveys will be conducted at least five days apart. Each survey will be conducted between sunrise and 10:00 am. The surveys will be conducted by Busby Biological Services' biologist, Erik LaCoste (TE-027736-6). Mr. LaCoste requests to begin the southwestern willow flycatcher surveys the week of May 26.

Melissa Tu, Harris & Associates least Bell's vireo qualified biologist, Eric LaCoste, and Nick Wagner, Harris & Associates biologist, request to conduct eight least Bell's vireo between Friday, Monday, May 17, and Wednesday, July 31. Mr. Wagner will remain with Ms. Tu during the surveys. Each survey will be conducted between sunrise and 11:00 am and follow the USFWS 2001 Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines.

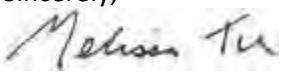
The riparian habitat survey area includes three areas within the SLR River floodplain (Figure 2):

- The Middle Right of Way Trail survey area includes approximately 8,500 linear feet of riparian vegetation
- The SLR Downs Park Development Project survey area includes approximately 3,000 linear feet of riparian vegetation
- The Dulin Road Park Development Project includes approximately 3,80 linear feet of riparian vegetation

In order to adhere to protocol survey guidance on time between surveys, we would like to begin southwestern willow flycatcher surveys as soon as possible, and before the standard 15-Day Notification period has elapsed.

A 45-day technical report of findings will be submitted in accordance with protocol and permit guidance.

Sincerely,



Melissa Tu
Senior Biologist, Strategic Advisory Services Natural Resources Team

Attachments: Figure 1 Project Overview
Figure 2 Middle Right of Way Trail
Figure 2 San Luis Rey Downs Park Development Project
Figure 2 Dulin Road Park Development Project

SOURCE: SanGIS 2017

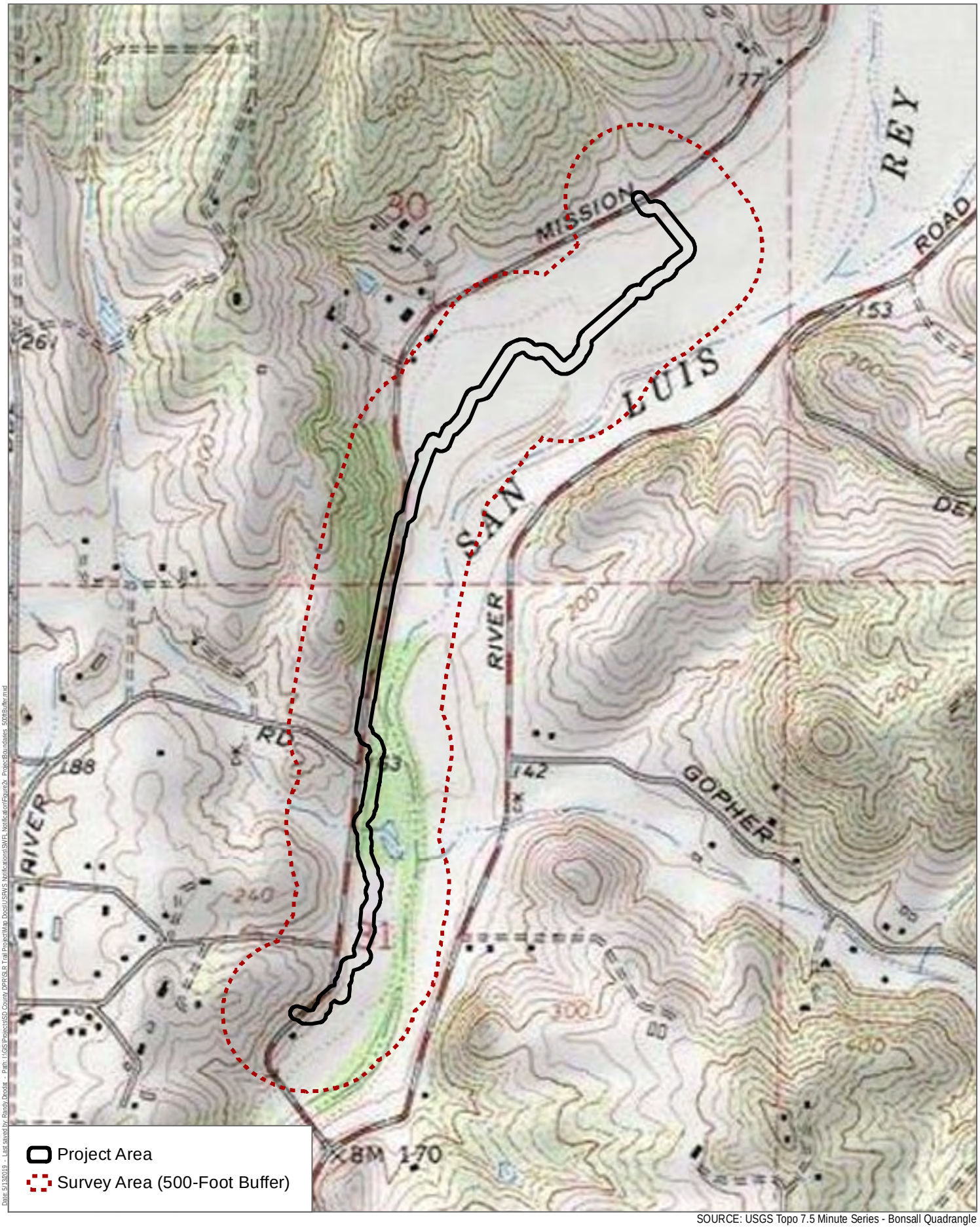
Harris & Associates

N

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Overview



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SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5 Minute Series - Bonsall Quadrangle

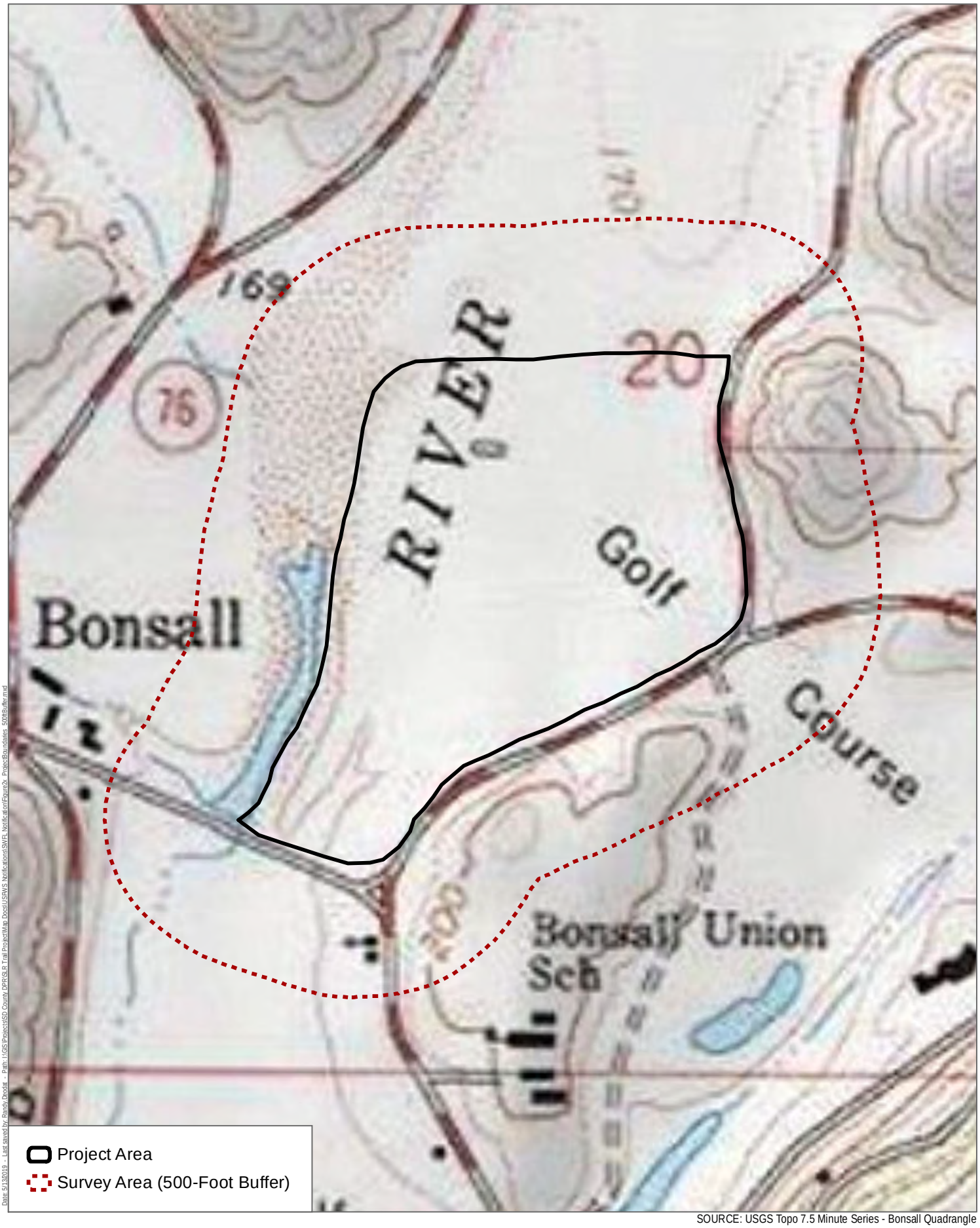
Harris & Associates

N

0 250 500 Feet

Figure 2

Middle Right-of-Way Trail



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SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5 Minute Series - Bonsall Quadrangle

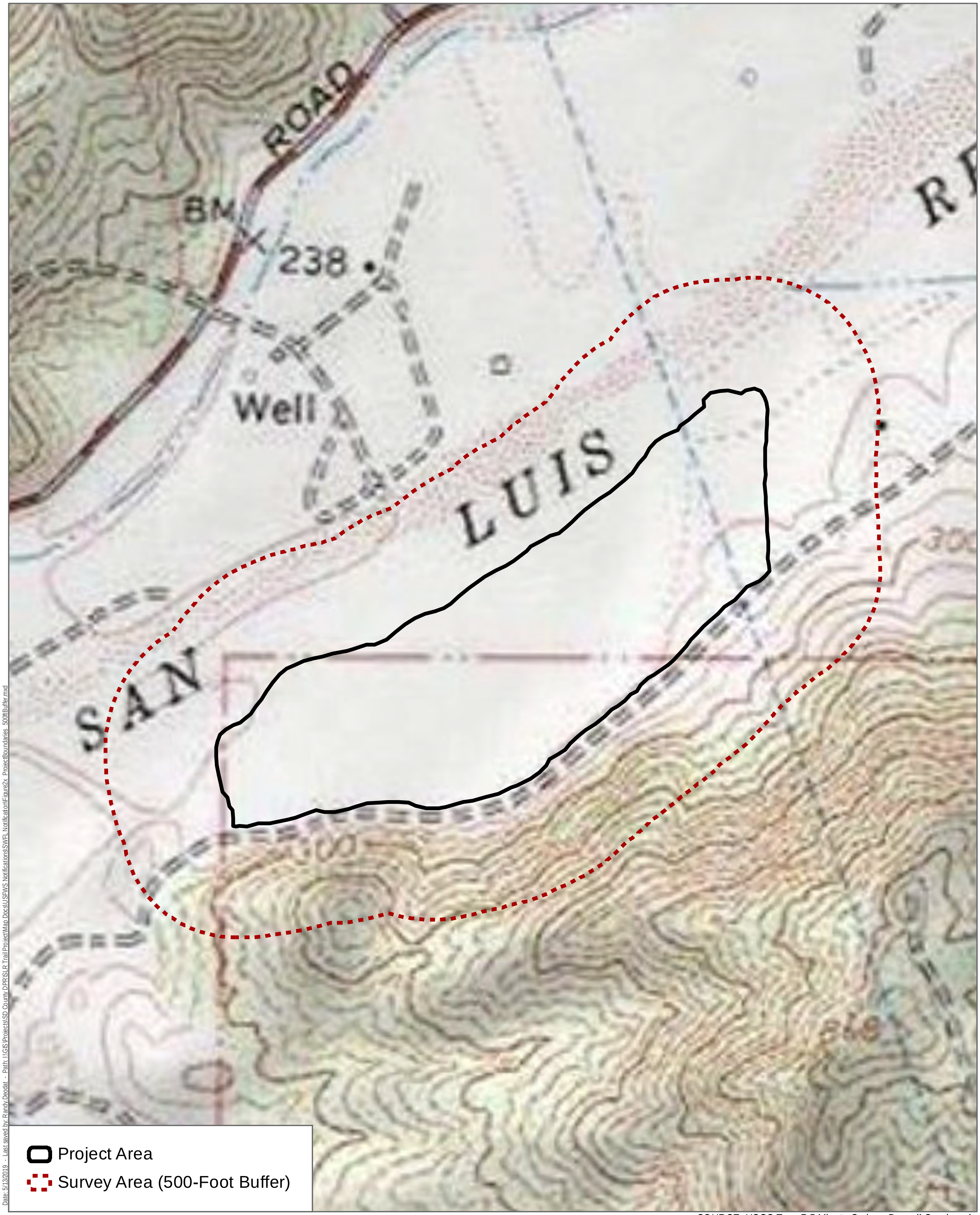
Harris & Associates

N

0 250 500 Feet

Figure 2

San Luis Rey Downs Park Development Project



SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5 Minute Series - Bonsall Quadrangle

Harris & Associates

N

0 250 500
Feet

Figure 2

Dulin Road Park Development Project

Attachment 3. Photograph Log

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Photograph 1: West-facing view of occupied least Bell's vireo habitat within the survey area.

Photograph 2: West-facing view of occupied least Bell's vireo habitat consisting of cottonwood-willow riparian forest with a dense understory within the survey area.

Photograph 3: Northeast-facing view of occupied least Bell's vireo habitat within the survey area.

Photograph 4: North-facing view of mature remnant trees associated with the defunct golf course to the east and well-developed cottonwood-willow riparian forest supporting least Bell's vireo to the west.

Attachment 4. Wildlife Species Detected During Least Bell's Vireo Surveys

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Wildlife Species Observed During Least Bell's Vireo Surveys

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
Birds		
Accipitriformes (Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies)		
Accipiteridae Hawks, Kites, and Eagles	Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
	Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Falconidae Caracaras and Falcons	American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Anseriformes		
Anatidae Ducks, Geese, and Swans	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Apodiformes (Swifts and Hummingbirds)		
Trochilidae Hummingbirds	Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
	Rufous hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*
Columbiformes (Pigeons and Doves)		
Columbidae Pigeons and Doves	Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
	Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
	Rock dove	*Columba livia*
Passeriformes (Perching Birds)		
Corvidae Jays, Magpies, and Crows	American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Fringillidae Finches	American goldfinch	*Spinus trsitis*
	House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
	Lawrence's goldfinch	*Spinus lawrencei*
	Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
Mimidae Mockingbirds and Thrashers	California thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*
	Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Passerellidae New World Sparrows	California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
	Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
	Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*
Tyrannidae Tyrant Flycatcher	Ash-throated flycatcher	*Myiarchus cinerascens*
	Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
	Pacific-slope flycatcher	*Empidonax difficilis*
	Southwestern willow flycatcher[2]	*Empidonax traillii extimus*
	Vermilion flycatcher[3]	*Pyrocephalus rubinus*
	Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
Vireonidae Vireos	Least Bell's vireo[2]	*Vireo bellii pusillus*
Icteridae	Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
	Hooded oriole	*Icterus cucullatus*

Wildlife Species Observed During Least Bell's Vireo Surveys

Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
American Blackbirds, Orioles, and New World Blackbirds	Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
Parulidae Wood Warblers	Common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
	Orange-crowned warbler	*Oreothlypis celata*
	Yellow-breasted chat[3]	*Icteria virens*
	Yellow warbler[3]	*Setophaga petechia*
Sylviidae Sylviid Warblers	Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*
Cardinalidae Cardinals and Grosbeaks	Black-headed grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*
Troglodytidae Wrens	Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*
	House wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
Sittidae Nuthatches	White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*
Turdidae Thrushes	Swainson's thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*
	Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
Ptilogonatidae Silky Flycatchers	Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*
Estrildidae Waxbills	Scaly-breasted munia	*Lonchura punctulata*
Sturnidae Starlings	European starling	*Sturnis vulgaris*
Pelicaniformes (Pelicans, Ibises, and Herons)		
Ardeidae Herons and Bitterns	Great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*
Threskiornithidae Ibises and Spoonbills	White-faced ibis[3]	*Plegadis chihi*
Piciformes (Woodpeckers)		
Picidae Woodpeckers	Downy woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*
	Nuttall's woodpecker	*Dryobates nuttallii*

Notes:

[1] California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List species

[2] Federally endangered

[3] California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern

[4] Federally threatened

Attachment 6. Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Summary Report

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BUSBY
Biological Services

July 22, 2019

Ms. Stacey Love
Recovery Permit Coordinator
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, California 92008

RE: 2019 SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED BONSALL COMMUNITY PARK PROJECT, BONSALL, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Ms. Love:

This letter report summarizes the results of the 2019 focused, protocol-level, presence/absence surveys for the federally and state-listed endangered southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) that were conducted by Busby Biological Services, Inc. (BBS) on behalf of Harris and Associates (Harris) for the County of San Diego's proposed Bonsall Community Park Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project is adjacent to the San Luis Rey River in the unincorporated community of Bonsall in San Diego County, California (Attachment 1: Figures 1 and 2).

PROJECT INFORMATION

The Proposed Project consists of the conversion of the northern portion of the former San Luis Rey Downs Golf Course to a recreation park on an approximately 51-acre site east of the San Luis Rey River. The Proposed Project site is bounded by the San Luis Rey River to the west and north, Camino Del Rey to the south, and West Lilac Road to the east (Attachment 1: Figure 1). The Proposed Project is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Bonsall topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968) (Attachment 1: Figure 2).

The Proposed Project site ranges in elevation from approximately 160 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in the southwest portion to 200 feet amsl in the northeast portion. The soils on the Proposed Project site are dominated by Tujunga sands, which is excessively drained (USDA 2019). As a result of the original construction of the golf course, soils in the Proposed Project site are likely significantly disturbed. The Proposed Project site consists of disturbed habitat and service buildings associated with the remnants of the old golf course. Riparian vegetation associated with the San Luis Rey River occurs north and west of the Proposed Project site. The Proposed Project site is surrounded by riparian scrub, agricultural land, and developed land (e.g., an elementary school, residential development).

SPECIES INFORMATION

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a small, olive-colored, migratory songbird that is federally and state-listed as endangered. One of four subspecies of willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), it is distinguished by breeding distribution, song, call, and plumage. The southwestern willow flycatcher is a neotropic migrant that is endemic to the Americas and is a summer breeding resident in the southwestern U.S., specifically within Arizona, New Mexico, southern California, southern portions of Nevada and Utah, southwestern Colorado, far western Texas, and extreme northwestern Mexico (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2002). It is the only race of willow flycatcher that is known to breed in southern California, ranging from Kern County to San Diego County. This species arrives on breeding territories by late April to early May and migrates southward again to wintering areas in southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America in August and September. The other two subspecies of willow flycatcher (i.e., *E. t. brewsteri* and *E. t. adastus*) migrate through southern California in the spring and fall to and from their breeding grounds in northern California.

The southwestern willow flycatcher typically breeds in patchy to dense, well-developed riparian woodlands that occur along streams, rivers, lakes, or other wetlands; are below 8,000 feet in elevation; and provide surface water and/or saturated soil during mid-summer (Sedgwick 2000; Sogge et al. 1997; USFWS 2002). Typical breeding habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher is composed of native riparian plant species, such as willows (*Salix* spp.) and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) in patches at least 2 acres or in linear-shaped habitats at least 33 feet wide (Sogge et al. 1997). However, this subspecies has also been observed successfully breeding in riparian communities dominated by extensive patches of non-native species such as tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*) and Russian olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*) (USFWS 2002).

Once a common subspecies in southern California, in the early 20th century the southwestern willow flycatcher population collapsed from the combined effects of habitat loss and nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) (Craig and Williams 1998; Garret and Dunn 1981; Sedgwick 2000; Unitt 2004; USFWS 2002). Currently, in coastal southern California, it breeds within drainages from San Diego to Santa Barbara and Kern counties and into the Owens Valley, most notably along the San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, Santa Ynez, Owens, and Kern rivers, which support approximately 70 percent of known territories (Sogge et. al. 2003). As of 2007, data estimates conclude that there are 120 known southwestern willow flycatcher territories in the coastal California area (USFWS 2014).

Recently, USGS biologists have completed surveys for southwestern willow flycatcher along the San Luis Rey River adjacent to the Proposed Project area. In 2018, a single, male southwestern willow flycatcher was detected immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project area (USGS 2018).

USFWS designated critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher in 2013 (USFWS 2013). Critical habitat is defined by the USFWS as areas, either occupied by the species at the time of listing or not, that are essential for the conservation and

recovery of that species. The San Luis Rey River adjacent to the Proposed Project area is one of many areas listed as critical habitat by the USFWS.

METHODS

Focused, protocol-level surveys for the southwestern willow flycatcher were conducted by a permitted biologist in accordance with the current USFWS accepted survey protocol, titled *A Natural History Summary and Survey Protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher* (Sogge et al. 2010). The survey protocol entails intensive surveys of suitable habitat as well as detailed datasheets documenting detections, habitat, and other information about the southwestern willow flycatcher.

Five surveys were conducted during the three survey periods outlined in the protocol, including one survey during the first period (May 15 to May 31), two surveys during the second period (June 1 to June 24), and two surveys during the third period (June 25 to July 17); all surveys were conducted in suitable habitat within the Proposed Project site as well as a 500-foot buffer. All surveys were conducted between approximately 0530 and 1000 and avoided periods of adverse weather conditions (e.g., excessively hot or cold temperatures, high winds, steady rain, dense fog, other inclement weather conditions) that would impede detection of the southwestern willow flycatcher.

The permitted biologist slowly walked throughout the suitable habitat within the survey area and used visual and auditory cues to detect the southwestern willow flycatcher. Various routes were utilized to conduct an unbiased survey of the potentially suitable habitat within the survey area, while taking care not to disturb sensitive habitat or potential nest areas. Pre-recorded southwestern willow flycatcher vocalization playbacks were used only to elicit initial calls from the southwestern willow flycatcher but were not used frequently or to elicit further behaviors. Pre-recorded vocalizations were played for a period of 10 to 15 seconds and were generally repeated approximately every 70 to 100 feet within the surveyed habitat.

Sensitive species detections were recorded electronically using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) device and/or by hand onto a high-resolution aerial image of the survey area, and relevant information about the detection (e.g., age, sex, number of individuals detected) was noted when necessary. In addition, numbers and locations of parasitic brown-headed cowbirds were recorded, and other wildlife species observed directly or detected indirectly by sign, including scat, tracks, calls, and other evidence, were recorded.

RESULTS

A total of approximately 26.3-acres are included in the southwestern willow flycatcher survey area. Habitats within the survey area are dominated by native riparian vegetation communities, including southern sycamore-willow riparian woodland and riparian scrub. Riparian woodland habitats within the survey area are dominated by Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), black willow (*Salix goodingii*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). The understory in these areas include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus*

nigra ssp. *caerulea*), mulefat, stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), narrow-leaf willow (*Salix exigua*), and desert wild grape (*Vitis girdiana*).

Five, focused, protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher surveys were conducted by BBS biologist Erik LaCoste (TE-027736-6) between May 31 and July 15, 2019. During each of the five surveys, Mr. LaCoste was accompanied by a Harris biologist, either Melissa Tu or Nick Wagner, who were conducting a focused least Bell's vireo survey. All surveys were conducted during appropriate weather conditions. A summary of the dates and survey conditions is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Survey Conditions for Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Surveys

Survey No.	Date	Time		Weather				Surveyor
		Start	End	Temp (F°)	Wind (mph)	Clouds (% cover)	Precipitation	
1	5/31/19	0530	1000	65-67	0-3	100	0	E. LaCoste M. Tu
2	6/12/19	0530	1000	66-70	1-3	100	0	E. LaCoste M. Tu
3	6/24/19	0600	0900	65-70	0-1	100	0	E. LaCoste N. Wagner
4	7/5/19	0700	0930	67-69	0-1	100	0	E. LaCoste M. Tu
5	7/15/19	0600	0830	63-67	0-1	100	0	E. LaCoste N. Wagner

A single male southwestern willow flycatcher was detected during each of the five focused, protocol-level surveys (Attachment 1: Figure 3). A female southwestern willow flycatcher was never detected, and it is assumed the male did not pair with a female throughout the entire season. No other willow flycatchers were detected within or adjacent to the survey area during the 2019 focused, protocol-level. It should be noted that the location of the willow flycatcher depicted in Attachment 1: Figure 3 is a single point that represents an approximate location based on the five separate detection locations.

A USFWS Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form containing the results of the focused surveys is included as Attachment 2.

Additional Species

A total of 49 bird species were detected during the focused southwestern willow flycatcher surveys (Attachment 3). In addition to the southwestern willow flycatcher, seven sensitive species – least Bell's vireo (*Vireo pusillus bellii*; federally and state-listed endangered), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; state-listed threatened), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*; state species of special concern), vermillion flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*; state species of special concern), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*; state species of special concern), white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*; state watchlist), and western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*; San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program-covered species) were detected

(Attachment 1: Figure 3). All of the additional sensitive species were detected in multiple locations during every survey. Brown-headed cowbird, a brood parasite, was detected during several surveys. Attachment 1: Figure 3 includes the locations for least Bell's vireo, coastal California gnatcatcher, yellow warbler, vermillion flycatcher, yellow-breasted chate, and brown-headed cowbird. White-faced ibis and western bluebird are not shown on Attachment 1: Figure 3. Multiple white-faced ibis were observed flying over the Proposed Project site on multiple occasions during the surveys but were never detected on or near the ground. Western bluebird was very abundant and was observed throughout the Proposed Project site on all surveys and.

SUMMARY

A single male southwestern willow flycatcher was detected during each of the five focused, protocol-level surveys conducted for the species during the 2019 breeding season. The male was never observed with a female flycatcher and is assumed to have never paired during the breeding season.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at erik@busbybiological.com or (760) 500-8802 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Erik LaCoste
Busby Biological Services, Inc.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Figures
Attachment 2: USFWS Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form
Attachment 3: Wildlife Species Detected

REFERENCES

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2014 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation. Arizona Ecological Services, Phoenix, Arizona. August 2014.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1968 7.5-minute Bonsall Topographic Quadrangle

2018 Distribution and Abundance of Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) on the Middle San Luis Rey River, San Diego County Southern California – 2018 Data Summary. Data Series 1109.

PROJECT BIOLOGIST SIGNATURE PAGE

The below project biologist performing focused, protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) surveys for the County of San Diego's proposed San Luis Rey Downs Project was qualified to survey for this species under Section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The undersigned project biologist certifies this report to be a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of surveys for southwestern willow flycatcher conducted for the Proposed Project during spring 2019.

_____

Erik LaCoste, ESA Permit Number TE-027736-6
Senior Wildlife Biologist
Busby Biological Services, Inc.

ATTACHMENT 1: Figures

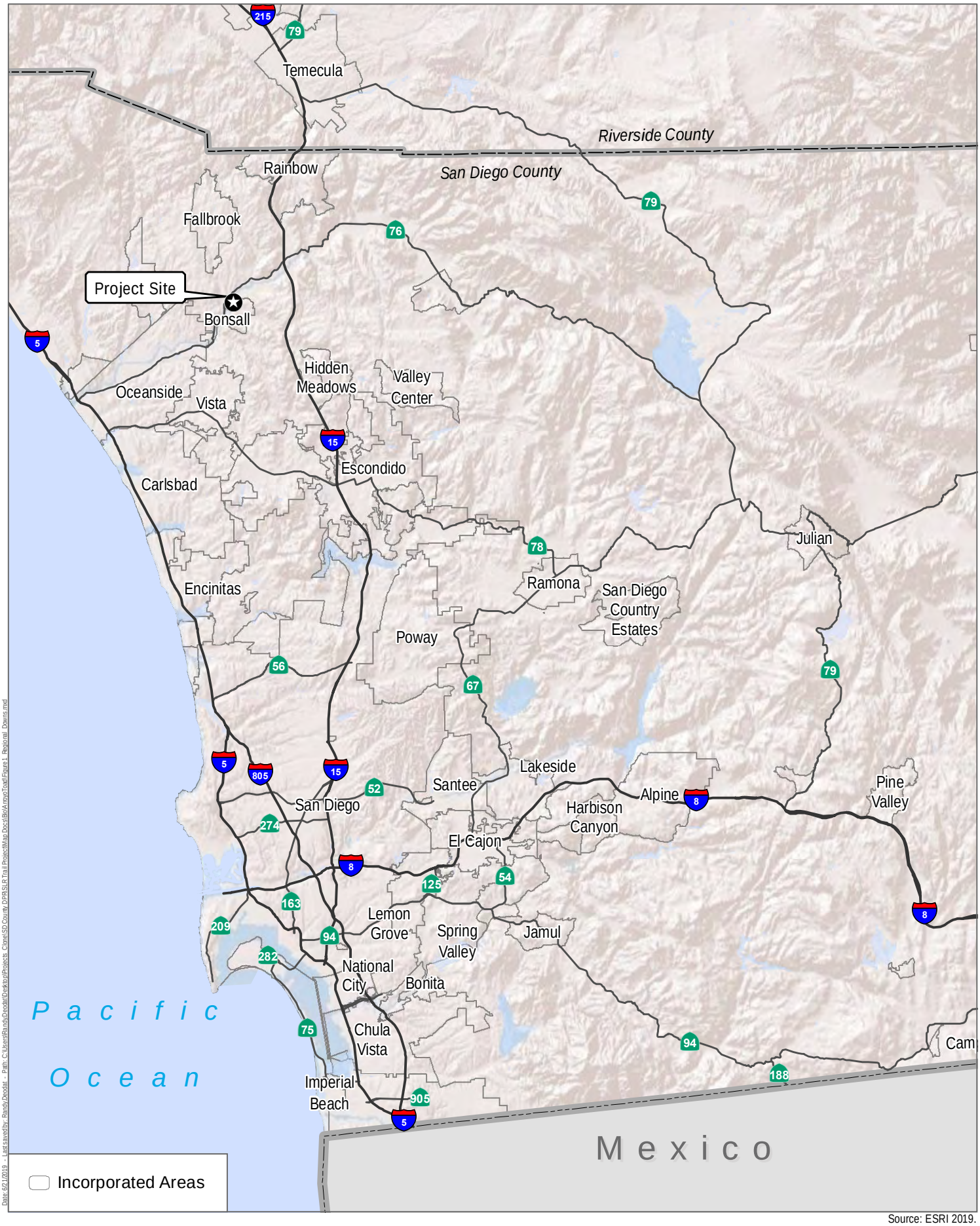
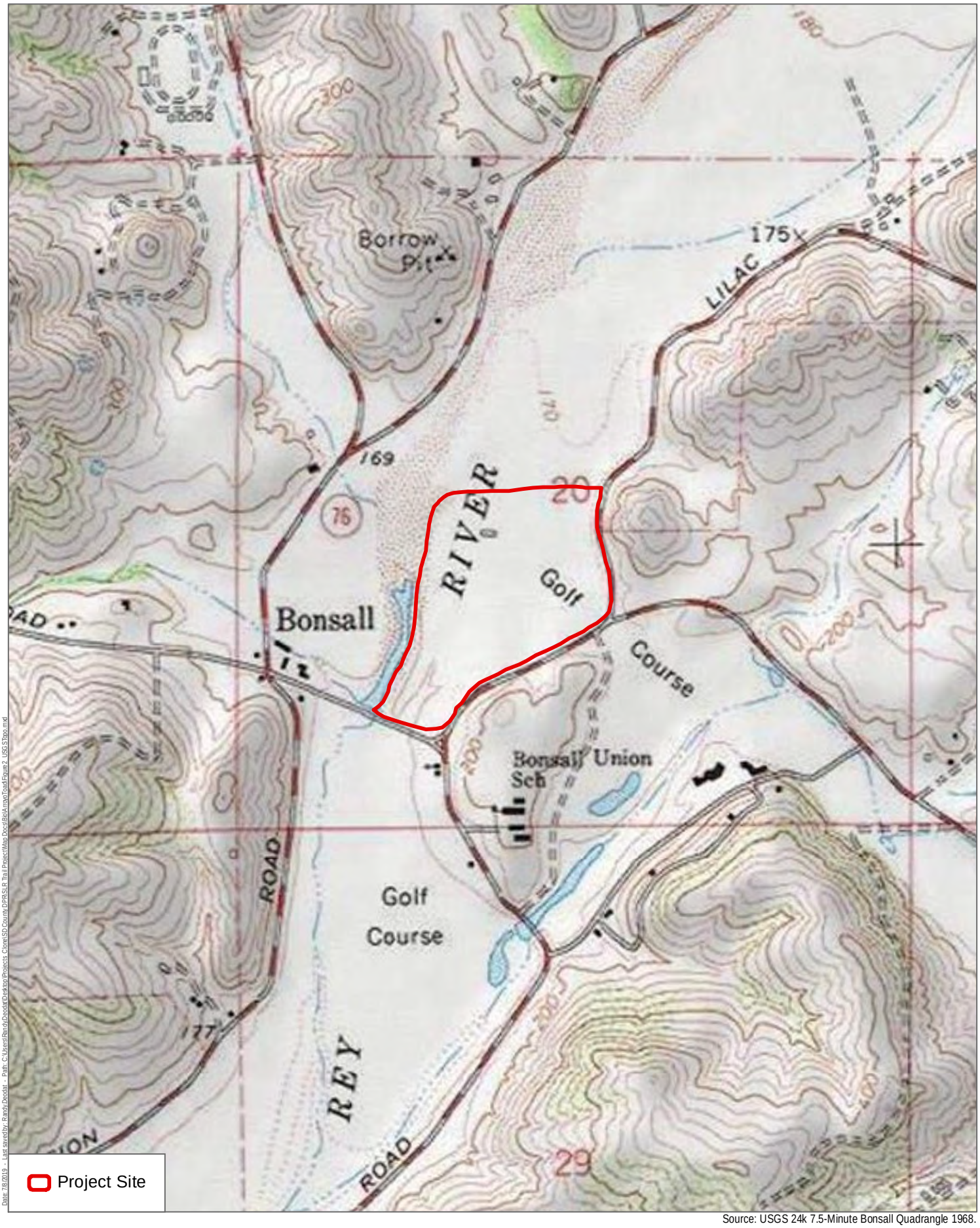


Figure 1

Regional Location



Source: USGS 24k 7.5-Minute Bonsall Quadrangle 1968.

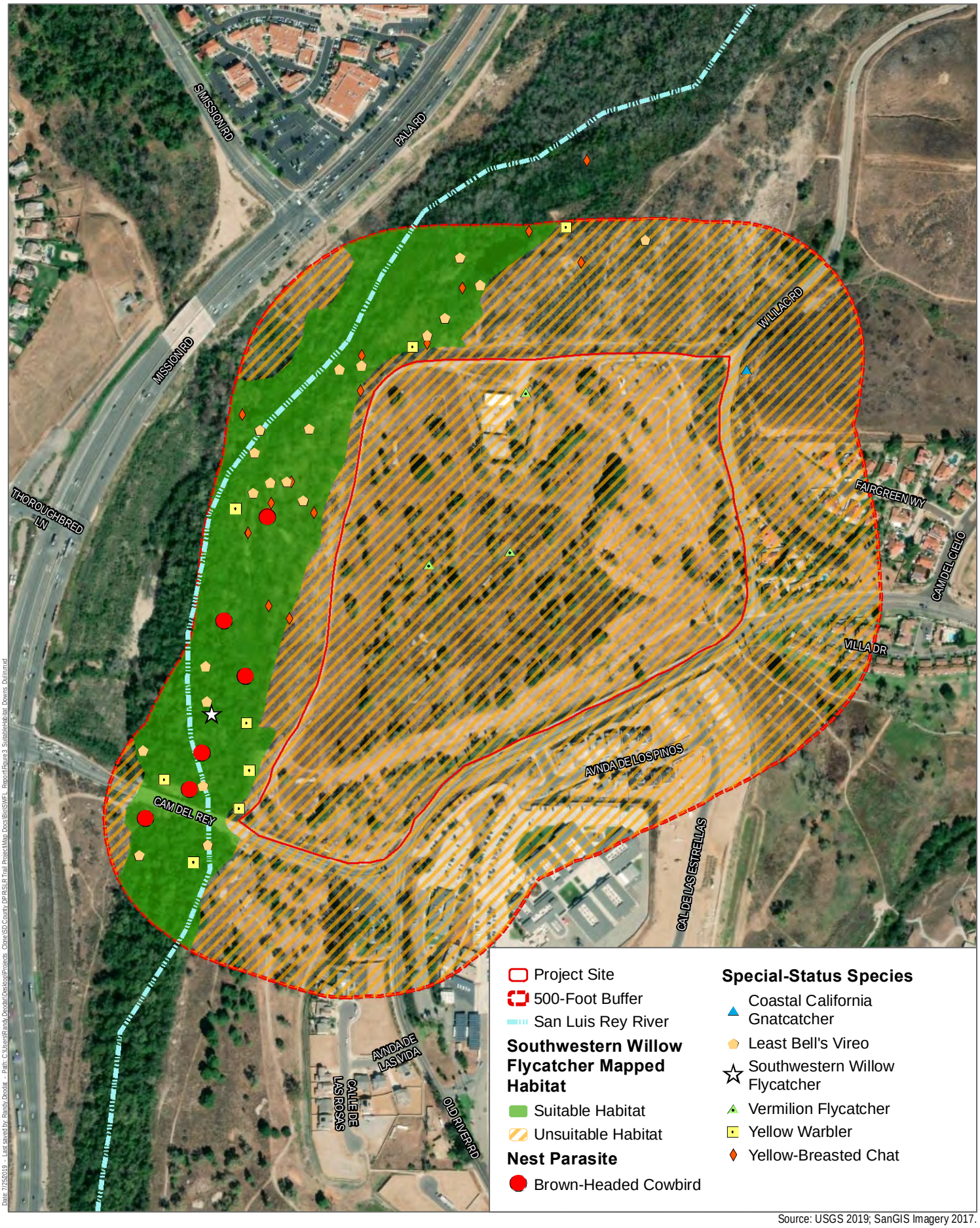
Harris & Associates

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Figure 2

USGS Topographical Map



Source: USGS 2019; SanGIS Imagery 2017.

Harris & Associates

N

0 300 600 Feet

Figure 3

Suitable Habitat and Observations

ATTACHMENT 2: USFWS Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form

Appendix 1. Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form

Always check the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Arizona Ecological Services Field Office web site (http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/) for the most up-to-date version.

Willow Flycatcher (WIFL) Survey and Detection Form (revised April 2010)

Site Name SLR DOWNS State CA County San DIEGO
USGS Quad Name BONSALL Elevation 48-54 (meters)
Creek, River, Wetland, or Lake Name SAN LUIS REY RIVER
Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? *Yes* X *No* ___

Survey Coordinates: Start: E 479125 N 3683190 UTM Datum ___ (See instructions)
Stop: E 479620 N 3684022 UTM Zone 11 S
If survey coordinates changed between visits, enter coordinates for each survey in comments section on back of this page.
*** Fill in additional site information on back of this page ****

Survey # / Observer(s) (Full Name)	Date (m/d/y) Survey time	Number of Adult WIFLs	Estimated Number of Pairs	Estimated Number of Territories	Nest(s) Found? Y or N / If Yes, number of nests	Comments (e.g., bird behavior; evidence of pairs or breeding; potential threats [livestock, cowbirds, *Diorhabda* spp.]). If *Diorhabda* found, contact USFWS and State WIFL coordinator	GPS Coordinates for WIFL Detections (this is an optional column for documenting individuals, pairs, or groups of birds found on each survey). Include additional sheets if necessary.			
							# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 1 Observer(s) ERIK LACOSTE MELISSA TU (ASSIST)	Date 5/31/19 Start 0530 Stop 1000 Total hrs 4.5	1	0	1	N	MALE SINGING W/O PROMPTED BY A CALL PLAY-BACK.	1	M	479210	3683397
Survey # 2 Observer(s) ERIK LACOSTE MELISSA TU	Date 6/12/19 Start 0530 Stop 1000 Total hrs 4.5	1	0	1	N	SAME MALE AS DETECTED 5/31. NO FEMALE DETECTED	1	M	479210	3683397
Survey # 3 Observer(s) ERIK LACOSTE NICK WAGNER	Date 6/21/19 Start 0600 Stop 0900 Total hrs 3.0	1	0	1	N	SAME MALE AS DETECTED 6/12 NO FEMALE DETECTED	1	M	479210	3683397
Survey # 4 Observer(s) ERIK LACOSTE MELISSA TU	Date 7/5/19 Start 0700 Stop 0930 Total hrs 2.5	1	0	1	N	SAME MALE PREVIOUSLY DETECTED UNPAIRED	1	M	479210	3683397
Survey # 5 Observer(s) ERIK LACOSTE NICK WAGNER	Date 7/15/19 Start 0600 Stop 0830 Total hrs 2.5	1	0	1	N	SAME MALE PREVIOUSLY DETECTED UNPAIRED	1	M	479210	3683397
Overall Site Summary Totals do not equal the sum of each column. Include only resident adults. Do not include migrants, nestlings, and fledglings. Be careful not to double count individuals. Total Survey Hrs	Total Adult Residents	Total Pairs	Total Territories	Total Nests		Were any Willow Flycatchers color-banded? Yes___ No ___ UNKNOWN If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.				
	1	0	1	0						

Reporting Individual ERIK LACOSTE Date Report Completed 7/22/19
US Fish and Wildlife Service Permit # TE 027336-6 State Wildlife Agency Permit # 9735
Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

Fill in the following information completely. Submit form by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

Reporting Individual ERIK LACoste Phone # 760-500-8802
Affiliation BUSBY BIOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC. E-mail ERIK@BUSBYBIOLOGICAL.COM
Site Name San Luis Rey Downs Date Report Completed 7/22/19

Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous years? Yes ____ No ____ Not Applicable X
If site name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? ____
If site was surveyed last year, did you survey the same general area this year? Yes ____ No ____ If no, summarize below.
Did you survey the same general area during each visit to this site this year? Yes ____ No ____ If no, summarize below.

Management Authority for Survey Area: Federal ____ Municipal/County X State ____ Tribal ____ Private ____
Name of Management Entity or Owner (e.g., Tonto National Forest) San DIEGO COUNTY.

Length of area surveyed: 1200 (meters)

Vegetation Characteristics: Mark the category that best describes the predominant tree/shrub foliar layer at this site (check one):

X Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native, includes high-elevation willow)

____ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly native, 50 - 90% native)

____ Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly exotic, 50 - 90% exotic)

____ Exotic/introduced plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% exotic)

Identify the 2-3 predominant tree/shrub species in order of dominance. Use scientific name.
Populus Fremontii, Salix Lasiolepsis, Salix Goodingii

Average height of canopy (Do not include a range): 4 (meters)

Attach copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections.
Attach sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any WIFLs or WIFL nests detected.
Attach photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site; describe any unique habitat features.

Comments (attach additional sheets if necessary)

- Riparian Habitat Recovering From A Burn in DEC. 2017.
- Single male DETECTED Remained UNPAIRED the ENTIRE Survey Season.

Territory Summary Table. Provide the following information for each verified territory at your site.

Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM N	UTM E	Pair Confirmed? Y or N	Nest Found? Y or N	Description of How You Confirmed Territory and Breeding Status (e.g., vocalization type, pair interactions, nesting attempts, behavior)
1	5/31/19 6/12/19	479210	3083397	UNPAIRED	N	USGS Biologist have conducted Surveys in this Area the last
	6/24/19 7/5/19					Couple of Survey Season. They CONFIRMED TO ME that the
	7/15/19					MALE had not paired in the last 2 seasons, including
						the 2019 Season.

Attach additional sheets if necessary

ATTACHMENT 3: Wildlife Species Detected

Attachment 3 - Wildlife Species Detected

VERTEBRATES		
Class Aves		**Birds**
Order Anseriformes		**Ducks, Geese, and Swans**
Family Anatidae		**Waterfowl**
	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
Order Pelicaniformes		**Frigatebirds, Tropicbirds, and Cormorants,**
Family Ardeidae		**Herons and Bitterns**
	Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron
Family Plataleidae		**Ibises and Spoonbills**
	Plegadis chihi	White-faced Ibis
Order Accipitriformes		**Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies**
Family Accipitridae		**Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies**
	Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk
	Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered Hawk
Family Falconidae		**Falcons**
	Falco sparverius	American Kestrel
Order Columbiformes		**Pigeons and Doves**
Family Columbidae		**Pigeons and Doves**
	Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian Collared Dove
	Columba livia	Rock Dove
	Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove
Order Apodiformes		**Swifts and Hummingbirds**
Family Trochilidae		**Hummingbirds**
	Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird
	Selasphorus rufus	Rufous Hummingbird
Family Picidae		**Woodpeckers**
	Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's Woodpecker
	Picoides pubescens	Downy Woodpecker
Order Passeriformes		**Perching Birds**
Family Tyrannidae		**Tyrant Flycatchers**
	Myiarchus cinerascens	Ash-throated Flycatcher
	Empidonax difficilis	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
	Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher
	Sayornis nigricans	Black Phoebe
	Pyrocephalus rubinus	Vermillion Flycatcher
	Tyrannus verticalis	Western Kingbird
Family Vireonidae		**Vireos**
	Vireo bellii pusillus	Least Bell's Vireo
Family Corvidae		**Crows and Jays**
	Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow
Family Hirundinidae		**Swallows**
	Stelgidopteryx serripennis	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Family Aegithalidae		**Bushtits**

	Psaltriparus minimus	Bushtit
Family Sittidae		**Nuthatches**
	Sitta carolinensis	White-breasted Nuthatch
Family Troglodytidae		**Wrens**
	Troglodytes aedon	House Wren
	Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's Wren
Family Turdidae		**Thrushes**
	Sialia mexicana	Western Bluebird
	Catharus ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush
Family Timaliidae		**Babblers and Wrentit**
	Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit
Family Mimidae		**Mockingbirds and Thrashers**
	Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird
	Toxostoma redivivum	California Thrasher
Family Sturnidae		**Starlings**
	Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling
Family Ptilogonatidae		**Silky Flycatchers**
	Phainopepla nitens	Phainopepla
Family Parulidae		**Wood-Warblers**
	Oreothlypis celata	Orange-crowned Warbler
	Dendroica petechia	Yellow Warbler
	Geothlypis trichas	Common Yellowthroat
	Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted Chat
Family Emberizidae		**Emberizids**
	Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow
	Pipilo crissalis	California Towhee
	Pipilo maculatus	Spotted Towhee
Family Cardinalidae		**Cardinals and Allies**
	Pheucticus melanocephalus	Black-headed Grosbeak
Family Icteridae		**Blackbirds**
	Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird
	Icterus cucullatus	Hooded Oriole
	Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird
Family Fringillidae		**Finches and Allies**
	Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch
	Carduelis tristis	American Goldfinch
	Carduelis lawrencei	Lawrence's Goldfinch
	Carpodacus mexicanus	House Finch
Family Estrildidae		**Waxbills**
	Lonchura punctulata	Scaly-breasted Munia

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

County of San Diego

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Bonsall Community Park

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

August 2021

Purpose

The County of San Diego would adopt this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21081.6 and Section 15097 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The purpose of the MMRP is to ensure that Bonsall Community Park complies with all applicable environmental mitigation requirements identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed project. The mitigation measures for the project would be adopted by the County, in conjunction with the adoption of the Final Addendum to the Final EIR. The mitigation measures have been integrated into this MMRP. The MMRP provides a mechanism for monitoring the mitigation measures in compliance with the Final EIR and Addendum, and general guidelines for the use and implementation of the monitoring program are described below. Within this document, the approved mitigation measures are organized and referenced by subject category. The specific mitigation measures are identified, as well as the method and timing of verification and the responsible party that would ensure that each action is implemented.

The mitigation measures applicable to the project include avoiding certain impacts altogether, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, and/or reducing or eliminating impacts over time by maintenance operations during the life of the action.

PRC Section 21081.6 requires the Lead Agency, for each project that is subject to CEQA, to monitor performance of the mitigation measures included in any environmental document to ensure that implementation takes place. The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is the designated Lead Agency for the MMRP. The County DPR is responsible for review of all monitoring reports, enforcement actions, and document disposition. The County DPR would rely on information provided by the monitor as accurate and up to date and would field check mitigation measure status as required.

A record of the MMRP will be maintained at County of San Diego DPR, 5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410, San Diego, CA 92123. All mitigation measures contained in the Final EIR and Addendum shall be made conditions of the project as may be further described below.

Format

Mitigation measures applicable to the project include avoiding certain impacts altogether, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, and/or requiring supplemental structural controls. Within this document, approval mitigation measures are organized and referenced by subject category. Each of the mitigation measures has a numerical reference. The following items are identified for each mitigation measure.

- Mitigation Language and Numbering
- Mitigation Timing
- Methods for Monitoring and Reporting

- Responsible Parties

Mitigation Language and Numbering

This MMRP provides the language of the mitigation measure in its entirety.

Mitigation Timing

The mitigation measures required for the project will be implemented at various times before construction, during construction, prior to project completion, or during project operation.

Methods for Monitoring and Reporting

The MMRP includes the procedures for documenting and reporting mitigation implementation efforts. As the project proponent, the County of San Diego DPR is responsible for implementation of all mitigation measures.

Responsible Parties

For each mitigation measure, the party responsible for implementation, monitoring and reporting, and verifying successful completion of the mitigation measure is identified.

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Time Frame	Monitoring Method	Implementation Responsibility	Verification Responsibility
IV. Biological Resources				
M-BI-1a. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for Park facilities, a Biological Resources Report meeting County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Guidelines for Biological Resources standards shall be prepared to evaluate specific locations of Tier A facilities, Tier B facilities, trails, and restoration areas; identify potential significant impacts; and recommend appropriate mitigation that shall be incorporated and implemented into the project before the approval of the construction plans.	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-1b. A qualified biological resources monitor shall fence and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources to ensure no impacts occur during construction.	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-1c. Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges shall be designed to avoid special status plant species and their known habitat to the extent practicable based on historical information and biological resource surveys conducted prior to the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. Design of Tier A sites, including construction, shall avoid any habitat with the potential to support special status plants to the extent practicable. If impacts are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation for specific species shall be implemented as listed in Table 2.3.6 of the PEIR and sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report.	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Two surveys conducted by Qualified biologist(s)	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-1d. All areas to be avoided that contain sensitive biological resources, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts.	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-1e. Construction contractors or personnel shall implement a construction education program approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation to ensure that contractors and all construction personnel are informed of the biological constraints associated with any particular construction site. The education program shall focus on (a) the purpose for resource protection, (b) contractor identification of sensitive resource areas in the field such as areas delineated on maps and by flags or fencing, (c) protocol to resolve conflicts that may arise at any time during the construction process, and (d) ramifications of noncompliance. This program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation project manager.	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-1f. Construction activities adjacent to sensitive habitats (including habitats supporting special-status plant or wildlife species), drainages, or other wetland or non-wetland waters shall be avoided and/or minimized, including restriction of equipment access and disposal or temporary placement of excess fill. Staging areas shall be located in disturbed habitat, to the degree feasible. If staging areas outside the construction footprint are used, they will be surveyed for biological resources prior to use and shall not be used if sensitive biological resources would be directly or indirectly affected.	Prior to potential impact	Survey prior to impact	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-1g. Construction vehicles shall use existing access roads to the degree feasible. Where new access is required, all vehicles shall attempt to use the same route, even if this requires heavy equipment to back out of such areas. All access routes outside of existing roads or the construction corridor shall be clearly marked by flagging or staking by a biologist prior to the onset of construction. All access roads outside of existing roads or the construction corridor shall be delineated on the grading plans and reviewed by a qualified biologist.	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-1h. Topsoil shall be stockpiled in disturbed areas currently lacking native vegetation.	During construction	Survey to confirm lacking native vegetation prior to stockpiling	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-1i. Fueling of equipment shall take place outside of sensitive biological habitat types and outside of potentially jurisdictional water features.	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the	County of San Diego DPR

			County of San Diego DPR	
M-BI-2a. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1a.**	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2b. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1b.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2c. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1d.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2d. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1e.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2e. Tier A sites shall be designed to avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife to the extent practicable based on historical information and a biological resource survey conducted prior to the start of construction. The survey shall include directed surveys for the sensitive wildlife species expected to occur on the site as described in this PEIR. Development of Tier A sites shall avoid direct impacts to sensitive wildlife species and their habitat, including appropriate buffers, to the extent practicable.	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Two surveys conducted by Qualified biologist(s)	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2f. If impacts to sensitive wildlife are unavoidable for any reason, mitigation shall be implemented as follows, which includes habitat-based mitigation. Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest - 3:1	Prior to impacts	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego	County of San Diego DPR

Southern Willow Scrub - 3:1 Non-Native Grassland - 0.5:1 Disturbed Habitat - None Urban/Developed - None In addition, during construction and landscaping on the project site, the following measures shall be implemented to minimize the spread of invasive plant species: •Construction equipment shall be cleaned before coming to the project site. •Certified weed-free straw wattles shall be used for erosion control. •Appropriate landscaping species shall be selected by the County and based on the vegetation communities adjacent to the project site. •Landscaping adjacent to the riparian corridor shall comply with the following requirements to prevent the introduction of invasive species: •Appropriate landscaping shall be selected based on the vegetation communities adjacent to the project site. •Only non-invasive plant species shall be included in the landscape plans. A qualified landscape architect and/or qualified biologist shall review landscape plant palettes prior to implementation to ensure that no invasive species are included.			DPR	

M-BI-2g. Nesting Season Avoidance or Pre-Construction Survey: If construction initiation occurs between January 15 and September 15, a pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey of the project impact area and an appropriate buffer of up to 500 feet shall be completed by a qualified biologist prior to vegetation removal. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted within three calendar days prior to the start of construction activities (including removal of vegetation). If any active nests are detected, the area will be flagged and mapped on construction plans, along with a buffer, as recommended by the qualified biologist. The buffer area(s) established by the qualified biologist will be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined that the nest is no longer active. The qualified biologist shall be a person familiar with bird breeding behavior and capable of identifying the bird species of San Diego County by sight and sound, and determining alterations of behavior as a result of human interaction. Buffers will be based on local topography and line of sight, species behavior and tolerance to disturbance, and existing disturbance levels, as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist.	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction between January 15 and September 15	Conduct surveys	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2h. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1f.**	Prior to potential impact	Survey prior to impact	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2i. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1g.**	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2j. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1h.**	During construction	Survey to confirm lacking native vegetation prior to stockpiling	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-2k. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1i.**	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the	County of San Diego DPR

			County of San Diego DPR	
M-BI-3a. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1a.**	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3b. A conceptual Resource Management Plan shall be prepared, and approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation, for the proposed Park areas. The Plan shall include monitoring and adaptive management of park resources. The Resource Management Plan will be developed using the County's guidelines regarding the preparation of Resource Management Plan. In general the plan includes the purpose of the plan, implementation information including responsibilities and financial information, information on the property, the description of the biological resources on site emphasizing the overall biological value, and the management elements, goals and associated tasks. The plan will address the need to balance public access and recreational opportunities within the park with the need for resource protection. The plan will also include performance standards for the protection and preservation of those resources. The plan will be developed once the initial acquisition of the site and specific site development planning has occurred and before construction of these activities begin.	After initial acquisition of the site and the specific site development planning has occurred and before construction of these activities begin.	Creation of conceptual Resource Management Plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3c. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1b.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3d. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1d.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3e. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1e.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego	County of San Diego DPR

			DPR	
M-BI-3f. The DPR project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys conducted prior to the start of construction. At least two surveys shall be conducted for each site, one during the spring and one during the summer. The surveys shall identify any special status plant species to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist approved by the DPR project manager prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from indirect impacts. If it is determined that impacts to special status plant species cannot be avoided for any reason, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each plant species in Table 2.3.6 of the PEIR and sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report.	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	If impacts will occur, implement mitigation listed for plant species in Table 2.3.6 of the PEIR and sensitive habitat listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3g. During Park operation, fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed, if necessary, to prevent indirect impacts to special-status plant species for Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to request Park visitors to stay in designated use areas.	As necessary	If impacts could affect special-status plant species	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3h. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1d.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3i. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1g.**	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-3j. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1h.**	During construction	Survey to confirm lacking native vegetation prior to stockpiling	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3k. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1i.**	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3l. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1i.**	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-3m. Erosion and siltation into off-site areas during construction will be minimized. An erosion control plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) under the National Pollutant Discharge Prevention Program, will be required of the contractor. The contract supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that the erosion control plan is developed and implemented. The plan will include the use of hay bales, silt fences, siltation basins, or other devices necessary to stabilize the soil in denuded or graded areas during the construction and revegetation phases of the project.	Prior to construction	Erosion control plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4a. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1a.**	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4b. See mitigation measure **M-BI-3c.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-4c. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1c.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Two surveys conducted by Qualified biologist(s)	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4d. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1e.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4e. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1f.**	Prior to potential impact	Survey prior to impact	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4f. The DPR project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys summarized in the biological resources letter report prior to the start of construction. The surveys shall identify any sensitive wildlife habitat to be avoided during construction. These areas, including appropriate buffers, shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of construction activities. Where indicated by the biologist, these areas shall be fenced or otherwise protected from direct or indirect impacts. If it is determined that impacts to sensitive habitat cannot be avoided for any reason, mitigation shall be required. Mitigation is listed for each sensitive habitat is listed in M-BI-2f.	Prior to and during construction	Biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-4g. During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent habitat for sensitive wildlife. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of the need to stay in designated use areas and of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. Any impacts to sensitive wildlife shall be mitigated as listed in Table 2.3.7 of the PEIR and for sensitive habitat as listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report.	During Park operation	Biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4h. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1f.**	Prior to potential impact	Survey prior to impact	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4i. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1g.**	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4j. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1h.**	During construction	Survey to confirm lacking native vegetation prior to stockpiling	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-4k. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1i.**	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the	County of San Diego DPR

			County of San Diego DPR	
M-BI-4l. See mitigation measure **M-BI-3m.**	Prior to construction	Erosion control plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5a. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1a.**	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5b. See mitigation measure **M-BI-3b.**	After initial acquisition of the site and the specific site development planning has occurred and before construction of these activities begin.	Creation of conceptual Resource Management Plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5c. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1b.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5d. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1d.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5e. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1e.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-5f. Prior to the implementation of any revegetation, a Revegetation Plan shall be prepared and approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation. The Plan shall detail the proposed revegetation and associated success criteria. In addition, the revegetation plan will include performance standards for the removal of non-native species, soil preparation, irrigation, plant replacement, fencing, signage, and litter removal. Toad-exclusion fencing and toad monitoring will be required for all revegetation efforts within occupied arroyo toad habitat.	Prior to implementation of revegetation	Revegetation Plan	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5g. Revegetation/restoration areas shall be sited to avoid adverse impacts to the arroyo toad and suitable/occupied toad upland (and breeding) habitat.	Prior to implementation of revegetation/restoration	Revegetation Plan	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5h. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1f.**	Prior to potential impact	Survey prior to impact	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5i. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1g.**	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5j. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1h.**	During construction	Survey to confirm lacking native vegetation prior to stockpiling	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-5k. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1i.**	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of	County of San Diego DPR

			San Diego DPR	
M-BI-5l. See mitigation measure **M-BI-3m.**	Prior to construction	Erosion control plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-6a. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1a.**	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-6b. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1b.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-6c. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1d.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-6d. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1e.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-6e. See mitigation measure **M-BI-2g.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction between January 15 and September 15	Conduct surveys	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-6f. Prior to the implementation of any revegetation, a Revegetation Plan shall be prepared and approved by the DPR project manager. The Plan shall detail the proposed revegetation and associated success criteria. The revegetation plan will include performance standards for the removal of non-native species, soil preparation, irrigation, plant replacement, fencing, signage, and litter removal. The revegetation plan will include a requirement for a nesting bird/raptor survey prior to the removal of non-native trees that may provide nesting for birds/raptors, if the tree removal occurs during the nesting season between January 15 and September 15.	Prior to non-native tree removal between January 15 and September 15	Conduct surveys	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-6g. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1g.**	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7a. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1a.**	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7b. See mitigation measure **M-BI-3b.**	After initial acquisition of the site and the specific site development planning has occurred and before construction of these activities begin.	Creation of conceptual Resource Management Plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7c. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1b.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading, and during construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-7d. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1d.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7e. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1e.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7f. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1f.**	Prior to potential impact	Survey prior to impact	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7g. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1g.**	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-7h. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1h.**	During construction	Survey to confirm lacking native vegetation prior to stockpiling	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7i. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1i.**	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7j. See mitigation measure **M-BI-3m.**	Prior to construction	Erosion control plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7k. The County Department of Parks and Recreation project manager shall inform prospective construction contractors or personnel, prior to the start of any construction on Tier A sites [Bonsall Community Park is a Tier A site], Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges, about biological constraints on this project based on biological surveys and a wetland delineation prior to the start of construction. Sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters within the project footprint shall be identified. Construction directly adjacent to natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The limits of construction shall be identified prior to the start of construction and shall be flagged or otherwise marked by a qualified biologist and contractor or fenced, if the County Department of Parks and Recreation project manager deems it necessary.	Prior to construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR and County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-7l. If construction impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters are unavoidable or accidentally occur during construction, impacts shall be mitigated on- or off-site at the ratios listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the biological report. First choice for mitigation sites shall be on-site restoration of disturbed habitat, or purchase and preservation of existing in-kind habitat or out-of-kind habitat. If mitigation on-site is infeasible, off-site mitigation must be implemented. First choice for off-site mitigation is within the proposed Park area. Second choice is elsewhere in the San Luis Rey River watershed as near to the proposed Park as possible.	Prior to construction and during construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-7m. All plans for Park development shall include the implementation of all possible and practical measures to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters. During Park operation, any lights needed to illuminate the staging area, sports/recreational fields, interpretive garden, or parking lots shall be directed away from the adjacent riparian area. Fencing, vegetation, or other natural barriers shall be constructed, as needed, to prevent indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation or habitat adjacent to Tier A, Tier B, or trail sites. Signs shall be erected in appropriate locations to inform Park visitors of appropriate behaviors and noise levels when near sensitive biological areas. In addition, all mitigation measures mentioned above should be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and federal wetlands and waters.	Prior to and during construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8a. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1a.**	Before approval of the construction plans	Before approval of the construction plans	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8b. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1b.**	Prior to vegetation clearing, grading,	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological	Qualified biologist provided by the	County of San Diego DPR

	and during construction	resources	County of San Diego DPR	
M-BI-8c. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1d.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Monitor fence installation and/or flag the boundaries of sensitive biological resources	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8d. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1e.**	Prior to or concurrent with the start of construction	Implement construction education program	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8e. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1f.**	Prior to potential impact	Survey prior to impact	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8f. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1g.**	Prior to construction	Delineate on grading plans	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8g. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1h.**	During construction	Survey to confirm lacking native vegetation prior to stockpiling	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-BI-8h. See mitigation measure **M-BI-1i.**	During construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8i. See mitigation measure **M-BI-3m.**	Prior to construction	Erosion control plan	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8j. See mitigation measure **M-BI-7k.**	Prior to construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR and County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8k. See mitigation measure **M-BI-7l.**	Prior to construction and during construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-BI-8l. See mitigation measure **M-BI-7m.**	Prior to and during construction	Based on documented resources in the biological report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Time Frame	Monitoring Method	Implementation Responsibility	Verification Responsibility
V. Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources				
M-CR-1a. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for Park facilities, a Cultural Resources Report meeting County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Guidelines for Cultural Resources standards shall be prepared to evaluate specific locations of Tier A facilities, Tier B facilities, trails, and restoration areas; identify potential significant impacts; and recommend appropriate mitigation. Mitigation measures to be incorporated and implemented shall reduce all significant impacts to a less than significant level.	Prior to initial ground disturbing activities	Complete cultural resources evaluation	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-1b. When areas that would be affected by construction of Tier A sites, Tier B sites, and trail alignments are finalized, site-specific historical resource surveys shall be conducted. The surveys shall cover all areas within 100 feet of the proposed development footprint. If a previous survey has been conducted for the site within 5 years of submittal, the Director of Parks and Recreation may make a determination that the previous survey is adequate and no site-specific survey is required.	Prior to initial ground disturbing activities	Complete cultural resources survey	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-1c. In the event of discovery of any important historical resources, avoidance shall be the preferred treatment option. Avoidance strategies may include project redesign or relocation of facilities, capping site areas with culturally sterile fill, and restricting access through fencing or other means.	During ground disturbing activities	Avoidance or relocation	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-1d. For historical resources that cannot be avoided, the resource shall be evaluated for historical significance. A resource shall be considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resource Code Section 5024.1).	During ground disturbing activities	Evaluated for historical significance	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-CR-1e. A data recovery program directed by a site-specific research design document shall be developed and implemented by a qualified historian and approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation for any significant historical resource for which avoidance is not feasible. These investigations would be directed at recovering significant information that would be lost as a result of impacts to the site. The document shall discuss the historical context, consider research issues to be addressed, identify specific field and analytical methods to be implemented, and provide for curation of collected materials in accordance with Secretary of Interior Standards (36 CFR Part 79).	During ground disturbing activities	Data recovery program if avoidance of significant historical resources isn't feasible	Qualified historian	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-1f. Any historical resources within 100 feet of Park facilities shall be evaluated for educational and interpretive value. The first priority shall be to preserve the integrity of the resource. If educational and interpretive functions cannot be implemented without reasonable potential for harm to the resource, Tier B and multi-use trails shall be relocated to provide a 100-foot buffer, including access restrictions, such as fencing or vegetation, from Park use areas.	During ground disturbing activities	Preserve the resource	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-2a. Tier A sites, Tier B sites, new trail routes, and trail bridges shall be designed to avoid all cultural sites. Specific avoidance measures should be developed in consultation with a qualified archaeologist and appropriate Native American entities. Avoidance strategies will be developed on a site-specific basis but may include such measures as redesign or relocation of development facilities, realignment of trails, capping site areas with sterile fill, or restricting access through fencing or other means. No construction activity shall be allowed within 100 feet of boundaries of any archaeological site and buffer area, which shall be marked as a "no construction" zone on grading plans.	During ground disturbing activities	Avoidance	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-2b. See Mitigation Measure **M-CR-1a.**	Prior to initial ground disturbing activities	Complete cultural resources evaluation	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-2c. When the areas that would be affected by construction of Tier A sites, Tier B sites, and trail alignments are finalized, site-specific archaeological resource surveys shall be conducted. A Native American monitor shall be present during site surveys. The surveys shall cover all areas within 100 feet of Tier A sites, Tier B sites, and trails, including bridge construction sites. If a previous survey has been conducted for the site within 5 years of submittal, the Director of Parks and Recreation may	Prior to initial ground disturbing activities	Complete cultural resources evaluation	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

make a determination that the previous survey is adequate and no site-specific survey is required.				
M-CR-2d. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity at Tier A sites, Tier B sites, and the multi-use trails, a monitoring and data recovery plan for potential subsurface resources shall be developed in coordination with a Native American representative. The plan should identify the areas to be monitored; procedures to be followed in the event of a significant cultural discovery; and procedures for protection, evaluation, and curation of the find. A qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor shall be present during ground disturbing activities at these Park facilities and as outlined in the monitoring and data recovery plan. If a possible archaeological deposit is identified during monitoring, the work will be temporarily halted at the location while the find is assessed. If it is determined to be an archaeological deposit, the work will be redirected while notification and evaluation procedures are initiated. When a discovery is made that requires further investigation, notification procedures as outlined in the monitoring and discovery plan will be initiated.	Prior to initial ground disturbing activities	Monitoring during initial ground disturbing activities	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-2e. In the event of discovery of important archaeological resources, avoidance shall be the preferred treatment option. The discovery will be protected as appropriate and evaluated in consultation with the Director and Parks and Recreation and Native American monitors. Avoidance strategies may include project redesign or relocation of facilities, capping site areas with culturally sterile fill, and restricting access through fencing or other means. If avoidance is not feasible, testing and data recovery procedures will be implemented.	During ground disturbing activities	Avoidance or testing and data recovery	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-2f. For archaeological resources that cannot be avoided, the resource shall be evaluated for significance. A resource shall be considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resource Code Section 5024.1). This is typically assessed through application of standard archaeological techniques that include surface collections; detailed recoding of features; controlled subsurface investigations; and specialized analyses of artifacts, faunal remains, plant remains, and radiocarbon samples. Evaluations of site significance shall also take into account the recommendations of Native American consultants and shall consider the potential for historic or archaeological districts.	During ground disturbing activities	Evaluate resource for significance	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-CR-2g. A data recovery program directed by a site-specific research design document shall be developed by a qualified archaeologist and approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation for any significant archaeological resource for which avoidance is not feasible. The document shall discuss the cultural context, consider research issues to be addressed, identify specific field and analytical methods to be implemented, include any input from Native American cultural representatives, and provide for curation of collected materials according to Secretary of Interior Standards (36 CFR Part 79). All ground disturbance associated with the data recovery shall be monitored by a Native American. Results of the data recovery shall be documented in a technical report approved by the Director of Parks and Recreation.	During ground disturbing activities	Ground disturbance associated with data recovery shall be monitored by a Native American	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-2h. Any archaeological resources within 100 feet of Park facilities shall be evaluated for educational and interpretive value in consultation with local Native American entities. The first priority shall be to preserve the integrity of the resource. If educational and interpretive functions cannot be implemented without reasonable potential for harm to the resource, Tier B sites and multi-use trails shall be relocated to provide a 100-foot buffer, including access restrictions such as fencing or vegetation, from Park use areas. In addition, Native American entities will be provided with the opportunity to provide information about the tribal groups using interpretive plaques or other media within the Park boundaries.	During ground disturbing activities	Evaluate archaeological resources for educational and interpretive value	Qualified Archeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, and/or County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-CR-3. Tier A sites, Tier B sites, and trail routes will be designed to avoid areas with potential to unearth human remains. If human remains are discovered during monitoring, the provisions of the California Public Resources Code Section 5097 and HSC Section 7050.5 will be implemented. Initially the remains will be stabilized and protected and the County Coroner will be contacted. If the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the NAHC will be notified and will identify the MLD. The Director of Parks and Recreation will consult with the MLD regarding the disposition of the remains.	During ground disturbing activities	Avoid areas with potential to unearth human remains and contact County Coroner if remains are discovered	County Coroner and County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Time Frame	Monitoring Method	Implementation Responsibility	Verification Responsibility
VII. Geologic and Paleontological Resources				
M-GE-1. Since the uses proposed in the Master Plan are conceptual, geological conditions that will be encountered in development of the Park cannot be specifically identified at this time. Prior to grading for any park facilities that would result in cuts more than 1 foot deep, site-specific engineering measures shall be identified to address soils suitability hazards. A geotechnical report shall be prepared for the plans of any such facility. The report shall be based on a site reconnaissance with testing of soils as deemed necessary and shall contain recommendations that shall be incorporated into the project before the approval of the construction plans for any remedial action to achieve adequate soil stability. Engineering details and specifications shall include those deemed appropriate by the County Department of Parks and Recreation and shall be included in the construction contract and listed on project plans.	Prior to grading cuts more than 1 foot deep	Report with specific engineering measures to address soils suitability hazards	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Time Frame**	**Monitoring Method**	**Implementation Responsibility**	**Verification Responsibility**
IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
M-HZ-1a. The contracts for construction of the Park facilities shall specify that any debris discovered within the proposed Tier A sites, Tier B sites, or trail system during construction that could be potentially classified as hazardous shall be removed and disposed of in compliance with regulatory guidelines for the handling and disposal of hazardous materials issued by OSHA and local regulatory agencies (e.g., SDAPCD, DEH, fire departments).	During construction	Remove and dispose of potentially classified as hazardous in compliance with regulatory guidelines	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-HZ-1b. The contracts for construction of Park facilities shall specify that if other possible contamination sources, such as underground facilities, buried debris, stained or odorous soils, or waste containers are encountered during construction, appropriate further investigation and analysis shall be performed and any contaminated materials shall be disposed of according to regulatory guidelines for the handling and disposal of hazardous materials issued by OSHA and local regulatory agencies (e.g., SDAPCD, DEH, fire departments).	During construction	If discovered, appropriate further investigation and analysis will be performed	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Time Frame	Monitoring Method	Implementation Responsibility	Verification Responsibility
XIII. Noise				
M-NO-1. The following measures are required to avoid impacts to noise-sensitive species during construction: • Construction on any Park facility, including vegetation clearing, shall be limited to nonbreeding periods (February 15 to September 15). • If construction is necessary during breeding periods, biological surveys shall be conducted to determine if any noise-sensitive threatened or endangered species are present within 300 feet of proposed construction limits. If noise-sensitive species are present, a detailed noise study shall be performed for the subject site to determine anticipated construction noise levels within the habitat areas and at known nesting sites, and appropriate mitigation shall be incorporated into construction requirements to reduce those noise levels to equal the ambient noise level or 60 dBA Leq, whichever is higher.	Construction during breeding season	Conduct nesting bird survey to see if any threatened or endangered nesting birds are present within 300 feet of proposed construction limits	Qualified biologist provided by the County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-NO-2. A dog park shall not be located less than 200 feet from the nearest residential property line or less than 75 feet from habitat for noise-sensitive wildlife species.	Prior to construction	Do not locate dog park less than 200 feet from residence or less than 75 feet from habitat for noise-sensitive wildlife	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-NO-3. Parking lots shall not be located less than 65 feet from the nearest residential property line or less than 25 feet from habitat for noise-sensitive wildlife species unless a detailed noise study is conducted that determines that placement of parking lots closer than the distances specified above will not result in noise levels that exceed 67 dBA at the nearest residential property line or 60 dBA from noise-sensitive habitat, or appropriate mitigation measures, including permanent noise barriers, can be incorporated to reduce noise levels to equal the ambient noise level or referenced thresholds for residential property and noise sensitive habitat.	Prior to construction	Do not locate parking lot less than 65 feet from residence or less than 25 feet from habitat for noise-sensitive wildlife, or noise study	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-NO-4. Playing fields shall not be located less than 125 feet from the nearest residential property line or less than 50 feet from habitat for noise-sensitive wildlife species unless a detailed noise study is conducted that determines that placement of playing fields closer than the distances specified above will not result in noise levels that exceed 67 dBA at the nearest residential property line or 60 dBA from noise-sensitive habitat, or appropriate mitigation measures, including permanent noise barriers, can be incorporated to reduce noise levels to equal the ambient noise level or referenced thresholds for residential property and noise sensitive habitat.	Prior to construction	Do not locate playing fields less than 125 feet from residence or less than 50 feet from habitat for noise-sensitive wildlife, or noise study	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-NO-5. When development plans for future Park sites are brought forward, the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine if future construction of other projects would occur within 500 feet of the Park construction site and would occur at the same time. The Director of Parks and Recreation shall also determine whether any sensitive receptor would be located within 500 feet of both construction sites. If so, a noise study shall be performed to determine if there would be a significant cumulative noise impact to any sensitive receptor by the standards of the County Noise Ordinance and to require appropriate mitigation. Appropriate mitigation would consist of scheduling construction to avoid simultaneous generation of noise or the use of physical barriers to attenuate noise.	Prior to construction	If determined future construction of other projects would occur within 500 feet of the Park construction site at the same time, complete a noise study	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Time Frame**	**Monitoring Method**	**Implementation Responsibility**	**Verification Responsibility**
XVII. Transportation/Traffic				
M-TR-1. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for Tier A sites in the Park, a Traffic Impact Report meeting County standards shall be prepared to assess potential impacts on appropriate street segments identified in Table 2.8.2 as determined by the County. The Traffic Impact Report shall identify impacts that violate County Guidelines for Significance and shall identify appropriate mitigation to be incorporated into the development project prior to construction plan approval. Acceptable mitigation measures may include: • Turn restrictions • Roadway widening to add lanes or shoulders • Redesign of freeway on- and off-ramps • Median construction/modification to restrict access • Flaring of intersections to add turn lanes • Provision of passing lanes or turnouts • Acceleration and deceleration lanes • Removal of obstructions • Roundabouts • Re-striping to add lanes with or without parking removal and restrictions • Protected left-turn pockets, or free right-turn lanes • Parking restrictions, daily or during peak hours • Fair share contributions to approved projects identified in the County's Capital Improvement Plan • Fair share contributions to traffic signals identified in the County's Traffic Signal Plan	Prior to construction plan approval	Complete a Traffic Impact Report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-TR-2. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for Tier A sites in the Park, a Traffic Impact Report meeting County standards shall be prepared to assess potential impacts on appropriate intersections identified in Table 2.8.3 as determined by the County. The Traffic Impact Report shall identify impacts that violate County Guidelines for Significance, and shall identify appropriate mitigation to be incorporated into the development project prior to construction plan approval. Acceptable mitigation measures may include: • New signal • Signal modifications including timing, coordination, phasing improvements, or similar measures • Turn restrictions • Redesign of freeway on- and off-ramps • Flaring of intersections to add turn lanes • Re-striping to add lanes with or without parking removal and restrictions • Protected left-turn pockets, or free right-turn lanes • Parking restrictions, daily or during peak hours • Fair share contributions to approved projects identified in the County's Capital Improvement Plan • Fair share contributions to traffic signals identified in the County's Traffic Signal Plan	Prior to construction plan approval	Complete a Traffic Impact Report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-TR-3. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for active use sites in the Park, a Traffic Impact Report meeting County standards shall be prepared to assess project conformance to SANDAG's CMP. If the proposed project would add 50 or more trips in either direction to SR 76, or 150 or more peak-hour trips in either direction to I-15, the traffic study shall comply with the requirements of the CMP using the current regional computer model. Any recommendations for mitigation shall be incorporated into the project before the approval of construction plans. Acceptable mitigation measures may include those listed in M-TR-1.	Prior to construction plan approval	Complete a Traffic Impact Report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-TR-4. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for active use sites in the Park, a Traffic Impact Report meeting County standards shall be prepared to assess planned access to the site, and identify potential significant impacts and recommend appropriate mitigation. The site access assessment should address turn lanes, queue lengths entering the site, adequacy of the sight distance, an assessment of the potential need for turn pocket/lanes and/or acceleration/deceleration lanes at the project driveways, and any pedestrian/bicycle safety measures that need to be implemented. The study should provide recommendations to ensure adequate performance standards are met. Any recommendations for mitigation shall be	Prior to construction plan approval	Complete a Traffic Impact Report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

incorporated into the project before the approval of construction plans. Acceptable mitigation measures may include those listed in M-TR-2.				
M-TR-5. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for active use sites in the Park, a Traffic Impact Report meeting County standards shall be prepared to assess the effect on pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle safety that might result from providing access to the site, identify potential significant impacts, and recommend appropriate mitigation. Any recommendations for mitigation shall meet County guidelines for pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle safety and shall be incorporated into the project before the approval of construction plans.	Prior to construction plan approval	Complete a Traffic Impact Report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-TR-6. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for active use sites in the Park, a Traffic Impact Report meeting County standards shall be prepared to assess the adequacy of parking on the site and identify potential significant impacts. Any recommended appropriate mitigation that complies with the parking standards of the County Zoning Ordinance (Sections 6750-6799) and the County Off-Street Parking Design Manual shall be incorporated into the project before the approval of the construction plans. If the proposed design does not meet these standards, the plans for the Tier A site shall be modified to provide adequate parking prior to the approval of construction plans.	Prior to construction plan approval	Complete a Traffic Impact Report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR
M-TR-7a. The Director of Parks and Recreation shall ensure that as plans for Tier A sites are developed, at least one Tier A site shall be located in proximity to Bus Route 306. **M-TR-7b.** The Director of Parks and Recreation shall ensure that as plans for Tier A sites are developed, each Tier A site provides bicycle storage facilities.	As construction plans develop for Tier A sites	Located in proximity to Bus Route and provide bicycle storage	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR

M-TR-8. As design plans for Tier A sites are developed, the Traffic Impact Report shall assess the cumulative impacts based on Year 2015 and Year 2030 SANDAG traffic models according to County guidelines. The assessment for 2015 shall analyze impacts with SR-76 as both a two-lane and a four-lane facility. Prior to Director of Parks and Recreation approval of construction plans for any Tier A site, the Parks and Recreation Department shall pay the County Transportation Impact Fee (TIF) if applicable for that site for any significant cumulative impacts identified in the Traffic Impact Report. Additional mitigation measures will be incorporated into the project for those areas that are not covered under the County's TIF program.	As design plans develop for Tier A sites	Complete a Traffic Impact Report	County of San Diego DPR	County of San Diego DPR