

CEQA Plus Biological Resources Report Valley Center Municipal Water District

North Broadway Realignment (RC018) Project

Valley Center, California

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Location and Background	1
1.2 Project Description	5
2.0 Methods	5
2.1 Environmental Setting	5
3.0 Results	6
3.1 Database Searches	6
3.2 Vegetation Communities	11
3.3 Flora	12
3.3.1 Sensitive Flora	12
3.4 Fauna	12
3.4.1 Sensitive Fauna	12
3.5 Site Descriptions, Sensitive Habitats/Species by Location	12
3.5.1 Site Description	12
3.6 Critical Habitat	15
3.7 Jurisdictional Areas	15
3.8 Wildlife Corridors and Linkages	17
4.0 Project Effects	18
4.1 Thresholds of Significance	18
4.2 Direct Effects	20
4.2.1 Vegetation Communities	20
4.2.2 Sensitive Plants	20
4.2.3 Sensitive Animals	20
4.2.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code	20
4.2.5 Jurisdictional Areas	21
4.3 Indirect Effects	21
4.4 Cumulative Effects	21
5.0 Potential Avoidance / Mitigation Measures	22
5.1 Vegetation	22
5.2 Native trees	22
5.3 Nesting Birds	22
5.4 Drainages	24
5.5 Indirect Effects	24
6.0 Conclusion	27
7.0 References	28
Appendix A. Plant Species Observed in the Study Area	A-1
Appendix B. Listed Or Sensitive Plant Species With Potential To Occur	B-1
Appendix C. Animal Species Observed On Site	C-1
Appendix D. Listed Or Sensitive Animal Species With Potential To Occur	D-1
Appendix E. CNDDB and IPAC Data Pulls	E-1

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Regional Location.	2
Figure 2.	Project Vicinity	3
Figure 3.	Project Features.....	4
Figure 4.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Natural Diversity Database Data for Sensitive Species Occurring within 3 Miles of the Proposed Projects.	10
Figure 5.	Project Vegetation Communities.....	14
Figure 6.	Wetlands at Reidy Creek.	16
Figure 7.	Project Impacts	19

List of Tables

Table 1.	Project Descriptions, Costs and Rationales for the Proposed Projects	5
Table 2.	Biological Surveys dates and times at the Project Location.	6
Table 3.	Wildlife species identified within the 3-mile radius from the Project Site.....	6
Table 4.	Plant species identified within the 3-mile radius from the Project Site.	8
Table 5.	Vegetation Communities/Cover Types Found at the Project Site and in a 100' and 300' buffer.	11
Table 6.	Project Direct Impact Mitigation Measures	23

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAGN	Coastal California gnatcatcher
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFG	California Fish and Game
CLOW	Coast Live Oak Woodland
CLOW-D	Disturbed Coast Live Oak Woodland
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
County	San Diego County
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CSS	Coastal Sage Scrub
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEV	Developed
DH	Disturbed Habitat
District	Valley Center Municipal Water District
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
EW	Eucalyptus Woodland
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FTB	Flat-topped Buckwheat
LBVI	Least Bell's Vireo
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MFS	Mule Fat Scrub
NNG	Non-native Grassland
NNV	Non-Native Vegetation
NNW	Non-native Woodland
Project	Valley Center Municipal Water District North Broadway Realignment Project
Report	Biological Resources Report
ROW	right-of-way
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAWRF	Southern Arroyo Willow Riparian Forest
SCLORF	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
SCLORF-D	Disturbed Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SSC	California Species of Special Concern
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

TDI	Tierra Data, Inc.
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VCMWD	Valley Center Municipal Water District
WoUS	Waters of the U.S.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Biological Resources Report (Report) summarizes the biological studies and provides and effects analysis for the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD or District) North Broadway Realignment Project (RC018) (Project) in satisfaction of the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the District's State Revolving Fund (SRF) Financial Assistance Application.

The Report assesses biological resources and sensitive resources with potential to occur that could be impacted or affected by the proposed project, and to provide a report that meets the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the SWRCB under its SRF program (i.e. a "CEQA Plus" analysis). The SWRCB is required to comply with CEQA when funding a project; however, the SRF Program receives partial funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and as a result of this federal nexus, all projects pursuing SRF financing must also comply with requirements of the federal authorities and environmental statutes, in this case the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The SWRCB (pers. comm. 2015) requires that the biological resources report contains an effects analysis that reflects the latest data available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS). To ensure that the analysis assessed all sensitive species within the vicinity of the project, this analysis looks to identify any effects of the project on biological resources within a minimum 3-mile buffer of all project elements plus those species in the USGS 7.5' Quadrangle in which the project for which SWRCB funding is being sought.

1.1 Location and Background

Valley Center is an unincorporated community in North San Diego County, situated east of Highway 15, south of Highway 76, and north of Escondido and Highway 78 (Figure 1). In 2010, Valley Center encompassed 27.4 square miles (71 square kilometers) and had a population of 11,077 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). The District serves the community's water needs in its 100-square mile service area that includes a portion within the City of Escondido. The San Diego County Water Authority supplies nearly 100% of VCMWD's water which is delivered to 10,086 active water meters across the District via 43 enclosed reservoirs, 121 pumps, and 301 miles of water lines (VCMWD 2019).

The proposed project is located in both the northern portion of the City of Escondido (City) and the unincorporated community of Jesmond Dene (Figure 3) and will occur mostly within North Broadway from just south of Paseo del Norte in the north to North Avenue in the south and in an unpaved portion of Kellrae Lane that starts at the intersection of North Broadway and North Avenue and heads northwest then west (Figure 3).

1.2 Project Description

The District is undergoing a program of pipeline replacement to respond to aging infrastructure and an increase in pipe breaks. The 2019 Water Master Plan (WMP; VCMWD 2019) outlined a plan for replacement of reservoir coatings, pump stations, and pipelines over the next 20 years. An update to the WMP (VCMWD 2020) added the project which is addressed in this Report.

The Project reviewed in this Report is located within District boundaries and was added to the near-term schedule for work between financial years 2022–2023 timeframe (VCMWD 2020); however, delays occurred because of negotiations with a neighboring property owner and the Escondido Unified School District to secure easements along the dirt road. The alignment is shown in Figure 4. The Project is fully described below with a summary in Table 1 with a description of the proposed work, the approximate cost, and the rationale for the described work.

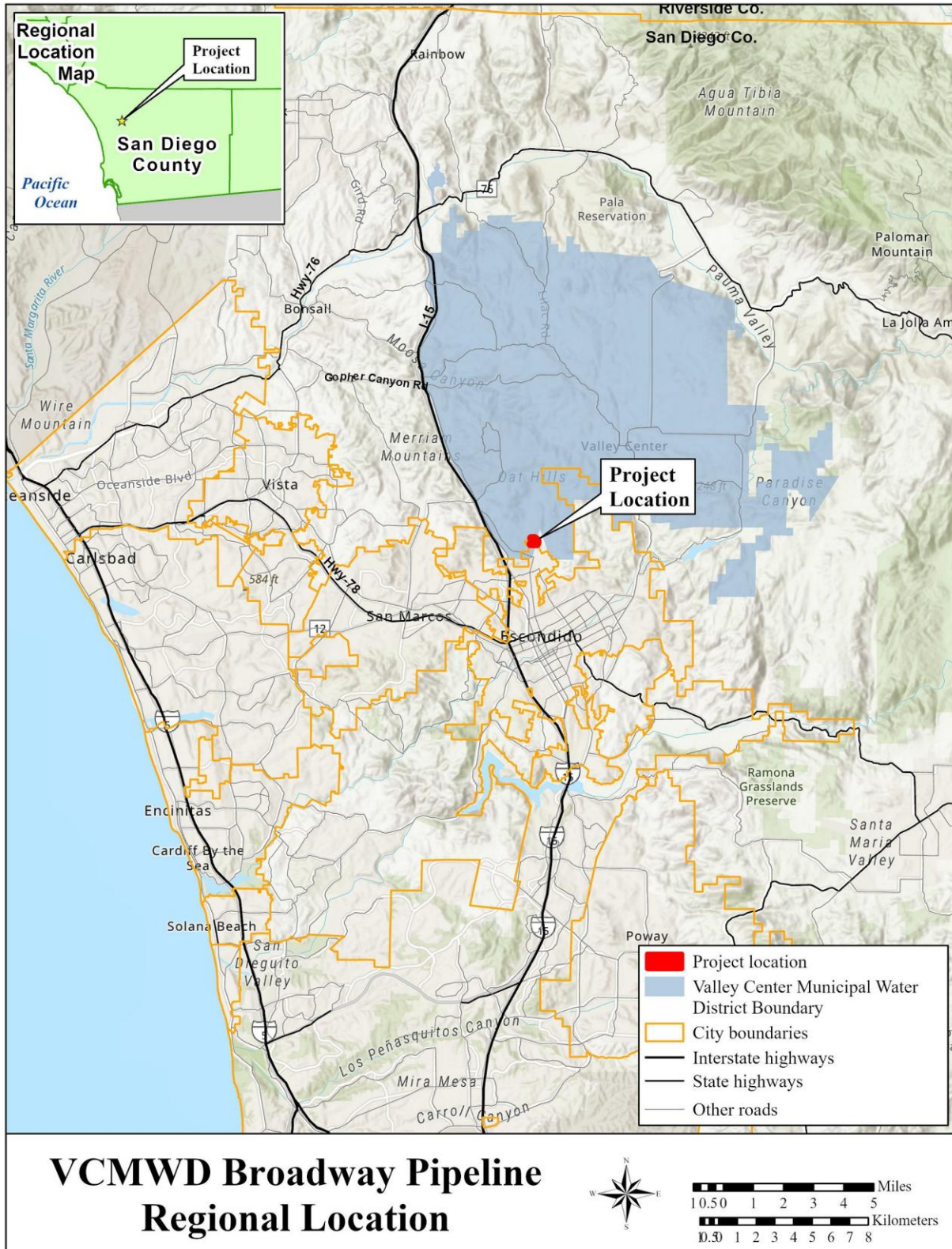


Figure 1. Regional Location.

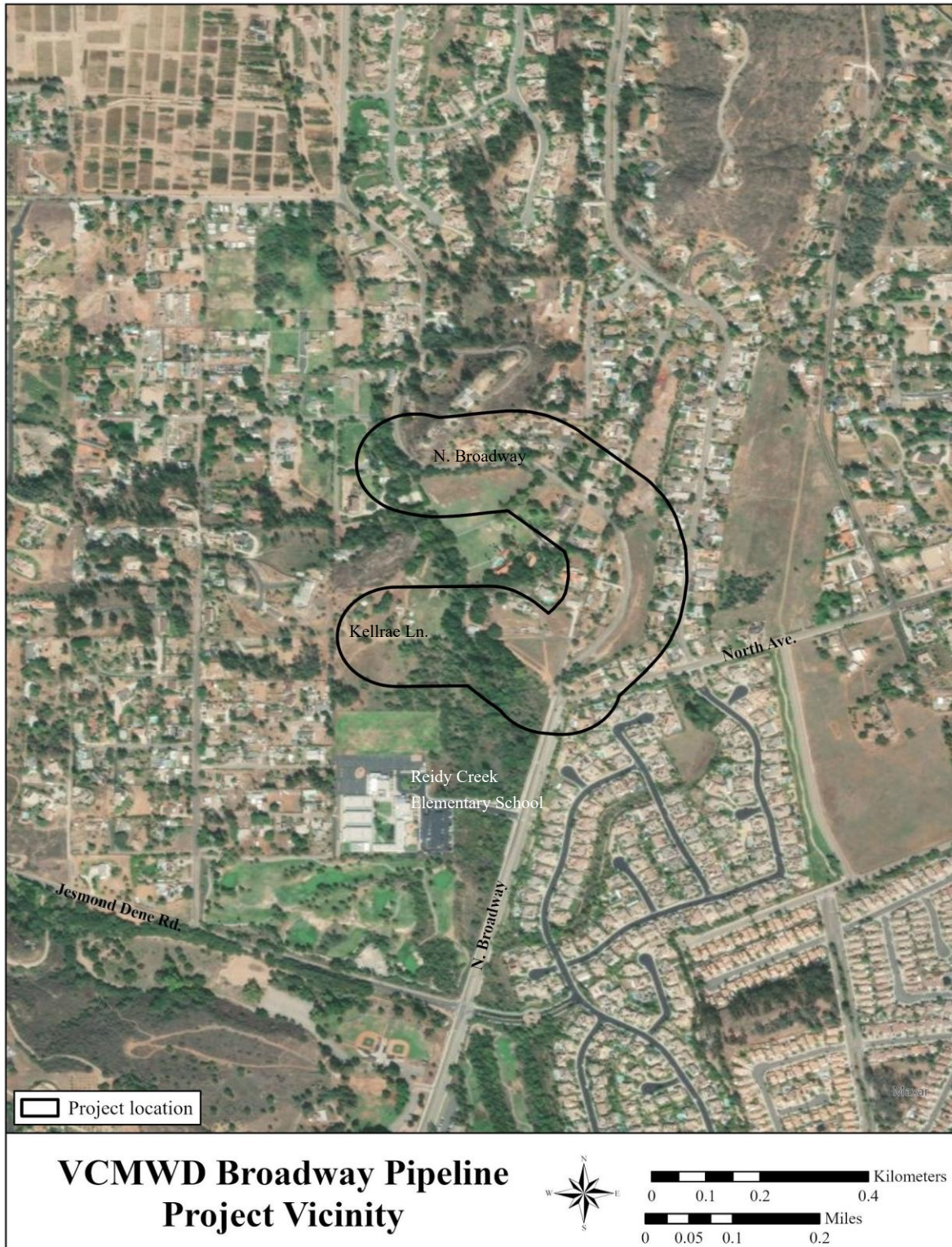
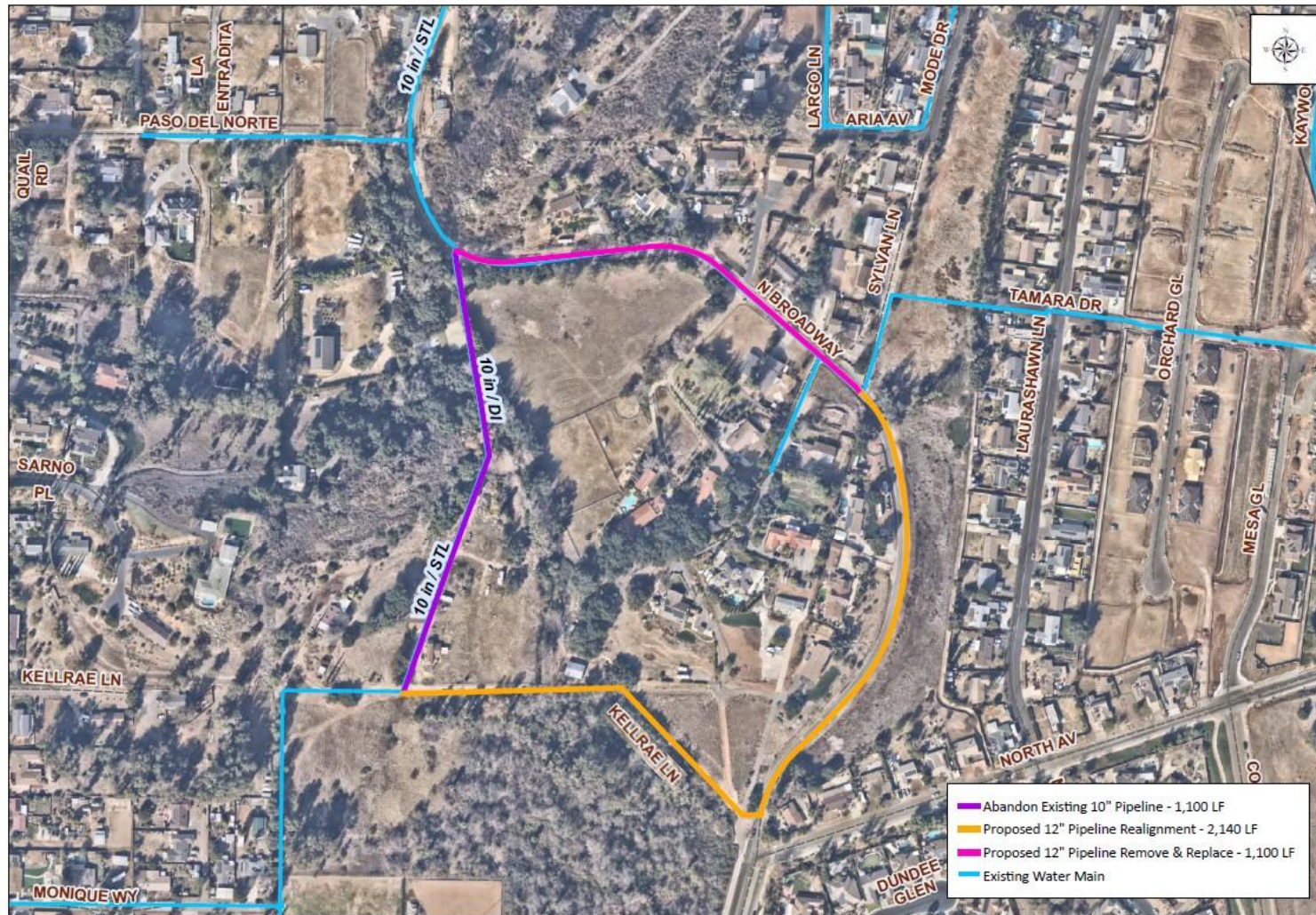


Figure 2. Project Vicinity



VALLEY CENTER
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

NORTH BROADWAY Pipeline Relocation Project

1/16/2025
Y:\GIS\Projects\North Broadway\North Broadway\North Broadway.aprx
Source: SanGIS, SANDAG, VCMWD

Figure 3. Project Features.

Table 1. Project Descriptions, Costs and Rationales for the Proposed Projects

Project No.	Project ID	Project Name	Project Description	Approx. Cost	Rationale
1	RC018	North Broadway	Abandoning approximately 1,100 LF of existing 10-inch waterline through private property, replacing 1,100 feet of 10' line with 12" PVC line and construction of an additional 2,140 LF of new 12-inch PVC waterline and appurtenances in the new alignment.	\$420,000	The existing pipeline alignment runs through private property and has been seriously encroached upon and cannot be feasibly resolved without great expense to District or property owner, endangering the ability of the District to make emergency repairs.

The overall goal of this project is to move the water mains into accessible streets from across private property to allow for easier maintenance and to expedite emergency access (Table 1).

1.3 Project Description

Specifically, the existing 1,100 linear feet (LF) of 10-inch (10") line that connects from North Broadway, 300 feet (300') south of Paso Del Norte to Kellrae Lane, will be abandoned (purple line in Figure 3). The 10" line that continues east and southeast from the point 300' south of Paso Del Norte on North Broadway to Sylvan Lane (pink line in Figure 3) will be replaced with a new 12" PVC pipe. A new 12" PVC pipe will also be placed in North Broadway extending from Sylvan Lane to approximately 80' north of the intersection with North Avenue (orange line in Figure 3). The 12" line will then head due west approximately 50' to the east end of Kellrae Lane. The new water pipe will then be continued approximately 400' northwest then 480' west along Kellrae Lane which parallels the boundary of a Restrictive Covenant over the habitat that lies between Kellrae Lane and Reidy Creek Elementary School. An estimated total of 2,140 LF of PVC line will be installed.

In addition, the District is receiving a 10' easement from the property owner to the north of the east-west portion of Kellrae Lane and a 20' easement from the Escondido Unified School District.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Environmental Setting

Tierra Data Inc. (TDI) performed in-house GIS database searches for sensitive species detected in the immediate vicinity of the site prior to surveys. TDI accessed the CNDDDB (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2025a) and the USFWS Carlsbad Field Office database for sensitive species in San Diego County (USFWS 2025a) to identify any species or species locations that could be directly or indirectly impacted by the project. While accessed on 16 June 2025, the CNDDDB was last updated in January 2023; whereas the USFWS Information for Planning and Consulting (IPAC) Database was last updated last in May 2022. As the CNPS shares their data with the CNDDDB (CNPS 2021), their latest information is captured by the CNDDDB.

The site, and a 300-foot buffer, were originally assessed by foot, where access allowed, by TDI biologists Derek Langsford and Benjamin Van Allen on December 8, 2021, (Table 2). An update to the original

fieldwork was performed on March 18, 2025, by the same biologists (Table 2). A new portion along North Broadway was included late in the project and additional fieldwork was covered by a field visit on May 2, 2025, by Derek Langsford. The purpose of all site analyses and visits was to determine if any sensitive biological resources pursuant to CEQA, USFWS and CDFW, including sensitive vegetation communities or species, and regulated wetlands, would be affected by the proposed project. The Projects would need to be in compliance with the FESA, California Endangered Species Act (CESA), Clean Water Act (CWA), California Fish and Game (CFG) Code, and provide protection for birds under the MBTA and CFG Code in satisfaction of SWRCB requirements.

Table 2. Biological Surveys dates and times at the Project Location.

Project ID	Project Name	Survey Date	Personnel	Survey Time	Conditions
RC018	North Broadway	12/8/21	BVA, DL	12:30 -14:00	Sunny, light breezes, 62-68°F
		3/18/25	BVA, DL	13:15 – 15:15	Sunny, light breezes 61-66°F
		5/2/25	DL	13:00 - 13:45	Partly cloudy, breezes, 68-66°F

BVA = Ben Van Allen, DL = Derek Langsford

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Database Searches

Results of the CNDDDB (CDFW 2025a) and the USFWS (USFWS 2025a) GIS database searches for a 3-mile radius from the Project Site are shown in Figure 4. Species identified within the 3-mile radius plus all sensitive species from the Valley Center 7.5' UGSG Quad as identified by CNPS (CNPS 2025), CNDDDB (CDFW 2025b), and USFWS (2025b) are presented in Table 3 and

Table 4.

Table 3. Wildlife species identified within the 3-mile radius from the Project Site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status (federal/state)	CNDDB		USFWS IPAC
			3-mile	Valley Center QUAD	
INSECTS					
American Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	--/--		x	
California Monarch (overwintering populations)	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	PT/--		x	
Dun Skipper	<i>Euphyes vestris harbisoni</i>	--/--		x	
AMPHIBIANS					
Western Spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	PT/SSC		x	
REPTILES					
Coast Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	--/SSC	x	x	
Coast patch-nosed Snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	--/SSC		x	
Coastal Whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejneger</i>	--/SSC	x	x	
Coronado Skink	<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	--/WL		x	

Orange-throated Whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	--/WL	x	x	
Red-Diamond Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	--/SSC		x	
San Diego Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	--/--		x	
South Coast Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1</i>	--/SSC		x	
Southern California Legless Lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	--/SSC		x	
Two-Striped Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	--/SSC		x	
Southwestern Pond Turtle	<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	PT/SSC		x	
BIRDS					
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FE,BGEPA/SE,FP		x	
Bell's sparrow	<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	--/WL		x	
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--/CE,SSC		x	
California Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	--/WL		x	
Coastal Cactus Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	--/SSC		x	
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila californica</i>	FT/SSC	x	x	x
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	--/WL		x	
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BGEPA/FP,WL		x	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	---/---		x	
Least Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo belli pusillus</i>	FE/SE	x	x	x
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	--/SSC		x	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--/WL		x	
Southern California Rufous-Crowned Sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	--/WL	x	x	
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	BCC/ST		x	
Tricolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	FT/SSC	x	x	
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT/SE		x	
White-Faced Ibis	<i>Plagedis chihi</i>	--/WL		x	
Yellow-Breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	--/SSC		x	
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	--/SSC		x	
MAMMALS					
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/SSC	x	x	
Big Free-tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	--/SSC		x	
Dulzura Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys simulans</i>	--/--	x	x	
Dulzura Pocket Mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	--/--	x	x	
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	--/--		x	
Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	--/SSC		x	
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/SSC		x	
Pocketed Free-Tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--/SSC		x	
San Diego Desert Woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	--/SSC		x	

Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--/SSC		x	
Western Mastiff Bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--/SSC		x	
Western Yellow Bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	--/SSC		x	
Federal Status FE = federal listed as endangered FT = federal listed as threatened PT = Proposed Threatened BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act State Status		State Status SE = State listed as Endangered ST = State listed as Threatened CE = Candidate Endangered FP = Fully Protected SSC = California Species of Special Concern WL = CDFW Watch List			

Table 4. Plant species identified within the 3-mile radius from the Project Site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status (federal/state)	CNPS/CNDDDB		USFWS/IPAC
			3-mile	Valley Center QUAD	
Ashy Spike-moss	<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	--/CRPR 4.1		x	
Brewer's Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	--/CRPR 4.2		x	
Delicate Clarkia	<i>Clarkia delicata</i>	--/CRPR 1B.2		x	
Engelmann Oak	<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	--/CRPR 4.2		x	
Orcutt's Brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	--/CRPR 1B.1	x	x	
Palomar Monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe diffusa</i>	--/CRPR 4.3		x	
Parry's Tetracoccus	<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	--/CRPR 1B.2	x		
Pride-of-California	<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>	--/CRPR 4.3		x	
Rainbow Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	--/CRPR 1B.1	x	x	
Ramona Horkelia	<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	--/CRPR 1B.3	x	x	
Robinson's Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium virginicum robinsonii</i>	--/CRPR 4.3	x	x	
San Diego County Vigiera	<i>Viguiera laciniata</i>	--/CRPR 4.3		x	
San Diego Thornmint	<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	FT/SE, CRPR 1B.1	x		
Southern Tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	--/CRPR 1B.1		x	
Summer Holly	<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	--/CRPR 1B.2	x	x	

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) Status

List 1A = Plants Presumed Extinct in California

List 1B = Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

List 2 = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere

List 3 = Plants About Which We Need More Information, A Review List

List 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution, A Watch List

CRPR status is followed by threat code (e.g. CRPR 1B.2)

.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

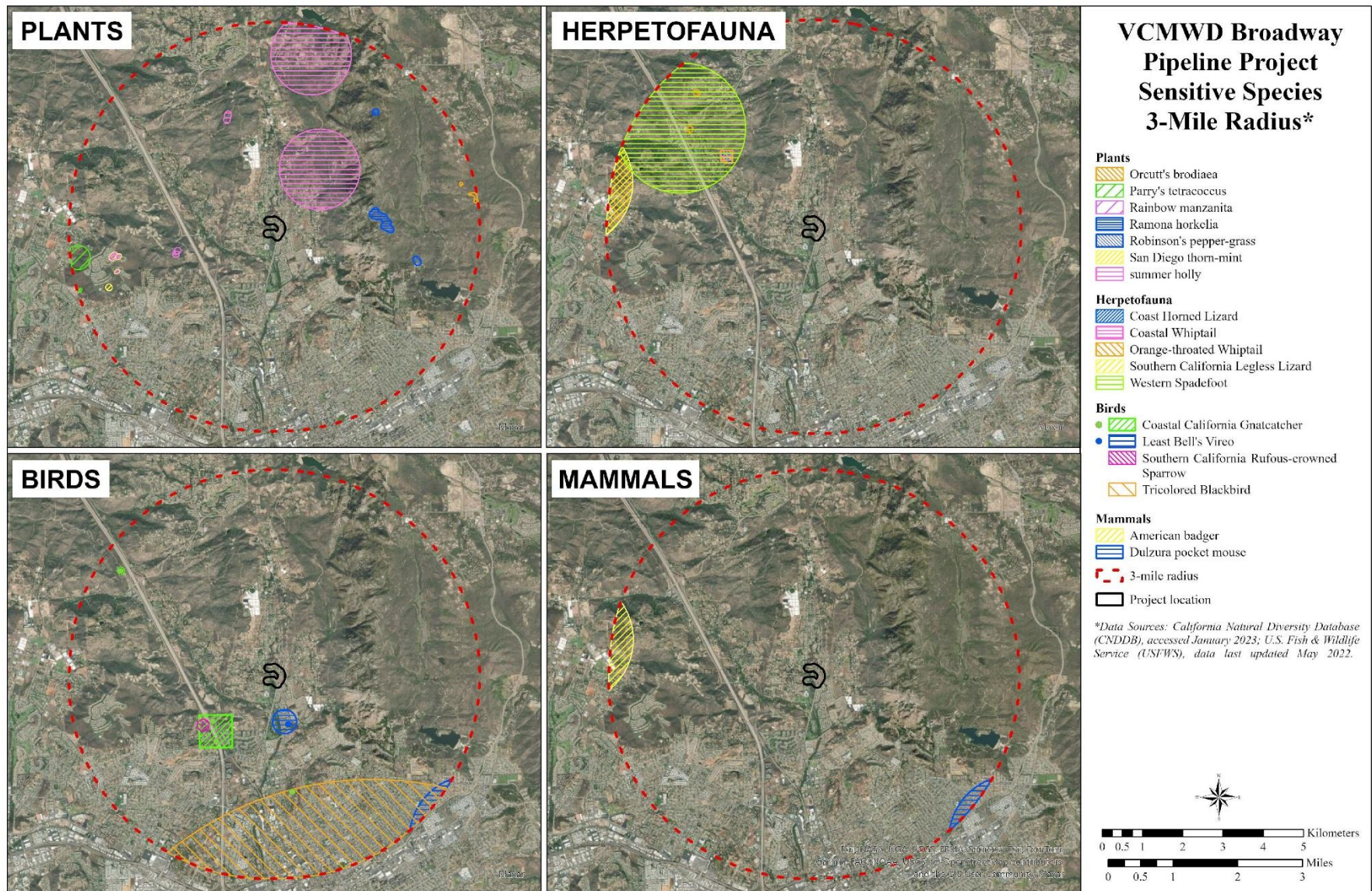


Figure 4. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Natural Diversity Database Data for Sensitive Species Occurring within 3 Miles of the Proposed Projects.

3.2 Vegetation Communities

The project site (alignment plus a 300' buffer) totals 49.71 acres and supports 16 vegetation communities/cover types (Table 5; Figure 5). Habitat code designations for each vegetation community are per Holland (1986) and/or Oberbauer et al. (2008). Mitigation ratios are those typically applied for projects under CEQA in San Diego County.

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Cover Types Found at the Project Site and in a 100' and 300' buffer.

Vegetation Community/Cover Type	Abbreviation	Holland Code	Mitigation Ratio	Presence within		Total
				100' buffer	200'-300' buffer	
Wetlands						
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	SCLORF	61310	No net loss	-	0.57	0.57
Southern Arroyo Willow Riparian Forest	SAWRF	61320		1.07	2.47	3.54
Southern Arroyo Willow Riparian Forest - Disturbed	SAWRF-D	61320		0.01	0.34	0.35
Mule Fat Scrub	MFS	63310		0.17	1.10	1.27
Herbaceous Wetland	HW	52510		0.04	-	0.04
Disturbed Wetland	DW	11200		0.11	-	0.11
High Sensitivity Uplands						
Coast Live Oak Woodland	CLOW	71160	3:1	0.87	1.22	2.10
Moderate Sensitivity Uplands						
Coastal Sage Scrub	CSS	32500	2:1	0.30	1.44	1.73
Flat-topped Buckwheat	FTB	32800		0.13	-	0.13
Other						
Eucalyptus Woodland	EW	79100	None	0.58	0.12	0.70
Non-native Grassland	NNG	42200		3.29	5.73	9.01
Non-native Vegetation	NNV	11000		0.21	0.25	0.46
Non-native Woodland	NNW	79000		1.16	0.19	0.35
Extensive Agriculture (Pasture)	EA	18300		0.64	2.25	2.89
Developed	DEV	12000		6.27	18.06	24.33
Disturbed Habitat	DH	11300		1.42	0.69	2.11
Total				15.28	34.43	49.71

3.3 Flora

Lists of the plant species observed at within the site during the site visits are presented in Appendix A focusing on those along the alignment. The native species present were generally common species associated with native and non-native habitats in the region.

The project alignment is mostly within paved or unpaved roads with much of the adjacent land either developed (DEV), disturbed (DH), or in regularly maintained (mown) Non-native grassland (NNG) supporting mostly exotic species. Native habitat patches occur along and away from the roads in the north including Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS), Coastal Live Oak woodland (CLOW), and South Coast Live Oak Forest (SCLORF). Canopies of the trees in the CLOW and SCLORF hang over DH or NNG along the road edge.

In the east, a large swath of mostly undeveloped NNG with immature Flat-topped buckwheat (FTB patches occurs to the east while west of North Broadway is developed with large lot rural residential homes.

The unpaved portion of Kellrae Lane west of North Broadway runs parallel to a Restrictive Covenant associated with the Reidy Elementary School and which is dominated by CLOW, Mule Fat Scrub (MFS), with Southern Arroyo willow Riparian Forest (SAWRF) along Reidy Creek dominated by arroyo willows (*Salix lasiolepis*).

3.3.1 Sensitive Flora

The study areas support a variety of habitats, but no sensitive plant species were detected along or proximal to the alignment. All native habitats have been affected by weed incursion from nearby development or agriculture

An assessment of the potential to occur for sensitive species found within a 3-mile radius and the Valley Center Quad is provided in Appendix B.

3.4 Fauna

A small number of wildlife species were observed during the site visits. A list of animals observed or noted on the site is provided in Appendix C.

3.4.1 Sensitive Fauna

No sensitive wildlife species were detected. Some raptors were seen flying overhead or among trees including red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*).

An assessment of the potential to occur for sensitive species found within a 3-mile radius and the Valley Center Quad is provided in Appendix D.

3.5 Site Description, Sensitive Habitats/Species by Location

3.5.1 Site Description

Beginning at the northern end on North Broadway at Sylvan Lane and heading south, the first approximately 1,200 feet of the North Broadway Project is within the right-of-way (ROW) of North Broadway either under asphalt or in DH adjacent to North Broadway (Figure 5). Large lot rural residential uses occur to the west whereas a swath of vacant land mostly supporting NNG and DH occur to the east that is typically mowed annually and has often been used as a laydown yard. West of the intersection with North Avenue the alignment heads due west up a small slope, through a patch of NNV consisting of hottentog fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), across the driveways of 3 homes, then northwest and west along Kellrae Lane.

Along Kellrae Lane heading northwest from North Broadway, NNG lies to the north with the homes further to the north until it goes under the canopy of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees and heads due west (Figure 5).

The alignment turns west on the north edge of Kellrae Lane in an easement provided by the private owner that avoids oak and riparian trees adjacent to the road in the south. After the oak canopies are cleared, the alignment heads west along the north side of the unpaved Kellrae Lane that runs north of the Restrictive Covenant for an approximately 360 feet. A 6' chain-link fence currently delineates the road on the north side of Kellrae Lane from the residence immediately east of Reidy Creek. The alignment runs just outside the chain-link fence. In many places the canopies of the trees in the Restrictive Covenant hang over the road. The SAWRF supports a variety of tree species including arroyo willows (*Salix lasiolepis*), coast live oaks, and non-native pecans (*Carya illinoensis*) but also invasives such as Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*). Approximately 150 feet along this section, the unpaved Kellrae Lane crosses Reidy Creek (Figure 5) over a double concrete culvert which is approximately 16 feet across and 10 feet wide. Beyond the creek crossing, the unpaved Kellrae Lane continues, and the tree canopies recede from the road to the south revealing mostly NNG with a patch of Herbaceous Wetland (HW) which has formed from runoff from the DEV to the north. NNG, DH, and a residence are to the north opposite the location to which the new pipe will connect to and existing water line (Figure 3).

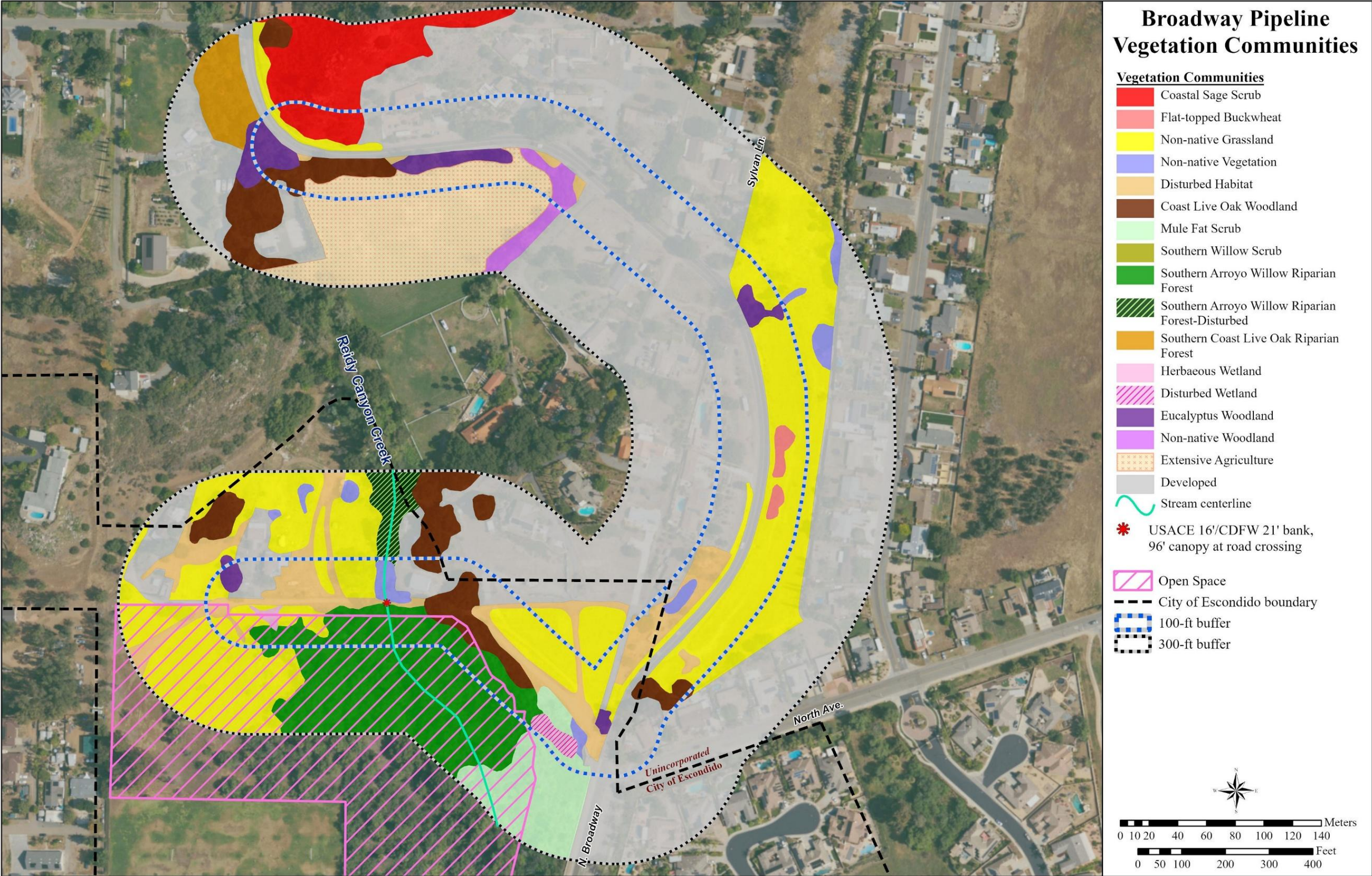


Figure 5. Project Vegetation Communities.

3.5.1.1 Sensitive Habitats/Species/Wetlands

Most native habitats are considered sensitive and for this Project and include adjacent SCLORF, SAWRF, MFS, HW, DW, CLOW, CSS, and FTB. While the CSS and SCLORF in the north are sensitive, the CLOW along North Broadway was planted along with other species along the edge of North Broadway around 1990. In the south the natural habitats associated with Reidy Creek and in the Restrictive Covenant are considered sensitive by USFWS and CDFW and include the riparian woodlands (SAWRF and MFS) and the CLOW, all mostly within the adjacent Restrictive Covenant in the southwestern portion of the alignment.

TDI biologists did not observe any species of conservation concern during the survey; however, resource database searches (Figure 4) indicate that the federally and state endangered Least Bell's Vireo (LBVI; *Vireo bellii pusillus*) has been detected a mile further south on Reidy Creek in riparian habitat adjacent to the Reidy Creek Golf Course. Habitat in the Restrictive Covenant adjacent to the alignment may be able to support LBVI. Habitat for CSS-dependent species including coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN *Polioptila californica californica*) or Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (RCSP; *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*) is present or proximal to the alignment in the very north but the nearest documented CAGN or RCSP location is 1.5 miles to the west in lands near Interstate 15 (Figure 4).

Only two sensitive plant species, summer holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*; CRPR 1B.2) and Ramona horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*; CRPR 1B.1), have been detected in the vicinity of this proposed project but they are not proximal to it and associated with the hills of the City's Daley Ranch to the northeast (Figure 4).

Reidy Creek crosses the alignment under unpaved Kellrae Lane through a double box culvert. The creek bed is approximately 3' below the road surface with banks either side and a riparian canopy overhead to the south of the culvert.

3.6 Critical Habitat

No Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) occurs for any species for the alignment (USFWS 2025c). DCH for CAGN occurs half a mile to the west and northeast of North Broadway. No DCH for any other species occurs within 5 miles of the site.

3.7 Jurisdictional Areas

A jurisdictional drainage crosses the proposed North Broadway alignment as an open channel with riparian resources along the banks (Figure 6). Reidy Creek was identified as jurisdictional to the USACE, CDFW, and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The creek passes under the road through a double concrete 16' culvert that provides the approximately 10' road width across the creek. Along the south side of the culvert, the creek was estimated to have USACE/RWQCB width of 16', CDFW top-of-bank width of 23', and riparian canopy above the alignment extending 96' wide. The north side is narrower at 16' and 21' respectively with no overhead riparian canopy as exotic trees occur on the north side of the culvert. Reidy Creek forms more than 2.5 miles to the north along the slopes of the northern end of Reidy Canyon but receives additional water from the agricultural operations on the valley floor to the north. If effects on the creek cannot be avoided through design, then formal jurisdiction delineation and wetland permitting would be necessary.



Figure 6. Wetlands at Reidy Creek.

3.8 Wildlife Corridors and Linkages

Wildlife movement corridors are areas that connect suitable wildlife habitat areas in a region otherwise fragmented by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Natural features such as canyon drainages, ridgelines, or areas with vegetative cover provide corridors for wildlife movement. Wildlife movement corridors are important because they provide access to food, water; and mates, allow for the dispersal of individuals away from high population density areas; and facilitate the exchange of genetic traits between populations.

Corridors and Linkages in the project area are identified in the County of San Diego's (County's) North County Multiple Species Conservation Program Evaluation Model (County 2008). North Broadway is not within any identified linkage or corridor. The Restrictive Covenant south of the alignment, while on Reidy Creek, and potentially providing some resources for local wildlife, is not well connected in any direction. Reidy Creek winds through residential areas to the north and persist to the south as a local riparian corridor but is crossed by many streets and becomes a concretized channel as it enters urban Escondido.

4.0 PROJECT EFFECTS

Effects are categorized as either direct, indirect, or cumulative.

- *Direct Effects:* A direct effect occurs when the primary effect is loss of a biological resource through direct mortality during clearing and grading and removal of existing habitat, often replacing it with development and landscaping.
- *Indirect Effects:* An indirect effect consists of secondary effects of a project (such as noise, changes in drainage patterns, water quality, lighting, invasive plant species, and barriers to wildlife movement) that leads to habitat degradation and loss of species or habitat. The magnitude of an indirect effect may be the same as a direct impact; however, the effect usually takes a longer time to become apparent.
- *Cumulative Effects:* Although impacts to sensitive biological resources may not be significant when considered independently, when multiple impacts such as from several development projects within an area are combined, they may be cumulatively significant.

The significance of effects to biological resources present or to those with potential to occur was determined based upon the sensitivity of the resource and the extent of the anticipated effects.

4.1 Thresholds of Significance

Pursuant to Appendix G Section IV of the CEQA Guidelines, a proposed project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the USFWS or CDFW;
- b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by USFWS or CDFW;
- c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by CWA Section 404;
- d) Interfere substantially with movement of any native resident, migratory fish or wildlife species, or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors; or impede use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
- f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan.

The proposed project is planned to occur mostly within existing roads, road ROW, and newly acquired easements. While much of the work would be in either DEV or DH, the North Broadway Project is proximal to a protected Restrictive Covenant in a portion of its alignment, and needs to cross a drainage. In addition, effects could occur to adjacent sensitive resources without avoidance and minimization measures. Major concerns would be potential effects on oak and willow trees with canopies extending over potential work areas and their roots extending into the alignment that could be damaged, and bird nests if work occurs during the bird-breeding season. Staging would be in paved areas (DEV) or cleared areas with little or no habitat value (mowed NNG or DH). All work associated with the projects near sensitive habitat would be separated from said habitat with orange fencing defining work limits to the maximum extent feasible.

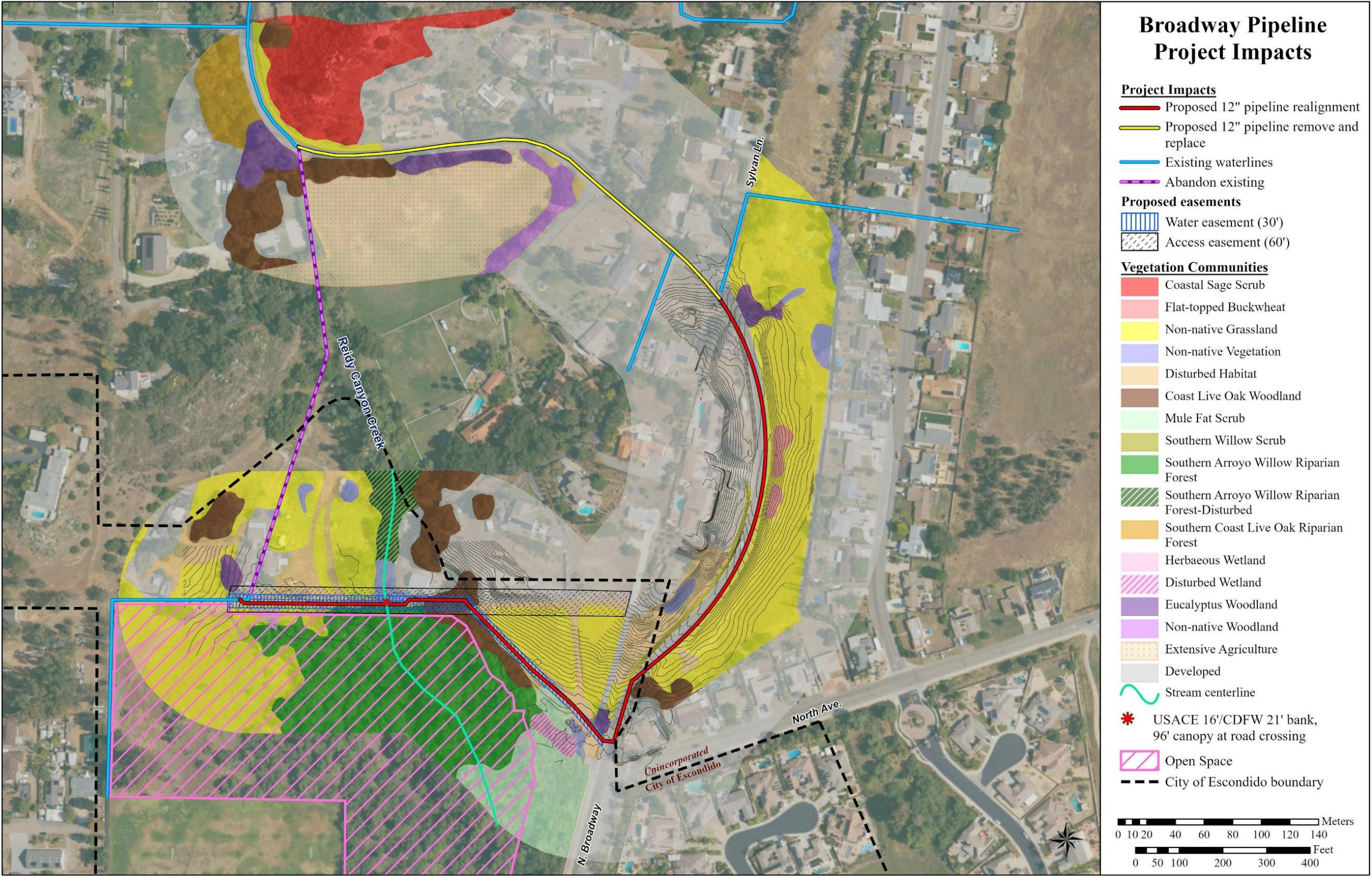


Figure 7. Project Impacts

4.2 Direct Effects

4.2.1 Vegetation Communities

The alignment is in DEV (roads) along North Broadway or DH (unpaved roads) west of North Broadway (Figure 7). Impacts to these land cover types would not be a significant direct effect. However, sensitive habitats occur within or adjacent to the alignments and to which significant effects might occur.

As the alignment heads northwest from North Broadway, along the unpaved Kellrae Lane, the oak trees in the Restrictive Covenant get closer, and then where Kellrae Lane turns due west, their canopies are continuous with an oak tree to the north of the alignment. The continuous canopy over the alignment is for about 40 feet. The alignment is pushed into the north of Kellrae Lane to avoid an oak tree which has its trunk adjacent to the unpaved Kellrae Lane. There may be a need for lower branches of the oaks to be removed to allow machinery access underneath. And during trenching, oak roots may be encountered if they extend under the alignment and Kellrae Lane. The trees could be harmed unless trimmed properly.

4.2.2 Sensitive Plants

No federal- or state-listed or ranked species were detected in or adjacent to the alignment, and none are expected to be affected (Appendix B)

4.2.3 Sensitive Animals

No federal- or state-listed species or otherwise sensitive animals were detected along the alignment during general surveys though LBVI could use riparian habitat in the Restrictive Covenant and CSS occurs upslope of North Broadway in the north.

The habitat in the Restrictive Covenant adjacent to the Kellrae Lane is low quality for LBVI with mostly low growing exotic vegetation between the oak or willow trees whereas LBVI need vertical structure to nest, typically within 3-6 feet from the ground.

The CSS in the north of the alignment is of good quality but away from the road beyond the NNG strip that is on top of the bank that runs along the road. But no CAGN have been seen in the vicinity, and the slope is adjacent and cars regularly are passing by which likely dissuades occupation.

While the alignment passes adjacent to some potentially suitable habitat for sensitive species there is a low potential for the species to occur (Appendix D). There might be a direct or indirect effect without design considerations or avoidance measures but because the alignment and work area is long and narrow, and activity passes habitat in a day or so, and more habitat into which those species can move is immediately adjacent, any direct impacts would be transitory, temporary, and not significant.

4.2.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code

The MBTA prohibits taking any migratory bird, part, nest, or eggs and is implemented using Section 10.12 of the USFWS's MBTA regulations which defines "take" as to: pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or any attempt to carry out these activities. A take does not include habitat destruction or alteration, as long as there is not a direct taking of birds, active nests, eggs, or parts thereof. The USFWS is currently considering exempting incidental take, if the take is not the purpose of the action.

Pursuant to Section 3503, 3503.5, 3505 and 3513 of the CFG Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the active nest or eggs of any bird. The CFG Code defines "take" as to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.

Limited vegetation clearing will occur but tree trimming is likely to be needed during implementation of some of the projects. To comply with the MBTA and CFG Code, clearing for any potential nesting habitat should only occur outside the bird-breeding season (01 February through 15 September; i.e. only between 16 September and 31 January). If clearing is planned to occur during the bird-breeding season,

nesting bird clearance surveys would be required, and clearing could only occur if no active nests were found or noise/visual barriers were erected until after the young birds have fledged.

4.2.5 Jurisdictional Areas

A drainage features crosses the alignment in the south. There is a double box culvert that allows the unpaved road to cross Reidy Creek. VCMWD proposes to elevate the pipe above the ground on each side of the creek and bridge the creek on the south side of the culvert. The upright pipes would be outside the CDFW bank, and a pipe will bridge across the creek so that impacts to the creek do not occur. As a result, no permitting from the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB will be required.

4.3 Indirect Effects

Indirect effects can occur to vegetation communities or their potential use by listed or sensitive species including raptors and nesting birds. Indirect effects include decreased surface water quality, construction noise, colonization of non-native plant species, and human and pet intrusion into habitat.

While every effort will be made to limit indirect effects by restricting activity to developed or disturbed portions of the alignment to the maximum extent feasible, construction only occurring during daylight hours, and work will be managed by VCMWD, so potential indirect impacts from the Project are only expected to occur from other factors.

The majority of the project noise will come from excavating and loading and unloading heavy equipment. Noise is typically only considered a problem when sound levels reach 60dBA_{leq} (60dB averaged over an hour) for listed species.

While no federal- or state-listed species were detected, LBVI could use habitat adjacent to the alignment. Impacts will need to be avoided to not trigger surveys and/or consultation with the USFWS. No indirect effects are expected to species listed under the FESA and CESA. Indirect effects from noise on species with SSC status (coast horned lizard, Bell's sage sparrow, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow) would not be expected to substantially reduce the number, or restrict the range, of these species to a level affecting the species' population stability in the region. As a result, there would be no substantial effect on these species, and no mitigation is required.

4.4 Cumulative Effects

With no direct impacts to sensitive vegetation communities no cumulative effects would occur.

5.0 POTENTIAL AVOIDANCE / MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures to reduce potential effects to below levels of significance are identified for the project in Table 6.

5.1 Vegetation

While the work is expected to be mostly within roadways or adjacent DH, general avoidance of impacts to sensitive areas and resources should occur by putting Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing (orange construction limits fencing) around adjacent sensitive areas to avoid impacts. If impacts to sensitive habitats are unavoidable, mitigation would be required in the form of habitat restoration of temporary impacts or acquisition of credits from a mitigation bank. Indirect impacts to adjacent vegetation could occur to oak trees in the CLOW and willows in the SWARF in the Restrictive Covenant must be avoided.

The sensitive habitat in the Restrictive Covenant will be avoided by placing ESA fencing along the edge of the limits of work which will be at least 10 feet from the Restrictive Covenant on the south side of Kellrae Lane. This will keep vehicles and work from directly impacting the resources in the Restrictive Covenant.

5.2 Native trees

If cutting branches or excavation under the canopy of an oak or other native tree is required, the District should have a certified arborist monitor and advise on the best approach to working under the canopy or within the rootzones of such trees. If impacts cannot be avoided and a tree is severely damaged or removed, it must be replaced in place, or in another portion of a restoration area.

Arborist services will be needed on the project when access is required under the oak trees where the alignment meets the portion of Kellrae Lane that passes adjacent to the Restrictive Covenant. Branches of coast live oak trees may need to be trimmed, and roots may be encountered in the trench that should be cleanly cut and not dragged until the break or ripped off. No native trees expected to need complete removal. Work at the crossing of Reidy Creek will only impact non-native pecan trees.

5.3 Nesting Birds

Avoidance of direct impacts to native nesting birds is required by the MBTA and CFG code and would most easily be mitigated by working outside of the bird-breeding season. Raptors can breed between February 1st and September 15th. Songbirds most often breed between March 1st and August 31st. If work must occur during the bird breeding season, the project area and a buffer from it must be checked by a qualified biologist within three days before starting work to ensure no nests of MBTA/CFG Code-protected birds are directly impacted and no sensitive bird nests are indirectly impacted.

Table 6. Project Direct Impact Mitigation Measures

MM No.	Mitigation Measure	RC018
		North Broadway
BIO-1	If cutting of branches or excavation under the canopy of an oak or other native tree is required, significant impacts would be avoided by having an arborist monitor the work and giving guidance on trimming branches and/or roots during excavation.	Where CLOW and SAWRF are adjacent to work.
BIO-2	While the work is expected to be mostly within roadways or adjacent DH, general avoidance of impacts to sensitive areas and resources by putting ESA fencing around sensitive areas is recommended to avoid impacts to proximal sensitive habitats. If effects on these or other sensitive habitats occur, mitigation would be required in the form of habitat restoration of temporary impacts or acquisition of credits from a mitigation bank.	Habitats to be fenced include CLOW and SAWRF within the Restrictive Covenant. Fencing along Kellrae Lane will protect oak and willow trees.
BIO-3	Avoidance of direct impacts to native nesting birds is required by the MBTA and CFG Code and would most easily be mitigated by working outside of the bird-breeding season. Raptors breed between February 1st and September 15th. Songbirds breed between March 1st and August 31st. If work must occur during the breeding season, the project area and a buffer from it must be checked for active nests by a qualified biologist within three days before starting work, or proceeding to the next segment, to ensure no nests of protected birds are directly or indirectly impacted.	If work occurs between February 1 and September 15 along the alignment, a qualified biologist will assess the habitat, as needed, to determine whether bird nests are present and need to be shielded from work or avoided.
BIO-4	Avoidance of direct (and indirect) impacts to LBVI or CAGN will occur by avoidance of work during the LBVI breeding season (April 10 through July 31) or CAGN breeding season (February 15 through June 30) unless a qualified biologist determines that no impacts will occur.	If work occurs during February 15 and June 30 across from the CSS in the north or from April 10 and July 31 near the Restrictive Covenant, a qualified biologist will assess the habitat to determine if CAGN or LBVI nests are present, and if work near habitat needs to be shielded or avoided.

If LBVI or CAGN habitat could be affected during their breeding seasons (LBVI: March 15 to September 15; CAGN: February 15 to August 31) an evaluation should be made by a qualified biologist to determine if the adjacent habitat is occupied by these species. LBVI has potential to occur at the North Broadway project in the adjacent Restrictive Covenant while CAGN has potential to be in the CSS to the north of North Broadway.

Impacts to LBVI can be avoided by avoiding work next to the Restrictive Covenant during the LBVI breeding season or by shielding work along Kellrae Lane from noise with temporary noise barriers, such that noise at any LBVI habitat is less than 60dBA_{leq}. Alternatively, if surveys show that LBVI are absent, then work may proceed.

5.4 Drainages

The North Broadway project alignment crosses Reidy Creek, a jurisdictional drainage. Impacts to this drainage would require formal jurisdictional of the US (WoUS) and State and permitting for impacts would be required from the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW.

Through consultation with TDI during design, VCMWD have configured the project to avoid impacts to Reidy Creek. The alignment approaches the creek crossing from the east within the new 30' easement along Kellrae Lane, north of the Restrictive Covenant. At the double culvert, the pipe will jog north and come above ground outside the USACE and CDFW jurisdictional areas. The pipe will then bridge over the creek several feet above the ground/creek on the north side of the culvert. On the western side of the creek the pipe will again sink into the ground after which it will return to the north side of Kellrae Lane for the remainder of the alignment. This design, with appropriate ESA and silt fencing and monitoring along the creek will avoid impacts to both the creek and the culvert.

As a result of the design, no impacts would occur to jurisdictional waters.

5.5 Indirect Effects

To ensure all indirect effects are avoided or remain below a level of significance, the following list of Standard BMPs should be applied to limit indirect impacts (adapted from San Diego Association of Governments 2003: MHCP Volume II, Appendix B).

1. For the project, a qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for all project personnel prior to proposed activities. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of any species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the protective laws, the need to adhere to the provisions of the laws, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the laws, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve sensitive species as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and from project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. A water pollution and erosion control plan shall be developed that describes sediment and hazardous materials control, fueling and equipment management practices, and other factors deemed necessary by reviewing agencies. Erosion control measures shall be monitored on a regularly scheduled basis, particularly during times of heavy rainfall. Corrective measures will be implemented in the event erosion control strategies are inadequate. Sediment/erosion control measures will be continued at the project site until the restoration efforts are successful at soil stabilization.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to the site shall be via pre-existing access routes.
4. The upstream and downstream limits of project disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of a stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
5. Projects should avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within a stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by sensitive species.
6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of the sensitive species of concern.
7. If steam flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing or other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments off-site. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner

that prevents the sediment from re-entering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.

8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland areas with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. All project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdiction, USFWS, CDFW, RWQCB, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.
10. A qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities throughout the duration of the projects to ensure that all practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and any sensitive species outside the project footprint. The project biologist should be empowered to halt work activity if necessary and to confer with staff from VCMWD to ensure the proper implementation of species and habitat protection measures.
11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species, if appropriate.
12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site.
13. To avoid attracting predators of sensitive species, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). Pets of project personnel shall not be allowed on-site where they may come into contact with any sensitive species.
14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits near sensitive habitats will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. All employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.
15. Any habitat destroyed that is not in the identified project footprint shall be compensated at a minimum ratio of 5:1.
16. If dead or injured listed species are located, initial notification must be made within three working days, in writing, to the USFWS Division of Law Enforcement in Torrance, California and by telephone and in writing to the applicable jurisdiction, Carlsbad Field Office of the USFWS, and CDFW.
17. The USFWS and CDFW shall have the right to access and inspect the site including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.
18. Any planting stock to be brought onto the site for landscaping or ecological restoration shall first be inspected by a qualified pest inspector to ensure it is free of pest species that could invade natural areas, including but not limited to Argentine ants, fire ants, and other insect pests. Any planting stock found to be infested with such pests shall not be allowed on the project site or within 300 feet of natural habitats. The stock shall be quarantined, treated, or disposed of according to best management principles by qualified experts in a manner that precludes invasions into natural habitats.

19. All mitigation sites shall be conserved through fee title acquisition or conservation easement and shall be recorded shall be provided prior to land disturbance.

20. Any project landscaping shall not include species identified as an invasive non-native plant species as identified by the California Invasive Plant Council at <http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/>.

Provided that the potential direct and indirect effects are identified and either avoided or minimized and mitigated, the proposed Project would not have a significant effect on biological resources, included all federal and state listed species that have potential to occur at the site.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The VCMWD North Broadway Project analyzed in the Report is within District boundaries and is being added to the near-term schedule of projects. The existing pipeline alignment to be bypassed runs through private property, has been seriously encroached upon, and cannot be feasibly accessed without great expense to District or property owners, endangering the ability of the District to make emergency repairs. The compromised section of pipeline will be abandoned, and new pipeline will be installed in North Broadway and in VCMWD easements across private property, mostly in the unpaved, eastern section of Kellrae Lane, to bypass the abandoned portion of waterline.

Portions of the North Broadway alignment are adjacent to sensitive CSS (north), adjacent to riparian resources in a protected Restrictive Covenant (south), and needs to cross Reidy Creek. Sensitive habitats that would not be impacted but which the project is adjacent to or proximal to CSS, CLOW, and SAWRF. No federal or state-listed animal species are expected to occur within the alignments, but indirect effects could occur to CAGN or LBVI are present in adjacent habitat and if project implementation occurs during the species' respective breeding seasons (CAGN - February 15-August 31; LBVI - March 15 through September 15). Other animal species with lesser sensitivity ratings, including Belding's orange-throated whiptail, would not be affected significantly as project impacts are small and temporary in nature. No sensitive plant species were detected in or immediately adjacent to the alignment.

The Project has the potential to affect bird nests protected by the MBTA and CFG Code, in or adjacent to work areas, during the bird -breeding season (January 15 through September 15).

A jurisdictional drainage, Reidy Creek crosses the alignment in the southern portion of the Project. Impacts are being avoided by taking the pipe aboveground outside jurisdictional limits and bridging the creek. No USACE and CDFW jurisdiction would be impacted, and no CWA 404 permit from the USACE, CWA 401 Certification from RWQCB, and a CDFW CFG Code 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement are expected to be needed.

Effects will be reduced to less than adverse or significant through a combination of measures detailed in this Report (Section 5 and Table 6). Habitat impacts will be avoided to the maximum extent feasible through design, and monitoring. If impacts are not avoided, mitigation, if required, will be in the form of restoration of habitat through implementation of a restoration plan or purchase of credits from a mitigation bank. Impacts to native coast live oak or willow tree branches or roots will only be allowed after consultation with and monitoring by a Certified Arborist, and implementation of recommendations to minimize effects on the trees. Impacts to listed birds (LBVI or CAGN) will be avoided by either avoiding work during their breeding seasons near occupied habitat or applying mitigation measures (e.g. temporary barriers) to limit impacts during their breeding seasons. Impacts to jurisdictional drainages will be avoided. Impacts to birds protected by the MBTA and CFG Code will be avoided by timing work outside the bird-breeding season or having pre-construction nesting bird surveys.

The analysis demonstrates that the proposed Project can be implemented without adverse significant effects on biological resources provided impacts are avoided or minimized and mitigated if impacts occur. With described measures above, the Projects would have no adverse or significant direct or indirect effects on any species listed under the FESA or CESA, or on other sensitive species identified as potentially occurring within the Project alignment or vicinity. With direct and indirect effects being negligible or avoided and mitigated, no cumulative effects would occur and the Projects would be in compliance with CEQA and all federal and state regulations.

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APPENDIX A. PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE STUDY AREA

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT(S)†</u>
ANGIOSPERMS – MONOCOTS			
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex spissa</i>	San Diego sedge	SCLORF
	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall flatsedge	CLOW
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed	DW
	<i>Avena fatua</i> *	wild oats	NNG
	<i>Bromus diandris</i> *	ripgut brome	CLOW, NNG
	<i>Bromus sp.</i> *	Brome grass	CSS, CLOW
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	SCLORF
	<i>Festuca perennis</i> *	Italian rye grass	NNG
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	foxtail barley	NNG
ANGIOSPERMS – DICOTS			
Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	blue elderberry	CLOW, CSS
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	hottentot fig	CLOW-D
Anacardiaceae	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	CSS
	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak	CLOW
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	pigweed	DH
Apiaceae	<i>Conium maculatum</i> *	poison hemlock	HW
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	sweet fennel	SCLORF
Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca major</i> *	vinca	CLOW, HW, SCLORF
Arecaceae	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	CLOW
	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	ragweed	NNV
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	CSS
	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	California mugwort	HW
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat	MFS, SAWRF
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	bull thistle	NNV
	<i>Delairea oderata</i> *	Cape ivy	SCLORF
	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> *	flax-leaved	NNG
	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	yellow yarrow	CSS
	<i>Glebionis coronoaria</i> *	crown daisy	CLOW
	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	Saw-toothed goldenbush	CSS
	<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides</i> *	Crete weed	NNG
	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i> *	bristly ox-tongue	HW, NNV
	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Menzies' goldenbush	CSS
	<i>Pseudognaphalium beneolens</i>	cudweed	DH
	<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Spiny sowthistle	SCLORF
	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> *	Purple salsify	HW
	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	rough cocklebur	HW
Boraginaceae	<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	Caterpillar phacelia	CSS

Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard	DH
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	mustard	NNV
	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	wild radish	HW
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle	NNV, NNG
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	chilicothe	CSS, CLOW
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setiger</i>	turkey mullein	NNG
	<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castor bean	CLOW, SCLORF
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	bur clover	NNG
	<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i>	Louisiana vetch	NNG
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	CLOW, SCLORFNNW (planted)
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> *	Calrolina geranium	CLOW
	<i>Erodium cicutaria</i> *	heron's bill	NNG
	<i>Erodium moschatum</i> *	Whitestem fileree	NNG
Iridaceae	<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African cornflag	CLOW
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> *	Henbit deadnettle	NNG
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound	NNV
Montiaceae	<i>Calandrinia menziesii</i>	red maids	NNG
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulis</i> *	blue gum	NNV, EW
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europea</i> *	European olive	SCLORF
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera elata ssp. hookeri</i>	evening primrose	HW, NNV
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	CLOW
Phymaceae	<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkeyflower	CSS
Plantaginaceae	<i>Keckiella antirrhinoides</i>	bush penstemon	CSS
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore	SCLORF, NNW (planted)
Polygonaceae	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	FTB, CSS
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock	HW
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus usrinus</i>	California blackberry	SCLORF
Salicaceae	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	SCLORF, SAWRF
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	CSS
Viburnaceae	<i>Sambucus Mexicana</i>	blue eldrer	CLOW

‡Habitat acronyms: CLOW=Coast Live Oak Woodland, CSS = Coastal Sage Scrub, DEV=Developed, DH = Disturbed Habitat, FTB – Flat-topped Buckwheat, HW = Herbaceous Wetland, NNG = No-native Grassland, NNW = Non-native Woodland, NNV = Non-native Vegetation, SCLORF=Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, , -D = disturbed.

*non-native species

APPENDIX B. LISTED OR SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Species identified as being detected in the Valley Center Quad by CNPS, CDFW, and USFWS

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state CRPR)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
San Diego thornmint (<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>)	FT/SE CRPR 1B.1	Very Low. Found in grasslands and scrublands in association with clay soil, vernal pools, or areas of ponding water. Distribution is to the west of I-15 in North San Diego County. Nearest known location to the project site more than 4 miles to the southwest.
Rainbow manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 1B.1	Very Low. Occurs in moderately tall mixed chaparral which doesn't occur on site. Mostly occurs along Riverside County boundary, 15 miles to the north. Would have been detected on site if present.
Orcutt's brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 1B.1	Low. Found in vernal moist grasslands and along vernal pool peripheries. No vernal pools occur on site but some moist grassland is present but will not be affected.. Nearest location is along Valley Center Road 3.5 miles.
Brewer's Calandrinia (<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>)	--/-- CRPR4.2	Very low. A small annual found in sage scrub or chaparral communities after fire along the central and southern California coast as well as in the Sierra Nevada. Only the CSS in the north could support the species and that is not being directly affected.
Southern tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 1B.1	None. Rare species found near vernal pools or wetlands edges typically in open grasslands. Nearest location is 8 miles south. Little habitat on site and would have been detected if present.
Summer holly (<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 1B.2	Low. Chaparral and CSS near coast generally with sandy soils. Known from San Marcos Mtns west of I-15. Would have been detected if present
Delicate clarkia (<i>Clarkia deilcata</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 1B.2	Low. Found in chaparral and foothill woodland, often at edges where these habitats border grasslands. Recorded mostly to the east in foothills and mountains.
Palomar monkeyflower (<i>Erythranthe diffusa</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 4.3	Very Low. Small annual found in pine forest and chaparral mostly in foothills and mountains of San Diego, Orange and Riverside counties. No suitable habitat on site. Nearest location seen is near Lake Wohlford, 5 miles to the east.
Ramona horkelia (<i>Horkellia truncata</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 1B.3	Low. Typically found on dry red clay in open chaparral on hillsides. Mostly found east of the site and to the southeast. Would have been detected if present.

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state CRPR)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
Pride-of-California (<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 4.3	Very Low. While found in foothills and mountain areas of San Diego County, it is concentrated in the south and occurs in chaparral which is not present at the site.
Robinson's pepper-grass (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 4.3	Low. Found in exposed openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Widely distributed outside of deserts in San Diego County. Little habitat present but reported in east Escondido 5 miles to the southeast.
Engelmann oak (<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 4.2	None. Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands in the foothills from San Diego to Los Angeles County. Databases shows presence in surrounding hills but not in Valley floor. Would have been seen if on site.
Ashy Spike-moss (<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 4.1	Very Low. Ashy spike-moss occurs throughout western San Diego County and in Baja California, Mexico. It occurs mainly on dry, clay-heavy soil in open CSS and chaparral. In the site buffer it would only be found in the CSS which looked too dense for the species.
Parry's tetrococcus (<i>Tetrococcus dioicus</i>)	--/-- CRPR List 1B.2	None. Perennial deciduous shrub found is coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Range is in foothills to west. Would have been detected if present.
San Diego viguiera (<i>Viguiera laciniata</i>)	--/-- CNPS List 4.3	None. Perennial deciduous shrub found is coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Range is in mesas and canyon slopes to west. Would have been detected if present.
Status: California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) List 1A = Plants Presumed Extinct in California List 1B = Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere List 2 = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere List 3 = Plants About Which We Need More Information, A Review List List 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution, A Watch List		
		State Rank and CRPR is followed by threat code (e.g., State Rank S2.2 or CRPR 1B.2) .1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) .2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened) .3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

APPENDIX C. ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED ON SITE

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT(S)†</u>
VERTEBRATES		
<u>Amphibians</u>		
<i>Psuedacris regilla</i>	Pacific tree frog	SAWRF
<u>Birds</u>		
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	SCLORF
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	flyover
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	NNG/NNW
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	CLOW
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird	DEV
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse	CLOW
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch	CLOW, SCLORF, NNW
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole (nest)	CLOW
<u>Mammals</u>		
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	NNG, DH

†Habitat acronyms: DEV=Developed, DH = Disturbed Habitat, NNG = Non-native Grassland, CSS = Coastal Sage Scrub, SWS = Southern Willow Scrub, -D = disturbed.

*non-native species

APPENDIX D. LISTED OR SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Species identified as being detected in the Valley Center Quad by CNPS, CDFW, and USFWS

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
INVERTEBRATES		
American Bumble Bee (<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>)	--/--	Very Low. A relatively large bee, the fuzzy black-and-yellow bee prefers the habitats offered by farmlands and open fields, where they nest below the grass or underground. Grasslands in area already mowed for weed abatement or fuel modification.
California Monarch (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>) (overwintering populations)	PT/--	None. While monarch butterflies are often seen flying through sites, there are resident monarch butterflies in San Diego County. The Site is not known to be an overwintering location for migrating monarch butterflies.
Dun Skipper (<i>Euphyes vestris harbisoni</i>)	--/--	Low. Endemic to San Diego and Orange County in scattered disjunct colonies. Range is restricted in part by the distribution of the larval host plant, San Diego Sedge, which has limited and spotty distribution but was detected in the wetlands in the buffer. Nearest detection in Daley Ranch Preserve to the east.
VERTEBRATES		
Amphibians		
Western spadefoot toad (<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>)	PT/SSC	Low. Found in grasslands, scrublands, and woodlands in association with vernal pools or areas of ponding water, which are generally not found in or near the alignments. Species currently Proposed as Threatened review by USFWS.
Reptiles		
Belding's Orange-throated whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i>)	--/WL	Low. Occurs in semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral. Suitable habitat in vicinity is away from alignment.
Coastal whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and open riparian areas throughout San Diego County. Not likely in habitats along roads and riparian along alignment is too densely vegetated.
Southwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys pallida</i>)	PT/SSC	None. Found largely in permanent water, particularly deep ponds with muddy substrates and abundant logs, rocks, or submerged vegetation for cover. Generally, require native upland habitat nearby for overwintering. No accessible ponding areas near alignment..

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
Red-diamond rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus exsul</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Occurs in coastal sage scrub and chaparral with abundant rocky outcrops. May occur in CSS to north of alignment but not within the work area.
Southern California legless Lizard (<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>)	--/SSC	Low. This species is found across a wider range of habitats than any other species in the genus, mostly in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Little habitat for this species along the alignment.
San Diego Ringneck Snake (<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>)	--/--	Low to Moderate. Prefers moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodland. The Herbaceous Wetland and woodland habitats just outside the alignment might support this species.
Coronado skink (<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>)	--/WL	Low to Moderate. Found generally in dense vegetation within grassland, woodlands, pine forests, chaparral, especially with open sunny areas and rocky areas near streams. Range is west of Peninsular Ranges from central and northern San Diego County, through Coast Ranges to throughout northern California. Some suitable habitats occur along the alignment but not within work areas.
Coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>)	--/SSC	Very Low. Inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains with open areas and patches of loose soil and frequently found near native ant hills. Area likely too developed and dominated by Argentine ants which deter the species.
Coast patch-nosed snake (<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>)	--/SSC	Low to Moderate. Found in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, grasslands, and agricultural fields. Prefers open habitat with friable or sandy soils, burrowing rodents for food, and enough cover to escape being preyed upon. Some suitable habitat found in the buffer but outside work areas.
Two-striped garter snake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>)	--/SSC	Moderate to High. Found in a variety of habitats (shrublands, woodlands, forests) with permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water in coastal counties from Monterey Bay through San Diego into Baja. Likely to occur along Reidy Creek in the Restrictive Covenant south of the project alignment.
South Coast garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Found in the coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County. The species appears restricted to marsh and upland habitats near permanent water that have good strips of riparian vegetation probably because such sites provide the right combination of prey and refuge. Historical records of this taxon also exist for meadow-like habitats adjacent to marshlands. No permanent water close by so unlikely to be present.

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
Birds		
Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)	--/WL	Moderate. Prefers oak or riparian forest habitats near permanent water. Found year round though all but upper tier states, in summer into southern Canada, and in winter south into Central America. Has become adapted to suburban areas of southern California. Likely to occur in surrounding area of rural development.
Sharp-shinned hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)	--/SSC	Very Low. Breeds in coniferous forests of northern California and the Sierra Nevada. Limited foraging on site.
Tri-colored Blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	FT/SSC	None. The species is a passerine bird ranging along the coastal areas of the Pacific from Northern California to upper Baja California in Mexico. In San Diego there are few known breeding populations remaining at marshes on Conserved Lands. No marshes occur along or near the alignment.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (<i>Aimophila canescens ruficeps</i>)	--/WL	Low. Inhabits coastal sage scrub and open chaparral, particularly where nearby to grassland. No suitable areas exist on or near the alignment.
Bell's sage sparrow (<i>Amphispiza bellii bellii</i>)	--/SSC	Moderate to High. Occurs in sunny, dry stands of coastal sage scrub or chaparral. Some suitable habitat present on site.
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	BGEPA/FP	Very Low. Forages over grassy, open, shrubby habitats, generally nesting on cliffs and occasionally in trees. Tends to require habitat at a distance from humans. Area mostly too developed for this species to forage over, except in the Hell Creek area.
Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	--/CE	Very Low. Burrowing owls in San Diego County are at risk of local extinction due to declining populations and habitat loss. They rely on burrows in mounds dug by other animals, particularly ground squirrels. No suitable habitat occurs along the alignment or apparently in the buffer.
Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsonii</i>)	/ST	None. Forages in open habitats such as native prairie and grassland in Central Valley and mountain areas of California. Migrates through San Diego County through Anza-Borrego Desert. No known nesting occurs in southern California.
Coastal cactus wren (<i>Campylorhynchus Brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>)	BCC/SSC	None. Uses extensive patches of cactus in coastal sage scrub and maritime succulent scrub habitats in canyons of southern California. No alignments support extensive cactus patches. Nearest location in database is 3 miles NW of Cole Grade Road in San Luis Rey River valley.
Northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i>)	--/SSC	Moderate. Typically found in marshlands, but forages over fields, grasslands, and open habitats which are present in several of the alignments.

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	FT/SE	None. The species is a rare and uncommon summer visitor in San Diego County, not known to breed here for many decades. Recent sightings are infrequent and often involve single birds in specific locations in significant stands of riparian willows and cottonwoods like at Lake Henshaw, Lake Hodges, and the San Luis Rey River.
Yellow warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>)	--/SSC	Moderate. Almost exclusively found in oak and riparian woodlands. Habitat present on several site.
Great Egret (<i>Ardea alba</i>)	--/--	Very Low. Great Egrets are common in San Diego, especially around San Diego Bay and other wetlands. They are widely distributed throughout the county and can be found in various locations inland near permanent water. No permanent water occurs near the alignment.
California horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>)	--/WL	Low to moderate Found in open habitats, grassland, rangeland, shortgrass prairie, montane meadows. Some potentially suitable habitat on site, but would have been detected if present.
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	--/SE	None. Bald eagles are increasingly being spotted in San Diego County, with recent reports of nesting pairs and the presence of young eaglets. While they are more common as winter visitors, especially around lakes like Lake Wohlford, 5 miles to the southeast. Need open water for fish prey. Might be seen flying overhead but no potential to forage or nest.
Yellow-breasted chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	--/SSC	Low to Moderate. Found in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, and dense brush in coastal California. May be found in willow-dominated portions of Reidy Creek though likely not along alignment.
White-faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	--/WL	None. Found in freshwater marshes, tules, irrigated or flooded areas, and rarely in salt marshes. No appropriate habitat on site or nearby.
Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>)	FT/SSC	Low. While some reasonable quality coastal sage scrub habitat is present in the northern portion of the alignment buffer, and extends northwest to create a reasonable area of habitat which might support the species away from North Broadway though none were detected during the site visits. The project would not directly impact the habitat.
yellow warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>)	--/SSC	Moderate. Found in riparian woodlands and likely occurs in the riparian habitat to the south of the alignment.
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	FE/SE	Low. Occurs in riparian woodland habitat. Riparian area on and near the alignment have few willows and only weak connectivity with river reaches with known populations. Have been detected further south on a tributary to Reidy Creek.

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
Mammals		
Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Roosts colonially in caves, mines, crevices, and abandoned buildings that do not occur on site but could forage in some areas.
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	--/SSC	Very Low. Roosts in caves and buildings but strongly tied to water. Widespread but uncommon throughout California. Presence negatively correlated with human presence.
Dulzura pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and woodland habitats up to 7,900 feet. Some suitable present though little sign of rodent activity detected within alignment.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Found in sage scrub sage scrub/grassland ecotones, chaparral, and desert scrubs at all elevations up to 6,000 feet. Little sign of rodent activity detected in alignment. May be found in buffer areas in the coastal sage scrub habitat area.
Dulzura Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys simulans</i>)	--/--	Low. This species is native to southern California and northwestern Mexico. Its typical habitat is sandy and gravelly soils in semi-desert, dry grasslands, and scrub habitats, near the coast. Little habitat in the alignment for it though some areas in the buffer along North Broadway might support the foraging for species.
Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Roost in crevices in cliff faces, which are not found on site. Strongly tied to presence of large (100 feet long or more) ponds for drinking which are not found in the area.
Western red bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Prefer riparian areas where they roost in tree foliage. May be migratory, with US observations generally occurring in summer. Some potential habitat along Reidy Creek but not within alignment.
Hoary Bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	--/--	Very Low. Migratory species normally roosts alone on trees, hidden in the foliage, but on occasion it has been seen in caves with other bats. It prefers woodland, mainly coniferous forests, but hunts over open areas or lakes. Unlikely to occur in the alignment as plenty of trees are in the buffer.
San Diego desert woodrat (<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Found in sage scrub or chaparral primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth. Woodrat nests were not detected along the alignment but may occur in the coastal sage scrub in the north.
Pocketed free-tailed bat (<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>)	--/SSC	None. Prefers desert habitats with high cliffs or rock outcrops. Out of species range. Suitable high rocks not found on alignment.

SPECIES	STATUS (federal/state)	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR
Big free-tailed bat (<i>Nyctinimops macrotis</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Occurs in low, rugged canyons which don't occur at this project. Forages over open water which again is not on present.
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	--/SSC	Low. Occurs in a variety of scrub habitats, particularly in open areas with friable soils. Require fossorial rodents upon which they prey. Habitat on site is suitable, but burrows would have been detected along alignment if present.

Status:

Federal:

FE = Federal Endangered

FT = Federal Threatened

FC = Federal Candidate

PT = Proposed Threatened

BCC = Bird of Conservation Concern

BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

State:

SE = State Endangered

ST = State Threatened

FP = Fully Protected

SR = State Rare

SSC = Species of Special Concern

APPENDIX E. CNDDB AND IPAC DATA PULLS

CNDDDB (Including CNPS) Data Pull for the Valley Center Quad June 6, 2025								
Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Quad Code	Quad Name	Data Status	Taxonomic Sort
AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Scaphiopodidae - Spea hammondii
ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
ABNKC22010	None	None	FP WL	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Buteo swainsoni
ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Circus hudsonius
ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	FP	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Haliaeetus leucocephalus
ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea alba
ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Cuculidae - Coccyzus americanus occidentalis
ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Agelaius tricolor
ABPBX24010	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Icteria virens
ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
ABPBX91091	None	None	WL	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Aimophila ruficeps canescens
ABPBX97021	None	None	WL	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Artemisiospiza belli belli
ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
ABNME03041	None	Threatened Candidate	FP	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus
ABNSB10010	None	Endangered	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
ABNGE02020	None	None	WL	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Threskiornithidae - Plegadis chihi Animals - Birds - Troglodytidae - Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis
ABPBG02095	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	
ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
IIHYM24260	None	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus pensylvanicus
IILEP77103	None	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Hesperidae - Euphyes vestris harbisoni
IILEPP2012	Proposed Threatened	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1
AMAFF08041	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Neotoma lepida intermedia Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus californicus femoralis
AMAFD05021	None	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	
AMAFD05031	None	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus fallax fallax
AMAFD03170	None	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Dipodomys simulans
AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
AMACD04020	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops macrotis
AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
AMACC08010	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Corynorhinus townsendii
AMACC05032	None	None	-	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus cinereus
AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus

ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
ARADB1001A	None	None	-	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Diadophis punctatus similis
ARADB30033	None	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Salvadora hexalepis virgultea
ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Crotalidae - Crotalus ruber
ARAAD02032	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Actinemys pallida
ARADB36160	None	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis hammondi
ARADB3613F	None	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1
ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii Animals - Reptiles - Scincidae - Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis
ARACH01114	None	None	WL	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	
ARACJ02060	None	None	WL	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae - Aspidoscelis hyperythra
ARACJ02143	None	None	SSC	-		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae - Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
PDAST9T060	None	None	-		4.3	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Bahiopsis laciniata
PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii
PDBRA1M114	None	None	-		4.3	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	
PDERI042T0	None	None	-	1B.1		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Ericaceae - Arctostaphylos rainbowensis Plants - Vascular - Ericaceae - Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia
PDERI0B011	None	None	-	1B.2		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	
PDFAB250Z0	None	None	-		4.3	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Lathyrus splendens
PDFAG050K0	None	None	-		4.2	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fagaceae - Quercus engelmannii
PDPOR01020	None	None	-		4.2	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Montiaceae - Calandrinia breweri
PDONA050D0	None	None	-	1B.2		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Onagraceae - Clarkia delicata
PDSCR1B0Z0	None	None	-		4.3	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Phrymaceae - Erythranthe diffusa
PDROS0W0G0	None	None	-	1B.3		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia truncata
PPSEL01090	None	None	-		4.1	3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Selaginellaceae - Selaginella cinerascens
PMLIL0C0B0	None	None	-	1B.1		3311721	VALLEY CENTER	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Themidaceae - Brodiaea orcuttii

IPAC Pull For Valley Cener QUAD Data Pull for the Valley Center Quad June 6, 2025. Site Data dated May 2022									
FID	SNAME	CNAME	SPECIES	SPP_CODE	DATE_	OCC	SURVEYOR_N		
494	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20010906	2	ROGERS G.L.		
2537	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20000601	2	JAMES R.		
4960	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	LBV	B067	19990620	2	BOUSCAREN C.		
11301	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20050901	2	ALLEN S./SCHEIDT V.		
13384	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20060720	2	CLARK K.B.		
13385	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20060720	2	CLARK K.B.		
14029	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20061020	1	ROGERS G.L.		
14389	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20061129	1	SCHEIDT V./GROEBNER J.		
15211	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	LBV	B067	20070608	1	EDWARDS C.		
15212	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	LBV	B067	20070629	1	EDWARDS C.		
15273	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	LBV	B067	20070627	1	FISCHER K.		
15274	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	LBV	B067	20070627	1	FISCHER K.		
15802	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20070309	2	LACOSTE E.		
21235	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	LBV	B067	20150507	1	ROSENBAUM B.		
26479	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20170529	2	COOPER T./HILL A.		
27818	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20180604	1	BELLON K./ LO H./ SINGLETON L./ KURNOW J.		
28333	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20190628	1	COOPER T./ HILL A.		
28334	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20190628	-9	COOPER T./ HILL A.		
28335	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	CAGN	B08X	20190628	1	COOPER T./ HILL A.		