Print Form

Notice of Determination

Appendix d

To:
[■] Office of Planning and Research

U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Street Address: 1400 Tenth St., Rm 113, Sacramento, CA 95814

[■] County Clerk
County of: Ventura
Address: Hall of Administration, Main Plaza 800 S Victoria Ave.
Ventura, CA 93009

From:
Public Agency: Ventura County Fire Protection District
Address: 2400 Conejo Spectrum Street
Newbury Park, CA 91320
Contact: Ryan Matheson, VNC, VMP Coordinator
Phone: 805-914-7574

Lead Agency (if different from above):
Same as above
Address:
Contact:
Phone:

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2019012052

Project Title: Adams Canyon East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Project Applicant: Ventura County Fire Protection District

Project Location (include county): Ventura County

Project Description:

The project will implement Wildland Urban Interface and Fuel Break vegetation treatments on up to 1692.46 acres of the Adams Canyon project site. This project proposes initial manual, mechanical, and prescribed fire treatments as necessary with follow up maintenance for up to ten years to maintain fuel densities in alignment with regionally appropriate historic fire return intervals. A Project Specific Analysis was prepared for the project as an activity covered by the CalVTP PEIR. □

This is to advise that the Ventura County Fire Protection District has approved the above
(■ Lead Agency or □ Responsible Agency)

described project on 10-1-24 and has made the following determinations regarding the above
(date)
described project.

1. The project [□ will ■ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. □ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   [■] A Project Specific Analysis was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [■ were □ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [■ was □ was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [■ was □ was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [■ were □ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:
https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/calvtp-homepage-and-storymap/environmental-documentation-for-approved-projects/

Signature (Public Agency): [signature] Title: VMP (Captain)

Date: 10-1-24 Date Received for filing at OPR: 10/1/2024

Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

Revised 2011

Adams Canyon East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

CalVTP Project Specific Analysis

CalVTP ID: 2024-13

prepared for

Ventura County Fire Protection District
2400 Conejo Spectrum Street
Newbury Park, California 91320
Contact: Ryan Matheson, VNC VMP Coordinator

prepared with the assistance of

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

September 2024

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC. SINCE 1994

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalVTP	California Vegetation Treatment Program
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationship
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESHA	Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area
FRI	Fire Return Interval
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCP	Local Coastal Program
LPFW	Los Padres Forest Watch
LTS	Less Than Significant
LTSM	Less Than Significant with Mitigation
MCV	Manual of California Vegetation
MCV Alliances	A category of vegetation classification which describes repeating patterns of plants across a landscape. Each alliance is defined by plant species composition, and reflects the effects of local climate, soil, water, disturbance, and other environmental factors. Alliances are commonly used in vegetation mapping.

MCV Associations	A vegetation classification unit defined by a diagnostic species, a characteristic range of species composition, physiognomy, and distinctive habitat conditions. Associations reflect local topo-edaphic climates, substrates, hydrology, and disturbance regimes.
MM	Mitigation Measure
$MTCO_2e$	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NA	Not Applicable
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NSE	Nature Serve Explorer
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRC	Public Resources Code
PS	Potential Significant
PSA	Project-Specific Analysis
PSU	Potentially Significant and Unavoidable
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCCIC	South-Central Coastal Information Center
SCML	South Coast Missing Linkages
SENL	Single Event Noise Levels
SMP	Smoke Management Plan
SPR	Standard Project Requirement
SPRP	Spill Prevention and Response Plan
SR	State Route
SU	Significantly Unavoidable
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USLE	Universal Soil Loss Equation
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

VCFPD	Ventura County Fire Protection District
VMT	Vehicle Miles Travelled
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WLPZ	Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

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1 Adams Canyon East Winds Fuel Reduction Project – Introduction

1.1 Program Overview

The California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) is a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) certified in 2019 as a document compliant with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The CalVTP PEIR evaluates potential environmental effects of implementing qualifying vegetation treatments to reduce wildfire risk throughout the State Responsibility Area (SRA) in California (Ascent 2019). The PEIR offers an array of permittable vegetation treatments to allow for ecological restoration, promoting forest health, and reducing the risk of wildfire with the submittal of a Project Specific Analysis (PSA). It was designed for use by State, special district, and local agencies to accelerate vegetation treatment project approvals by finding them to be within the scope of the PEIR.

This PSA serves as an Addendum to the PEIR, evaluating project consistency within the parameters of the CalVTP PEIR. An Addendum to an EIR is appropriate where a previously certified EIR has been prepared and some changes or revisions to the project are proposed, or the circumstances surrounding the project have changed, but none of the changes or revisions would result in new or substantially more severe significant environmental impacts, consistent with CEQA Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162, 15163, 15164, and 15168. In this case, there are no changed circumstances, but the proposed revision or change in the project, compared to the PEIR, is the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape. Section 2 CalVTP Environmental Checklist includes the criteria to support an Addendum to the CalVTP PEIR for the inclusion of proposed treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape.

The PSA must demonstrate how the project will comply with Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs) from the CalVTP PEIR. The treatment types and activities proposed for this project align with the allowable actions within CalVTP, and do not otherwise warrant additional CEQA documentation.

1.2 Proposed Project Overview

Serving as the CEQA Responsible Agency, Ventura County Fire Protection District (VCFPD) proposes the implementation of wildfire hazard fuel reduction activities on 1,692.46 acres in Adams Canyon, unincorporated Ventura County. VCFPD is seeking CEQA compliance for the Adams Canyon East Winds Fuel Reduction Project (project) through the preparation of this CalVTP PEIR PSA. The proposed treatment types (wildland urban interface [WUI] fuel reduction and fuel break) and treatment activities (manual treatments, mechanical treatments, prescribed burning) are consistent with those evaluated in the PEIR.

1.3 Purpose of this Document

This document serves as the PSA and addendum to the PEIR to evaluate whether the project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. As described above, the treatment types and treatment activities are consistent with the CalVTP. Among the other criteria for determining whether a treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR is whether it is within the CalVTP treatable landscape, which is the geographic extent of analysis covered in the PEIR. If a proposed vegetation treatment project is covered by the evaluation of environmental effects in the PEIR, it may be approved using a finding that the project is within the scope of the PEIR for its CEQA compliance, consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c)(2). The project-specific Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), which identifies the CalVTP SPRs and MMs applicable to the project, is presented in Appendix A.

1.4 Treatable Landscape

Approximately 20.3 million acres within the 31 million-acre SRA were identified that may be appropriate for vegetation treatments. This area is the treatable landscape. CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) modeled the areas where each of the three proposed treatment types could be implemented within the treatable landscape. Multiple treatment types can be implemented where modeled treatment areas for treatment types overlap. Qualifying treatments under the CalVTP would occur within the 20.3 million acres of treatable landscape.

The scattered collection of area outside of the CalVTP PEIR treatable landscape is due to the digital method with which the treatable landscape was developed and the degree of resolution within the maps. Using desktop applications to apply buffers around geographic and topographic features and demarcate jurisdictional boundaries (i.e., SRA and Local Responsibility Area [LRA]), resulted in some treatable landscape areas that are shown on maps to be disjoined and scattered and some that are inheld LRA areas surrounded by SRA. If the areas of the proposed project outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar, landscape conditions as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape, the environmental analysis in the PEIR would be applicable.

The proposed project area is adjacent to agricultural lands classified as Unique Farmland (DOC 2022). These agricultural lands are not within the proposed project treatment area and therefore, no proposed treatment activities would occur on land classified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Agricultural land is excluded from the treatable landscape because wildfire risks within agricultural lands are considered negligible (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.3.3, page 6-7).

Accordingly, some sites within the 1,692.46-acre proposed project treatment area were not included in the treatable landscape model described within the PEIR. Approximately 22 acres within the project treatment area are outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape. These locations have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar landscape conditions as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape and therefore, the environmental analysis in the PEIR is applicable.

2 CalVTP Environmental Checklist

2.1 Project Title

Adams Canyon East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

2.2 CalVTP I.D. Number

2024-13

2.3 Project Proponent Name and Address

Ventura County Fire Protection District
2400 Conejo Spectrum Street
Newbury Park, California 91320

2.4 Contact Person Information and Phone Number

Ryan Matheson, VNC VMP Coordinator
805-914-7574
Ryan.matheson@ventura.org

2.5 Project Location

Ventura County, California; Quadrangles: Santa Paula Peak and Ojai

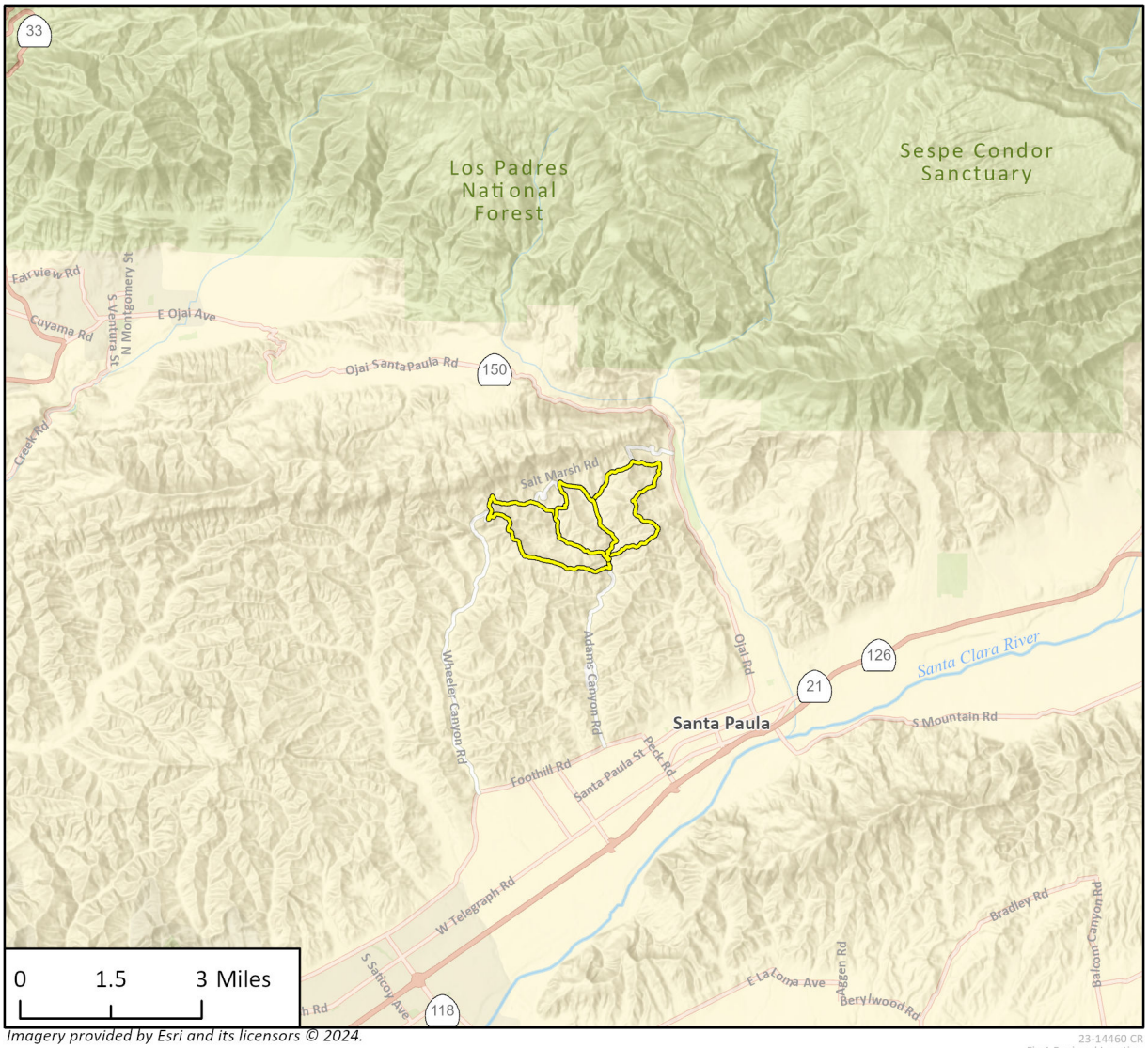
This project is located in Adams Canyon approximately two miles north of the town of Santa Paula. SR-150 is approximately 0.2 miles from the easternmost treatment area as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The approximate center point of the project is:

Latitude: 34°24'0.41"N Longitude: 119° 6'37.57"W

2.6 Total Area to be Treated (Acres)

1,692.46 acres

Figure 1 Regional Location



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23-14460 CR
Fig 1 Regional Location

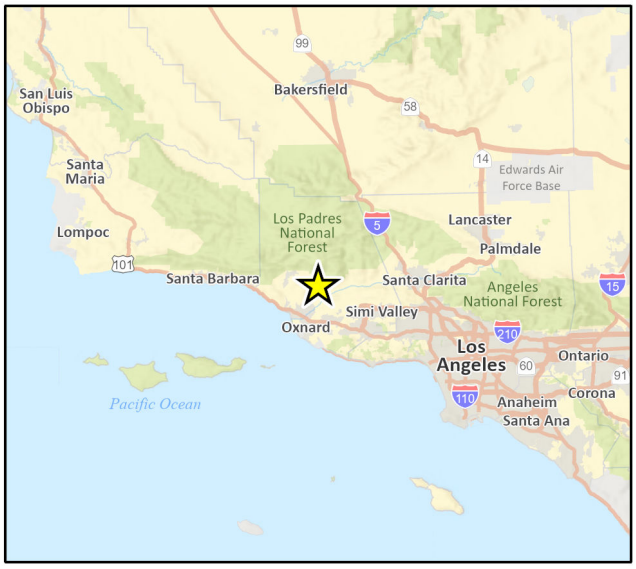
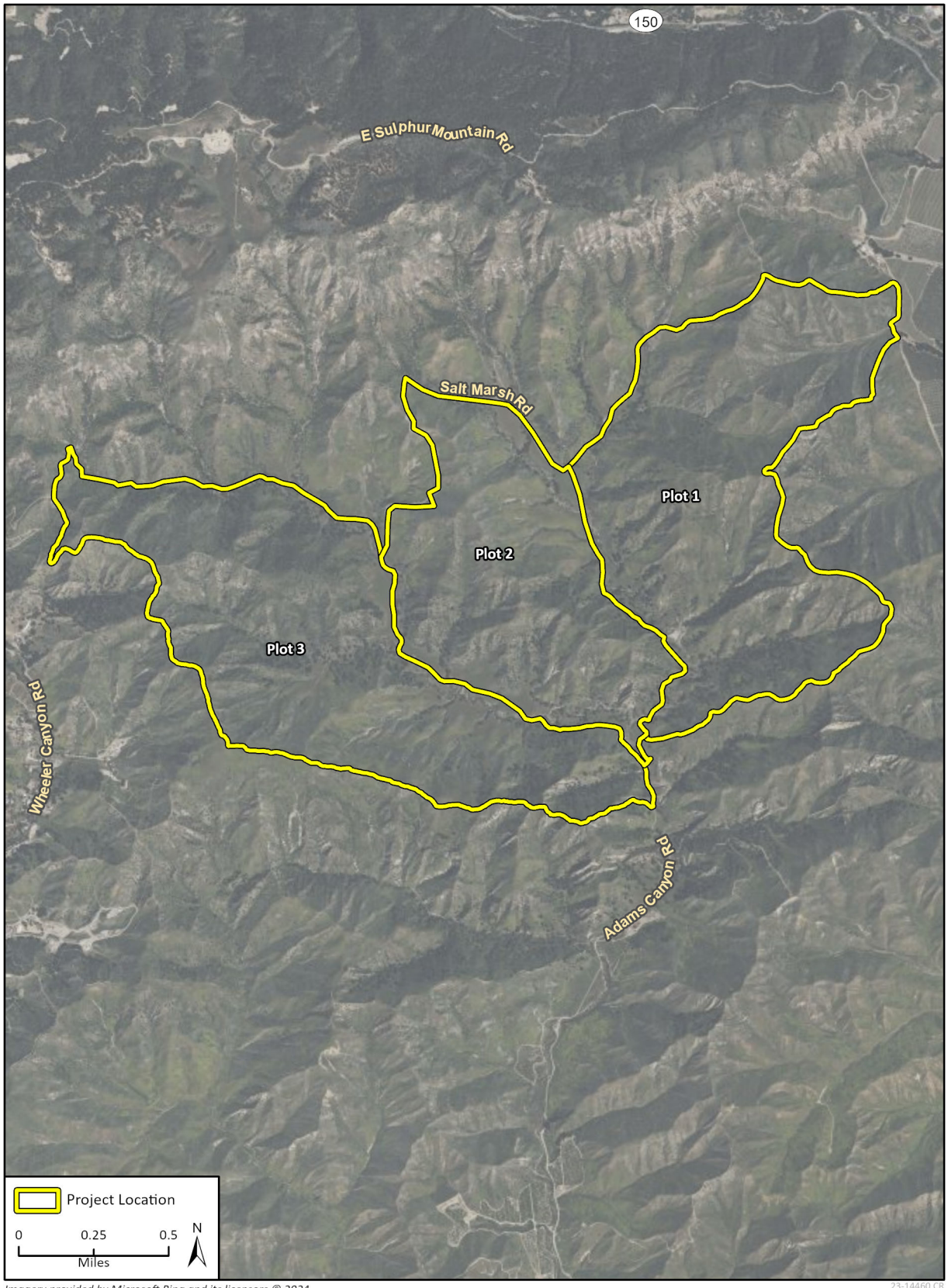


Figure 2 Project Area



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23-14460 CR
CRFig 2 Project Site

2.7 Description of Project

The project will reduce hazardous fuel loading on approximately 1,693 acres in a historically fire-prone area north of the town of Santa Paula and northeast of the City of San Buenaventura (Ventura) in Ventura County, California. The proposed vegetation treatment types that would occur to reduce hazardous fuel loading are:

- Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) fuel reduction
- Fuel Break

The proposed vegetation treatment activities used to conduct the treatment types are:

- Manual treatments
- Mechanical treatments
- Prescribed burning

The project area is completely within the burn perimeter of the 2017 Thomas Fire which resulted in over 280,000 acres burned between Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties as shown in Figure 3.

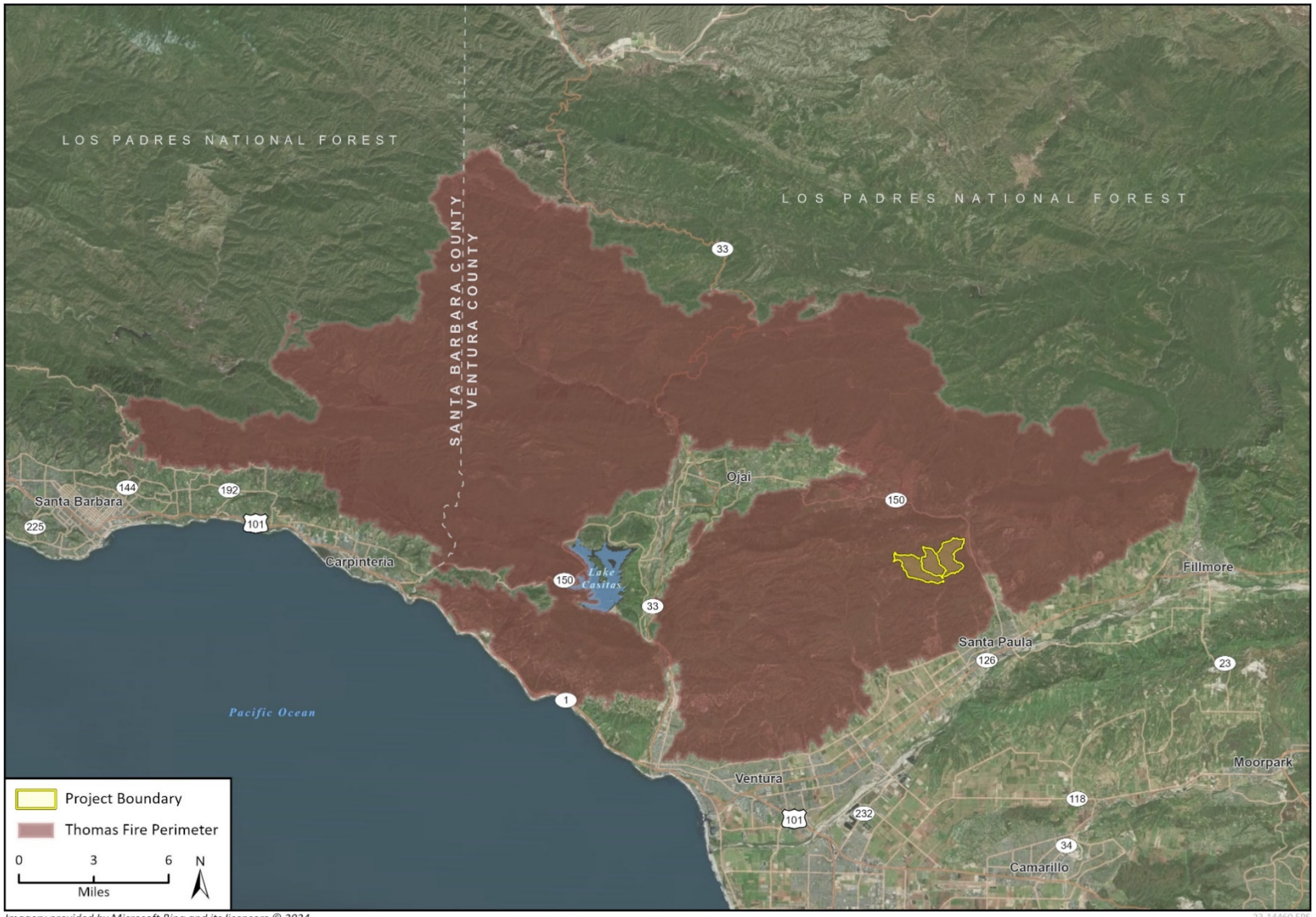
The VCFPD has determined Adams Canyon to be part of a critical fuel break in the transverse coastal ranges of Ventura County. This strategic location will aid firefighting efforts in protecting the City of Santa Paula, the City of Ventura, and the SR-101 corridor. The primary objective of this project is the creation of a vegetative mosaic with heterogenous fuel continuity and age class to prevent the spread of wildfires and provide opportunity for wildland firefighting to slow the advance of a wildfire.

The project area is within varied terrain featuring steep slopes at all aspects. Project site elevation ranges from approximately 650 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Historically significant olive orchards within Adams Canyon will be excluded and protected from the proposed treatments.

The project area landscape, approximately two miles north of the city of Santa Paula, has predominantly been historically used for ranching and farming. The VCFPD Wildland Fire Division retains a License for Vegetation and Other Fuel Management Activities with the Active Manager of ADM Ranch, LLC, Alex Teague. This license permits VCFPD to maintain access to the property and conduct necessary vegetation and other fuel reduction activities on the following parcels:

- 380-0-100-35
- 380-0-101-05
- 380-0-101-15
- 380-0-101-25
- 380-0-101-45
- 380-0-200-45
- 380-0-200-65
- 380-0-200-75
- 380-0-200-85
- 380-0-400-75
- 380-0-401-35
- 380-0-401-45
- 380-0-902-55
- 380-0-902-65
- 380-0-902-85
- 380-0-902-95
- 380-0-500-35
- 380-0-602-75

Figure 3 Thomas Fire Burn Perimeter



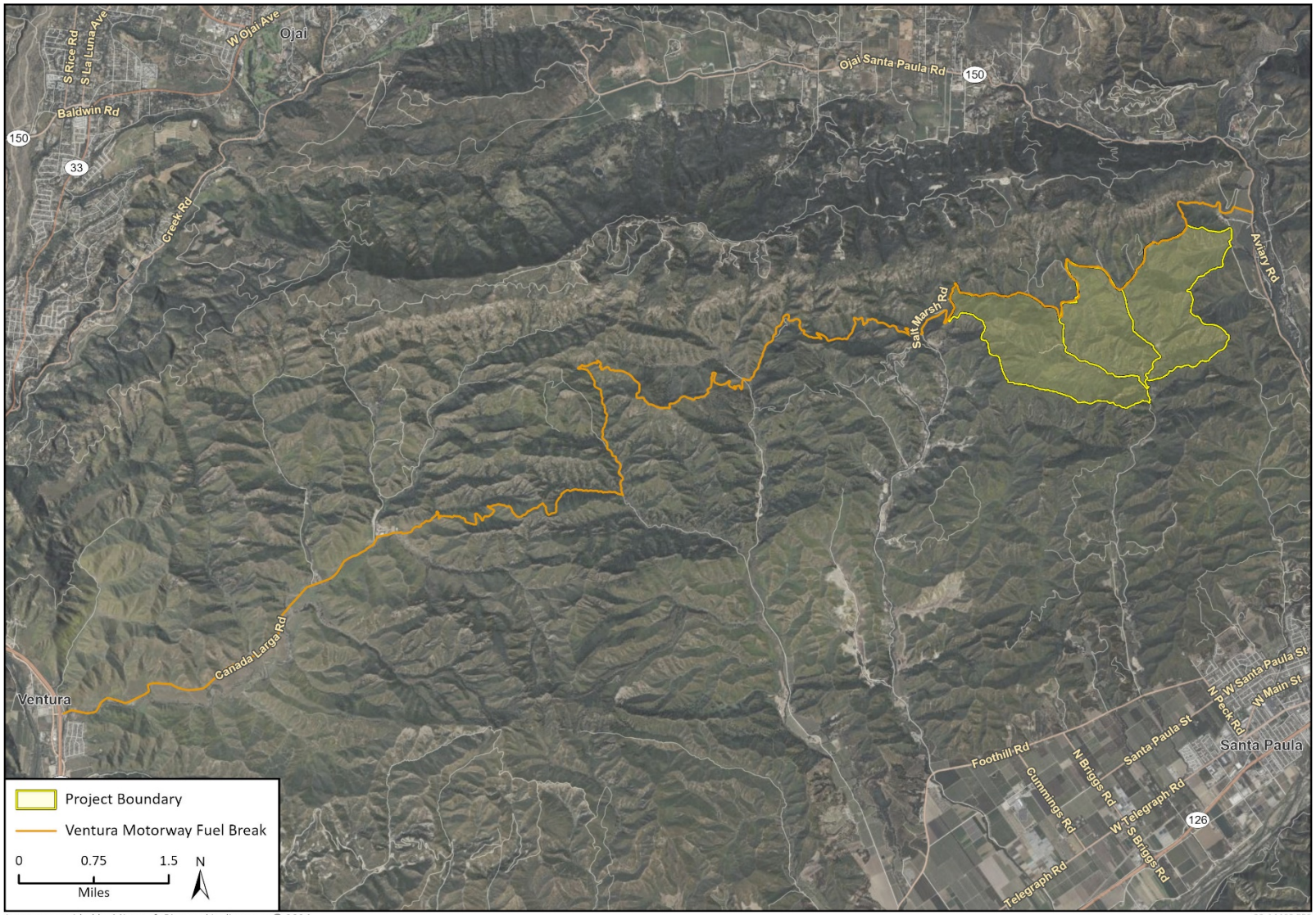
2.7.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed project is to reduce vegetation density and manage fuel to protect communities and assets from risks associated with wildfire and to provide emergency access points and staging areas for firefighters and equipment within WUI areas in the SRA. The proposed project will also provide safe and effective locations to perform fire suppression operations, slow the spread of wildland fire at fuel break locations, and reduce the potential for the loss of life, property, and natural resources. The proposed project would protect the public, firefighters, structures, resources, and infrastructure throughout proposed treatment areas.

A significant portion of the proposed project area is used for cattle grazing; however, the site also consists of steep slopes covered with dense scrub, chaparral, and oak woodlands, which generate an accumulation of dense annual fuels and vegetative debris. Annual and perennial fuels including invasive grasses and forbes within cattle grazed areas and dense native upland vegetation, respectively, have repopulated the proposed project area since the 2017 Thomas Fire posing a particular threat during late summer Santa Ana Wind events common to this region. Agricultural operations, adjacent transportation corridors, overhead powerlines, and populated communities near the proposed project site pose an ignition threat and increase the likelihood of wildfire starts.

The tactical importance of the proposed project site, having been completely within the burn scar of the devastating 2017 Thomas Fire, is the establishment of a large fuel break within the Ventura Motorway shown in Figure 4. The VCFPD fuel reduction goals include comprehensive routine landscape-scale fuel reduction throughout this strategic corridor to prevent a second Thomas Fire scale event or other significant wildfire. With the 2017 Thomas Fire considered the “initial” treatment since it scorched the entirety of the proposed project site, the VCFPD seeks to establish a five-year prescribed fire cycle of treatments, using controlled burning as the most efficient treatment to fight wildfire. Manual and mechanical treatment activities will be necessary for site preparation as well as treatments around sensitive resources.

Figure 4 Ventura Motorway



2.7.2 Project Activities

The proposed project will be implemented on 1,692.46 acres of SRA in the coastal foothill and transverse Sulphur Mountain range in Ventura County. The proposed project area is subdivided into three treatment plots: Plot 1, Plot 2, and Plot 3. Plot 1 in comprised of 626.88 acres, Plot 2 is comprised of 431.91 acres, and Plot 3 is comprised of 633.37 acres as shown in Figure 2. Treatment types and activities would occur consistently within each project plot. Plots have been established by VCFPD based on existing roads and geographical features. Division of the proposed project area into plots will benefit site access and management of prescribed burning areas, as well as the management and preservation of native vegetation and habitats. Similar landscape conditions exist throughout the entire project area and in adjacent areas to the south, east, and west. Proposed fuel reduction treatments are outlined in Table 1 and shown in Figure 5.

Proposed fuel reduction treatments include a combination of manual methods, mechanical methods, and prescribed burning of piles and broadcast burning operations to be conducted similarly in all treatment plots. The proposed project is anticipated to be implemented initially during one treatment season by the VCFPD if the Prescribed Burn Plan conditions align with staff availability. Initial treatments may extend through several years, if conditions do not align with the Prescribed Burn Plan. Maintenance treatments are planned to occur every five years or as needed and will similarly consist of manual, mechanical, and prescribed fire methods.

Target fuel consumption goals for prescribed fire implementation include 75 percent of live fuels and 90 percent dead fuels in the proposed treatment areas. Fuels consumption will be accomplished with moderate intensity mosaic burning occurring in fall (October-December) for ideal burn conditions and management of biological resources. Patches of unburned vegetation will be left on site to increase heterogeneity of vegetation size and age class, and preservation of habitat for endemic and migratory wildlife and native vegetation. Operational prescribed burning details can be found in the Prescribed Burn Plan which will be developed by VCFPD prior to implementation.

Table 1 Proposed Fuel Reduction Treatments

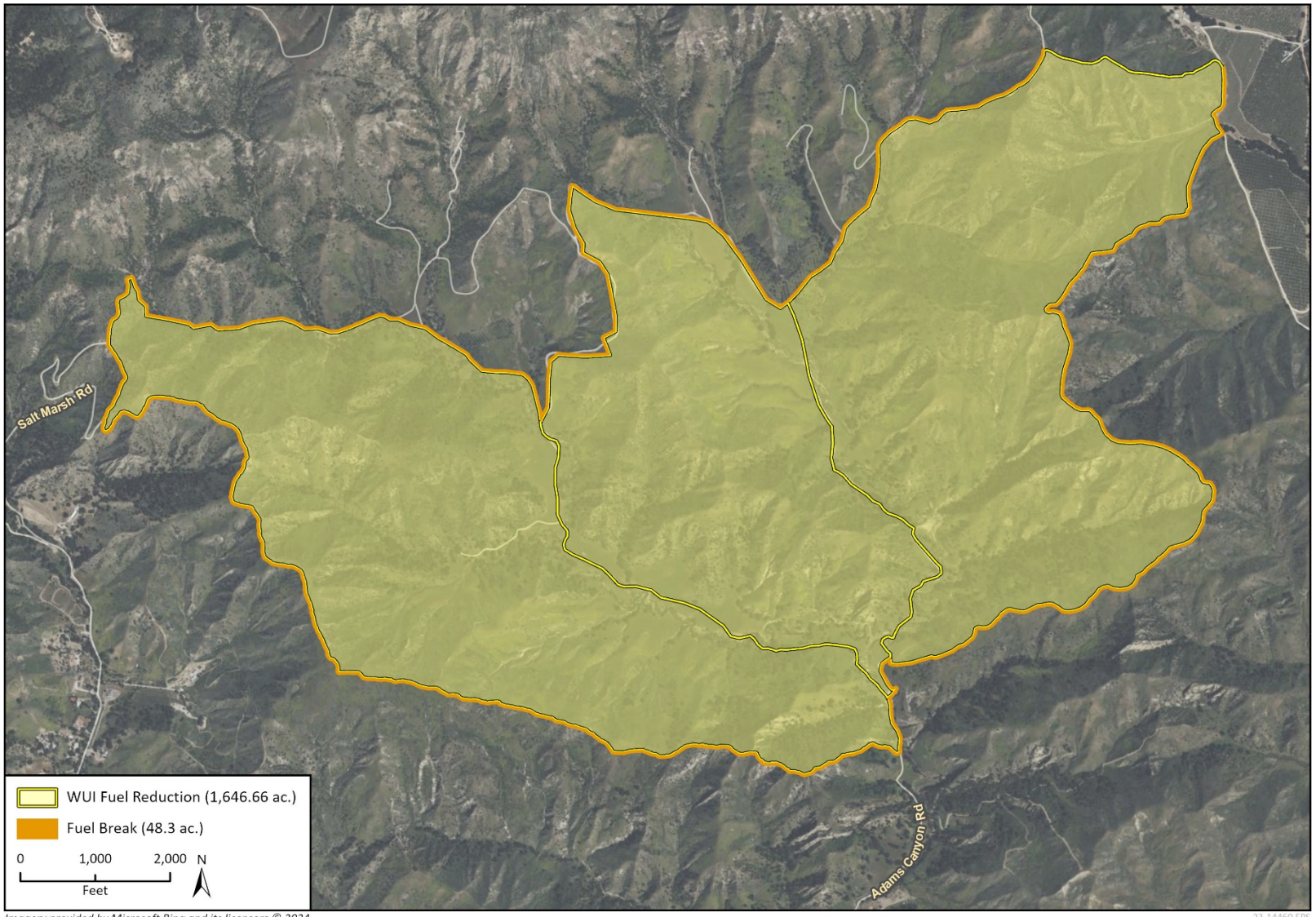
Treatment Type	Treatment Activities	Treatment Size	Equipment Used for Treatments	Timing of Treatments
WUI Fuel Reduction	Manual, mechanical, and prescribed burning	1,644.16	Bulldozers, masticators, hand crews, chippers	Year-round
Fuel Break	Manual, Mechanical, and prescribed burning	48.3	Bulldozers, masticators, hand crews, chippers	Year-round

Treatment activities used in specific locations will be determined on-site based on factors such as vegetation type, previous fuel management, slope, landowner objectives, and funding.

Proposed treatment activities include establishment of fire containment lines using existing roads network and strategically located anchor points, topography, and hydrologic features. Due to protected resources and agricultural operations in the proposed project area, fire exclusion areas will be established using manual and mechanical methods. Though minimal, areas of native trees will be limbed up prior to firing operations to reduce the propensity for scorch and crown fires.

In chaparral dominated areas, treatments would break up continuous expanses of shrubs, creating a mosaic by retaining approximately one third of the shrubs. Treatments may occur year-round except when limited by restrictions from sensitive biological resources, burn prescriptions, and

Figure 5 Treatment Types



access for vehicles and equipment during wet conditions. Treatments would occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

The proposed project area also includes aquatic resources and riparian vegetation. Conducting treatment activities within these aquatic and riparian features may require further regulatory clearance since they may be State and/or federally regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). This PSA does not provide regulatory compliance coverage for fuel reduction treatment activities within riparian features and jurisdictional waterways.

Treatment Type: Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

The proposed project includes fuel reduction activities within WUI SRA areas in Ventura County. Located in WUI-designated areas, fuel reduction would generally consist of strategic removal of vegetation to prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands, and vice versa.

The WUI is the geographic overlap of two diverse systems, wildland and structures. At this interface, buildings and vegetation are sufficiently close that a wildland fire could spread to a structure, or a structure fire could ignite wildland vegetation. When homes are built within or adjacent to natural areas, they increase the complexity of fighting wildland fires because the priority of extinguishing the wildland fire is often superseded by the necessity to first protect human life and private property. The focus of WUI fuel reduction treatments is to strategically reduce vegetation density and remove fuel to directly protect communities and assets at risk from potential damage from non-wind driven wildfires originating in the adjacent wildlands, as well as to protect the wildlands from fires starting in or near development. WUI fuel reduction treatments also serve as emergency access points and staging areas for firefighters and equipment and reduce flammable vegetation along emergency evacuation routes for the community. Also, where existing habitat within the WUI is degraded, such as by the infestation of non-native plant species, as well as needing fuel reduction, WUI treatments would also help enhance habitat quality.

This proposed treatment type is consistent with the PEIR for modifications of landscape to reduce losses and improve resiliency to wildfire (Ascent 2019).

Treatment Type: Fuel Break

The proposed project includes fuel reduction activities to create strategic non-shaded fuel breaks. In strategic locations, fuel breaks create zones of vegetation removal and ongoing maintenance, often in a linear layout, that support fire suppression by providing responders with a staging area or access to a remote landscape for fire control actions. While fuel breaks can passively interrupt the path of a fire or halt or slow its progress, this is not the primary goal of constructing fuel breaks.

Fuel breaks are a fundamental tool in allowing firefighters access to control wildfires and are useful in slowing non-wind driven fires before they grow beyond initial attack capabilities. Fuel breaks are primarily used to allow responders to reach the leading edges of a fire and increase protection of isolated communities. In non-wind driven fires, fuel breaks can also help to stop or reduce the lateral spread of fires. Studies of past fires have assessed the effectiveness of fuel breaks in reducing wildfire risk. Within seven counties in southern California from 1990 through 2009, ridgeline fuel breaks accounted for 8 percent of the fire perimeters in Santa Ana wind-driven fires and up to 13 percent within non-Santa Ana wind-driven fires. Roads accounted for up to 72 percent of the fire

perimeter in non-Santa Ana wind-driven fires and 56 percent in Santa Ana wind-driven fires (Jin et al. 2015). Syphard et al. (2011) conducted a spatial analysis of the Los Padres National Forest in southern California and concluded that fires stopped at fire-crew accessed fuel breaks 46 percent of the time. Preexisting fuel breaks allowed fire suppression activity to take advantage of the lighter fuels along the ridgelines to cut control lines. This was useful in both wildland areas and areas outside the wildland areas where heavy equipment could aid in suppression efforts (Syphard et al. 2011).

This proposed treatment type is consistent with the PEIR for modifications of landscape to reduce losses and improve resiliency to wildfire (Ascent 2019).

2.7.3 Treatment Descriptions

As described in Table 1, proposed treatment activities include manual and mechanical methods for site preparation, followed by broadcast and pile prescribed burning for fuel reduction. Each of these activities are included as vegetation treatment activities in the PEIR and are described in detail below.

Manual Vegetation Treatment

Use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody species. Manual treatments include the use of chainsaws, handsaws, pole saws, shovels, and weed whips. Manual treatments will be used to create or expand fire containment lines prior to prescribed fire operations.

Mechanical Vegetation Treatment

Mechanical treatment involves the use of motorized equipment (rather than hand or manual equipment), such as wheeled tractors, crawler-type tractors, or specially designed vehicles with attached implements designed to cut, uproot, crush/compact, or chop target vegetation. The selection of a mechanical treatment and associated equipment is based upon several factors such as the characteristics of the vegetation, seedbed preparation and re-vegetation needs, topography and terrain, soil characteristics, climatic conditions, and a comparison of the improvement cost to the expected increase in productivity or public and/or private benefit. In some cases, mechanical treatment may be used to create a desired stand structure and composition without having to use prescribed burning, or in areas where there are risks and uncertainties with prescribed burning. Mechanical treatment methods that may be used include tilling, mowing, masticating, grubbing, and chipping, among others. Mechanical treatments will be used to create or expand fire containment lines prior to prescribed fire operations.

Prescribed Burning

Prescribed low intensity surface fires may be used to control vegetation by enhancing the growth, reproduction, or vigor of certain species, in addition to managing fuel loads and/or maintaining a targeted vegetation community. This activity includes pile burning (prescribed burning of piles of vegetative material to reduce fuel and/or remove biomass following treatment) and broadcast burning (prescribed burning to reduce fuels over a larger area or restore fire resiliency in target fire-adapted plant communities; would be conducted under specific conditions related to fuels, weather, and other variables). Prescribed burning can be used to restore the ecological function in areas that have departed from their natural fire regime. Fire suppression has changed fire activity in

the 20th century, and prescribed burning is a tool that can restore and maintain appropriate fire regimes (Keeley and Syphard 2016).

Typically, prescribed burning would require the construction of control lines (fuel breaks) using manual or mechanical treatments. In some cases, extensive or mature shrubs may be trimmed or removed manually by hand crews or by mechanical equipment in advance of burning. Prescribed burning may be used where other activities are not feasible because of rocky soils, steep slopes (i.e., greater than 65 percent or 50 percent in high erosion areas), or irregular terrain; although, prescribed burning is limited to situations where sufficient fuel is available and arranged properly to carry the fire.

Prescribed burning could be used in combination with manual and mechanical treatment activities. This treatment activity could occur in every vegetation type. Prescribed burning would take place across the entirety of the project in the form of broadcast burning and pile burning. Site and environmental conditions must align with the Prescribed Burn Plan developed by the VCFPD.

Broadcast burning would require one crew consisting of 30 to 60 crew members, depending on size and site characteristics of the burn unit. Typically, each burn would last 1 to 3 days. Equipment would include water trucks, fire engines, and bulldozers. All burning would occur in accordance with regulations regarding the use of prescribed burning. This would include the preparation and implementation of a burn plan that includes a Smoke Management Plan (SMP), pursuant to regulatory requirements.

Per SPR AQ-2 an SMP will be developed by the VCFPD and submitted to the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District prior to burning operations. Per SPR AQ-3, the VCFPD will develop a Prescribed Burn Plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template prior to burning operations.

Biomass Processing

Mechanically masticated (shredded) material, or chipped material would remain onsite and would be distributed with an average depth not to exceed 3 inches. Chip piles will be limited to an average of 3 inches in depth and would not exceed 6 inches in depth. Chips would not cover more than 20 percent of a given treatment area. Within 300 feet of aquatic resources such as seasonal drainages, chips will be spread in a mosaic pattern to ensure that vegetative growth is not prevented. Areas where masticated or chipped material exceeds this depth would require redistribution of the material to onsite locations or processing using pile burning or air curtain burners.

2.7.4 Equipment

Equipment necessary to conduct this proposed project includes:

- Chainsaws
- Loppers
- Shovels
- Rakes
- McLeods
- Pulaskis
- Skid steers
- Masticators
- Bulldozers
- Backhoes
- Tracked or wheeled chippers
- Haul vehicles
- Vehicles for transport
- Fire suppression vehicles and equipment

2.7.5 Duration of Treatments

It is anticipated that the initial treatment for the proposed project will be conducted within one year. Maintenance treatments will be planned to occur every five years or as needed and will similarly consist of manual, mechanical, and prescribed fire activities. Prescribed burning treatment activities will align with conditions detailed in the VCFPD. Ideal burning conditions are typically encountered from October through December.

2.8 Treatment Types

The three treatment types available within the CalVTP PEIR are WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Break, and Ecological Restoration. This project may use:

- WUI Fuels Reduction
- Fuel Break

2.9 Treatment Activities

The five treatment activities available within the CalVTP PEIR are prescribed burning (broadcast and pile), manual, mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide. This project may use:

- Prescribed (broadcast) Burning (1,692.46 acres)
- Prescribed (pile) Burning (1,692.46 acres
- Manual Treatment (1,692.46 acres)
- Mechanical Treatment (1,692.46 acres)

2.10 Fuel Type

The three fuel types to be treated within the CalVTP PEIR are grass type, shrub type, and forest type. Fuel types within the proposed project area include:

- Grass Type
- Shrub Type

Treatments will occur predominately in the grass and shrub fuel type as described in the CalVTP PEIR Section 2.4.1.

In the grass fuel type, fire spread is governed by fine, very porous, and continuous herbaceous fuels that have dried or are nearly dry. Fires are typically surface fires that move very rapidly through the dry grass and associated material. Generally, less than one-third of the area is composed of shrubs or timber. Where shrub or tree fuel types exist, fire intensity generally increases along with an increase in the production of embers that spread fire. The grass fuel type in a specific location has historically burned in wildfires at frequencies ranging from every year up to every 35 years. The interval within which fire returns to an area is called “fire frequency” or “fire return interval” (Ascent 2019).

Fire in the shrub fuel type is generally carried in the surface fuels composed of litter cast by the shrubs, as well as the grasses or forbs (i.e., flowering, non-grass plants) in the understory. Fire intensity is variable in this group; however, fuel and weather conditions can produce intense fast-

spreading fires, because of the available live and dead fine woody material in the crowns of a nearly continuous secondary overstory. Besides flammable foliage, dead woody material in the stands substantially contributes to the fire intensity as well as a deep litter layer. Wildfire in the shrub fuel type can completely burn a large stand of vegetation, called stand replacement, and occur with a frequency ranging from every 35 to 200 years (Ascent 2019).

2.11 Geographic Scope

Sites within the 1,692.46-acre proposed project treatment area were not included in the treatable landscape model described within the PEIR. Approximately 24 acres within the project treatment area are outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape. These locations have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar landscape conditions as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape and therefore, the environmental analysis in the PEIR is applicable.

The scattered array of acres outside of the CalVTP PEIR treatable landscape is due to the method by which the CalVTP treatable landscape was digitally developed and the resultant degree of mapping resolution. Using desktop applications to apply buffers around geographic and topographic features and demarcate jurisdictional boundaries (i.e., State Responsibility Area or SRA and Local Responsibility Area or LRA), resulted in some treatable landscape areas that are shown on maps to be disjoined and scattered and some that are inheld LRA areas surrounded by SRA. If the areas of the proposed project outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar, landscape conditions as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape, the environmental analysis in the PEIR would be applicable.

2.12 Surrounding Land Use and Setting

The proposed project area landscape, approximately two miles north of the city of Santa Paula, has predominantly been a historical ranching and farming operation surrounded by open space consisting of steep slopes and undisturbed native vegetation. The VCFPD Wildland Fire Division retains a License for Vegetation and Other Fuel Management Activities with the Active Manager of ADM Ranch, LLC, Alex Teague. This license permits VCFPD to maintain access to the property and conduct necessary vegetation and other fuel reduction activities.

To the east of the proposed project area is private agricultural operations (e.g., citrus and avocado orchards) and to the north is SR-150, beyond which is undeveloped open space and Steckel Park. Sulphur Mountain, a part of the transverse coastal range, borders the proposed project area to the north. Rural residential, agricultural, and open spaces border the project area to the west and south.

2.13 Other Public Agencies whose approval is required

Other public agencies who have been or will need to be consulted prior to project implementation include:

- Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) – Smoke Management Plan and burn permit consultation
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

2.14 Native American Consultation

As specified in SPR-CUL-1, VCFPD provided Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) a list of cultural resources site forms (State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms) for cultural resources recorded within the project areas. This records search was provided by the Southern Central Coastal Information Center – California State University Fullerton. The SCCIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for the Ventura and Los Angeles counties. The records search helps to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the Treatment Area and a 0.25-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the National Registry of Historical Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory, as well as its predecessor, the California State Historic Property Data File. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. Results of the records search indicated twelve previously recorded cultural resources located within the project area. Results of the records search can be found in Appendix B *Records Search Results* of the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024).

As specified in SPR-CUL-2, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 16, 2024, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a contact list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the proposed project's treatment areas. The SLF results can be found in Appendix C *Sacred Lands File Search Results* of the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024).

As part of the Native American outreach, Rincon sent contact letters via certified email on March 18, 2024, to ten California Native American Tribes that the NAHC identified as having a traditional and cultural affiliation with the proposed project area. Rincon conducted additional follow up phone calls on April 17, 2024, as a professional best management practice and confirmation of receipt of the certified email. Tribal contact letters can be found in Appendix D *Tribal Notification Letters* of the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024). Letters were sent to representatives of the following tribes:

- **Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians**
  - Cultural Resource Committee
- **Chumash Council of Bakersfield Gabrielino**
  - Julio Quair, Chairperson
- **Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation**
  - Gabe Frausto, Chairman
- **Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation**
  - Andrew Salas, Chairperson
- **Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians**
  - Anthony Morales, Chairperson
- **Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**
  - Sandonne Goad, Chairperson

- **Gabrielino Tongva Tribe**
  - Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
- **Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**
  - Charles Alvarez
- **Northern Chumash Tribal Council**
  - Violet Walker, Chairperson
- **Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians**
  - Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
  - Kelsie Shroll, Elder's Council Administrative Assistant
  - Sam Cohen, Government & Legal Affair Director
  - Wendy Teeter, Cultural Resource Archaeologist

On February 22, 2024, the NAHC responded to Rincon's request for a SLF request, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative.

In accordance with SPR CUL-2 VCFPD is only required to notify interested tribal groups of the proposed project. VCFPD is not required to consult with interested tribal groups but may continue to correspond with the interested tribal groups and address their requests.

In accordance with SPR CUL-5, known archaeological resources within the proposed project area will be avoided or protected during treatment implementation. Further details can be found in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024).

2.15 Use of PSA for Treatment Maintenance

Maintenance treatments are planned to occur every five years or as needed and will similarly consist of manual, mechanical, and prescribed fire activities.

Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the project proponent will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. VCFPD maintains an agreement with the landowner for site access. VCFPD's agreement with the landowner is effective in perpetuity.

2.16 Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒ All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are feasible and will be implemented

☒ There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec. 15162(a)(3); PRC Sec. 21166(c)]

☐ All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are NOT feasible or will NOT be implemented (provide explanation)

2.17 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been analyzed adequately in the CalVTP PEIR, (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, and (c) all applicable mitigation measures and Standard Project Requirements identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The proposed project is therefore **WITHIN THE SCOPE** of the CalVTP PEIR. NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION is required.

☐ I find that treatments in proposed project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape do not result in substantial changes in the project, no substantial changes in circumstances have occurred, and no new information of substantial importance has been identified. The inclusion of project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape will not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts. None of the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred; therefore, this ADDENDUM is adopted to address the project areas outside geographic extent presented in the PEIR.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. These effects are less than significant without any mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects might be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, revisions to the proposed project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project proponent that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have environmental effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Because these effects are or may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated, an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Agency: _____

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3 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

A brief explanation is required for each Impact, Standard Project Requirement (SPR), and Mitigation Measure (MM) identified in the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist (PSA Checklist). The information provides direction to the project proponent, clarity for review, and in-field guidance to the field staff implementing the project and utilizing the PSA checklist (persons familiar with the project and preparation of the document may be different through the life span of the document). Answers should consider whether the project would result in new or more substantial environmental effects than described in the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) (SCH# 2019012052) after incorporation of applicable SPRs and MMs required by the CalVTP PEIR.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including the following: off-site as well as on-site; cumulative as well as project-level; indirect as well as direct; and short-term as well as long-term impacts. Refer to the applicable resource analysis section in the CalVTP PEIR for each environmental topic.

Once the project proponent has evaluated the environmental effect that may occur, the PSA checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is:

- **Less Than Significant (LTS):** An impact either on its own or with incorporation of SPRs, does not exceed the defined thresholds of significance (no mitigation required), or that is potentially significant and can be reduced to less than significant through implementation of feasible MMs.
- **Less Than Significant with Mitigation (LTSM):** An impact was identified within the PEIR which was viewed in totality as potentially significant and/or significantly unavoidable, and the MMs and SPRs and MMs provided in the PEIR would be implemented mitigating to a point of less than significant.
- **Potentially Significant (PS):** An impact treated as if it were a significant impact. “Potentially” is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment would result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree as is disclosed in this PEIR.
- **Potentially Significant and Unavoidable (PSU):** An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change to the environment and cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. “Potentially” is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment would result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree as is disclosed in this PEIR.
- **Significantly Unavoidable (SU):** An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change to the environment and cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)**

If the impact is equal to or less than the impact identified in the PEIR, the PEIR can be utilized without a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report (EIR). If there are one or more entries where the impact is concluded to be greater than the impact in the PEIR, additional documentation pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) may be required.

Where a Negative Declaration, or Mitigated Negative Declaration may be required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Article 11, Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines. Where an EIR may be required, the environmental review would be guided by Article 11, Sections 15162 and 15163 of the CEQA Guidelines. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.

Project proponents should incorporate references into the PSA checklist to provide information sources for potential impacts and include a list of references cited in the PSA checklist and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.

3.1 Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs).

Each SPR and MM in the following PSA checklist would be addressed as they relate to the project. The following questions must be answered for each SPR and MM listed.

- **Applicable (Yes/No).** Document whether the SPR or MM is applicable to the project (Yes or No). The applicability should be substantiated in the Environmental Checklist Discussion.
- **Implementing Entity**. In most cases the implementing entity would be CAL FIRE (or contract county). The implementing entity is the individual or organization responsible for carrying out the requirement. This could include the project proponent's project manager, a technical specialist (e.g., archeologist or biologist), a vegetation management contractor, a partner agency or organization, or other entities that are primarily responsible for carrying out each project requirement.
- **Verifying/Monitoring Entity**. In most cases the verifying/monitoring entity would be CAL FIRE (or contract county). The verifying/monitoring entity is the individual or organization responsible for ensuring that the requirement is implemented. The verifying/monitoring entity may be different from the implementing entity.

Note: the cited SPRs and MMs are summarized to manage the length of the document. Refer to the approved CalVTP language in Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* for the full list of requirements.

EC-1 Aesthetics and Visual Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact AES-1 pp. 3.2-16 – 3.2-19	Yes	SPR AD-4 SPR AES-2 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-3 SPR REC-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	LTS	Impact AES-2 pp. 3.2-20 – 3.2-25	Yes	SPR AD-4 SPR REC-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	PS[3]	Impact AES-3 pp. 3.2-25 – 3.2-27	Yes	NA	MM AES-3	SU3	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

[3] While these significance conclusions appear inconsistent across the same row for the same impact(s), this information is taken directly from the PEIR (accessed July 2024 https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/9358/32-aes-vis-res.docx). Refer to the PEIR for additional details that support these conclusions.

New Aesthetic and Visual Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to aesthetics and visual resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.1 Discussion

Impact AES-1: Short-term Aesthetic Degradation

The potential for the proposed treatment activities to result in degradation of the visual character of an area and/or degradation of public viewpoints was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.2.3, 16-19) and determined to be less than significant. The proposed project is located entirely within property owned by ADM Ranch LLC. The proposed project area is adjacent to the east of State Route (SR)-150. SR-150 is designated as eligible for inclusion as a State Scenic Highway (Caltrans 2024). The topography of the proposed project area is variable, providing minimal views of treatment areas from many surrounding vantage points. The northeasterly expanse of the proposed fuels treatment would result in approximately 120 acres of eastern facing slopes exposed to public views for vehicles on SR-150. Additionally, users of Steckel Park and the Ventura Ranch KOA would have an unimpeded view of this section of the proposed project area.

Implementation of manual and mechanical fuel reduction activities for site preparation prior to prescribed burning operations requires the use of hand-held and vehicle-mounted equipment, such as chainsaws, loppers, tractors, and other specially designed vehicles with attached implements designed to cut, uproot, crush/compact, or chop vegetation. The use of the equipment typically used in manual treatment activities would be temporary and would not be visible from a scenic vista, degrade visual character or quality, or degrade views from a scenic highway. Mechanical treatments use larger equipment than manual treatments, but occur over a shorter duration than manual treatments, lasting typically between 1 week and 3 months in a project area. The treatment and its visibility would be temporary and would not dominate a view or block any views from scenic vistas or state scenic highways. It also would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of an area given that the activity would be limited in geographic extent.

SPR AES-2 would be implemented during treatment activities to avoid staging equipment within viewsheds of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. Therefore, manual and mechanical treatment activities would not result in a substantial degradation of a scenic vista or of visual character and quality, or substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

Prescribed burning at any one site typically lasts one day and may occur for up to one week and is usually conducted during late spring, or during the fall or winter. Within shrub and grass fuel types, the equipment associated with prescribed burning, as well as fire and smoke, may be visible from a scenic vista or a state scenic highway. However, as previously described, views from scenic vistas are expansive and the duration of the view from a passing vehicle along a state scenic highway would be short; therefore, the presence of equipment and vehicles at a prescribed burn site would not

block any views nor dominate a viewshed. Although the presence of equipment could contrast with the existing visual setting and associated visual character and quality of a treatment site, the presence would be temporary, lasting the duration of a given burn. Prescribed burns typically last for up to one week. Pursuant to SPR AES-2, equipment would be staged outside of viewsheds of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. In addition, implementation of SPR REC-1 would require a project proponent to identify public recreation areas near prescribed burning operations, coordinate with the agency with jurisdiction over the recreation area to minimize conflicts with recreation and notify potential users prior to beginning prescribed burning. Although prescribed burning could temporarily degrade the existing visual character and quality of an area, public viewer exposure could be reduced through notification, affording potential viewers the choice to avoid treatment areas through implementation of SPR AD-4 and SPR REC-1, which require public notification of prescribed burning. Furthermore, prescribed burning currently occurs within the treatable landscape under existing vegetation treatment programs; the increase in pace and scale of prescribed burning under the CalVTP would not introduce a new activity on the landscape, but would expand the areas being treated by prescribed burning.

Varying levels of smoke would be generated by prescribed burning, which could affect scenic vistas, state scenic highways, and other public viewpoints by dominating or blocking a view if excessive smoke is generated. Pursuant to SPR AQ-2, prior to obtaining air district permission to burn, an agency must prepare, submit, and get approval of an SMP. Compliance with the SMP and the burn plan, as required by SPRs AQ-2 and SPR AQ-3, would minimize smoke emissions and smoke-related impacts by only allowing prescribed burning to occur when the conditions are appropriate to minimize smoke. Therefore, prescribed burning would not result in a substantial degradation of a scenic vista or visual character and quality, or substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

The potential for the proposed project to result in short term substantial degradation of the visual character of the proposed project area is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts of the proposed treatment project on short term aesthetics are less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing scenic resources are essentially the same within and outside of the treatable landscape; therefore, the short-term aesthetic impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AES-2: Long-term Aesthetic Degradation (Ecological Restoration, Shaded Fuel Break, Wildland Urban Interface Fuel Reduction)

Ecological restoration and shaded fuel break treatment types are not planned for proposed project. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fuel reduction is the treatment type for the majority of acreage within the proposed project area. The proposed project is located on private land and has minimal visibility from SR-150, which is eligible for designation as a State Scenic Highway (Caltrans 2024). The topography of the proposed project area is variable, providing fleeting views of treatment areas from many surrounding vantage points. The northeasterly expanse of the fuels treatment would result in approximately 120 acres of eastern facing slopes exposed to public views for vehicles on SR-150. Treated landscape would be only temporarily visible due to the speed of vehicles traveling along the eligible state scenic highway.

Prescribed burning in the grass fuel type would result in the most substantial visual change as grass would turn a dark charcoal/black color directly following prescribed burning. However, grasses would regrow during the next growing season(s), and wildfire and prescribed burning currently occur within the treatable landscape, thus burned vegetation of all types is occasionally visible within the treatable landscape. Requirements from SPR AD-4 and SPR REC-1 would be incorporated into prescribed burning projects, which would ensure notification to the public prior to the commencement of burning operations. Furthermore, SPR AES-1 would be implemented to break up or screen linear edges of clearing and mimic forms of natural clearings, as feasible and reasonable.

The potential for the proposed project treatment types to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.2.3, 20-22) and determined to be less than significant. The potential for the proposed project to result in long-term substantial degradation of the visual character of the proposed project area is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. WUI fuel reduction would not result in a long- term, substantial degradation of a scenic vista, substantially damage resources in a state scenic highway, or degrade the existing visual character and quality of a site.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing visual character is essentially the same within and outside of the treatable landscape; therefore, the long-term aesthetic impact is also the same, as described above. The proposed treatments would be consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AES-3: Long-term Aesthetic Degradation (Non-shaded Fuel Break)

The potential for the treatment type to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area through the installation of non-shaded fuelbreaks was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.2.3, 25-26). Portions of the proposed project area would use non-shaded fuel breaks as the treatment activity. The potential for these treatment types to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was found to be potentially significant because it may be infeasible to relocate a non-shaded fuel break to avoid public visibility.

Preparation of the proposed project area for broadcast prescribed fire requires the establishment of fire breaks. Typically, non-shaded fuel breaks would expand established roads and trails with manual or mechanical treatments used to broaden the width, as appropriate and feasible, for site conditions. Non-shaded fuel breaks would be implemented in strategic locations within the treatable landscape, which remove all the vegetation from within the treatment area and are often established along ridgelines, unlike shaded fuel breaks. Treatments in the approximately 120-acre area adjacent to and visible from SR-150 would not establish new non-shaded fuel breaks. Instead, treatments would be limited to maintaining roadside right-of-way clearances, using existing roads as fuel breaks for future prescribed burning treatment activities.

MM AES-3 would be implemented for all non-shaded fuel breaks. Visual reconnaissance surveys would be conducted prior to implementation to identify the locations from where the non-shaded fuel breaks would be visible. Ventura County Fire Protection District (VCFPD) would identify feasible changes in the treatment design to reduce impacts to public views of non-shaded fuel breaks. If MM AES-3 is necessary to reduce a potentially significant impact and cannot be implemented in a way that would feasibly reduce the visual impact below significance, a substantial degradation of a scenic vista or visual character or quality of public views from the non-shaded fuel break treatment

type could be unavoidable. Accordingly, the impact if it occurred, would remain significant and unavoidable. This analysis has determined that the proposed project would not cause a change in impact significance as was concluded in the PEIR. The determination of impact significance for the treatment project is consistent with the findings of the PEIR.

The potential for the proposed project to result in long-term substantial degradation of the visual character of the proposed project area is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing visual character is essentially the same within and outside of the treatable landscape; therefore, the long-term aesthetic impact is also the same, as described above. For purposes of CEQA compliance, this impact is considered significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Aesthetic and Visual Resource Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has evaluated and considered site specific characteristics to determine that the proposed project treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.2.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.2.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to aesthetics and visual resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and impacts of the proposed treatment project are consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact. Therefore, no new impact related to aesthetics and visual resources would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering. This SPR only applies to manual and mechanical treatment activities within all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
Prior: Pre-field work to determine treatment types and boundaries would consider topographical features with the intent to create irregular vegetation densities and treatment area size to mimic natural conditions. **During:** If there are areas within the mechanical treatment areas that cannot be completed with the use of equipment due to equipment limitations, they would be treated with manual treatment methods.			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
The proposed project area is within private lands and is not visible from scenic vistas. Treatment activities may be visible from SR 150, therefore equipment staging areas would be located away from these public roadways. There are no public parks, trails, or recreational areas within the proposed project area.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
The proposed project is located on private property and treatments would predominantly occur outside of public viewsheds. Vegetation screening would be provided where necessary in areas visible to the public, mainly along SR 150.			
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
MM AES-3 would be implemented for all non-shaded fuel breaks. Visual reconnaissance surveys would be conducted prior to implementation to identify the locations from where the non-shaded fuel breaks would be visible. VCFPD would identify feasible changes in the treatment design to reduce impacts to public views of non-shaded fuel breaks.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Aesthetic Resources.

EC-2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AG-1: Directly Result in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	LTS	Impact AG-1 pp. 3.3-7 – 3.3-8	NA	NA	NA	LTS	No	NA

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Agriculture and Forestry Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to agriculture and forestry resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.2 Discussion

Impact AG-1: Loss or Conversion of Forest Land to Non-forest Land

The dominant California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) vegetation classes present in the proposed project area include coastal oak woodland (21 percent total coverage), coastal scrub (63 percent total coverage), mixed chaparral (0.6 percent total coverage), and annual grasslands (14 percent total coverage). The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has developed the Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) (Sawyer et. al 2009) for further classification of vegetation. In collaboration with CDFW; the MCV has been adopted as the standard for vegetation classification and description by state and federal agencies. The MCV contains detailed descriptions of vegetation alliances[1]. Coastal oak woodland habitat is comprised of two alliances: California Walnut Grove and Coast Live Oak Woodland, which make up approximately 355 acres of the 1,692.46-acre project site. The communities are tree dominated generally on the north-facing aspects. The potential for the proposed treatment types and treatment activities to result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.3.3, page 7-8) and determined to be less than significant. Within the chaparral and grassland vegetation communities, the existing tree canopy cover is less than 10 percent native tree cover, except in scattered, isolated areas. Therefore, these areas would not meet the definition of forest land as defined in Public Resources Code Section (PRC) 12220(g), which defines “forest land” as land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species under natural conditions. Portions of the oak woodlands would meet the definition of forest land. For those areas where the existing native tree cover exceeds 10 percent, consistent with the PEIR, the vegetation remaining after treatments in those areas would continue to meet the definition of forest land as defined in PRC Section 12220(g), because it would maintain a minimum of 10 percent native tree cover.

The proposed project area is adjacent to agricultural lands classified as Unique Farmland (DOC 2022). These agricultural lands are not within the proposed project treatment area and therefore, no proposed treatment activities would occur on land classified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Agricultural land is excluded from the treatable landscape because wildfire risks within agricultural lands are considered negligible (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.3.3, page 6-7).

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary

[1] MCV alliances are a category of vegetation classification which describes repeating patterns of plants across a landscape. Each alliance is defined by plant species composition, and reflects the effects of local climate, soil, water, disturbance, and other environmental factors. Alliances are commonly used in vegetation mapping.

of the proposed project area, the composition of forested land as defined in PRC Section 12220(g) is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the impact to forest land is substantially the same as described in the PEIR. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Agriculture and Forestry Resource Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.3.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.3.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to agriculture and forestry resources would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

EC-3 Air Quality

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	PS[3]	Table 3.4-1; Impact AQ-1 pp. 3.4-26 – 3.4-32; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-3 SPR AQ-4 SPR AQ-5 SPR AQ-6	MM AQ-1	PSU[3]	No	Yes
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	LTS	Table 3.4-6; Impact AQ-2 pp. 3.4-33 – 3.4-34; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	LTS	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-3 pp. 3.4-34 – 3.4-35	No	None	NA	NA	No	NA
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	PS[3]	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-4 pp. 3.4-35 – 3.4-37	Yes	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-6	NA	PSU[3]	No	Yes
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	LTS	Impact AQ-5 pp. 3.4-37 – 3.4-38	Yes	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI 4 SPR NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	PS[3]	Section 2.5.2; Impact AQ-6 pp. 3.4-38	Yes	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-6	NA	PSU[3]	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

[3] While these significance conclusions appear inconsistent across the same row for the same impact(s), this information is taken directly from the PEIR (accessed July 2024 https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/9360/34-air-quality.docx). Refer to the PEIR for additional details that support these conclusions.

New Air Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.3 Discussion

Impact AQ-1: Generate Criteria Air Pollutants

Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) or (National Ambient Air Quality Standards) NAAQS thresholds. The proposed project falls within the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD). The potential for emissions of criteria pollutants to exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds was examined in the PEIR and found to be potentially significant because of uncertainties in the degree of emissions reduction that could occur during implementation of later treatment projects. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.4.3, page 26-33) because the activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

SPR AD-4 would be implemented to provide sufficient public notice for planned prescribed burning. SPR AQ-2, SPR AQ-3, and SPR AQ-6 would be implemented to require an SMP, Prescribed Burn Plan and adherence to CAL FIRE prescribed burn safety procedures. The components of MM AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment and encouraging carpooling to the proposed project area. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards, best available control technology for emission reductions of Nitrous Oxide (NO_X) and Particulate Matter (PM) on equipment and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.

SPR AQ-4 requires the project proponent to minimize dust during treatment activities by limiting the speed of vehicle travel on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent would wet the roads using a water truck or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant.

SPR AQ-5 requires the project proponent to avoid naturally occurring asbestos. There is no recorded naturally occurring asbestos in the proposed project area. This is addressed in Impact AQ-3.

While MM AQ-1 would reduce the mass emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors generated by use of on-road vehicles and off-road equipment during treatment activities. Given the potential infeasibility of implementing specific emission reduction techniques and the uncertainties associated with treatment activity location, size, and timing, the emission reductions from implementation of MM AQ-1 cannot be meaningfully quantified. MM AQ-1 would not reduce to a less than significant level the potential for treatment-related vehicle travel on unpaved roads to result in, or contribute to, localized concentrations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ that exceed applicable NAAQS and CAAQS. Associated adverse health effects to exposed people could occur and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable. This analysis has determined that the proposed

project would not cause a change in impact significance as was concluded in the PEIR. The determination of impact significance for the treatment project is consistent with the findings of the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the air quality conditions present and air basins in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This impact would remain significant and unavoidable as explained in the PEIR, but for the reasons explained above, would not constitute a new or substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-2: Cause Exposure to Diesel Particulate Matter

The use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. The potential to expose people to diesel particulate matter was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.4.3, page 33-34) and determined to be less than significant. The treatments would occur over a short duration and would not occur next to the same people for an extended period of time. Mechanical and manual treatment activities would predominately be implemented as site preparation for prescribed burning. The nature of this work is short term, transient, and linear. These activities would not need to take place in one area for an extended period of time in order to accomplish the proposed project objectives.

The treatments comply with SPR HAZ-1, SPR NOI-4, and SPR NOI-5, which requires compliance with all applicable air quality regulations. Regulations restrict equipment idling time and include requirements for equipment to be maintained and activities and staging areas to be located away from human receptors. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed project and its impacts are within the scope of the PEIR and treatment activities are consistent with those addressed in the PEIR. There are no changes in circumstances that would occur in the proposed project that were not evaluated in the PEIR; therefore, the impact of the proposed project would remain less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the air quality conditions and sensitive receptors (i.e., exposure potential) present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-3: Cause Exposure to Fugitive Dust Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos

This impact does not apply to this treatment because no naturally occurring asbestos is within the proposed project area (DOC 2024).

Impact AQ-4: Cause Exposure to Toxic Air Via Prescribed Fire

Prescribed fire treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The potential for prescribed burning to expose people to toxic air contaminants was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP

Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.4.3, page 35-37). The impact was found to be significant and unavoidable because unpredictable changes in weather can occur during prescribed burns, resulting in short-term exposure of people to concentrations of toxic air contaminants and associated levels of acute health risk with a Hazard Index greater than 1.0. The duration and parameters of the prescribed fire treatments are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. SPR AD-4 would be implemented to provide sufficient public notice for planned prescribed burning. SPR AQ-2 and SPR AQ-6 would be implemented to require an SMP and adherence to CAL FIRE prescribed burn safety procedures. After the application of all feasible MMs, the impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable. This analysis has determined that the proposed project would not cause a change in impact significance as was concluded in the PEIR. The determination of impact significance for the treatment project is consistent with the findings of the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the air quality conditions present and air basins in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This impact would remain significant and unavoidable as explained in the PEIR, but for the reasons explained above, would not constitute a new or substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-5: Cause Exposure to Objectional Odors (Diesel)

The use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments may expose human receptors to the objectional odors from diesel exhaust. The potential to expose human receptors to diesel exhaust was analyzed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.4.3, 37-38) and found to be less than significant. The release of objectional odors from diesel exhaust during proposed project treatments is within the scope of the impacts stated in the PEIR because the treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The proposed project would implement SPR HAZ-1 to properly maintain all diesel and gasoline-powered equipment, SPR NOI-4 to stage all equipment as far as possible from noise-sensitive receptors, and SPR NOI-5 to restrict equipment idle time. The implementation of these SPRs would reduce the amount of exhaust emissions produced by equipment by restricting idle time. Based on the staging area location requirements and potential road closures, operation limitations, and equipment maintenance, the impacts of the proposed project would remain less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the air quality conditions and sensitive receptors present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-6: Cause Exposure to Objectional Odors (Prescribed Fire Smoke)

Prescribed fire treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The duration and parameters of the prescribed fire treatments are within the scope of the activities addressed in the

PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.4.3, 37-38) which found impacts to be potentially significant because short-term exposure to odorous smoke emissions from unpredictable weather changes could occur. The resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. SPR AD-4 would be implemented to provide sufficient public notice for planned prescribed burning. SPR AQ-2 and SPR AQ-6 would be implemented to require an SMP and adherence to CAL FIRE prescribed burn safety procedures. No additional MMs are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable. This analysis has determined that the proposed project would not cause a change in impact significance as was concluded in the PEIR. The determination of impact significance for the treatment project is consistent with the findings of the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the air quality conditions present and sensitive receptors in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This impact would remain significant and unavoidable as explained in the PEIR, but for the reasons explained above, would not constitute a new or substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Air Quality Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.4.1, “Regulatory Setting,” and Section 3.4.2, “Environmental Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to air quality that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact. Therefore, no new impact related to air quality would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
All pile and broadcast burns are required to comply with applicable air quality regulations for the air district with jurisdiction in the proposed project area. An SMP would be submitted to VCAPCD prior to burning and a burn permit from the VCAPCD would be obtained.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smole Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
VCFPD would prepare an SMP to be submitted to the VCAPCD prior to treatments.			
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
A burn plan would be prepared by VCFPD prior to prescribed burning activities.			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
To minimize dust during treatment activities, VCFPD would implement the measures listed in under SPR AQ-4 in Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.*			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	NA	NA
This SPR does not apply; there is no naturally occurring asbestos mapped in the proposed project area. However, if naturally occurring asbestos not identified on current maps is discovered within the proposed project area during treatment activities, then the area shall be avoided.			
SPR AQ-6 Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
A burn boss would prepare an Incident Action Plan which identifies burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; specific burn prescription; communication plan; medical plan; traffic plan; and other special instructions. The Incident Action Plan would also identify personnel to coordinate with the local air district for onsite briefings, posting notifications, and weather monitoring during burning.			
MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques: Where feasible, project proponents will implement emissions reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
The components of MM AQ-1 that have been determined by VCFPD to be feasible and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment rather than diesel-powered equipment whenever possible and encouraging carpooling to the proposed project area. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable diesel fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Air Quality resources.

EC-4 Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	LTS	Impact CUL-1 pp. 3.5-14 – 3.5-15	No	NA	NA	NA	No	NA
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	PS3	Impact CUL-2 pp. 3.5-15 – 3.5-16	Yes	SPR AD-3 SPR CUL-1 SPR CUL-2 SPR CUL-3 SPR CUL-4 SPR CUL-5 SPR CUL-8	MM CUL-2	SU3	No	Yes
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	LTS	Impact CUL-3 p. 3.5-17	Yes	SPR AD-3 SPR CUL-1 SPR CUL-2 SPR CUL-3 SPR CUL-4 SPR CUL-5 SPR CUL-6 SPR CUL-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	LTS	Impact CUL-4 p. 3.5-18	Yes	SPR AD-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

[3] While these significance conclusions appear inconsistent across the same row for the same impact(s), this information is taken directly from the PEIR (accessed July 2024 https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/9360/34-air-quality.docx). Refer to the PEIR for additional details that support these conclusions.

New Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.4 Discussion

Impact CUL-1: Cause Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources

The potential for these treatments to cause a substantial adverse change in significance to built historical resources was analyzed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.5.3, page 14-15) and determined to be less than significant. The potential to impact built historical resources during proposed project operations is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and level of disturbance are consistent with those addressed in the PEIR.

The results of a records search from the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) identified five prehistoric sites, three prehistoric/historic sites, and four historic sites located within the three plots that make up the proposed project treatment areas. The ground-truthing results of these sites and their associated plots are summarized in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024). There are no built historical resources in the proposed project area. All sensitive cultural resources at the proposed project area would be protected pursuant to SPR CUL-5. Based on the implementation of the applicable SPRs and archaeological protocols for the proposed project, potential impacts to built historical resources would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the potential to encounter built-environment structures that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance in areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to historical resources is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-2: Cause Adverse Change in the Significance of Archaeological or Subsurface Historical Resources

Initial and maintenance treatments would include mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities that utilize heavy equipment and would result in ground disturbance. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.5.3, page 15-16) and determined to be potentially significant. The potential for the proposed project to result in an inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical

resources is within the scope of the activities and impacts discussed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and the extent of ground disturbance of the proposed treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The results of a records search from the SCCIC identified five prehistoric sites, three prehistoric/historic sites, and four historic sites located within the three plots that make up the proposed project treatment areas. The ground-truthing results of these sites and their associated plots are summarized in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024).

The project proponent would implement SPR CUL-1 through SPR CUL-4 and SPR CUL-8 to minimize the risk of inadvertently damaging or discovering unknown resources during treatment activities. The applicable SPRs require the following: an archaeological and historical resource records search would be conducted (SPR CUL-1), all geographically affiliated California Native American Tribes would be notified of the treatment activities (SPR CUL-2), pre-field research would be conducted (SPR CUL-3), a site-specific archaeological survey would be conducted and survey reports would be completed (SPR CUL-4), consultation with culturally affiliated tribes would occur if cultural resources are identified and cannot be avoided to develop protection measures for the resource(s) (SPR CUL-5), and all crew members and contractors would be trained on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources and avoidance measures for encountered or discovered archaeological resources (SPR CUL-8). MM CUL-2 would also be implemented to further minimize impacts on unknown unique archaeological or subsurface historical resources by ceasing all activities within 100 feet of the discovered resource(s) until a qualified archaeologist is contacted and determines the significance of the find.

This impact was identified as significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because of the large geographic extent of the treatable landscape and the possibility that there could be some rare instances where inadvertent damage of unknown resources may be extensive. Because the proposed project could result in inadvertent discovery and subsequent damage of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources, it would contribute to the environmental significance conclusion in the PEIR. Although the implementation of the protocol and avoidance measures, SPRs, and MMs would reduce the risks of this impact, unknown resources could be inadvertently damaged. Therefore, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable, as stated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.5.3, page 16). This analysis has determined that the proposed project would not cause a change in impact significance as was concluded in the PEIR. The determination of impact significance for the treatment project is consistent with the findings of the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the potential for discovery of archaeological resources is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources is also the same, as described above. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance of the proposed treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-3: Cause Adverse Change in the Significance of Tribal Cultural Resources

Initial and maintenance treatments would include mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities that utilize heavy equipment and would result in ground disturbance. The potential for treatment activities to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of tribal cultural resources was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.5.3, page 16-17) and found to be less than significant. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and level of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The results of a records search from the SCCIC identified five prehistoric sites, three prehistoric/historic sites, and four historic sites located within the three plots that make up the proposed project treatment areas. The ground-truthing results of these sites and their associated plots are summarized in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024).

The implementation of SPR CUL-1 through SPR CUL-6 and SPR CUL-8 would minimize the potential for impacting tribal cultural resources. The applicable SPRs require the following: an archaeological and historical resource records search would be conducted (SPR CUL-1), all geographically affiliated California Native American Tribes would be notified of the treatment activities (SPR CUL-2), pre-field research would be conducted (SPR CUL-3), a site-specific archaeological survey would be conducted and survey reports would be completed (SPR CUL-4), consultation with culturally affiliated tribes would occur if cultural resources are identified and cannot be avoided to develop protection measures for the resource(s) (SPR CUL-5), consultation with geographically affiliated tribes would occur if cultural resources are identified in the treatment areas to develop protection measures for the resource(s) (SPR CUL-6), and all crew members and contractors would be trained on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources and avoidance measures for encountered or discovered archaeological resources (SPR CUL-8).

Pursuant to SPR CUL-2, an information request letter was sent out to the geographically affiliated tribes on February 16th, 2024. Based on the implementation of the applicable SPRs and the results from consulting with geographically affiliated tribes, it is likely that the proposed project's potential to create an adverse change in the significance of tribal cultural resources is less than significant.

In compliance with SPR CUL-2, Native American contacts in Ventura County were contacted on March 18, 2024. Responses were received from two tribal representatives. The first response from March 29, 2024, requested to be notified of treatment activities in the area, due to the archaeological record of the past, as well as the high potential for exposure of other resources. The second response from May 5, 2024, expressed concern about six culturally sensitive sites within the treatment area.

SPR CUL-4 on-site archaeological surveys, SPR CUL-5 treatment of archaeological resources, and SPR CUL-6 treatment of tribal cultural resources requires the project proponent to provide protections in line with industry standards and best management practices to avoid impacting sensitive resources while conducting wildfire hazard fuel reduction. Furthermore, SPR CUL-8 requires that all on-site personnel receive training prior to conducting work to learn how to recognize sensitive cultural resources, follow established standard procedures to halt work in the area and report the findings for further review by a qualified archaeological professional. As explained in the PEIR, while tribal cultural resources may be identified within the treatable landscape during development of later treatment projects, implementation of SPRs, which may be tailored to the tribal cultural

resources in the proposed project area in coordination with tribes, would avoid any substantial adverse change to any tribal cultural resource resulting in a less than significant impact. Therefore, this impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the intensity of ground disturbance of the proposed treatment project is consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the tribal cultural affiliations present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to tribal cultural resources is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains

Initial and maintenance treatments would include mechanical treatments utilizing heavy equipment; these treatments may use masticators, loaders, and skidders, which could uncover human remains. The potential for treatment activities to uncover human remains was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.5.3, page 17) and determined to be less than significant. The potential for human remains to be uncovered during the implementation of the proposed treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and the level of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

There are no SPRs or MMs established for this impact. As stated in the PEIR, the proposed project would comply with the California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097, which indicate that if human remains are discovered, there shall be no further disturbance or excavation of the site and the human remains shall be left undisturbed. Furthermore, a CAL FIRE Archaeologist and the Ventura County Coroner's Office would be notified immediately. Based on the proposed project's compliance with the California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 in addition to PRC Section 5097, any impact to discovered human remains is expected to be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the proposed treatment project is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and treatment activities; therefore, the impact related to disturbance of human remains is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resource Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.5.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.5.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to archaeological, historical, or tribal

cultural resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, therefore, no new impact related to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Records Search: An archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD
Consistent with SPR CUL-1, a records search of the proposed project area was performed by the SCCIC. Results were returned on February 16, 2024. The results identified twelve previously recorded cultural resource site records. Additional details are described in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024).			
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD
Consistent with SPR CUL-2, the NAHC was contacted on February 16, 2024, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a contact list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the proposed project's three treatment areas. A response was received on February 22, 2024, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative. On March 18, 2024, letters inviting the tribes to consult were mailed to the 10 tribal representatives indicated by NAHC's Native American Contact List. These letters identified the location, treatment types, purpose of the treatments, and requested information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the proposed project area. Two responses were received from Native American tribal representatives. Details about these responses are summarized in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024)..			
SPR CUL-3 Pre-field Research: VCFPD will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD
Consistent with SPR CUL-3, pre-field research included review of site records from the SCCIC and reference materials. Additional details are described in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024)..			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: VCFPD will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD
Consistent with SPR CUL-4, an archaeological survey was conducted on April 10, 11, 12, and 15, 2024, for the proposed project area by qualified archaeologists prior to the start of treatments. Findings are summarized in the *Adams Canyon East Winds Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024). No new cultural resources were encountered during the survey.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
No new archeological resources were identified during the April 2024 survey. Culturally affiliated tribes would be notified if any cultural resources are identified that cannot be avoided.			
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Consistent with SPR CUL-6, tribal cultural resources would be avoided. If resources are not able to be avoided, effective protection measures would be established in consultation with culturally affiliated tribes.			
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	No	NA	NA
No built historical resources were identified in the records searches.			
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
VCFPD would train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological or tribal cultural resources prior to the start of treatments. New crew members joining the proposed project during implementation would receive cultural resources training prior to joining implementation.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources: If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Should proposed project activities reveal cultural or archaeological resources, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources would be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeologically trained Registered Professional Forester would assess the significance of the find.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources.

EC-5 Biological Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	PS	Impact BIO-1 pp 3.6-131–3.6.138	Yes	SPR AQ-3 SPR AQ-4 SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-7 SPR BIO-9 SPR GEO-1 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-7	MM BIO-1b	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	PS (all wildlife species except bumble bees) SU (bumble bees)	Impact BIO-2 pp 3.6-138–3.6-184	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-10 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-2a MM BIO-2b MM BIO-2g MM BIO-3a MM BIO-4	LTSM (all wildlife species except bumble bees) SU (bumble bees)	No	Yes
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	PS	Impact BIO-3 pp 3.6-186–3.6-191	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-6 SPR BIO-9 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-3a	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	PS	Impact BIO-4 pp 3.6-191–3.6-192	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-4	LTSM	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	PS	Impact BIO-5 pp 3.6-192–3.6-196	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-10 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-5	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	LTS	Impact BIO-6 pp 3.6-197–3.6-198	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-12	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	No Impact	Impact BIO-7 pp 3.6-198–3.6-199	Yes	SPR AD-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	No Impact	Impact BIO-8 pp 3.6-199–3.6-200	No	NA	NA	No Impact	No	NA

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Biological Resources Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.5 Discussion

Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plants

Treatment activities (i.e., mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on non-listed special-status plant species (see Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* for additional detail). The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status plant species was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6, 132-139) and determined to be potentially significant.

The SPRs and MM that most directly influence the potential impact to special-status plant species are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-7, and MM BIO-1b. How these SPRs and MM have been or would be implemented is discussed in detail below. Additional applicable SPRs to the proposed project include SPR BIO-2, which requires a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for all on-site workers prior to proposed project implementation. The training would describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and MMs and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. Also, SPR BIO-9 requires that actions be taken to prevent the spread of invasive plants that could threaten special-status plant populations. SPR AQ-3 and SPR AQ-4 requires the creation of a burn plan and minimization of dust during treatment activities. Lastly, SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, and SPR GEO-7 relate to measures for the minimization of soil erosion due to treatment activities. All the SPRs would be implemented by the VCFPD.

SPR BIO-1 requires a qualified Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or biologist to conduct data review and reconnaissance-level survey of the site prior to treatment. SPR BIO-1 was completed for this project in June of 2024. Details of the data review process and results of the surveys can be found in Appendix B *Biological Technical Report.* The findings of SPR BIO-1 resulted in two plants considered by CDFW to be "rare, threatened or endangered in California[2]"(CESA) with a moderate likelihood of occurring in the treatment area. The two non-listed special-status plants are the late-flowered mariposa-lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*) and the Ojai fritillary (*Fritillaria ojaiensis*). The late-flowered mariposa lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is endemic to California. This species is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats. It is most successful on rocky ground with less competition from other plants. It can also be found in serpentine soils. This species blooms from June through August and has a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B.3. The Ojai fritillary is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is endemic to California. It occurs in broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. It can also be found on rocky sites, serpentine habitat, and along roadsides and blooms from February through May. This species has a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B.2. This species typically grows under the

[2] Plants considered by CDFW to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California" have a California Rare Plant Rank of 1A, 1B, or 2A.

canopy of trees and large shrubs and appears more generally on north-facing slopes. Both bulbiferous species can produce greater numbers of flowers following wildfire than in average years, due to the nutrient-rich soil and the lack of competition from other plants (LPFW 2013). One subpopulation of the Ojai fritillary was discovered after a wildfire (NSE 2024).

Another non-listed special-status plant, the club-haired mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*), has a moderate potential to occur. The United States Forest Service (USFS) considers this species as sensitive. Habitat for the club-haired mariposa-lily is present within the chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub vegetation. The club-haired mariposa-lily blooms from May to June and can produce greater numbers of flowers following wildfire than in average years (Calflora).

These three special-status plants are geophytes, meaning they are perennial plants with regenerating organs with buds, such as corms or rhizomes, buried well below the soil surface. Geophytes are insulated from heating during fire by the soil. Numerous geophytes, or bulb-bearing plants, which show an increased flowering and growth response following fire are scattered in chaparral. Common examples are soap plant *(Chlorogalum pomeridianum)*, death camas *(Zigadenus* spp.*)*, and mariposa lilies *(Calochortus* spp.*)* (Sugihara et.al. 2006).

The potential presence of these non-listed special-status species, found during SPR BIO-1, would trigger SPR BIO-7, which is the implementation of protocol-level botanical surveys to delineate the exact location of the special-status species and mark the area for avoidance, as well as MM BIO-1b which requires the establishment of a no-disturbance buffer. However, there is an exception to this mitigation approach in cases where the plant species is a geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species, and the treatment can be conducted outside of the growing season (e.g., after it has completed its annual life cycle) or during the dormant season using only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of special-status plants or destroy the seedbank. Therefore, treatments may be conducted within the no-disturbance buffer of special-status plant species when it is determined (by a qualified RPF or botanist) that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. In the case of these geophytic species it has been determined that treatment activities would be beneficial.

No manual, mechanical, or prescribed burning treatment activities would be implemented on sites with any likelihood of species occurrence during the collective blooming periods for these species from February through August. Prescribed burning operations on the Central Coast of California typically occur during the historical rainy season from November 1 through March 31. The truncated window of opportunity would not significantly reduce the likelihood of project success. Therefore, compliance with MM BIO-1b would occur as the treatment would be conducted outside of the growing season or during the dormant season and employing only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of the non-listed special-status plants or destroy the seedbank.

In summary, MM BIO-1b would be implemented for prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments to avoid loss of non-listed special-status plants as described in the PEIR by limiting the annual treatment window to avoid the collective blooming periods of the three special-status plants determined to be present. Initial and maintenance treatments would not result in the unavoidable loss of special-status plants. Residual effects of treatments to special-status plant species would continue to be less than significant and treatments would be designed to maintain and conditionally enhance the function of the special-status species plant habitat.

This impact on special-status plants is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Proposed project effects on special-status plants would be less than significant with the implementation of SPRs and appropriate MMs.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the potential for special-status plant species to occur within the proposed project area is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact related to special-status plant species is also the same as described above. This impact of the proposed project is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife

Treatment activities (i.e., mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on special-status wildlife due to the proposed project areas containing potentially suitable habitat for some listed and non-listed species (see Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* for additional detail). The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status wildlife was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6, 139-187) and determined to be potentially significant. This impact on special-status wildlife is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The SPRs and MMs that most directly influence the potential impact to special-status wildlife species are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-10, MM BIO-2a, MM BIO-2b, and MM BIO-2g. How these SPRs and MMs have been or would be implemented are discussed in detail below. Additional applicable SPRs for the proposed project include SPR BIO-4, which requires that treatments be designed to avoid the loss or degradation of riparian habitat function, and SPR BIO-5 which requires that treatments be designed to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. Also, SPR HYD-1 requires compliance with water quality regulations including vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements and SPR HYD-4 requires establishment of watercourse and lake protection zones (WLPZs) and equipment limitation zones (ELZs). Additionally, MM BIO-3a requires designing treatments to avoid loss of sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands, and MM BIO-4 involves the avoidance of state and federally protected wetlands. Both of these MMs would further prevent impacts to special-status species. All of these SPRs would be implemented by the VCFPD.

SPR BIO-1 requires a data review and reconnaissance-level survey of the proposed project area prior to treatment and SPR BIO-3 requires a protocol-level survey of sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats if SPR BIO-1 determines that adverse effects cannot be avoided. Due to the scale and programmatic nature of the 1692.46 acre proposed project, both SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-3 were completed in June 2024 to understand the site's sensitive natural communities and habitats. Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* provides the results of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-3 compliance and includes comprehensive lists of species with the potential to occur within the proposed project area. The list of potential species to occur was developed using CalVTP PEIR Appendix BIO-3 *Special-Status Species Tables* and Table 3.6-32- *Special-Status Species Considered in this PEIR Grouped by Life History Characteristics* (CalVTP PEIR Volume II, 139-142).

As a result, no designated critical habitat was found to be present in the treatment area. The nearest designated critical habitat to the proposed project area is for the California condor, approximately 1.75 miles from the northeastern corner of the treatment area. Approximately 3.3 miles to the south, along the Santa Clara River, is critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher. Lastly, critical habitat for the California red-legged frog critical habitat is approximately 6 miles to the west.

Based on the data review and habitat assessment completed consistent with SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-3, several special-status species have a moderate to high potential to occur within the proposed project area. Sensitive biological resources include those that are protected by local, state, and federal agencies, including special-status species, sensitive native plant communities, aquatic resources, and wildlife connectivity. Special status species that were assessed for potential presence on the treatment area are defined in the CalVTP PEIR Section 3.6.1. Determinations were based upon known ranges, habitat preferences (e.g., vegetation, soils, slope, and elevation), onsite habitat quality, and occurrence records from CNDDB and CNPS (refer to Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* for additional detail) and are described as follows.

One listed special-status species has a high likelihood to occur in the treatment area. Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) is a CESA candidate (Insects and Other Terrestrial Invertebrates). Crotch's bumble bee is a native species and a candidate to be listed by the State as endangered and occurs in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. It can be found within shrubland, and open grassland habitats and their nesting occurs underground. This species may occur throughout the treatment area. Pursuant to MM BIO-2g, prescribed burning may only occur from October through February, or outside of the bumble bee flight season, and treatment would be designed to avoid impacts to all habitat treated in a single year. Therefore, because feasible mitigation would be implemented (i.e., avoiding bumble bee flight season), surveys are not required for Crotch's bumble bee.

One fully protected non-listed special-status bird that has a moderate potential to occur in the treatment area is the white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) (Tree-nesting and Cavity-nesting Wildlife). The white-tailed kite is labelled as "least concern" on the IUCN Red List, although they are listed as a fully protected species in California. Nesting occurs generally in spring and summer. The proposed project would include prescribed burning from October through February and consequently outside of the nesting bird season. Therefore, surveys are not required for the white-tailed kite.

Another non-listed special-status bird which has a moderate potential to occur is the yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*). Because treatments would occur from October through February and consequently outside of the nesting bird season, no surveys for yellow warbler would be required.

Mountain lion (*Puma concolor)* is a candidate for listing under the CESA and receives protection as though it were listed. Mountain lions require large areas of relatively undisturbed habitats with adequate connectivity and have a moderate potential to occur in the proposed project area. They have large home ranges that include heterogenous habitats that often consist of pine forests, riparian and oak woodlands, streams, chaparral, and grasslands. In compliance with SPR-BIO-10, pre-activity surveys for mountain lions and denning habitat would be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. MM BIO-2a requires the proposed project avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance and maintain habitat function for listed wildlife species and California fully protected species. If dens are located during the pre-activity survey (SPR BIO-10), treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat and a no-activity buffer will be established using the most current and commonly accepted science. Proposed treatment activities

are not anticipated to significantly affect mountain lion habitat in the proposed treatment area due to their broad range and mobility.

Three non-listed special-status reptiles have a moderate potential to occur in the treatment area, including the California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), coastal whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris stejnegeri*), and the San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*). Lastly, two non-listed special-status mammals have a moderate potential to occur; the American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) and the San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*). SPR BIO-10 requires focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife and wildlife nursery sites if SPR BIO-1 determines suitable habitat exists. Therefore, in compliance with SPR-BIO-10, pre-activity surveys would be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. Treatments would be designed to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance and maintain habitat function for the special-status reptiles and mammals with potential to occur in the project area (per MM BIO-2a and MM BIO-2b). This may require establishing a no treatment zone and maintaining certain habitat features (e.g., snags, downed woody debris).

SPR BIO-2 requires a worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) training for all on-site workers prior to proposed project implementation. This training would be tailored for the project, highlighting specific species and habitats determined to be at risk from project implementation as defined by SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-3. The training would describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and MMs and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations and would be conducted by VCFPD for all on site workers prior to implementation.

This impact on special-status wildlife is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Based on the survey protocols and pre-operational meetings, the proximity of special-status wildlife species to treatment areas, and the implementation of the SPRs and MMs it is likely that the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact on all wildlife species, except for bumble bees, whose impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable due to the difficulty in detecting overwintering and nesting bumble bees as addressed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6.3, page 171).

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the potential for special-status wildlife species to occur within the proposed project area is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact related to special-status wildlife species is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community

Treatment activities (i.e., mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning) could result in adverse effects on sensitive habitats, including riparian habitat and designated sensitive natural communities (see Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* for additional detail). The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6.3, 187-192) and

determined to be potentially significant. This impact on riparian and sensitive habitats is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The SPRs and MMs that most directly influence the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-4, SPR BIO-5, and MM BIO-3a. How these SPRs and MMs have been or would be implemented are discussed in detail below. Additional applicable SPRs to the proposed project include SPR BIO-2, which requires a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for all on-site workers prior to proposed project implementation. The training would describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and MMs and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. Also, SPR BIO-6 and SPR BIO-9 requires that actions be taken to prevent the spread of plant pathogens and invasive plants that could threaten special-status plant populations. Lastly, SPR HYD-4 includes the identification and protection of water courses and lake protection zones and includes restrictions that would protect these areas. All of these SPRs would be implemented by the VCFPD.

Pursuant to SPR BIO-1, reconnaissance-level surveys were conducted which identified sensitive natural communities that may not be avoided. Consequently, pursuant to SPR BIO-3, protocol-level surveys were conducted for the proposed project area and vegetation communities and habitat types were surveyed, mapped, and are described below. Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* provides the results of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-3. The report also indicates that wetland habitat has been determined to be present in the proposed project area. A full wetland delineation has not been conducted and a definitive determination of wetland status was not made during the reconnaissance survey. The proposed project area may contain intermittent (Class II), and ephemeral (Class III) streams (USFWS NWI Mapper 2024). Although riparian and wetland habitats are not considered sensitive natural communities, these areas are considered sensitive habitat types pursuant to CEQA and the CalVTP PEIR. Pursuant to SPR BIO-4, the proposed project would be designed to retain or improve riparian habitat function, and pursuant to SPR HYD-4 a qualified professional would characterize all waterways prior to proposed project activities and appropriate WLPZs and ELZs would be implemented. No direct treatments are proposed within any WLPZs on the proposed project property. ELZs would be designated adjacent to Class III watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side-slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. Equipment use would be excluded 50-100 feet from WLPZs as well as Class III ELZs.

Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* demonstrates how the methodology used to characterize communities is consistent with the Southern California Coast Section Ecoregion 261B and Table 3.6-27 of the CalVTP PEIR Volume II and describes how the CWHR system was used to categorize land cover in the treatable landscape. Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* also provides the distribution of CWHR classifications and MCV associations[3] recorded within the treatment area. The dominant CWHR classifications present are coastal oak woodland and coastal sage scrub which collectively make up 85 percent of the of the 1,692.46-acre treatment area.

Coastal oak woodland habitat is comprised of two alliances: California walnut grove and coast live oak woodland, which make up approximately 355 acres (21 percent) of the 1,692.46 acres. The communities are tree dominated generally on the north-facing aspects. Within the treatment area,

[3] Associations are a vegetation classification unit defined by a diagnostic species, a characteristic range of species composition, physiognomy, and distinctive habitat conditions (Jennings et al. 2006). Associations reflect local topo-edaphic climates, substrates, hydrology, and disturbance regimes.

the majority of the woodlands are comprised of the coast live oak/mixed scrub woodland alliance. Oak woodlands are protected by Ventura County ordinances, as described in Impact BIO-7, and pursuant to SPR BIO-7 and SPR AD-3, the proposed project would comply with local policies and ordinances. If treatment activities occur in coastal oak woodland, then MM BIO-3a would apply in these areas to design treatments to maintain habitat function of oak woodlands. Treatments within coastal oak woodlands would include manual pruning to raise the canopy away from understory fuels and reduce vertical fuel continuity, reducing the likelihood of crown fires. Alternatively, establishing physical or wetted fuel breaks around groves of coastal oak woodlands as a prescribed fire exclusion tactic would reduce the likelihood of adverse effects in this sensitive natural community.

Coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral habitats are present within the treatment area and are considered sensitive habitat types based on Senate Bill 1260 (2018), which prohibits type conversion of these vegetation communities. Coastal sage scrub constitutes approximately 1,070 acres (63 percent) of the proposed project area and mixed chaparral constitutes approximately 12 acres (0.7 percent).

Coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral habitat is comprised of 9 different alliance types within the treatment area: Brittle Bush Scrub, California Sagebrush Scrub, Coyote Brush Scrub, Laurel Sumac Scrub, Lemonade Berry Scrub, Poison Oak Scrub, Purple Sage Scrub, Sawtooth Golden Bush Scrub, and holly leaf cherry-toyon-greenbark ceanothus chaparral. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral alliances within the treatment area are facultative seeders and obligate sprouters.

CDFW maintains a list of plant communities that are native to California. Sensitive natural communities are ranked by CDFW from S1 to S3, where S1 is critically imperiled, S2 is imperiled, and S3 is vulnerable. CDFW's natural-community rarity rankings follow the 2009 NatureServe Conservation Status Assessments: Methodology for Assigning Ranks (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2012), in which all alliances are listed with a global (G) and state (S) rank, where G1 is critically imperiled, G2 is imperiled, G3 is vulnerable, G4 is apparently secure, and G5 is secure.

Approximately 70 acres (4 percent) of the 1,692.46-acre treatment area have a MCV global and state rarity ranking of G3 S3 as seen in Table 2. The G3 ranking means the population is globally vulnerable and the S3 ranking means the population is vulnerable to extirpation or extinction. Both coastal oak woodland and coastal sage scrub CWHR classifications are represented here.

Table 2 MCV G3 S3 Ranked Communities

MCV Alliance	Habitat Type	Acreage
California brittle bush - laurel sumac scrub	Coastal Sage Scrub	2.4
California walnut - coast live oak groves	Coastal Oak Woodland	42.5
California walnut/California sagebrush groves	Coastal Oak Woodland	1.0
California walnut groves	Coastal Oak Woodland	6.6
Coast live oak/California sagebrush woodland	Coastal Oak Woodland	4.8
Lemonade berry scrub	Coastal Sage Scrub	4.7
Poison oak - California sagebrush scrub	Coastal Sage Scrub	1.6
Sawtooth goldenbush - California sagebrush scrub	Coastal Sage Scrub	0.7
Sawtooth goldenbush scrub	Coastal Sage Scrub	5.4
Total		**69.8**

Pursuant to SPR BIO-5, chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat function would remain, and type conversion would not occur. SPR BIO-5 requires the project proponent to design treatments to avoid environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub. This would be accomplished through the establishing fuels breaks within the coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities in a limited manner and in strategic locations such as ridgelines and existing roadways. Non-shaded fuel breaks remove all vegetation and may be implemented in coastal scrub or chaparral communities. Although the expectation for a non-shaded fuel break is that it would be permanently cleared, fuel breaks typically regenerate and would need to be retreated every 5-10 years. The result is a landscape level mosaic of regenerating chaparral and coastal scrub in various levels of recovery adding complexity to the ecosystem. The WUI fuel reduction treatment would consist of strategic removal of vegetation to prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands; therefore, treatment in the WUI fuel reduction treatment area may selectively avoid sections of chaparral if they are not determined to be at significant risk of wildfire. Target fuels consumption for prescribed burning operations is 70 percent of live material and 90 percent of dead materials. Fuels remaining unburned would remain on site. One treatment plot would be burned per year allowing regeneration of habitat prior to maintenance treatments. Prescribed burning treatment activities would occur under conditions described in the burn plan (SPR AQ-3) which results in low-intensity fire. Targeted residual vegetation would remain in a heterogenous mosaic providing increased edge habitat and a mix of habitat structure and density across the proposed project area. Mechanical treatment activities would be designed to maintain the root system and root crown of vegetation allowing the majority of the coastal scrub and chaparral species to resprout. Additional coastal scrub and mixed chaparral are also present in the surrounding landscape outside of the proposed project. Therefore, fuel break and WUI fuel reduction treatments in coastal scrub and mixed chaparral ecosystems would not constitute a landscape-level conversion to other habitat types because these ecotypes would exist in a younger regenerative and vigorous state with a greater frequency of treatment intervals to maintain these areas as fuel break and WUI fuel reduction.

Pursuant to MM BIO-3a treatments would not be implemented in sensitive natural communities that are within their natural fire return interval or within Condition Class 1[4]. To the extent feasible, fuel breaks would not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover from a stand of sensitive natural community vegetation within sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3 (vulnerable) or in oak woodlands. Manual pruning of trees in the treatment area to avoid scorching and canopy fires as well as establishment of fire exclusion zones around densely treed areas would reduce the impact to protected oak woodlands.

It is anticipated that significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands and loss of riparian habitat can feasibly be avoided or reduced through implementation of the applicable SPRs and as specified under MM BIO-3a. Therefore, effects on riparian and other sensitive natural communities would be less than significant with mitigation. This impact on riparian and other sensitive habitat is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

[4] Condition class is a function of the degree of departure from historical fire regimes (Hardy et al. 2001). Condition Classes 2 and 3 identify areas that have the greatest departure from historic conditions, where fire behavior is uncharacteristic and vegetation composition is altered from the loss of the key components of an ecosystem. Condition class, however, does not distinguish between a negative and positive deviation from the fire return interval.

After completion of the PSA checklist and prior to or during treatment implementation, any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA checklist would be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). Compensatory mitigation detailed in MM BIO-3b and MM BIO-3c may be required in the event that CAL FIRE determines loss of sensitive natural communities, oak woodlands, or riparian habitat were not sufficiently avoided due to infeasibility during project implementation.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on sensitive habitats is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands

Treatment activities (i.e., mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on state or federally protected wetlands. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on state or federally protected wetlands was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6.3, 192-193) and the impacts were determined to be potentially significant.

The SPRs and MMs that most directly influence the potential impact to state or federally protected wetlands are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-4, SPR HYD-4, and MM BIO-4. How these SPRs and MMs have been or would be implemented are discussed in detail below. An additional applicable SPR that applies to the proposed project includes SPR HYD-1, which requires compliance with water quality regulations including vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR). In general, WDR and Waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that Water Board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions. All of these SPRs and MMs would be implemented by the VCFPD.

SPR BIO-1 (completed June 2024) requires data review and reconnaissance surveys to identify potential sensitive biological resources, including an overview of potential wetland areas and WLPZs. Figure 10 in Appendix B *Biological Technical Report* includes the USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) dataset and National Hydrography Flow Lines for the proposed project area. VCFPD would avoid conducting treatments within these identified wetlands. If avoidance is not feasible, in compliance with MM BIO-4, a wetland delineation[5] would be required to determine if a wetland would be state or federally protected. MM BIO-4 would reduce potentially significant impacts on state and federally protected wetlands because it would require delineation and avoidance of these

[5] To qualify for federal protection, wetlands must occur in hydrologic locations subject to federal jurisdiction and meet three wetland delineation criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil types, and wetland hydrology. Waters of the state are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state. This includes all waters of the United States, but also areas not regulated under the federal Clean Water Act. The State Water Resources Control Board (California Water Boards 2019) defines an area as a wetland as follows: *An area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater or shallow surface water or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes the area lacks vegetation.*

wetlands with no-disturbance buffers clearly marked so that no inadvertent damage or destruction to these habits would occur during treatment activities. Compliance with standards in SPR BIO-4 would also require that treatments be designed to retain or improve riparian habitat functions. Additionally, in portions of the proposed project area where prescribed burning is proposed, no fire ignition (or use of associated accelerants) would occur within wetlands. Compliance with SPR HYD-4 would occur by using the USFWS NWI dataset and National Hydrography Flow Lines to identify waterways, establish appropriate WLPZs and ELZs, and avoid direct treatments within any WLPZs in the proposed project area.

This impact on state or federally protected wetlands is within the scope of the PEIR because these potential impacts were covered in the PEIR, and the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. With implementation of these SPRs and MMs adverse effects to wetlands would not be substantial. This impact would be less than significant with mitigation.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on wetlands is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-5: Interfere with Wildlife Corridors or Impede Nurseries

Treatment activities (i.e., mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning) could result in adverse effects on wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6.3, 193-197) and the impacts were determined to be potentially significant.

The SPRs and MMs that most directly influence the potential impact to state or federally protected wetlands are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-5, SPR BIO-10, and MM BIO-5. How these SPRs and MMs have been or would be implemented are discussed in detail below. Additional applicable SPRs to the proposed project include SPR BIO-4, SPR HYD-1, and SPR HYD-4. Compliance with standards in SPR BIO-4 would require that treatments be designed to retain or improve riparian habitat functions when avoidance of riparian habitat is not feasible. SPR HYD-1 requires compliance with water quality regulations including vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR). And lastly, Compliance with SPR HYD-4 would occur by using the USFWS NWI dataset and National Hydrography Flow Lines to identify waterways, establish appropriate WLPZs and ELZs, and avoid direct treatments within any WLPZs in the proposed project area. This would minimize disturbance to wildlife movement and nursery sites within aquatic and riparian habitat by avoiding erosion and associated sedimentation that could degrade aquatic nursery sites or sensitive riparian habitat. All of these SPRs and MMs would be implemented by the VCFPD.

Suitable habitat for wildlife was observed throughout the proposed project area during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey that was completed in compliance with SPR BIO-1. Additionally, the Sierra Madre-Castaic habitat connectivity and wildlife corridor, designated by Ventura County, is present along the northern portion of the treatment area where the elevation rises along an east/west trajectory (SCML 2008). Presence of suitable habitat requires VCFPD to conduct SPR BIO-

10, pre-treatment survey for nursery sites. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey would be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. This survey would be conducted within the anticipated treatment area, not the entire proposed project area. Additionally, MM BIO-5 requires the retention of nursery habitat and implementation of buffers to avoid nursery habitat. VCFPD would establish avoidance buffers around nursery sites if activities are conducted while the nursery site is active or occupied. Buffer dimensions would be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. SPR BIO-5 requires that treatments be designed to avoid type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats and therefore would avoid long-term loss of these habitats, which may be used for movement or nursery sites.

The surrounding landscape contains habitat consistent with the treatment areas and these areas would function as wildlife corridors if any existing corridor was temporarily inaccessible during treatment. Temporary shifts in wildlife movements to avoid or navigate around active treatment sites and associated disturbances would not substantially interfere with movement requirements or migration patterns. The proposed project implementation would not create long-term barriers to local or landscape-level movements. Additionally, WLPZ setbacks would retain untreated vegetation such that the riparian areas would continue to serve as wildlife corridors during and after treatment activities. Treatment activities may temporarily interrupt wildlife movement in the portions of the proposed project area where activities are occurring; however, the treatments would occur over approximately 10 years and would not be implemented in the entire proposed project area in any given year. Treatments would therefore not have a substantial adverse effect on movement through the proposed project area as a whole. This impact on wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites is within the scope of the PEIR because effects on wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites were covered in the PEIR, and the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Based on the implementation of SPRs and MMs, it is likely that any impact to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries would be less than significant with mitigation.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the potential existence of wildlife movement corridors and wildlife nurseries within the proposed project area is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact related to wildlife movement corridors and wildlife nurseries is also the same, as described above. This impact of the proposed project is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife Including Nesting Birds

Proposed project treatment activities (manual treatment, mechanical treatment, prescribed burning) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds, because suitable habitat is present in the proposed project area. The potential for adverse effects to common wildlife, including nesting birds, is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6.3, 197-199) because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The impact was determined to be less than significant.

The SPRs that most directly influence the potential impact to habitat or abundance of common wildlife including nesting birds are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-5, and SPR BIO-12. How these SPRs have been or would be implemented are discussed in detail below. SPR BIO-4 is an additional applicable SPR to the proposed project. Compliance with standards in SPR BIO-4 would require treatments to be designed to retain or improve riparian habitat functions when avoidance of riparian habitat is not feasible. All of these SPRs would be implemented by the VCFPD.

Suitable habitat for wildlife was observed throughout the proposed project area during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey required by SPR BIO-1. The implementation of mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning for WUI fuel reduction and fuel break treatments within the proposed project area would not result in substantial loss of habitat or abundance of common wildlife because treatment would occur over a small physical and temporal scale and surrounding habitat areas would be preserved in their current condition with no substantial barriers to movement as detailed in Impact BIO-5 of this PSA.

VCFPD would implement SPR BIO-2, which requires Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for all on-site workers prior to proposed project implementation. The training would include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities' common wildlife, and habitats with the potential to occur in the treatment area; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training would instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters.

Due to findings of SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-3 protocol-level surveys and mapping for vegetation communities and habitat types were completed in April 2024 for the proposed project area. The methodology used to characterize communities is consistent with the Southern California Coast Section Ecoregion 261B and Table 3.6-27 of the CalVTP PEIR Volume II which describes the how the CWHR system was used to categorize land cover in the treatable landscape. The distribution of CWHR classifications and MCV associations recorded within the treatment area are presented in Appendix B *Biological Technical Report*. Restrictions to proposed project implementation within identified sensitive natural communities are detailed in Impact BIO-3 of this PSA.

Pursuant to SPR BIO-5, treatments implemented in coastal scrub and chaparral would be designed to avoid type conversion of chaparral vegetation and to maintain chaparral habitat function, which would maintain the function of coastal scrub and chaparral as habitat suitable for scrub-adapted nesting birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Work in coastal scrub and chaparral would include determining appropriate treatments based on current fire return interval (FRI) departure and condition class of the chaparral vegetation on site and retaining a mix of middle to older aged shrubs to maintain heterogeneity and cover. In addition, the proposed project would be implemented over approximately 10 years and only a portion of the chaparral habitat within the proposed project area would be removed at any one time. Furthermore, because treatments would occur over the course of several years, areas of initial treatment would be partially recovered (i.e., within 3 years (Potts 2010)) and fully recovered (i.e., within in 10 years (McMurray 1990)) prior to completion of the final treatments. Therefore, coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat treated in the first years of treatment would partially recover and would provide habitat value for wildlife before implementation of treatments on other sites. Due to this mosaic and sequenced approach, habitat function would be maintained for common wildlife.

Treatment activities may occur within portions of the nesting bird season (February 1–August 31). Therefore, treatment activities could result in direct loss of active nests or disturbance to active

nests of cavity, ground, and shrub nesting species from auditory and visual stimulus (e.g., heavy equipment, chainsaws, vehicles, personnel, prescribed burning), potentially resulting in abandonment and loss of eggs or chicks. If treatments are conducted within the nesting bird season, nesting bird surveys would be conducted prior to treatment activities per the requirements of SPR BIO-12. If nests are detected during nesting bird surveys, active nests including raptor nests would be protected per the requirements of SPR BIO-12, either by establishing a no-disturbance buffer, modifying treatment activity, or deferring treatment. Potential adverse effects to nesting birds and common wildlife would be avoided with the implementation of SPR BIO-12.

The impact on habitat or abundance of common wildlife is within the scope of the PEIR because effects on habitat or abundance of common wildlife were covered in the PEIR, and the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Because treatments would be implemented within relatively small proportions of the extensive ranges of common species, and suitable habitat would remain available to these species across the broader landscape surrounding treatment areas, the magnitude of these potential losses would not substantially reduce the overall abundance of any common wildlife species. The implementation of these survey protocols and the retention and planned improvement of suitable habitat for common wildlife would prevent a substantial reduction of any common species, therefore any impact to the abundance of common wildlife would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the habitat characteristics within the proposed project area are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact related to habitat and abundance for common wildlife is also the same, as described above. This impact of the proposed project is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies Protecting Biological Resources

The potential for treatment activities to result in conflict with local policies or ordinances was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.6.3, 199) and determined to result in no impact. Vegetation treatment projects implemented under the CalVTP PEIR that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection of biological resources, per SPR AD-3. Several ordinances in Ventura County are applicable to biological resources.

The Ventura County Tree Protection Ordinance, which is part of the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance (Ventura County 2022, section 9211, Native Plants) states that, “It shall be unlawful for any person to dig up, pick, break off, cut or destroy any native tree, plant, berry-bearing shrub, fern or any wild flower… within three hundred (300) feet of the middle of any leveled road or highway within the County, unless, in the case of private lands, the owner thereof gives his written consent thereto.” All portions of the proposed project are on the ADM Ranch private property, and VCFPD would acquire written consent from the ADM Ranch LLC prior to proposed project initiation.

The Ventura County Oak Woodlands Management Plan (Ventura County, 2007) is designed to encourage conservation of coastal oak woodland habitat in Ventura County. Proposed project treatment activities would be designed to maintain habitat function within oak woodland habitat areas. If treatment activities occur in coastal oak woodland, then MM BIO-3a would apply in these areas to design treatments to maintain habitat function of oak woodlands. Treatments within coastal oak woodlands would include manual pruning to raise the canopy away from understory

fuels and reduce vertical fuel continuity, reducing the likelihood of crown fires. Alternatively, establishing physical or wetted fuel breaks around groves of coastal oak woodlands as a prescribed fire exclusion tactic would reduce the likelihood of adverse effects in this sensitive natural community. In addition, no tree removal is proposed as part of the treatments. Therefore, a permit for tree removal would not be required.

The potential for the treatments to conflict with local policies is within the scope of the PEIR because vegetation treatment locations, types, and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Application of SPR AD-3 in the planning process renders this impact less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the applicable local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources within the proposed project area are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact related to conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources is also the same, as described above. This impact of the proposed project is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-8: Conflict with Provisions of Adopted Conservation Plans

Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted natural community conservation plan (NCCP), habitat conservation plan (HCP), or other approved habitat plan because there are no adopted NCCPs, HCPs or other adopted plans within or adjacent to the proposed project area.

New Biological Resource Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.6.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.6.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to biological resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those considered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to biological resources would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1 Review and Survey Project Specific Biological Resources: 1. Suitable Habitat is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided. 2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.	Yes Yes No	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			

Queries of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, CDFW 2021a) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021) were conducted to obtain comprehensive information of recorded occurrences of special-status wildlife and plant species within a 12-quadrangle search area centered on the proposed project (Wheeler Springs, Lion Canyon, Topa Topa Mountains, Devil's Heart Peak, Matilija, Ojai, Santa Paula Peak, Fillmore, Ventura, Saticoy, Fillmore and Moore Park). Additional databases were also reviewed for identifying regionally occurring sensitive biological resources and soils, geological and hydrological information related to the site. In addition, Appendix BIO-3 (Tables 3.6-27, 16a,16b, and 19) in Volume II of the Final PEIR was reviewed for sensitive natural communities, habitat information, and special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the southern California coast ecoregion.

Following the database queries, a reconnaissance survey of the proposed project area was conducted on April 10-12, 16, 17, 23, and 29, 2024 by qualified botanists. The Biological Technical Report was prepared in June 2024 with the findings and is included as Appendix B *Biological Technical Report*. Based on this reconnaissance survey, the database queries, habitat suitability, habitat quality, other reports of occurrence, distance from known detections, and other factors, of the 171 special-status plants and 51 special-status wildlife species identified in the CNDDB and CNPS databases as occurring in the 12-quad search area, 120 special-status plants and 17 special-status wildlife species may or are known to occur within the proposed project area.

Complete lists of special-status species and their potential to occur within the proposed project area are presented in Appendix B *Biological Technical Report*. Based on the results of the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, VCFPD determined that adverse effects can be avoided for special-status species' suitable habitat in the proposed project area.

SPR BIO-2 Require Biological Resource Training for Workers: The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD

Biological resource training for workers would be conducted prior to and during implementation of treatments.

SPR BIO-3 Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats: If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD

SPR BIO-1 determined that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects can be avoided. A qualified biologist has conducted a survey following the CDFW "*Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities*" prior to the start of treatment activities (CDFW 2018). Sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, including oak woodlands and riparian habitat, within the proposed project area have been mapped by a qualified botanist as a result of this survey and can be found in Appendix B *Biological Technical Report*.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-4 Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function: Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD

Class II and Class III watercourses that contain riparian habitat have the potential to occur in the proposed project area. WLPZs and ELZs would be established adjacent to all Class II and Class III streams within the proposed project area. No herbicide treatment is proposed. Treatments in riparian habitats would retain at least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation and would largely be limited to removal of uncharacteristic fuel loads (e.g., dead or dying vegetation, invasive plants). Additionally, prior to any treatments in riparian habitat, VCFPD would notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code 1602, when required.

A qualified professional would characterize all waterways prior to proposed project activities and appropriate WLPZs and ELZs would be implemented. No direct treatments are proposed within any WLPZs on the proposed project property. In portions of the proposed project area where prescribed burning is proposed, no fire ignition (or use of associated accelerants) would occur within WLPZs.

ELZs would be designated adjacent to Class III watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. Equipment use would be excluded 50-100 feet from WLPZs and Class III ELZs. While these measures would reduce potential impacts on riparian habitat, the extent of riparian habitat within the proposed project area has not been delineated and riparian habitat that exist without the defining characteristics of WLPZs may be present outside of the areas encompassed by WLPZs.

In addition to streams present within and adjacent to the proposed project area, there are several seasonal fresh emergent wetlands and seasonal wetland areas with associated riparian vegetation within the proposed project area. Because WLPZs would not apply to seasonal wetland habitat, a qualified RPF or biologist would delineate the boundaries of these seasonal wetlands and associated riparian habitat and would establish a no-disturbance buffer of at least 25 feet with flagging or fencing. Ground disturbance would be prohibited within this buffer. In portions of the proposed project area where prescribed burning is proposed, no fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) would occur within the wetland buffer, and prescribed burning would not be used within the riparian habitat associated with the wetlands unless a qualified RPF or biologist determines that the prescribed burn is within the normal Fire Return Interval (FRI) for the wetland vegetation types present.

SPR BIO-5 Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub: The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD

The proposed project area contains sensitive habitats including coastal oak woodland, coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, annual grassland, and riparian habitats. Treatments implemented in coastal sage scrub and chaparral would be designed to avoid type conversion of coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation and to maintain function of these habitats. This would include designing treatments based on current FRI departure and condition class of the coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation onsite, maintaining a minimum percent cover of mature native shrubs, and retaining a mix of middle to older aged shrubs to maintain heterogeneity. Treatments in all sensitive habitats in the proposed project area would be designed to maintain the membership rules of the affected vegetation alliance, maintain ecological function, and improve wildfire resilience.

Non-shaded fuel breaks remove all vegetation and may be implemented in coastal sage scrub or chaparral communities. Although the expectation for a non-shaded fuel break is that it would be permanently cleared, fuel breaks typically regenerate and would need to be retreated every 5-10 years. The result is a landscape level mosaic of regenerating

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
chaparral and coastal sage scrub in various levels of recovery adding complexity to the ecosystem. The WUI fuel reduction treatment would consist of strategic removal of vegetation to prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands; therefore, treatment in the WUI fuel reduction treatment area may selectively avoid sections of chaparral if they are not determined to be at significant risk for wildfire. Additional coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral are also present in the surrounding landscape outside of the proposed project. Therefore, fuel break and WUI fuel reduction treatments in coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral ecosystems would not constitute a landscape-level conversion to other habitat types because these ecotypes would exist in a younger regenerative and vigorous state with a greater frequency of treatment intervals to maintain these areas as fuel break and WUI fuel reduction. Additionally, botanical surveys identified vegetative groups to the alliance level determining the predominance of coastal sage scrub and chaparral species present to be facultative seeders and obligate sprouters. These reproductive strategies can benefit from the prescribed burning treatment activity when planned strategically with appropriate intensity at appropriate intervals.			
SPR BIO-6 Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens: When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of Phytopthora and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (Fusarium), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
There are no known plant pathogens in the proposed project area. It is likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the proposed project would be from the local area and the likelihood of pathogens entering from other areas would be low. However, because crews and associated equipment (e.g., chainsaws, hand tools) and vehicles could have been used in outside of the proposed project vicinity either fighting wildfires or implementing other fuel treatment projects, VCFPD would implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed under SPR BIO-6 in Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*.			
SPR BIO-7 Survey for Special-Status Plants: If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	NA	NA
It has been determined that habitat potentially suitable for special-status plants may be present in the proposed project area for three special-status plant species (see Impact BIO-1). SPR BIO-7 allows the botanist to engage with CDFW and USFWS in order to determine an alternative approach to protocol surveys for plants listed under CESA or ESA or adhere to treatment avoidance timelines as discussed in Impact BIO-1 (avoidance of blooming period February through August) which would provide sufficient protections for these listed geophytic species. Therefore, SPR BIO-7 does not apply.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-8 Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	NA	NA
The proposed project area is outside of the Coastal Zone; therefore, this SPR does not apply.			
SPR BIO-9 Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
VCFPD would implement BMPs listed under SPR BIO-9 in Appendix A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife.			
SPR BIO-10 Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites: If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
Pre-activity surveys would be required prior to treatment activities in habitat suitable for the following special-status wildlife species identified with the potential to occur in the proposed project area (Appendix B *Biological Technical Report*, Table 1): California legless lizard, coastal whiptail, San Bernardino ringneck snake, American badger, mountain lion, and San Diego desert woodrat. As the project would be conducted outside of the Crotch's bumble bee flight season and outside of nesting bird season, surveys for the Crotch's bumble bee, the white-tailed kite, and yellow warbler would not be required.			
SPR BIO-11 Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory): This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
This impact does not apply to the proposed project because prescribed herbivory is not a treatment activity.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-12 Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors: The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special-status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
For treatments implemented during the nesting bird season (February 1–August 31), a survey for common nesting birds would be conducted within the proposed project area prior to treatment activities. If active nests of common birds or raptors are observed during focused surveys, disturbance to the nests would be avoided by, modifying treatments to avoid disturbance to the nests, deferring treatment until the nests are no longer active as determined by an RPF or qualified biologist, or establishing an appropriate buffer around the nests. Buffers may be reduced by a qualified biologist or RPF based on rationale such as species sensitivity, vegetative cover, nest height, and topography that would attenuate noise and visual disturbance. In addition, trees with visible raptor nests would be retained, whether or not the nest is occupied.			
MM BIO-1a Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA: If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).	No	NA	NA
There are no listed special status plant species determined to be present in the proposed project area. Therefore, MM BIO-1a does not apply.			
MM BIO-1b Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA: If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
Measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat for the late-flowered mariposa-lily, Ojai fritillary, and club-haired mariposa-lily would be implemented. Impacts to non-listed special-status plants would be avoided by physically avoiding the location of special-status plants using seasonal avoidance buffers (February through August) and designing projects to maintain the function of special-status plant habitat.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
MM BIO-1c Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants: If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	NA	NA
Through application of SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-7, and implementation of MMs BIO-1a and MM BIO-1b it has been determined that significant impacts on listed and non-listed special-status plants can be feasibly avoided. Therefore, MM BIO-1c does not apply.			
MM BIO-2a Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities): If California Fully Protected Species or species listed under ESA or CESA are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid adverse effects to the species.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
The measures listed in Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* would be implemented to avoid impacts to and maintain habitat function (e.g., suitable vegetation cover, nesting trees, host plants) for Crotch's bumble bee, white-tailed kite, and mountain lion. In addition, VCFPD would consult with CDFW in conformance with the requirements of MM BIO-2a. A CDFW consultation letter was submitted via email on August 7, 2024. A confirmation email was received from CDFW South Coast Region 5 on August 20, 2024, initiating consultation. This correspondence is included as Appendix C *Correspondence*.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
MM BIO-2b Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities): If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
The measures listed in Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* would be implemented to avoid impacts to and maintain habitat function (e.g., suitable vegetative cover, nesting trees, host plants) for California legless lizard, coastal whiptail, San Bernardino ringneck snake, yellow warbler, American badger, and San Diego desert woodrat.			
MM BIO-2c Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities): If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	NA	NA
This MM does not apply to the proposed project. As required, MMs BIO-2a, BIO-2b, and BIO-2g would be implemented to reduce impacts to species.			
MM BIO-2d Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities).	No	NA	NA
This MM does not apply to the proposed project because the proposed project area is outside of the range of valley elderberry longhorn beetle.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
MM BIO-2e Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities): The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	NA	NA
Reconnaissance-level field surveys determined no suitable habitat for special-status butterflies or host plants in the proposed project area. This MM does not apply to the proposed project because the proposed project area does not contain special-status butterflies or special-status butterfly host plants.			
MM BIO-2f Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities.	No	NA	NA
Reconnaissance-level field surveys determined no suitable habitat for special-status beetles, flies, grasshoppers, or snails exists within the proposed project area. Therefore, this mitigation does not apply.			
MM BIO-2g Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities): The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
Measures listed in Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* would be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to and maintain habitat function (e.g., floral resources) for Crotch's bumble bee. Habitat potentially suitable for Crotch's bumble bee has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project area. Pursuant to MM BIO-2g, prescribed burning would occur from October through February, or outside of the bumble bee flight season, and treatment would be designed to avoid impacts to all habitat treated in a single year (Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*).			
MM BIO-2h Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory).	No	NA	NA
Prescribed herbivory is not a treatment activity; therefore, this MM does not apply.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
MM BIO-3a Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands: The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
The proposed project area contains nine sensitive natural communities as defined by the Manual of California Vegetation and two oak woodland types (California walnut – coast live oak woodland groves and coast live oak woodland/California sagebrush woodlands) (Appendix B *Biological Technical Report*, Table 4). Under MM BIO-3a, a qualified RPF or biologist would determine the natural fire regime, condition class, and FRI for each sensitive natural community and oak woodland type. Treatment activities in sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands would be designed to restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function.			
MM BIO-3b Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands: If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	NA	NA
Through implementation of SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-3 and MM BIO-3a, significant impacts on sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands would be avoided. Therefore, MM BIO-3b does not apply.			
MM BIO-3c Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat: Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	VCFPD During-Post	VCFPD
Through implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-4 WLPZs and ELZs would be established adjacent to all Class I, Class II, and Class III streams within the proposed project area, and protections applied in all WLPZs and ELZs would avoid the loss or degradation of riparian habitat functions. Therefore, MM BIO-3c does not apply.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
MM BIO-4 Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
This MM would be applied to delineate the boundaries of federally and state protected wetlands and waters, and a minimum 25-foot buffer would be established around wetlands.			
MM BIO-5 Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
If wildlife nursery habitat is identified during SPR BIO-10 surveys, treatment activities could result in disturbance of nursery behavior causing loss of young or result in direct removal of nursery habitat and this MM would apply. A qualified RPF or biologist would conduct a pre-treatment survey and would establish buffers around active nursery sites during the maternity season for species such as deer, bats, herons, and other species which breed in nursery sites. Buffers would be established of the appropriate size prior to implementation of treatment activities. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer would be based on potential effects of project-related habitat disturbance, noise, visual disturbance, and other factors.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Biological resources.

EC-6 Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	LTS	Impact GEO-1 pp. 3.7-26 – 3.7-29	Yes	SPR GEO-1 SPR GEO-2 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-6 SPR GEO-7 SPR GEO-8 SPR HYD-4 SPR AQ-3 SPR AQ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	LTS	Impact GEO-2 pp. 3.7-29 – 3.7-30	Yes	SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-7 SPR GEO-8 SPR AQ-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.6 Discussion

Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil

Proposed project treatments would include manual treatment, pile burning, and mechanical treatment, which would result in vegetation removal and soil disturbance. Potential impacts related to soil erosion during implementation of the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal, pile burning, and use of mastication equipment are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.7.3, 26-29). These impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The potential impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed treatment activities are consistent and would comply with SPR GEO-1 through SPR GEO-8, SPR HYD-4, SPR AQ-3, and SPR AQ-4, which would avoid and minimize the risk of substantial erosion and loss of topsoil.

SPR GEO-1 requires suspension of mechanical soil disturbance during precipitation, SPR GEO-2 limits high ground pressure vehicles, SPR GEO-3 requires stabilization of disturbed soil areas, SPR GEO-4 requires inspection prior to the rainy season and immediately following the first large rainfall event, SPR AQ-4 requires wetting of unpaved dirt roads to control dust, SPR GEO-5 requires stormwater to be drained via water breaks which would decrease the potential for channelized erosion down the fuel break, and SPR GEO-6 minimizes burn pile size. Soil disturbance and erosion from heavy equipment is typically greater on steeper slopes (Grigal 2000) which would be addressed by SPR GEO-7 which minimizes erosion from use of heavy equipment on slopes and SPR GEO-8 which requires evaluation of treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas. SPR HYD-4 requires the identification and establishment of Watercourse Lake Protection Zones and ELZs. SPR AQ-3 requires the development of a burn plan, and SPR AQ-4 requires minimization of dust during treatment activities.

Table 3 indicates the dominant soil types present within the proposed project area. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water (NRCS 2024).

Table 3 Summary of Dominant Soil Types That May be Present in the Proposed Project Area

Soil Type	Erosion Factor K	Erosion Potential	Acres
Castaic-Balcom complex, 50 to 65 percent slopes, eroded	.43	High	136.3
Castaic and Saugus soils, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	.43	High	165.0
Nacimiento silty clay loam, 15 to 75 percent slopes	.32	Moderate	973.9
Salinas clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	.28	Moderate	43.6
San Benito clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	.24	Low	45.2
San Benito clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	.24	Low	82.0
San Benito clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	.24	Low	49.0

Although treatments would reduce vegetation and disturb topsoil, the implementations of the SPRs, slope limitations, and soil condition limitations indicate that the potential for the proposed project impact to have substantial erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the soil characteristics of the proposed project area are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact related to soil erosion is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide

Initial and maintenance treatments would include vegetation removal in areas with steep slopes. The potential for treatment activities to increase landslide risk was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.7.3, 29-30) and determined to be less than significant. The impact of the proposed treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal and required avoidance of steep slopes and areas of instability are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

Much of the proposed project area is on hillsides, and an unnamed late Quaternary fault bisects the eastern project plot (USGS 2009). The Sisar fault zone borders the proposed project area to the north (USGS 2017). Much of the soil in the proposed project area has a moderate to high erosion potential (see table under Impact GEO-1). All mechanized equipment would operate on slopes less than 35 percent, except during control line construction for broadcast burning where bull dozers may operate on slopes up to 50 percent. Manual treatment may occur on slopes steeper than 35 percent.

Prescribed burns are designed to be low severity burns in confined areas, which leave fine fuels such as litter and small woody debris partially charred and consumed, and little mineral soil exposed (Lewis et al. 2006, Cawson et al. 2012). Prescribed burning in California's conifer forests have showed little to no increase in erosion (MacDonald et al. 2004), whereas prescribed burning in chaparral vegetation causes a marked increase in runoff and erosion (Valeron and Meixner 2009, Wohlgemuth et al. 1999). The higher rates of erosion in chaparral are because prescribed fire in chaparral can burn at higher intensity, remove more surface organic material, and have a higher likelihood for post- fire water repellency (Hubbert et al. 2006). However, a 10-year study of prescribed burns and wildfire in chaparral found that sediment delivery from prescribed burns in

chaparral environments produced only ten percent of the sediment that is produced after a wildfire in chaparral. Also, after prescribed burns, erosion levels typically return to pre-burn levels within 2 to 4 years (Wohlgemuth et al. 1999).

The implementation of SPR AQ-3, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-7, and SPR GEO-8 would avoid or minimize the risk of landslide resulting from CalVTP treatments. SPR GEO-3 which requires stabilization of disturbed soil, SPR GEO-4 which requires erosion inspections, SPR AQ-3 which minimizes soil burn severity resulting in some vegetation remaining which retains root structures, SPR GEO-7 which minimizes erosion by prohibiting mechanical treatment on steep slopes, and SPR GEO-8 which requires that a RPF or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas would all be implemented. Consistent with the PEIR, this impact would be less than significant, and no new impact would occur.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the range of slopes and landslide conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential impact related to landslide risk is not substantially greater than described in the PEIR. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resource Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.7.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.7.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to geology and soils that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to geology and soil would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance During Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Mechanical activities would be suspended depending on forecasted precipitation to minimize the risk of soil compaction and disturbance. The proposed project does not propose prescribed herbivory or herbicide treatment activities.			
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
VCFPD would avoid driving heavy equipment and other high ground pressure vehicles on saturated soils to minimize the risk of soil compaction and disturbance.			
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During-Post	VCFPD
VCFPD would stabilize soils following mechanical treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the proposed project area. The proposed project includes chipping materials and scattering the chips within the treated areas in non-burning areas, which would reduce the amount of exposed bare soil following treatments.			
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
After the first storm event where 1.5 inches of rain or more falls within a 24-hour period, the proposed project area would be inspected to determine if erosion control measures functioned properly. If any area is identified where erosion could result in substantial discharge, the area would be stabilized within 48 hours of the rainfall event.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Stormwater runoff would be drained via water breaks to minimize the risk of erosion occurring within the proposed project area or on road infrastructure following mechanical and manual treatments that may compact or disturb soils.			
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Pile burning activities would be implemented and supervised by VCFPD. Burn piles would not exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, unless implemented in accordance with the exceptions described in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 2.7.6, 47).			
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
The use of heavy equipment (i.e., bulldozers, masticators, and chippers) would not occur on slopes over 35 percent except during control line construction for broadcast burning where bull dozers may operate on slopes up to 50 percent.			
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
The use of heavy equipment (i.e., bulldozers, masticators, and chippers) for mechanical treatment activities would not occur on slopes over 50 percent. For other treatment activities, an RPF or licensed geologist would evaluate proposed project areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for any unstable areas and unstable soils. If these areas are unavoidable, additional measures would be implemented to ensure that substantial erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources.

EC-7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation of an Agency Adopted for the Purpose of Reducing the Emissions of GHGs	LTS	Impact GHG-1 pp. 3.8-10 – 3.8-11	Yes	None	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GHG-2: Generate GHG Emissions through Treatment Activities	PS[3]	Impact GHG-2 pp. 3.8-11 – 3.8-17	Yes	SPR AQ-3	MM GHG-2	PSU[3]	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

[3] While these significance conclusions appear inconsistent across the same row for the same impact(s), this information is taken directly from the PEIR (accessed July 2024 https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/9365/38-ghg-emissions.docx). Refer to the PEIR for additional details that support these conclusions.

New GHG Emissions Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to GHG emissions that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.7 Discussion

Impact GHG-1: Conflict with Adopted Plans to Reduce GHG Emissions

During initial and maintenance treatments, the use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning treatment activities would result in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Although GHG emissions would occur from equipment and vehicles used to implement treatments, the purpose of the proposed project is to reduce wildfire risk, which could reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sequestration over the long term. The potential for these treatments and treatment activities to result in a conflict with the applicable plans, policies, and regulations regarding GHG emissions was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.8.3, page 10-11) and determined to be less than significant. VCFPD would implement SPR AD-3 to ensure consistency with local plans, policies, and ordinances. SPR-AD-3 requires the project proponent to design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the proposed project is subject to them. The proposed project is consistent with all applicable plans, policies, and regulations related to the purpose of reducing GHG emissions and treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The proposed project impacts relating to the consistency of treatments with the applicable plans, policies, and regulations would remain less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the same plans, policies, and regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions apply in the areas outside the treatable landscape, as well as areas within the treatable landscape; therefore, the GHG impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact GHG-2: Generate GHG Emissions

The potential for treatments to generate GHG emissions was analyzed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.8.3, page 11-17) and found to be potentially significant. The use of vehicles, prescribed burning, and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments would result in GHG emissions. Based on the treatments in shrub and grass fuel types listed in the CalVTP Table 3.8-3, mechanical treatments are estimated to produce approximately 0.29 $MTCO_2e$/ acre and 0.07 $MTCO_2e$/ acre respectively, manual treatments are estimated to produce approximately 0.40 $MTCO_2e$/acre and less than 0.01 $MTCO_2e$/ acre respectively, and prescribed burning treatments are estimated to produce approximately 16.15 $MTCO_2e$/acre and 7.90 $MTCO_2e$/ acre respectively. The estimated calculation derived from the values in the CalVTP PEIR Table 3.8-3 does not include the

GHG emissions from vehicle transport, including the transportation of equipment and contractors. CalVTP PEIR Table 3.8-2 indicates that in 2008, the largest fire year displayed in the Table, 1.35 million acres burned producing approximately 45.7 MMT CO_2. Implementing the treatment activities for the proposed project would produce significantly less MT CO_2 than an average wildfire year and would create an opportunity for wildfire to be contained or slowed.

MM GHG-2 in the CalVTP PEIR requires project proponents to implement feasible methods to reduce the GHG emissions from prescribed burning, including pile burning. VCFPD would schedule initial and maintenance burns before new fuels appear and reduce fuel loading by treating some areas with manual and mechanical treatment activities prior to ignition. In the long term, the treatment activities are expected to have carbon sequestration benefits and are intended to reduce the risk of wildfire, which would decrease projected GHG emissions.

SPR AQ-3 requires the project proponent to create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. Adherence to the site-specific burn plan requires the utilization of methodology for reducing GHG emissions when feasible.

The GHG emissions produced from the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts evaluated in the PEIR because the activities, equipment and duration of use, and the intent of the treatments to reduce wildfire risk and GHG emissions are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, it has been determined that the impacts of GHG emissions are potentially significant and unavoidable after the application of all feasible MMs because of the infeasibility of implementing specific emission reduction techniques and the uncertainties associated with all the parameters and objectives of prescribed burning. This analysis has determined that the proposed project would not cause a change in impact significance as was concluded in the PEIR. The determination of impact significance for the treatment project is consistent with the findings of the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the climate conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the GHG impact is also the same, as described above. Although use of an air curtain burner would substantially reduce GHG emissions, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable as explained in the PEIR, but for the reasons explained above, would not constitute a new or substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Impacts Related to GHG Emissions

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.8.1, “Regulatory Setting,” and Section 3.8.2, “Environmental Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to the climate conditions that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the treatments and inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give

rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to GHG emissions would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
SPR GHG-1 is not applicable to the proposed project because this project is not a registered offset project under the Board's Assembly Bill 1504 Carbon Inventory Process. As such, the requirement to inform reporting under Assembly Bill 1504 does not apply.			
MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns: The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
A burn plan pursuant to SPR AQ-3 would be prepared by VCFPD prior to pile and broadcast burn treatments			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

EC-8 Energy

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	LTS	Impact ENG-1 pp. 3.9-7 – 3.9-8	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Energy Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.8 Discussion

Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful Consumption of Energy

The use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, chainsaws, and other mechanized hand tools as well as use of accelerants for prescribed burning activities during initial and maintenance treatments would result in the consumption of energy. The potential for impacts to result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy and the use of fossil fuels was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.9.3, page 7-8) and determined to be less than significant. The consumption of energy during the proposed project treatment activities is within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities, the equipment, and its duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. There are no applicable SPRs or MMs for this impact. However, idle time for all equipment would be limited and crews would be encouraged to carpool to reduce the amount of energy consumed throughout the duration of the proposed project pursuant to MM AQ-1. Therefore, the potential for the proposed project to result in significant wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy consumption remains less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, existing energy consumption is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; thus, the increase in the use of vehicles and mechanical equipment, and related energy use, would not be substantially greater than that analyzed in the PEIR. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Energy Resource Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.9.1, “Regulatory Setting,” and Section 3.9.2, “Environmental Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those considered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to energy resources would occur.

EC-9 Hazardous Materials, Public Health, and Safety

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	LTS	Impact HAZ-1 pp. 3.10-14 – 3.10-15	Yes	SPR HAZ-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	LTS	Impact HAZ-2 pp. 3.10-15 – 3.10-18	No	None	NA	LTS	No	NA
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	PS	Impact HAZ-3 pp. 3.10-18 – 3.10-19	Yes	None	MM HAZ-3	LTSM	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.9 Discussion

Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard Through the Use of Hazardous Materials

Initial and maintenance treatments would include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning (broadcast and pile burning). These treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. The potential for treatment activities to create a significant health hazard from the use of hazardous materials was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.10.3, page 14-15) and determined to be less than significant. The potential impacts related to the use of fuels during proposed project treatment activities are within the scope of the activities and impacts discussed in the PEIR because the treatment types, equipment, and types of hazardous materials to be used are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Any hazardous materials and emissions would result from the use of diesel fuel, chainsaw and mechanized hand tool fuel, and chainsaw bar oil; these materials would be transported and stored in appropriate containers. All personnel would wear personal protective equipment (PPE) and would be professionally trained in the usage of equipment. All equipment associated with the proposed project would comply with SPR HAZ-1 to ensure proper maintenance and minimize leaks. Based on the proper storage and transportation of fuels and oils and the implementation of the applicable SPRs, the potential for the proposed project to result in significant health hazards from the use of hazardous materials is less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the hazardous material exposure potential and regulatory conditions are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the hazardous material impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard Through the Use of Herbicides

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because herbicide application is not a treatment activity to be used within the proposed project area.

Impact HAZ-3: Cause Exposure to Significant Hazards From Disturbance to Known Hazardous Sites

The proposed project area is inaccessible to the public because it is entirely within the private property owned and operated by ADM Ranch LLC. However, initial and maintenance treatments would include soil disturbance and prescribed burning, which could expose workers or the environment to hazardous materials if a contaminated site is present within the proposed project area. The potential for workers participating in treatment activities to encounter contamination that could expose them or the environment to hazardous materials was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.10.3, page 18- 19). This impact was identified as potentially significant in the PEIR because hazardous materials sites could be present within treatment sites, and soil disturbance or burning in those areas could expose people or the environment to hazards. As directed by MM HAZ-3, database searches for hazardous materials sites within the proposed project area have been conducted, and no hazardous materials sites were identified within 0.25 mile of the proposed project area (DTSC 2024, CalEPA 2016). Additionally, there are no recorded occurrences of naturally occurring asbestos, fibrous amphibole, or ultramafic rock in Ventura County (Van Gosen et. al. 2001). Therefore, this impact is less than significant with mitigation. The potential impacts related to known hazardous sites affected during treatment activities are within the scope of the activities and impacts discussed within the PEIR because they are consistent with impacts to known hazardous sites analyzed in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the potential to encounter hazardous materials and the regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the hazardous materials impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Hazardous Materials, Public Health, and Safety Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.10.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.10.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to hazardous materials that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to hazardous materials, public health, or safety would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Mechanical and manual treatment crews and pile burn crews would maintain all equipment in compliance with SPR HAZ-1 to minimize the risk of impacts resulting from leaks.			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
All mechanized hand tools would have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors.			
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Manual treatment crews would carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw and vehicles would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski.			
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Crews would not be permitted to smoke in vegetated areas prior to or during treatment activities.			
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
SPR HAZ-5 does not apply to the proposed project. Herbicide application is not a planned treatment activity.			
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations: This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
SPR HAZ-6 does not apply to the proposed project. Herbicide application is not a planned treatment activity.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers: This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
SPR HAZ-7 does not apply to the proposed project. Herbicide application is not a planned treatment activity.			
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas: This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
SPR HAZ-8 does not apply to the proposed project. Herbicide application is not a planned treatment activity.			
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas: This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
SPR HAZ-9 does not apply to the proposed project. Herbicide application is not a planned treatment activity.			
MM HAZ-3 Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites: Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, VCFPD will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD
The project proponent has completed pre-operational research to determine that there are not any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials within the proposed project area.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Hazardous Materials, Public Health, and Safety.

EC-10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning	LTS	Impact HYD-1 pp. 3.11-25 – 3.11-27	Yes	SPR AQ-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-6 SPR HYD-4	None	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact HYD-2 pp. 3.11-27 – 3.11-29	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR GEO-1 SPR GEO-2 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-7 SPR GEO-8 SPR HAZ-1 SPR HAZ-5 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory	LTS	Impact HYD-3 p. 3.11-29	No	None	NA	NA	No	NA

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	LTS	Impact HYD-4 pp. 3.11-30 – 3.11-31	No	None	NA	NA	No	NA
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	LTS	Impact HYD-5 p. 3.11-31	Yes	SPR GEO-5 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-2 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-6	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.10 Discussion

Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality or Waste Discharge Standards (Prescribed Burning)

Initial and maintenance treatments would include prescribed burning. Ash and debris from the proposed project area could be washed by runoff into adjacent drainages and streams. WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet would be implemented for any watercourses that are within the proposed project area. The potential for prescribed burning activities to cause runoff and violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.11.3, page 25-27) and determined to be less than significant. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR for the proposed project because the use of low-intensity prescribed burns and associated impacts to water quality are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The proposed project area is within the South Coast hydrologic region and is under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The project area falls within the Santa Clara River watershed. There are several watercourses within the proposed project area. Adams Canyon East Creek is a Class III watercourse in the proposed project area and a tributary to Adams Barranca, also a Class III watercourse in the proposed project area. Saltmarsh Canyon Creek is a Class III watercourse in the proposed project area and a tributary to Adams Barranca which leads to the Santa Clara River which flows into the Pacific Ocean in the City of Ventura.

SPR AQ-3 would be implemented, requiring VCFPD to develop a Prescribed Burn Plan commensurate with CAL FIRE requirements and would include fire behavior modeling. Burning would be conducted when fuel moisture and environmental conditions allow for effective fuel reduction while reducing the risk of high severity burns. SPR BIO 4 and SPR BIO-5 would be implemented, requiring the treatment be designed to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function and avoid the environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, respectively. SPR GEO 4 and SPR GEO-6 would be implemented, requiring erosion monitoring, and regulating the size of burn piles, respectively. SPR HYD-4 would be implemented, requiring VCFPD to identify and protect the WLPZs in the proposed project area. The CalVTP includes SPRs incorporating best management practices to protect water quality. The potential for prescribed burns implemented under the CalVTP to adversely affect water quality would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the surface water conditions are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the water quality impact from prescribed burning is also

the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality or Waste Discharge Standards (Manual or Mechanical Treatments)

Initial and maintenance treatments would include the use of mechanical treatments, which would result in ground disturbance. The potential for mechanical treatments to violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.11.3, 27-28) and determined to be less than significant.

No direct treatments are proposed within any WLPZs on the proposed project property. ELZs would be designated adjacent to Class III watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. Equipment use would be excluded 50-100 feet from WLPZs and Class III ELZs.

Potential impacts are within the scope of the activities and impacts evaluated in the PEIR because the use of equipment and associated impacts to water quality are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The project proponent would implement SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO-2, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, SPR GEO-7, SPR GEO-8, SPR BIO-1, SPR HAZ-1, SPR HAZ-5, SPR HYD-1, SPR HYD-4, and SPR HYD-5 to avoid and minimize the risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from mechanical treatment activities. The implemented SPRs include appropriate management of precipitation events, implementation limitations for soil saturation and on operable slopes, stabilizing disturbed soil and erosion monitoring, equipment maintenance, preliminary review of biological resources, and compliance with water quality regulations. Based on avoidance measures and implementation of SPRs, the potential for the proposed project to result in a violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, degradation of surface and ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the Water Quality Control Plan would be unlikely and impacts would continue to be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the surface water conditions are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the water quality impact from manual and mechanical treatments is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality or Waste Discharge Standards (Prescribed Herbivory)

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because prescribed herbivory is not a treatment activity.

Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality or Waste Discharge Standards (Herbicide)

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because application of herbicides is not a treatment activity.

Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter Existing Drainage

The initial and maintenance treatments include the use of mechanical treatment, which would result in ground disturbance. The potential for mechanical treatment to substantially alter existing drainage patterns of the project area was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.11.3, 30 31) and determined to be less than significant.

The potential impacts are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the use of equipment and treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

Chipped material would not be placed in watercourses or near culverts. The implementation of SPR HYD-1, SPR HYD-2, SPR HYD-4, and SPR HYD-6 would avoid and minimize the risk of substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the treatment area through compliance to water quality regulations, avoiding construction of new roads, identifying, and protecting the WLPZs, and protecting existing drainage systems. SPR GEO-5 requires that the project proponent drains compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules (2024 Version). Therefore, any impact would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, surface water conditions are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the impact related to alteration of site drainage patterns is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.11.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.11.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to hydrology and water quality that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to hydrology and water quality would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
Initial and maintenance treatments would be implemented in conformance with applicable regulatory requirements of the Waste Discharge Requirements and/or related Waivers and the water quality control plan for the South Coast hydrologic region, pursuant to the standards adopted by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 4). The proposed project is automatically enrolled in the Vegetation Treatment General Order (ORDER WQ 2021-0026-DWQ).			
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
No new roads would be constructed under the proposed project.			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	No	NA	NA
SPR HYD-3 does not apply to the proposed project because prescribed herbivory would not be used within the proposed project area.			
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
WLPZs would be established for watercourses within the proposed project area based on the widths and protective measures established for each water and slope class defined in Table I of 14 California Code of Regulations Section 916.5 (CalVTP Final PEIR Section 3.7-24). Adams Canyon East Creek is a Class III watercourse in the proposed project area and a tributary to Adams Barranca, also a Class III watercourse in the proposed project area. Saltmarsh Canyon Creek is a Class III watercourse in the proposed project area and a tributary to Adams Barranca which leads to the Santa Clara River which flows into the Pacific Ocean in the City of Ventura.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
SPR HYD-5 does not apply to the proposed project because herbicides would not be used within the proposed project area.			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
All stormwater drainage infrastructure would be flagged prior to treatment activities to prevent disturbance or modification. If stormwater drainage infrastructure is inadvertently disturbed or modified, VCFPD would repair any damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Hydrology and Water Quality Resources.

EC-11 Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	LTS	Impact LU-1 pp. 3.12-13 – 3.12-14	Yes	SPR AD-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	LTS	Impact LU-2 pp. 3.12-14 – 3.12-15	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to land use and planning, population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.11 Discussion

Impact LU-1: Cause Significant Environmental Impact in Conflict with a Land Use Plan or Policy

The proposed project would occur on private property. Treatment activities on lands owned or managed by private owners and conducted by local government agencies (e.g., VCFPD) are generally required to comply with applicable city and county general plans and other local policies and ordinances. As discussed in Section EC-5, "Biological Resources," all portions of the proposed project are on the ADM Ranch LLC., private property, and VCFPD would acquire written consent from the ranch manager prior to project initiation in accordance with the Ventura County Tree Protection Ordinance. Treatment activities would be designed to maintain habitat function within oak woodland habitat areas in accordance with the Ventura County Oak Woodlands Management Plan. As noted in Section EC-12, "Noise," below, treatment activities would take place during daytime hours consistent with the operational hour limitations described in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 2.7.10, 52-53).

This Project Specific Analysis would be submitted to local agencies including, but not limited to the Ventura County Planning & Building Department to ensure all standards of county land use plans, and local ordinances, regulations, and policies are satisfied prior to treatments. The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant environmental impact to these standards was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.12.3, 13-14) and determined to be less than significant. The treatment types and activities of the proposed project are within the scope of those evaluated in the PEIR because the treatment activities and associated impacts are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The implementation of SPR AD-3 would avoid and minimize the risk of significant environmental impact due to conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation. Therefore, the impact would continue to be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent considered in the PEIR. However, land uses in the proposed project area are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the land use impact is also the same, as described above. Treatment types would be consistent with those described in the PEIR. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact LU-2: Cause Substantial Unplanned Population Growth

The initial and maintenance treatments would require local VCFPD crews for implementation. The potential for treatments to result in substantial population growth as a result of increases in demand for employees was analyzed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.12.3, page 1415) and determined to be less than significant. The potential for initial treatments and maintenance treatments to result in substantial population growth as a result of increases in demand for employees was examined in the PEIR. The PEIR assumed that treatment activities would have an average crew size of 20 workers for mechanical treatments, 45 workers for prescribed burns, and 20 to 40 workers for manual treatments. The proposed project assumes crew sizes of 2 to 20 workers for mechanical treatments, 10 to 50 workers for prescribed burns, and up to 80 workers for manual treatments. Because the crew sizes would be within the ranges of the crew sizes assumed in the PEIR and because of the temporary nature of the increase in demand for workers, the treatments would not cause a need for new housing, roads, or infrastructure, and impacts associated with short-term increases in the demand for workers during implementation of the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the PEIR. In addition, the proposed project would not require the hiring of new permanent employees.

Impacts associated with short-term increases in demand for employees during the implementation of the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the number of workers required for treatment implementation is consistent with the crew size analyzed in the PEIR for the types of treatments.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the population and housing characteristics of the proposed project area are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the population and housing impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.12.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.12.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land in the proposed project area that is outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing conditions that are pertinent to land use and planning, population and housing that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to land use and planning, population and housing would occur.

EC-12 Noise

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	LTS	Impact NOI-1 pp. 3.13-9 – 3.13-12 Appendix NOI-1	Yes	SPR AD-3 SPR NOI-1 SPR NOI-2 SPR NOI-3 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5 SPR NOI-6	None	LTS	No	Yes
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact NOI-2 p. 3.13-12	Yes	SPR NOI-1	None	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Noise Impacts: Would the treatment result in other noise-related impacts that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.12 Discussion

Impact NOI-1: Result in Substantial Short-Term increase in Noise Levels

The initial and maintenance treatments would include the use of mechanical and manual treatment requiring heavy-duty, noise generating equipment such as chippers, mowers, masticators, and chainsaws. The potential for substantial short-term increases in ambient noise levels were evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.13.3, 9-12) and determined to be less than significant. Short-term increases in noise from the use of heavy equipment from the proposed project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the types and number of equipment proposed, and the duration of use of the equipment are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The implementation of SPR AD-3 and SPR NOI-1 through SPR NOI-6 would minimize the risk of increasing exterior ambient noise levels during treatment implementation. SPR AD-3 requires compliance with local laws and ordinances. The applicable noise SPRs require that heavy equipment use be limited to daytime hours (SPR NOI-1), equipment be maintained and equipped with exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds (SPR NOI-2), engine shrouds be closed during operations (SPR NOI-3), staging areas be located away from noise-sensitive land uses (SPR NOI-4), equipment idle time would be limited to 5 minutes (SPR NOI-5), and noise-sensitive receptors located within 1,500 feet of treatment activities be notified (SPR NOI-6). Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

SPR NOI-1 allows for project proponents not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE) to adhere to operational hour limitations described in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 2.7.10, 52-53) or elect to adhere to the local Noise Level Standards. CalVTP establishes that noise-generating vegetation treatment activity be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. VCFPD would adhere to the operational hour limitations established in CalVTP.

The nearest residences to the proposed project area are located 1,500 feet (0.3 miles) from the western side of the proposed project area. Adherence to operational hour limitations established in CalVTP would avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. In addition, treatments would be dispersed throughout the 1,692.46-acre proposed project area so noise increases at any one sensitive receptor would be limited.

Vegetation treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP would adhere to the SPRs that require consistency with local noise policies and ordinances to the extent the proposed project is subject to them, that limit vegetation treatment activities to daytime hours, that ensure proper notification of nearby sensitive receptors, and that locate treatment activities and staging areas away from sensitive receptors to minimize noise exposure. Additionally, any increase in noise

exposure at nearby receptors would be temporary and periodic. Therefore, implementation of the CalVTP for the proposed project would not result in the exposure of noise-sensitive receptors to a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels. This impact would remain less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the exposure potential to any sensitive receptors present in the areas outside the treatable landscape is essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the noise impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact NOI-2: Result in Substantial Increase in Truck Generated SENL's

The initial and maintenance treatments would require large trucks to haul heavy equipment and crews to the proposed project area. These haul trucks would pass by residential receptors, which could increase the single event noise levels (SENL). The potential for a substantial short-term increase in SENL was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.13.3, 12) and determined to be less than significant. Short-term increases in noise from the use of heavy equipment during proposed project implementation is within the scope of the treatment activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the number and types of equipment proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. All haul trips and use of heavy equipment would be limited to daytime hours to avoid sleep disturbance of nearby residents. The impact would be less than significant.

SPR NOI-1 allows for project proponents not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE) to adhere to operational hour limitations described in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 2.7.10, 52-53) or elect to adhere to the local Noise Level Standards. CalVTP establishes that noise-generating vegetation treatment activity would be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. VCFPD would adhere to these operational hour limitations established in CalVTP.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the noise impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Noise Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities discussed in the PEIR. VCFPD has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.13.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.13.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to noise that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, impacts of

the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to noise would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: The project proponent will require that operation of heavy equipment associated with treatment activities (heavy off-road equipment, tools, and delivery of equipment and materials) will occur during daytime hours if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Noise-generating vegetation treatment activities would be limited to Monday – Friday between 7:00 am to 4:00 pm.			
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: The project proponent will require that all powered treatment equipment and power tools be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment would be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
VCFPD would ensure that engine shrouds are closed during equipment operation.			
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses: The project proponent will locate treatment activities, equipment, and equipment staging areas away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship), to the extent feasible, to minimize noise exposure. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Equipment would be staged within the property boundaries and not immediately adjacent to any sensitive receptors.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
VCFPD would ensure that equipment would be shut down when not in use and idling of equipment and haul trucks would be limited to 5 minutes.			
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This treatment applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD During	VCFPD
Treatment activities using heavy equipment would occur within 1,500 feet of several rural residential noise-sensitive receptors. No schools, hospitals, or places of worship are present within 1,500 feet of the proposed project area. All noise-sensitive receptors would be notified prior to treatment activities.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Noise Resources.

EC-13 Recreation

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	LTS	Impact REC-1 pp. 3.14-6 – 3.14-7	No	None	NA	LTS	No	NA

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Recreation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.13 Discussion

Impact REC-1: Disrupt Recreational Activities Within Designated Recreation Areas

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because the proposed project area is entirely within private land owned by ADM Ranch LLC. There are no designated recreation areas within the proposed project area as defined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.14.3, 6-7). No areas within the proposed project area are accessible to the public without prior consent obtained from the landowner.

New Recreation Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.14.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.14.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land in the proposed project area that is outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to recreation that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to recreation would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures: If a treatment activity would require temporary closure of a public recreation area or facility, the project proponent will coordinate with the owner/manager of that recreation area or facility. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. Additionally, notification of the treatment activity will be provided to the Administrative Officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) of the county(ies) in which the affected recreation area or facility is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	No	NA	NA
SPR REC-1 does not apply to the proposed project because the proposed project area is located on privately-owned land and does not contain recreational resources			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Recreation Resources.

EC-14 Transportation

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact TRAN-1: Result in Temporary Traffic Operations Impacts by Conflicting with a Program, Plan, Ordinance, or Policy Addressing Roadway Facilities or Prolonged Road Closures	LTS	Section 3.15.2 Impact TRAN-1 pp. 3.15-9 – 3.15-10	Yes	SPR AD-3 SPR TRAN-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially Increase Hazards due to a Design Feature or Incompatible Uses	LTS	Impact TRAN-2 pp. 3.15-10 – 3.15-11	Yes	SPR AD-3 SPR TRAN-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a Net Increase in VMT for the Proposed CalVTP	PS[3]	Impact TRAN-3 pp. 3.15-11 – 3.15-13	Yes	None	MM AQ-1	PSU3	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

[3] While these significance conclusions appear inconsistent across the same row for the same impact(s), this information is taken directly from the PEIR (accessed July 2024 https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/9372/315-transportation.docx). Refer to the PEIR for additional details that support these conclusions.

New Transportation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.14 Discussion

Impact TRAN-1: Result in Traffic or Road Closures

The initial and maintenance treatments would temporarily increase vehicular traffic on SR-150, Foothill Road, Salt Marsh Road, and Adams Canyon Road due to hauling equipment and crew transportation. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.15.3, 9-10) and determined to be less than significant. The proposed treatment project would be short-term, and temporary increases in traffic related to the treatments are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment duration and number of vehicles is consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. In addition, the treatments would not all occur concurrently, and increases in vehicle trips associated with the treatments would be dispersed on multiple roadways. The implementation of SPR AD-3 and SPR TRAN-1 would reduce the risk of conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures through the implementation of traffic control during operations. Vehicles and equipment would be staged within proposed project boundaries, away from public viewsheds where feasible and not located on permanent roads. The impact would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing transportation conditions (e.g., roadways and road use) present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the transportation impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact TRAN-2: Substantially Increase Traffic Hazards Due to a Design Feature

The potential for smoke to affect visibility along roadways during implementation of the proposed treatment project was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.15.3, 10-11) and determined to be less than significant. Initial and maintenance treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, the treatments would include prescribed burning, which would produce smoke and could potentially affect visibility along nearby roadways such that a transportation hazard could occur. The implementation of SPR AD-3 and SPR TRAN-1 would reduce the risk of conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures through the implementation of traffic control during

operations. Vehicles and equipment would be staged within proposed project boundaries, away from public viewsheds where feasible and not located on permanent roads.

This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed project burn duration is consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR. After application of appropriate SPRs, this impact would remain less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing transportation conditions (e.g., roadways and road use) present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the transportation impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact TRAN-3: Result in a Net Increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled

Initial and maintenance treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled (VMT) because the proposed project area covers a large acreage in a remote location, which requires vehicle trips to access the sites. The potential for net increase in VMT to occur was analyzed in the PEIR and was identified as potentially significant (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.15.3, page 11-13). This individual proposed project is expected to require only a small number (fewer than the 110 trips threshold) of trips per day, as discussed in the PEIR and the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts (OPR, 2018). The most VMT would occur at the beginning and end of the proposed project to haul equipment in and out of the proposed project area. Daily VMT would consist of crew transportation to and from the site. Hiring local contractors would be encouraged where feasible to reduce the amount of VMT. No SPRs apply to this impact. VCFPD would implement MM AQ-1 to encourage crew members to carpool and further reduce VMT. Based on the implementation of MM AQ-1, measures to reduce VMT, and short-term duration of the proposed project, the potential for this individual proposed project to result in a net increase in VMT would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as stated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.15.3, page 12). This analysis has determined that the proposed project would not cause a change in impact significance as was concluded in the PEIR. The determination of impact significance for the treatment project is consistent with the findings of the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing transportation conditions (e.g., roadways and road use) present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the transportation impact for areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is also potentially significant and unavoidable, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Transportation Impacts

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.15.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.15.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land in the proposed project area that

is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to transportation that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to transportation would occur.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD
The proposed project would not result in a permanent increase in traffic beyond existing conditions for the local area. During treatment activities, vehicles would access the proposed project area from SR-150, Salt Marsh Road, Foothill Road, and Adams Canyon Road. VCFPD would coordinate with the California Department of Transportation, County of Ventura, or other applicable agencies with jurisdiction to determine if traffic control is needed at any affected roadway segment within or surrounding the proposed project area. At a minimum, signs would be placed along all affected roadways to advise motorists of slow vehicles entering and exiting these roadways. Additionally, signs would be placed along affected roadways to advise of smoke conditions during prescribed burning operations.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Transportation Resources.

EC-15 Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	LTS	Section 3.16.1 pp. 3.16-2 – 3.16-3; Impact UTIL-1 p. 3.16-9	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	PS	Section 3.16.1 pp. 3.16-3 – 3.16-5; Impact UTIL-2 pp. 3.16-10 – 3.16-12	No	None	NA	NA	No	NA
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	LTS	Section 3.16.2 pp. 3.16-6 – 3.16-7; Impact UTIL-2 p. 3.16-12	No	None	NA	NA	No	NA

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Public Services, Utilities and Service System Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to public services, utilities and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.15 Discussion

Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Water Supplies

Vegetation treatments would include prescribed burning, which would require an on-site water supply. Water would be supplied from the landowner's existing on-site water supply, municipal sources, or water trucks would be made available as a safety precaution during prescribed burning. During pile burning operations, fire equipment would come equipped with water prior to entering the proposed project location. No significant impact to the local water supply in the form of increased demand for water as a result of the proposed project is likely. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the size of the area proposed for prescribed burn treatments, amount of water required for prescribed burning, and water source type are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.16.3, 9) and remains less than significant and unavoidable.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the water supply impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity

The initial and maintenance treatments would generate biomass as a result of vegetation removal within the proposed project area. Biomass generated would be chipped and scattered on-site, piled, and burned, or left as fuel for broadcast prescribed burning, therefore, this impact does not apply to the proposed project. This impact was evaluated in the PEIR and identified as potentially significant with no SPRs or MMs because biomass hauled off-site could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure handling biomass (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.16.3, 10-12). The proposed project does not include hauling any biomass off-site, therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure and there would be no impact.

Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Waste Management and Reduction Goals

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because all biomass generated from the treatments would be disposed of on-site.

New Impacts to Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems

The proposed treatment project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the PEIR, and the proposed project is consistent with the regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the PEIR (refer to Section 3.16.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.16.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to public services, utilities, and service systems that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to public services, utilities, or service systems would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR UTIL-1 Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan: For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	NA	NA
This SPR does not apply, there is no planned solid organic waste disposal off-site as a component of the proposed project. All solid material waste would be chipped back onto the treatment site or consumed in pile and broadcast burning operations.			

Refer to Appendix A *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems Resources.

EC-16 Wildfire

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR[1]	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[2]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project[1]	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	LTS	Section 3.17.1 Impact WIL-1 pp. 3.17-14 – 3.17-15	Yes	SPR AD-3 SPR AQ-3 SPR HAZ-2 SPR HAZ-3 SPR HAZ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	LTS	Section 3.17.1 Impact WIL-2 pp. 3.17-15 – 3.17-16	Yes	SPR AQ-3 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: Less than significant; LTSM: Less than significant with mitigation; PS: Potentially significant; PSU: Potentially significant and unavoidable; SU: Significantly unavoidable; NA: Not applicable

[2] NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Wildfire Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

3.1.16 Discussion

Impact WIL-1: Exacerbate Wildfire Risk

The initial and maintenance treatments would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment, mechanized handheld equipment, pile burning, and broadcast burning which could exacerbate fire risk and expose people to uncontrolled spread of wildfire. The proposed project is mapped within very high fire severity zone areas (CAL FIRE 2024). The potential increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of the treatments was evaluated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.17.3, 13-14) and determined to be less than significant. Increased wildfire risk associated with mechanical treatment in vegetated areas is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the equipment types and duration of use are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPRs HAZ-2, SPR HAZ-3, and SPR HAZ-4 would be implemented to reduce the risk of exposure to wildfire by requiring spark arrestors for all mechanical hand tools, a fire extinguisher to be carried with each chainsaw, and restricting smoking areas to non-vegetated areas. SPR AD-3 requires consistency with local plans, policies, and ordinances. SPR AQ-3 Requires the development of a burn plan. The proposed project would have a long-term positive impact to wildfire hazards after treatments. Based on the implementation of the SPRs and positive outcome of the proposed project, the potential to substantially exacerbate fire risk and expose people to uncontrolled spread of wildfire would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the wildfire risk of the proposed project area is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the wildfire impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Post-fire Flood Risk or Landslides

The initial and maintenance treatments would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment, mechanized handheld equipment and prescribed burning which could exacerbate fire risk as discussed above in WIL-1. Steep slopes are present within the proposed project area. The potential for post-fire landslides and flooding to occur was examined in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.17.3,14-15) and determined to be less than significant.

The proposed project area has experienced a high frequency of landslides in recent years and historically (DOC and CGS 2015). This is likely because of the relatively sandy soil and continuing impacts from the 2017 Thomas fire related to removal of vegetation, reductions in soil infiltration

capacity, and increases in soil erodibility. Approximately 80 percent of the treatment area has a "very severe" erosion hazard rating (NRCS 2024).

SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, and SPR GEO-8 would be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and mass wasting post-fire, in the event that a wildfire occurred as a result of the treatments or an unrelated occurrence. The applicable SPRs require the following: disturbed soil areas exhibiting bare soil over 50% or more of the treatment area would be stabilized with mulch or organic matter produced from mastication (SPR GEO-3), erosion would be monitored by the project proponent through an inspection for proper implementation of applicable SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season and an inspection of the treated areas for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (SPR GEO-4), and compacted treatment areas would be drained via water breaks (SPR GEO-5), licensed inspection of treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas and unstable soils (SPR GEO-8). The proposed project intends to create conditions that would serve as an opportunity for fire resources to stop or slow the spread of wildfire, which may lead to smaller burn scars, or less area susceptible to post-fire flooding or erosion. The potential risk of exposure of people or structures to post-fire landslides for the proposed project is within the scope of the PEIR because the severity and duration of the prescribed burn are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Based on the implementation of the applicable SPRs, the potential for the proposed project to result in post-fire flooding or landslides would be less than significant.

The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the post-fire landslide risk of the proposed project area is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the wildfire impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe or significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New Impacts to Wildfire

VCFPD has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.17.1, "Regulatory Setting," and Section 3.17.2, "Environmental Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). Including land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the proposed project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to wildfire that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to wildfire risk would occur.

EC-17 Administrative Standard Project Requirements

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE will meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, VCFPD would also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
VCFPD is a CAL FIRE Contract County and would implement the proposed project in close coordination with CAL FIRE.			
SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
Prior to beginning any treatment activities, VCFPD would clearly define the boundaries of the proposed project area and protected resources on maps for the proposed project area and with highly visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations.			
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent will design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
The proposed project would not conflict with any local plans, policies, or ordinances.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent will: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspaper or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During	VCFPD
At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning, VCFPD would post signs along SRs 150,126, and Foothill Road describing the activity and timing and publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source.			
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD During-Post	VCFPD
Trash receptacles would not be required on-site. VCFPD staff would be instructed to remove all trash generated daily. Following completion of treatment activities, all flagging, trash, debris, and barriers would be removed from the proposed project area.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent will post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	Yes	VCFPD Prior	VCFPD
One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, VCFPD would post signs in a conspicuous location near the proposed project area describing the activity and timing and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated VCFPD representative.			
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	VCFPD Prior-During-Post	VCFPD
Information on the proposed treatment project was submitted to the Board on Monday July 8, 2024, through the online submission portal on the CAL FIRE website. Once the proposed project is approved and completed, respectively, updated information would be submitted to the Board for online posting on the CalVTP Project Viewer.			
SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE will include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period will be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Yes	VCFPD Post	VCFPD
VCFPD contracts with the landowner would allow for post-treatment assessments.			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity and Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying and Monitoring Entity
SPR AD-9: Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required. When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent will contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both.	No	NA	NA
The proposed project is not within the Coastal Zone and this SPR does not apply to the treatments.			

4 List of Preparers

Ventura Fire Protection District (Responsible Agency)

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- Celine Moomey, Pre-Fire Specialist

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (CEQA Compliance)

- Erik Feldman, Senior Principal, Environmental Planning
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Appendix A

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Adams Canyon East Winds Fuel Reduction Project Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program (MMRP)

Introduction

A Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program (MMRP) is a requirement for approval of any project proposed as part of a Project Specific Analysis (PSA). As such, this MMRP was prepared in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines that require public agencies to "adopt a reporting and monitoring program for changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." The Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs), outlined below and in the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), have been adopted in the PSA and will be implemented accordingly. These SPRs and MMs are intended to avoid or mitigate any significant environmental impacts that were identified in the CalVTP PEIR.

Roles and Responsibilities

As the implementing entity, the Ventura County Fire Protection District (VCFPD), is responsible for ensuring that the SPRs and MMs described below are implemented and that the applicable treatment types/activities and actions are accomplished. As the verifying and monitoring entity, VCFPD is also responsible for verifying if requirements of the proposed projects have been accomplished. The lead agency, Ventura County, is responsible for determining whether the proposed project complies with CEQA requirements and the CalVTP PEIR. If it is determined that the proposed project is not in compliance, the lead agency is responsible for communicating that further review and additional actions may be necessary.

Reporting

To record proposed project compliance with the SPRs and MMs, the implementing entity will either prepare a separate post-project implementation report or modify the MMRP below.

Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures Checklist

Applicable	The "Applicable? (Y/N)" column in the matrix below indicates whether or not the SPR or MM listed is applicable to the proposed project treatment.
Treatment Type	The "Treatment Type" column in the matrix below indicates whether the SPR or MM listed applies to WUI (Wildland-Urban Interface) treatments, Fuel Break treatments, or both.
Treatment Activity	The "Treatment Activity" column in the matrix below indicates whether the SPR or MM listed applies to all or specific activities, including Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, and/or Prescribed Herbivory.
Action Required	The "Action Required" column in the matrix below provides focused project details for SPR or MM implementation.
Frequency	The "Frequency" column in the matrix below indicates whether the SPR or MM in question should be implemented Prior To, During, and/or Post proposed project activities. Several SPRs, upon completion, have temporal limitations to their validity which will be noted.
Timing	The "Timing" column in the matrix below indicates the time frame during which the SPR or MM in question should be implemented.
Implementing Entity	The "Implementing Entity" is the agency responsible for ensuring that the SPRs and MMs described below are implemented and that the treatments are accomplished. For this proposed project, the implementing agency is VCFPD.
Verifying/ Monitoring Entity	The "Verifying/Monitoring Entity" is the agency responsible for verifying if requirements of the proposed projects have been accomplished. For this proposed project, the verifying agency is VCFPD.

SPR Matrix

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
Aesthetics and Visual Resources Standard Project Requirements								
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering. The project proponent will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to break up or screen linear edges of the clearing and mimic forms of natural clearings as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. In general, thinning and feathering in irregular patches of varying densities, as well as a gradation of tall to short vegetation at the clearing edge, will achieve a natural transitional appearance. The contrast of a distinct clearing edge will be faded into this transitional band. This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical	The project applicant shall perform vegetation thinning and feathering so that the vegetation densities and treatment area mimic natural conditions with the use of mechanical and manual treatment methods.	Prior-During	During mechanical and manual treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds. The project proponent will store all treatment-related materials, including vehicles, vegetation treatment debris, and equipment, outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. The project proponent will also locate materials staging and storage areas outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall locate equipment staging areas away from public roadways and that the proposed project area is not located in the viewshed of any public parks, trails, or recreational areas.	Prior-During	During treatment	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening. The project proponent will preserve sufficient vegetation within, at the edge of, or adjacent to treatment areas to screen views from public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall screen project areas visible to the public with vegetation.	During	During design of treatment	VCFPD	VCFPD
Mitigation Measure AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks. The project proponent will conduct a visual reconnaissance of the treatment area prior to implementing non-shaded fuel breaks to observe the surrounding landscape and determine if public viewing locations, including scenic vistas, public trails, and state scenic highways, have views of the proposed treatment area. If none are identified, the non-shaded fuel break may be implemented without additional visual mitigation. If the project proponent identifies public viewing points, including heavily used scenic vistas, public trails, recreation areas, and state scenic highways with lengthy views (i.e., longer than a few seconds) of a proposed non-shaded fuel break treatment area, the project proponent will, prior to implementation, attempt to identify any feasible change in location of the fuel break to reduce its visibility from public viewpoints. If no feasible location changes exist that would reduce impacts to public viewers and achieve the intended wildfire risk reduction objectives of the proposed non-shaded fuel break, the project proponent will implement, where feasible, a shaded fuel break rather than a non-shaded fuel break, if the shaded fuel break would achieve the intended wildfire risk reduction objectives. With the shaded fuel break, the project proponent will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to break up the linear edges of the fuel break and strategically preserve vegetation at the edge of the fuel break, as feasible, to help screen public views and minimize the contrast between the fuel break and surrounding vegetation.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall conduct visual reconnaissance studies prior to implementation to identify the locations from where the non-shaded fuel breaks would be visible.	Prior-During	During the planning phase of proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
Air Quality Standard Project Requirements								
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations. The project proponent will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall comply with all applicable air quality regulations during all pile and broadcast burns, in addition to the submission of a Smoke Management Plan.	Prior-During	During treatment	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan. The project proponent will submit a smoke management plan for all prescribed burns to the applicable air district, in accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160. Pursuant to this regulation a smoke management plan will not be required for burns less than 10 acres that also will not be conducted near smoke sensitive areas, unless otherwise directed by the air district. Burning will only be conducted in compliance with the burn authorization program of the applicable air district(s) having jurisdiction over the treatment area. Example of a smoke management plan is in Appendix PD-2.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Prescribed Fire	VCFPD shall prepare and submit a Smoke Management Plan to VCAPCD before any prescribed burning treatments commence.	Prior-During	Prior to prescribed fire treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan. The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. The burn plan will include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and that is performed by a qualified fire behavior technical specialist that predicts fire behavior, calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality, predicted emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil heating. The project proponent will minimize soil burn severity from broadcast burning to reduce the potential for runoff and soil erosion. The burn plan will be created with input from a qualified technician or certified State burn boss.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall create a CAL FIRE burn plan for all prescribed burns with input from a qualified technician or certified State burn boss.	Prior-During	Prior to prescribed fire treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust. To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent will implement the following measures: ▪ Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol. ▪ If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations. ▪ Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113. ▪ Suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may “cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property,” per Health and Safety Code Section 41700.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall minimize fugitive dust emissions by limiting speed on unpaved roads, wetting unpaved or dirt roads, and removing dust and debris from vehicles and equipment daily.	During	During all treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures. Prescribed burns planned and managed by non-CAL FIRE crews will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP will include the burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; the specific burn prescription; a communications plan; a medical plan; a traffic plan; and special instructions such as minimizing smoke impacts to	**Initial Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall follow all safety procedures, including the implementation of an IAP, as required by a CAL FIRE crew.	During	During prescribed fire treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
specific local roadways. The IAP will also assign responsibilities for coordination with the appropriate air district, such as conducting onsite briefings, posting notifications, weather monitoring during burning, and other burn related preparations.	**Maintenance Treatment:** Yes							
Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques. Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment. It is acknowledged that due to cost, availability, and the limits of current technology, there may be circumstances where implementation of certain emission reduction techniques will not be feasible. The project proponent will document the emission reduction techniques that will be applied and will explain the reasons other techniques that could reduce emissions are infeasible. Techniques for reducing emissions may include, but are not limited to, the following: ▪ Diesel-powered off-road equipment used in construction will meet EPA's Tier 4 emission standards as defined in 40 CFR 1039 and comply with the exhaust emission test procedures and provisions of 40 CFR Parts 1065 and 1068. Tier 3 models can be used if a Tier 4 version of the equipment type is not yet produced by manufacturers. This measure can also be achieved by using battery-electric off-road equipment as it becomes available. Prior to implementation of treatment activities, the project proponent will demonstrate the ability to supply the compliant equipment. A copy of each unit's certified tier specification or model year specification and operating permit (if applicable) will be available upon request at the time of mobilization of each unit of equipment. ▪ Use renewable diesel fuel in diesel-powered construction equipment. Renewable diesel fuel must meet the following criteria: ▫ Meet California's Low Carbon Fuel Standards and be certified by CARB Executive Officer; ▫ Be hydrogenation-derived (reaction with hydrogen at high temperatures) from 100 percent biomass material (i.e., non-petroleum sources), such as animal fats and vegetables; ▫ Contain no fatty acids or functionalized fatty acid esters; and ▫ Have a chemical structure that is identical to petroleum-based diesel and complies with American Society for Testing and Materials D975 requirements for diesel fuels to ensure compatibility with all existing diesel engines. ▪ Electric- and gasoline-powered equipment will be substituted for diesel-powered equipment. This mitigation is infeasible, and will thus not be applied. Diesel engines will be used for all mechanical treatments. See PSA discussion for more details. ▪ Workers will be encouraged to carpool to work sites, and/or use public transportation for their commutes when feasible. ▪ Off-road equipment, diesel trucks, and generators will be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical	The project applicant shall implement on and off-road vehicle and equipment emissions reduction techniques, where feasible, including: using certified renewable diesel fuel, carpooling to work sites, using public transportation for commutes, and equipping equipment with Best Available Control Technology for reductions of NOX and PM.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources Standard Project Requirements								
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search. An archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the applicable state or local agency procedures. Instead of conducting a new search, the project proponent may use recent record searches containing the treatment area requested by a landowner or other public agency in accordance applicable agency guidance.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall conduct an archaeological and historical resource record search per the applicable state or local agency procedures. **Completed.**	Prior (Valid for 5 years)	During the planning phase of the proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes. The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List. Using the appropriate Native Americans Contact List, the project proponent will notify the California Native American Tribes in the counties where the treatment activity is located. The notification will contain the following:	**Initial Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission provided Native Americans Contact List and notify the California Native American Tribes in the counties	Prior	During the planning phase of the proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
▪ A written description of the treatment location and boundaries. ▪ Brief narrative of the treatment objectives. ▪ A description of the activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages. ▪ A map of the treatment area at a sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities. ▪ A request for information regarding potential impacts to cultural resources from the proposed treatment. In addition, the project proponent will contact the NAHC for a review of their Sacred Lands File.	**Maintenance Treatment:** Yes			where the treatment activity is located. **Completed.**				
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research. The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. The purpose of this research is to properly inform survey design, based on the types of resources likely to be encountered within the treatment area, and to be prepared to interpret, record, and evaluate these findings within the context of local history and prehistory. The qualified archaeologist and/or archaeologically-trained resource professional will review records, study maps, read pertinent ethnographic, archaeological, and historical literature specific to the area being studied, and conduct other tasks to maximize the effectiveness of the survey.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall conduct research prior to implementing treatments in accordance with *Adams Canyon East Winds Fuel Reduction Project Cultural Resources Technical Report* (Purtell 2024), including reviewing records, studying maps, reading pertinent ethnography, and more. **Completed.**	Prior (Valid for 5 years)	During the planning phase of proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys. The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically-trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. The survey methodology (e.g., pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation) depends on whether the area has a low, moderate, or high sensitivity for resources, which is based on whether the records search, pre-field research, and/or Native American consultation identifies archaeological or historical resources near or within the treatment area. A survey report will be completed for every cultural resource survey completed. The specific requirements will comply with the applicable state or local agency procedures.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall conduct a site-specific archaeological survey with an archeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist. **Completed.**	Prior (Valid for 5 years)	During the planning phase of proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources. If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. The project proponent, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. These protection measures will be written in clear, enforceable language, and will be included in the survey report in accordance with applicable state or local agency procedures.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall notify culturally affiliated tribes to assess whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique resource and develop effective protection measures for these resources within treatment areas.	Prior-During	Upon discovery of cultural resource	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources. The project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. The project proponent will provide the tribe(s) the opportunity to submit comments and participate in consultation to resolve issues of concern. The project proponent will defer implementing the treatment until the tribe approves protection measures, or if agreement cannot be reached after a good-faith effort, the proponent determines that any or all feasible measures have been implemented, where feasible, and the resource is either avoided or protected.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall take effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas.	Prior-During	Prior to project implementation if resources are present to allow for tribal approval of protection measures before implementation. During project implementation if resources are found during treatment.	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources. If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. Within a buffer of 100 feet of the built historical resource, there will be no prescribed burning or mechanical treatment activities Buffers less than 100 feet for built historical resources will only be used after consultation with and receipt of written approval from a qualified archaeologist. If the records search does not identify known historical resources in the treatment area, but structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, roadways) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historic significance are present in the treatment area, they will similarly be avoided.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall avoid any built historical resources area and not resume treatment activities within 100 feet of these resources if discovered during the course of treatment.	Prior-During	Identify built historical resource before implementation of proposed project, avoid resources during implementation of proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training. The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall train all crew members and contractors on the protection of sensitive archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources.	Prior-During	Prior to proposed project implementation for each on-site crew member.	VCFPD	VCFPD
Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources. If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified archaeologist will assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop a primary records report that will comply with applicable state or local agency procedures. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, a data recovery plan will be prepared. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find constitutes a unique archaeological resource, subsurface historical resource, or tribal cultural resource), the archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop appropriate procedures to protect the integrity of the resource. Procedures could include preservation in place (which is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites), archival research, subsurface testing, or recovery of scientifically consequential information from and about the resource. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	Should proposed project activities reveal cultural or archeological resources, the project applicant shall halt all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resource and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archaeologically trained Registered Professional Forester shall assesses the significance of the find.	During	Duration of proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD
Biological Resources Standard Project Requirements								
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. The project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment, no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, and no more than one year between completion of the PSA and implementation of the treatment project. The data reviewed will include the biological resources setting, species and sensitive natural communities tables, and habitat information in this PEIR for the ecoregion(s) where the treatment will occur. It will also include review of the best available, current data for the area, including vegetation mapping data, species distribution/range information, CNDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, relevant BIOS queries, and relevant general and regional plans. Reconnaissance-level biological surveys will be general surveys that include visual and auditory inspection for biological resources to help determine the environmental setting of a project site. The qualified surveyor will 1.) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and 2.) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. The surveyor will also record any incidental wildlife observations. For each treatment project, habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat and no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, unless it can be demonstrated in the PSA that habitat assessments older than one year remain valid	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall conduct a review of the project site to determine the existing environmental setting of the site, including whether the project will cause adverse effects to sensitive biological resources and best implementable avoidance mechanisms. **Completed.**	Prior (Valid for 1 year)	No more than 1 year prior to the submittal of the PSA	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
(e.g., site conditions are unchanged and no treatment activity has occurred since the assessment). If more than one year passes between completion of the PSA and initiation of the treatment project, the project proponent will verify the continued accuracy of the PSA prior to beginning the treatment project by reviewing for any data updates and/or visiting the site to verify conditions. Based on the results of the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the treatment: ▪ **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** If, based on the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the qualified RPF or biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment by: □ physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or □ conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites). Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat. For physical avoidance, a buffer may be implemented as determined necessary by the qualified RPF or biologist. ▪ **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.** Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected, as described in the SPRs below. Further review may include contacting USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, CNPS, or local resource agencies as necessary to determine the potential for special-status species or other sensitive biological resources to be affected by the treatment activity. Focused or protocol-level surveys will be conducted as necessary to determine presence/absence. If protocol surveys are conducted, survey procedures will adhere to methodologies approved by resource agencies and the scientific community, such as those that are available on the CDFW webpage at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols. Specific survey requirements are addressed for each resource type in relevant SPRs (e.g., additional survey requirements are presented for special-status plants in SPR BIO-7).								
SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats with the potential to occur in the treatment area; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will immediately contact CDFW or USFWS, as appropriate, if any wildlife protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is encountered and cannot leave the site on its own (without being handled).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall require all crew members and contractors receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project.	Prior-During	Prior to proposed project implementation for each on-site crew member.	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided, the project proponent will:	**Initial Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall hire a qualified RPF or biologist to determine if sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and, if	Prior	Prior to implementation of proposed project treatments.	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
▪ require a qualified RPF or biologist to perform a protocol-level survey following the CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018) of the treatment area prior to the start of treatment activities for sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats. Sensitive natural communities will be identified using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), or referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website). ▪ map and digitally record, using a Global Positioning System (GPS), the limits of any potential sensitive habitat and sensitive natural community identified in the treatment area.	**Maintenance Treatment:** Yes			so, will map and digitally record the limits of any potential sensitive habitat or community in the area. **Completed.**				
SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions by implementing the following within riparian habitats: ▪ Retain at least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation within the limits of riparian habitat identified and mapped during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3. Native riparian vegetation will be retained in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities. ▪ Treatments will be limited to removal of uncharacteristic fuel loads (e.g., removing dead or dying vegetation), trimming/limbing of woody species as necessary to reduce ladder fuels, and select thinning of vegetation to restore densities that are characteristic of healthy stands of the riparian vegetation types characteristic of the region. This includes hand removal (or mechanized removal where topography allows) of dead or dying riparian trees and shrubs, invasive plant removal, selective thinning, and removal of encroaching upland species. ▪ Removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, cottonwood) will be minimized to the extent feasible and 75 percent of the pretreatment native riparian hardwood tree canopy will be retained. Because tree size varies depending on vegetation type present and site conditions, the tree size retention parameter will be determined on a site-specific basis depending on vegetation type present and setting; however, live, healthy, native trees that are considered large for that type of tree and large relative to other trees in that location will be retained. A scientifically-based, project-specific explanation substantiating the retention size parameter for native riparian hardwood tree removal will be provided in the Biological Resources Discussion of the PSA. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, presence of sufficient seed trees, light availability, and changes in stream shading may inform the tree size retention requirements. ▪ Removed trees will be felled away from adjacent streams or waterbodies and piled outside of the riparian vegetation zone (unless there is an ecological reason to do otherwise that is approved by applicable regulatory agencies, such as adding large woody material to a stream to enhance fish habitat, e.g., see Accelerated Wood Recruitment and Timber Operations: Process Guidance from the California Timber Harvest Review Team Agencies and National Marine Fisheries Service). ▪ Vegetation removal that could reduce stream shading and increase stream temperatures will be avoided. ▪ Ground disturbance within riparian habitats will be limited to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments. This will consist of the minimum disturbance area necessary to reduce hazardous fuels and return the riparian community to a natural fire regime (i.e., Condition Class 1) considering historic fire return intervals, climate change, and land use constraints.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall design riparian habitat treatments to retain or improve habitat functions and follow treatments to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitats.	Prior-During	During design of treatment	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
▪ Only hand application of herbicides approved for use in aquatic environments will be allowed and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. ▪ The project proponent will notify CDFW when required by California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and appropriate protections for the retention of shaded riverine habitat, including buffers and other applicable measures to prevent erosion into the waterway. ▪ In consideration of spatial variability of riparian vegetation types and condition and consistent with California Forest Practice Rules Section 916.9(v) (February 2019 version), a different set of vegetation retention standards and protection measures from those specified in the above bullets may be implemented on a site-specific basis if the qualified RPF and the project proponent demonstrate through substantial evidence that alternative design measures provide a more effective means of achieving the treatment goals objectives and would result in effects to the Beneficial Functions of Riparian Zones equal or more favorable than those expected to result from application of the above measures. Deviation from the above design specifications, different protection measures and design standards will only be approved when the treatment plan incorporates an evaluation of beneficial functions of the riparian habitat and with written concurrence from CDFW.								
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. An ecological definition of type conversion is used in the CalVTP PEIR for assessment of environmental effects: a change from a vegetation type dominated by native shrub species that are characteristic of chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances to a vegetation type characterized predominantly by weedy herbaceous cover or annual grasslands. For the PEIR, type conversion is considered in terms of habitat function, which is defined here as the arrangement and capability of habitat features to provide refuge, food source, and reproduction habitat to plants and animals, and thereby contribute to the conservation of biological and genetic diversity and evolutionary processes (de Groot et al. 2002). Some modification of habitat characteristics may occur provided habitat function is maintained (i.e., the location, essential habitat features, and species supported are not substantially changed). During the reconnaissance-level survey required in SPR BIO-1, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation to the alliance level and determine the condition class and fire return interval departure of the chaparral and/or coastal sage scrub present in each treatment area. For all treatment types in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist will: ▪ Develop a treatment design that avoids environmental effects of type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances, which will include evaluating and determining the appropriate spatial scale at which the proponent would consider type conversion, and substantiating its appropriateness. The project proponent will demonstrate with substantial evidence that the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub would be at least maintained within the identified spatial scale at which type conversion is evaluated for the specific treatment project. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, spatial needs of sensitive species, presence of sufficient seed plants and nurse plants, light availability, and edge effects may inform the determination of an appropriate spatial scale. ▪ The treatment design will maintain a minimum percent cover of mature native shrubs within the treatment area to maintain habitat function; the appropriate percent cover will be identified by the project proponent in the development of treatment design and be specific to the vegetation alliances that are present in the identified spatial scale used to evaluate type conversion. Mature native shrubs that are retained will be distributed	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present, by maintaining habitat function even if treatment activity modifies habitat.	Prior-During	During design of treatments	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
contiguously or in patches within the stand. If the stand consists of multiple age classes, patches representing a range of middle to old age classes will be retained to maintain and improve heterogeneity, to the extent needed to avoid type conversion. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.								
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement the following best management practices to prevent the spread of Phytophthora and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle): ▪ clean and sanitize vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothes before arriving at a treatment site and when leaving a contaminated site, or a site in a county where contamination is a risk; ▪ include training on Phytophthora diseases and other plant pathogens in the worker awareness training; ▪ minimize soil disturbance as much as possible by limiting the number of vehicles, avoiding off-road travel as much as possible, and limiting use of mechanized equipment; ▪ minimize movement of soil and plant material within the site, especially between areas with high and low risk of contamination; ▪ clean soil and debris from equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from high risk to low risk areas or between widely separated portions of a treatment area; and ▪ follow the procedures listed in Guidance for plant pathogen prevention when working at contaminated restoration sites or with rare plants and sensitive habitat (Working Group for Phytophthora in Native Habitats 2016).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall implement best management practices to avoid the spread of plant pathogens when working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens.	During	Daily	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. The project proponent will take the following actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail): ▪ clean clothing, footwear, and equipment used during treatments of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, other debris or seed-bearing material, or water (e.g., rivers, streams, creeks, lakes) before entering the treatment area or when leaving an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife; ▪ for all heavy equipment and vehicles traveling off road, pressure wash, if feasible, or otherwise appropriately decontaminate equipment at a designated weed-cleaning station prior to entering the treatment area from an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect native species; ▪ inspect all heavy equipment, vehicles, tools, or other treatment-related materials for sand, mud, or other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in the treatment area. If the equipment is not clean, the qualified RPF or biological technician will deny entry to the work areas; ▪ stage equipment in areas free of invasive plant infestations unless there are no uninfested areas present within a reasonable proximity to the treatment area; ▪ identify significant infestations of invasive plant species (i.e., those rated as invasive by Cal-IPC or designated as noxious weeds by California Department of Food and Agriculture) during reconnaissance-level surveys and target them for removal during treatment activities. Treatment methods will be selected based on the invasive species present and may include herbicide application, manual or mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and/or herbivory, and will be designed to maximize success in killing or removing the invasive plants and preventing reestablishment based on the life history characteristics of the invasive plant species present. Treatments will be focused on removing invasive plant	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall implement Best Management Practices to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife, including maintaining clean clothing, footwear, and equipment when entering and exiting the site, and applying anti-fungal washes if there has been exposure to any pathogen.	During	Daily	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
species that cause ecological harm to native vegetation types, especially those that can alter fire cycles; ▪ treat invasive plant biomass onsite to eliminate seeds and propagules and prevent reestablishment or dispose of invasive plant biomass offsite at an appropriate waste collection facility (if not kept on site); ▪ transport invasive plant materials in a closed container or bag to prevent the spread of propagules during transport; and ▪ implement Fire and Fuel Management BMPs outlined in the "Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Mangers" (Cal-IPC 2012, or current version).								
SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries, monarch overwintering sites) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. The qualified RPF or biologist will determine if following an established protocol is required, and the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate survey protocols. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. Focused or protocol surveys for a special-status species with potential to occur in the treatment area may not be required if presence of the species is assumed.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall require that a qualified RPF or biologist conducts focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites if SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided.	Prior-During	No more than 14 days prior to treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special-status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. If active nesting season avoidance is not feasible, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a survey for common nesting birds, including raptors. Existing records (e.g., CNDDB, eBird database, State Wildlife Action Plan) should be reviewed in advance of the survey to identify the common nesting birds, including raptors, that are known to occur in the vicinity of the treatment site. The survey area will encompass reasonably accessible areas of the treatment site and the immediately surrounding vicinity viewable from the treatment site. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on the potential species in the area, location of suitable nesting habitat, and type of treatment. For vegetation removal or project activities that would occur during the nesting season, the survey will be conducted at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies. Typically, this timeframe would be up to 3 weeks before treatment. The survey will occur in a single survey period of sufficient duration to reasonably detect nesting birds, including raptors, typically one day for most treatment projects (depending on the size, configuration, and vegetation density in the treatment site), and conducted during the active time of day for target species, typically close to dawn and/or dusk. The survey may be conducted concurrently with other biological surveys, if they are required by other SPRs. Survey methods will be tailored by the qualified RPF or biologist to site and habitat conditions, typically involving walking throughout the survey area, visually searching for nests and birds exhibiting behavior that is typical of breeding (e.g., delivering food). If an active nest is observed (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) or determined to likely be present based on nesting bird behavior, the project proponent will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, if feasible. If not feasible, nesting bird survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to treatment activities. If an active nest is observed, the project applicant shall implement feasible avoidance strategies.	Prior-During	Up to 3 weeks before implementation in specific treatment areas during nesting bird season; February 1 through August 31.	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
▪ **Establish Buffer.** The project proponent will establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. ▪ **Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer.** The buffer location will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Factors to be considered for determining buffer location will include: presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and expected treatment activities. Nests of common birds within the buffer need not be monitored during treatment. However, buffers will be maintained until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. ▪ **Modify Treatment.** The project proponent will modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active nest to avoid disturbance of active nests (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by the project proponent in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist. ▪ **Defer Treatment.** The project proponent will defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the treatment site that could disturb the active nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. Feasible actions will be taken by the project proponent to avoid loss of common native bird nests. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance strategies will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this SPR will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. Considerations may include limitations on the presence of environmental and atmospheric conditions necessary to execute treatment prescriptions (e.g., the limited seasonal windows during which prescribed burning can occur when vegetation moisture, weather, wind, and other physical conditions are suitable). If it is infeasible to avoid loss of common bird nests (not including raptor nests), the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies is infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). The following avoidance strategies may also be considered together with or in lieu of other actions for implementation by a project proponent to avoid disturbance to raptor nests: ▪ **Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment.** A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will monitor an active raptor nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation, nest defense, or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying off the nest). If breeding raptors are showing signs of nest disturbance, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases. ▪ **Retention of Raptor Nest Trees.** Trees with visible raptor nests, whether occupied or not, will be retained.								
Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA. If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement the following measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat: ▪ Physically avoid the area occupied by the special-status plants by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by species and marking the buffer boundary	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall implement measures to avoid loss of non-listed special status plant species individuals such as establishing a no-disturbance buffer, marking the boundary with high-visibility flagging, and adjusting the buffer boundary in coordination with a qualified RPF or botanist.	Prior-During	Reconnaissance survey no more than 1 year prior to the submittal of the PSA Implementation During entire proposed project time (daily)	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from special-status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid loss of or damaging to special-status plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined by a qualified RPF or botanist and will depend on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform an appropriate buffer size and shape. ▪ Treatments may be conducted within this buffer if the potentially affected special-status plant species is a geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species, and the treatment can be conducted outside of the growing season (e.g., after it has completed its annual life cycle) or during the dormant season using only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of special-status plants or destroy the seedbank. ▪ Treatments will be designed to maintain the function of special-status plant habitat. For example, for a fuel break proposed in treatment areas occupied by special-status plants, if the removal of shade cover would degrade the special-status plant habitat despite the requirement to physically or seasonally avoid the special-status plant itself, habitat function would be diminished and the treatment would need to be modified or precluded from implementation. ▪ No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within the special-status plant buffer. A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the special-status plant species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment would not maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat (i.e., the habitat would be rendered unsuitable) or because the loss of special-status plants would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status plant species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status plants would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status plants or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-1c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status plants, no compensatory mitigation will be required.								
Mitigation Measure BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities). If California Fully Protected Species or species listed under ESA or CESA are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or	**Initial Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall implement strategies to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of listed wildlife species by avoiding treatment within the occupied	Prior-During	Reconnaissance survey no more than 1 year prior to the submittal of the PSA	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. **Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals.** The project proponent will implement one of the following 2 measures to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: ▫ Treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current and commonly-accepted science and considering published agency guidance; OR ▫ Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries will be consulted to determine if there is a period of time within which treatment could occur that would avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid mortality, injury or disturbance by implementing one of the two options listed above, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. Injury or mortality of California Fully Protected Species is prohibited pursuant to Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code and will be avoided. ▪ **Maintain Habitat Function.** The project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function, by implementing the following: ▫ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; dens; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris; food sources). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. ▫ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that listed or fully protected wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., Humboldt marten, fisher, spotted owl, coastal California gnatcatcher, riparian woodrat) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted [e.g., 50 percent for coastal California gnatcatcher]) such that habitat function is maintained. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. Because this measure pertains to species listed under CESA or ESA or are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries regarding the determination that habitat function is maintained. If consultation determines that the treatment will not maintain habitat function for the special-status species, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.	**Maintenance Treatment:** Yes			habitat, implementing treatment outside the species' sensitive life history, and maintaining habitat function.		Implementation During entire proposed project time (daily)		
Mitigation Measure BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities). If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall implement strategies to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of non-listed wildlife species by avoiding treatment within the occupied habitat, implementing treatment outside the species' sensitive	Prior-During	Reconnaissance survey no more than 1 year prior to the submittal of the PSA Implementation During entire	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species by implementing the following: ▪ **Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals.** The project proponent will implement the following to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: ▫ For all treatment activities except prescribed burning, the project proponent will establish a no-disturbance buffer around occupied sites (e.g., nests, dens, roosts, middens, burrows, nurseries). Buffer size will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current, commonly accepted science and will consider published agency guidance; however, buffers will generally be a minimum of 100 feet, unless site conditions indicate a smaller buffer would be sufficient for protection or a larger buffer would be needed. Factors to be considered in determining buffer size will include, but not be limited to, the species' tolerance to disturbance; the presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography; nest height; locations of foraging territory; baseline levels of noise and human activity; and treatment activity. Buffer size may be adjusted if the qualified RPF or biologist determines that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect (i.e., cause mortality, injury, or disturbance to) the species within the nest, den, burrow, or other occupied site. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 100 feet from an occupied site, a qualified RPF or biologist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). ▫ No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species. ▫ For prescribed burning, the project proponent will implement the treatment outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, the qualified RPF or biologist will determine the period of time within which prescribed burning could occur that will avoid or minimize mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. The project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate limited operating periods. ▪ **Maintain Habitat Function.** For all treatment activities, the project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function by implementing the following: ▫ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for				life history, and maintaining habitat function.		proposed project time (daily)		

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. ▯ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that special-status wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., northern goshawk, Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted) such that the habitat function is maintained. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding habitat function. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status wildlife species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' habitat or because the loss of special-status wildlife would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status wildlife species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status wildlife would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status wildlife or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the non-listed special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status wildlife, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding the determination that a non-listed special-status species would benefit from the treatment.								
Mitigation Measure BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities). If special-status bumble bees are identified as occurring during review and surveys under SPR BIO-1 and confirmed during protocol-level surveys per SPR BIO-10, or if suitable habitat for special-status bumble bees is identified during review and surveys under SPR BIO-1 (e.g., wet meadow, forest meadow, riparian, grassland, or coastal scrub habitat containing sufficient floral resources within the range of the species), then the project proponent will implement the following measures, as feasible: ▪ Prescribed burning within occupied or suitable habitat for special-status bumble bees will occur from October through February to avoid the bumble bee flight season. ▪ Treatment areas in occupied or suitable habitat will be divided into a sufficient number of treatment units such that the entirety of the habitat is not treated within the same year; the objective of this measure is to provide refuge for special-status bumble bees during	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall design treatment activities to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance for Special-Status bumble bees by conducting treatment outside bumble bee flight season, retaining suitable habitat, and preventing the use of herbicides to flowering native plants during flight season.	Prior-During	Reconnaissance survey no more than 1 year prior to the submittal of the PSA Implementation During entire proposed project time (daily) Treatments should occur October through February to avoid bumblebee flight season	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
treatment activities and temporary retention of suitable floral resources proximate to the treatment area. ▪ Treatments will be conducted in a patchy pattern to the extent feasible in occupied or suitable habitat, such that the entirety of the habitat is not burned or removed and untreated portions of occupied or suitable habitat are retained (e.g., fire breaks will be aligned to allow for areas of unburned floral resources for special-status bumble bees within the treatment area). ▪ Herbicides will not be applied to flowering native plants within occupied or suitable habitat to the extent feasible during the flight season (March through September). **CESA and ESA Listed Species.** A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of feasible avoidance measures (potentially including others not listed above), the treatment will result in mortality, injury, or disturbance to the species, or if after implementation of the treatment, habitat function will remain for the affected species. For species listed under CESA or ESA or that are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding this determination. If consultation determines that mortality, injury, or disturbance of listed bumble bees (in the event the Candidate listing is confirmed) or degradation of occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat such that its function would not be maintained would occur, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. **Other Special-status Species.** A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status species' habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status species' habitat or because the loss of special-status individuals would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status bumble bees would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status bumble bees or degradation of occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee species would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to special-status bumble bee species, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.								
Mitigation Measure BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: ▪ Reference the Manual of California Vegetation, Appendix 2, Table A2, Fire Characteristics (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/) or other best available information to determine the natural fire regime of the specific sensitive natural community type (i.e., alliance) present. The condition class and fire return interval departure of the vegetation alliances present will also be determined.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall hire a qualified RPF or biologist to determine the natural fire regime, condition class, and FRI for each sensitive natural community and oak woodland type to avoid losses to natural communities.	Prior-During	Surveys identifying sensitive natural communities: several weeks to complete prior to implementation of proposed project treatments.	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
▪ Design treatments in sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands to restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the affected sensitive natural community. Treatments will be designed to replicate the fire regime attributes for the affected sensitive natural community or oak woodland type including seasonality, fire return interval, fire size, spatial complexity, fireline intensity, severity, and fire type as described in Fire in California's Ecosystems (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). Treatments will not be implemented in sensitive natural communities that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time required for that vegetation type to recover from fire) or within Condition Class 1. ▪ To the extent feasible, no fuel breaks will be created in sensitive natural communities with rarity ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) and S2 (imperiled). ▪ To the extent feasible, fuel breaks will not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover from a stand of sensitive natural community vegetation in sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3 (vulnerable) or in oak woodlands. In forest and woodland sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3, and in oak woodlands, only shaded fuel breaks will be installed, and they will not be installed in more than 20 percent of the stand of sensitive natural community or oak woodland vegetation (i.e., if the sensitive natural community covers 100 acres, no more than 20 acres will be converted to create the fuel break). ▪ Use prescribed burning as the primary treatment activity in sensitive natural communities that are fire dependent (e.g., closed-cone forest and woodland alliances, chaparral alliances characterized by fire-stimulated, obligate seeders), to the extent feasible and appropriate based on the fire regime attributes as described in Fire in California's Ecosystems (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). ▪ Time prescribed herbivory to occur when non-target vegetation is not susceptible to damage (e.g. non-target vegetation is dormant or has completed its reproductive cycle for the year). For example, use herbivores to control invasive plants growing in sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities when sensitive vegetation is dormant but invasive plants are growing. Timing of herbivory to avoid non-target vegetation will be determined by a qualified botanist, RPF, or biologist based on the specific vegetation alliance being treated, the life forms and life conditions of its characteristic plant species, and the sensitivity of the non-target vegetation to the effects of herbivory. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance measures will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this mitigation measure will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. If the avoidance measures are determined by the project proponent to be infeasible, the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies are infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the affected sensitive natural community will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat functions of the sensitive natural community or oak woodland. If the project proponent determines the impact on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would						Implementation during entire proposed project time (daily)		

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss or degradation of sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-3b will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to a sensitive natural community or oak woodland, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the community (or similar community) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.								

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands. Impacts to wetlands will be avoided using the following measures:
▪ The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of federally protected wetlands according to methods established in the USACE wetlands delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the appropriate regional supplement for the ecoregion in which the treatment is being implemented.
▪ The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of wetlands that may not meet the definition of waters of the United States, but would qualify as waters of the state, according to the state wetland procedures (California Water Boards 2019 or current procedures).
▪ A qualified RPF or biologist will establish a buffer around wetlands and mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The buffer will be a minimum width of 25 feet but may be larger if deemed necessary. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented.
▪ A qualified RPF or biological technician will periodically inspect the materials demarcating the buffer to confirm that they are intact and visible, and wetland impacts are being avoided.
▪ Within this buffer, herbicide application is prohibited.
▪ Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited. Accordingly, the following activities are not allowed within the buffer zone: mechanical treatments, prescribed herbivory, equipment and vehicle access or staging.
▪ Only prescribed (broadcast) burning may be implemented in wetland habitats if it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that:
  ▫ No special-status species are present in the wetland habitat
  ▫ The wetland habitat function would be maintained
  ▫ The prescribed burn is within the normal fire return interval for the wetland vegetation types present
  ▫ Fire containment lines and pile burning are prohibited within the buffer
  ▫ No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within the wetland buffer
	Initial Treatment: Yes
	Maintenance Treatment: Yes
		WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall delineate the boundaries of federally and state-protected wetlands and waters, and implement measures to avoid these wetlands, such as establishing a minimum 25-foot buffer around wetlands.	Prior-During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites. The project proponent will implement the following measures while working in treatment areas that contain nursery sites identified in surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10: ▪ **Retain Known Nursery Sites**. A qualified RPF or biologist will identify the important habitat features of the wildlife nursery and, prior to treatment activities, will mark these features for avoidance and retention during treatment. ▪ **Establish Avoidance Buffers.** The project proponent will establish a non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site if activities are required while the nursery site is active/occupied. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on potential effects of project-related habitat disturbance, noise, visual disturbance, and other factors. No treatment activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified RPF or biologist confirms that the nursery site is no longer active/occupied. Monitoring of the effectiveness of the non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site by a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician during and after treatment activities will be required. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in potential adverse effects to special-status species.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall conduct a pre-treatment survey and establish buffers around active nursery sites during the maternity season for species which breed in nursery sites.	Prior-During	Habitat features identified and non-disturbance buffer established before any implementation actions. RPF or biologist confirmation needed to commence any treatment activity	VCFPD	VCFPD
Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resource Standard Project Requirements								
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation. The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. Activities that cause mechanical soil disturbance may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no longer saturated (i.e., when soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur). Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: ▪ areas of ponded water; ▪ pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing; ▪ loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts; ▪ spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry; and ▪ inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical, Prescribed Herbivory, Herbicide	The project applicant shall suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecasts that there is a "chance" of rain within the next 24 hours.	During	During implementation, if there is a 30% chance or greater of rain within the next 24 hours	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles. The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. If use of heavy equipment is required in saturated areas, other measures such as operating on organic debris, using low ground pressure vehicles, or operating on frozen soils/snow covered soils will be implemented to minimize soil compaction. Existing compacted road surfaces are exempted as they are already compacted from use.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical	The project applicant shall avoid soil disturbance or compaction when soils are wet and saturated, especially via high ground pressure vehicles.	During	At any point in project treatment, until soils are no longer saturated	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas. The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. If mechanical, prescribed herbivory, or prescribed burn treatment activities could result in substantial sediment discharge from soil disturbed by machinery, animal hooves, or being bare, organic material from mastication or mulch will be incorporated onto at least 75 percent of the disturbed soil surface where the soil	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical, Prescribed Herbivory, Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall stabilize soils that become disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burns.	During-Post	At any point during project treatment if the site has greater than 50% bare soil exposure.	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
erosion hazard is moderate or high, and 50 percent of the disturbed soil surface where soil erosion hazard is low to help prevent erosion. Where slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface.								
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring. The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. If erosion control measures are not properly implemented, they will be remediated prior to the first rainfall event per SPR GEO-3 and GEO-8. Additionally, the project proponent will inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event. Any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours per the methods stated in SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-8.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical, Prescribed Herbivory, Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall inspect the project area for erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season.	During	Inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and MMs prior to the rainy season; if erosion control measures are not properly implemented, remediate prior to the first rainfall event; inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., greater than or equal to 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event; any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks. The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). Where waterbreaks cannot effectively disperse surface runoff, including where waterbreaks cause surface run-off to be concentrated on downslopes, other erosion controls will be installed as needed to maintain site productivity by minimizing soil loss.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical, Manual, and Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall utilize water breaks to drain stormwater runoff to minimize the risk of erosion.	During	Implementation during entire proposed project time (whenever water is present)	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size. The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. In addition, burn piles will not occupy more than 15 percent of the total treatment area (Busse et al. 2014). The project proponent will not locate burn piles in a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone as defined in SPR HYD-4.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical, Manual, and Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall prevent pile burning activities from exceeding 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, unless implemented in accordance with the exceptions described in the PEIR.	During	During mechanical, manual, and prescribed fire activities	VCFPD	VCFPD

SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion. To minimize erosion, the project proponent will:
▪ Prohibit use of heavy equipment where any of the following conditions are present:
  ▫ Slopes steeper than 65 percent.
  ▫ Slopes steeper than 50 percent where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme.
  ▫ Slopes steeper than 50 percent that lead without flattening to sufficiently dissipate water flow and trap sediment before it reaches a watercourse or lake.
▪ On slopes between 50 percent and 65 percent where the erosion hazard rating is moderate, and all slope percentages are for average slope steepness based on sample areas that are 20 acres, or less, heavy equipment will be limited to:
	Initial Treatment: Yes
	Maintenance Treatment: Yes
		WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall avoid the use of heavy equipment on slopes over 35 percent except during control line construction for broadcast burning.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
▫ Existing tractor roads that do not require reconstruction, or ▫ New tractor roads flagged by the project proponent prior to the treatment activity. ▪ Prescribed herbivory treatments will not be used in areas with over 50 percent slope.								
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes. The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). If unstable areas or soils are identified within the treatment area, are unavoidable, and will be potentially directly or indirectly affected by the treatment, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) will determine the potential for landslide, erosion, of other issue related to unstable soils and identity measures (e.g., those in SPR GEO-7) that will be implemented by the project proponent such that substantial erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical	The project applicant shall require an RPF or geologist evaluation of treatment areas with steep slopes or unstable soils.	During	At any point during project treatment, when slopes greater than 50 percent are being treated	VCFPD	VCFPD
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standard Project Requirements								
Mitigation Measure GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns. When planning for and conducting a prescribed burn, project proponents implementing a prescribed burn will incorporate feasible methods for reducing GHG emissions, including the following, which are identified in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (NWCG 2018): ▪ reduce the total area burned by isolating and leaving large fuels (e.g., large logs, snags) unburned; ▪ reduce the total area burned through mosaic burning; ▪ burn when fuels have a higher fuel moisture content; ▪ reduce fuel loading by removing fuels before ignition. Methods to remove fuels include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed herbivory, and biomass utilization; and ▪ schedule burns before new fuels appear. As the science evolves, other feasible methods or technologies to sequester carbon could be incorporated, such as conservation burning, a technique for burning woody material that reduces the production of smoke particulates and carbon released into the atmosphere and generates more biochar. Biochar is produced from the material left over after the burn and spread with compost to increase soil organic matter and soil carbon sequestration. Technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may also include portable units that perform gasification to produce electricity or pyrolysis that produces biooil that can be used as liquid fuel and/or syngas that can be used to generate electricity. The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall incorporate feasible GHG emissions reductions strategies, in accordance with NWCG Smoke Management Guide and document these methods in the Burn Plan, pursuant to SPR AQ-3.	Prior-During	Prior to and during all prescribed fire activities	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
Hazardous Material and Public Health and Safety Standard Project Requirements								
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment. The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. Prior to the start of treatment activities, the project proponent will inspect all equipment for leaks and inspect everyday thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Any equipment found leaking will be promptly removed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall maintain all equipment in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements and inspect all equipment daily.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors. The project proponent will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual	The project applicant shall utilize spark arrestors for all mechanized hand tools.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers. The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual	The project applicant shall require that one fire extinguisher per chainsaw is carried by tree cutting crews and that vehicles are equipped with one long-handed shovel and one axe or Pulaski.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. The project proponent will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall prohibit smoking in vegetated areas prior to or during treatment activities.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
Mitigation Measure HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites. Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials. If it is determined that hazardous materials sites could be located within the boundary of a treatment site, the project proponent will conduct a DTSC EnviroStor web search (https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/) and consult DTSC's Cortese List to identify any known contamination sites within the project site. If a proposed mechanical treatment or prescribed burn is located on a site included on the DTSC Cortese List as containing potential soil contamination that has not been cleaned up and deemed closed by DTSC, the area will be marked and no prescribed burning or soil disturbing treatment activities will occur within 100 feet of the site boundaries. If it is determined through coordination with landowners or after review of the Cortese List that no potential or known contamination is located on a project site, the project may proceed as planned.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical, Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall complete pre-operational research to determine that there are not any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials within the proposed project area. **Completed.**	Prior	Prior to commencement of treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
Hydrology and Water Quality Standard Project Requirements								
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations. Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. If applicable, this includes compliance with the conditions of general waste discharge requirements (WDR) and waste discharge requirement waivers for timber or silviculture activities where these waivers are designed to apply to noncommercial fuel reduction and forest health projects. In general, WDR and Waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate water quality regulations.	Prior-During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that Water Board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions. The specifications for each WDR and Waiver vary by region. Regions 2 (San Francisco Bay), 4 (Los Angeles), 8 (Santa Ana), and 7 (Colorado River) are highly urban or minimally forested and do not offer WDRs or Waivers for fuel reduction or vegetation management activities. The current applicable WDRs and Waivers for timber and vegetation management activities are included in Appendix HYD-1.								
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads. The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall not construct or reconstruct any new roads.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones. The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in the table below, which is based on 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). WLPZ's are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Wider WLPZs are required for steep slopes. The Following WLPZ protections will be applied for all treatments: ▪ Treatment activities with WLPZs will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. If this percentage is reduced, a qualified RPF will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the percent surface cover reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced percent as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). This requirement is based on 14 CCR Section 916.4 [936.4, 956.4] Subsection (b)(6) (February 2019 version) and 14 CCR Section 916.5 (February 2019 version). ▪ Equipment, including tractors and vehicles, must not be driven in wet areas or WLPZs, except over existing roads or watercourse crossings where vehicle tires or tracks remain dry. ▪ Equipment used in vegetation removal operations will not be serviced in WLPZs, within wet meadows or other wet areas, or in locations that would allow grease, oil, or fuel to pass into lakes, watercourses, or wet areas. ▪ WLPZs will be kept free of slash, debris, and other material that harm the beneficial uses of water. Accidental deposits will be removed immediately. ▪ Burn piles will be located outside of WLPZs. ▪ No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within WLPZs however low intensity backing fires may be allowed to enter or spread into WLPZs. ▪ Within Class I and Class II WLPZs, locations where project operations expose a continuous area of mineral soil 800 square feet or larger shall be treated for reduction of soil loss. Treatment shall occur prior to October 15th and disturbances that are created after October 15th shall be treated within 10 days. Stabilization measures shall be selected that will prevent significant movement of soil into water bodies and may include but are not limited to mulching, rip-rap, grass seeding, or chemical soil stabilizers. Where mineral soil has been exposed by project operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class I, II, or III within a WLPZ, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses or lakes in amounts that would adversely affect the quality and beneficial uses of the watercourse. Where necessary to protect	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones, as defined in 14 CCR Section 916.5 of the California Forest Practice Rules, on either side of water courses.	Prior-During	Establish WLPZs during the design phase of the treatment project; implement WLPZ protections during treatment projects.	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
beneficial uses of water from project operations, protection measures such as seeding, mulching, or replanting shall be used to retain and improve the natural ability of the ground cover within the WLPZ to filter sediment, minimize soil erosion, and stabilize banks of watercourses and lakes. ▪ Equipment limitation zones (ELZs) will be designated adjacent to Class III and Class IV watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side-slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. An RPF will describe the limitations of heavy equipment within the ELZ and, where appropriate, will include additional measures to protect the beneficial uses of water. **Procedures for determining WLPZ Widths** Water Class: Class I — Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use: 1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area and/or 2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning. Class II — 1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or 2) Aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species. 3) Excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters. Class III — No aquatic life present, watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high-water flow conditions after completion of timber operations. Class IV — Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use. WLPZ Width (ft) – Distance from top of bank to the edge of the protection zone < 30 % Slope: Class I 75, Class II 50 30-50 % Slope: Class I 100, Class II 75 >50 % Slope: Class I 150, Class II 100 Class III — Sufficient to prevent the degradation of downstream beneficial uses of water. Determined on a site-specific basis.								
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems. If a treatment activity is adjacent to a roadway with stormwater drainage infrastructure, the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure will be marked prior to ground disturbing activities. If a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during project activities, the project proponent will coordinate with owner of the system or feature to repair any damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall flag all stormwater drainage infrastructure prior to treatment activities.	Prior-During	Drainage infrastructure marked prior to any treatment activities Implementation during entire proposed project time	VCFPD	VCFPD
Noise Standard Project Requirements								
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours. The project proponent will require that operation of heavy equipment associated with treatment activities (heavy off-road equipment, tools, and delivery of equipment and materials) will occur during daytime hours if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). Cities and counties in the treatable landscape typically restrict construction-noise (which would apply to vegetation treatment noise) to particular daytime hours. If the project	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall limit noise-generating vegetation treatment activities, consistent with the County Noise Ordinance.	During	Duration of proposed project	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
proponent is subject to local noise ordinance, it will adhere to those to the extent the project is subject to them. If the applicable jurisdiction does not have a noise ordinance or policy restricting the time-of-day when noise-generating activity can occur noise-generating vegetation treatment activity will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area.								
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance. The project proponent will require that all powered treatment equipment and power tools will be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall properly maintain and equip all diesel and gas-powered treatment equipment in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure. The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical	The project applicant shall close engine shrouds during operation.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. The project proponent will locate treatment activities, equipment, and equipment staging areas away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship), to the extent feasible, to minimize noise exposure.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall stage equipment within the project boundaries and not immediately adjacent to any sensitive receptors.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time. The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR may not be possible during prescribed burning operations, when fire engines must remain idling.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall shut down equipment when not in use and keep idling to a limit of 5 minutes.	During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors. For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. Notification will include anticipated dates and hours during which treatment activities are anticipated to occur and contact information, including a daytime telephone number, of the project representative. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will also be included in the notification.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Mechanical	The project applicant shall notify any noise-sensitive receptors of anticipated dates and hours during which treatment activities are anticipated to occur and contact information of a project representative.	Prior	15 to 30 days before treatment activity begins	VCFPD	VCFPD
Transportation Standard Project Requirements								
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments. Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. A TMP will be needed if traffic generated by the project would result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes for individual vegetation treatments. If needed, a TMP will be prepared to provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstructions, hazards, and service level degradation along affected roadway facilities. The scope of the TMP will depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific treatment activities under the CalVTP. Measures included in the TMP could include (but are not be limited to) construction signage to provide motorists with notification and information when approaching or traveling along the affected roadway facilities, flaggers for lane closures to provide temporary traffic control along affected roadway facilities, treatment schedule	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall implement traffic control during treatments through posted signage.	Prior	Traffic Management Plan submitted at least 30 days before commencement of treatment activity	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
restrictions to avoid seasons or time periods of peak vehicle traffic, haul-trip, delivery, and/or commute time restrictions that would be implemented to avoid peak traffic days and times along affected roadway facilities. If the TMP identifies impacts on transportation facilities outside of the jurisdiction of the project proponent, the TMP will be submitted to the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadways prior to commencement of vegetation treatment projects. Smoke generated during prescribed burn operations could potentially affect driver visibility and traffic operations along nearby roadways. Direct smoke impacts to roadway visibility and indirect impacts related to driver distraction will be considered during the planning phase of burning operations. Smoke impacts and smoke management practices specific to traffic operations during prescribed fire operations will be identified and addressed within the TMP, if a TMP is determined by the project proponent to be necessary. The TMP will include measures to monitor smoke dispersion onto public roadways, and traffic control operations will be initiated in the event burning operations could affect traffic safety along any roadways.								
Administrative Standard Project Requirements								
SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination. For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE will meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE will also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall coordinate with CAL FIRE prior to and during the implementation of this project.	Prior-During	Discussion with CAL FIRE must occur at any point prior to the commencement of any treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources. The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall clearly define boundaries of the proposed project area and any protected resources in the project area with clear flagging and landscape demarcations.	Prior-During	Flagging at least 48 hours prior to commencement of treatment activity	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances. The project proponent will design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall design the project so that it does not conflict with any local plans, policies, or ordinances.	Prior-During	Duration of project	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning. One to three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent will: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Prescribed Fire	The project applicant shall post signs along roadways describing the activity and timing and publish a public interest notification in a local newspaper or other widely distributed media source.	Prior-During	Public notified one to three days before a prescribed burn	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness. If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall maintain site cleanliness by instructing staff to remove all trash generated daily.	During-Post	Daily	VCFPD	VCFPD

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Treatment Type	Treatment Activity	Action Required	Frequency	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Maintenance Treatment: Yes							
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent will post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall notify the public of treatment projects and maintenance via signage posted one to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity.	Prior	1-3 days prior to commencement of treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. Information on proposed projects (PSA in progress): ▪ GIS data that include project location (as a point); ▪ project size (typically acres); ▪ treatment types and activities; and ▪ contact information for a representative of the project proponent. The project proponent will provide information on the proposed project to the Board or CAL FIRE as early as feasible in the planning phase. The project proponent will provide this information to the Board or CAL FIRE with sufficient lead time to allow those agencies to make the information available to the public no later than two weeks prior to project approval. The project proponent may also make information available to the public via other mechanisms (e.g., the proponent's own website). Information on approved projects (PSA complete): ▪ A completed PSA Environmental Checklist; ▪ A completed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (using Appendix A to the Environmental Checklist); ▪ GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the project area, showing the extent of each treatment type included in the project (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction). Information on completed projects: ▪ GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the treated area, showing the extent of each treatment type implemented (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) ▪ A post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) that includes ▪ Size of treated area (typically acres); ▪ Treatment types and activities; ▪ Dates of work; ▪ A list of the SPRs and mitigation measures that were implemented ▪ Any explanations regarding implementation if required by SPRs and mitigation measures (e.g., explanation for feasibility determination required by SPR BIO-12; ▪ Explanation for reduction of a no-disturbance buffer below the general minimum size described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-2b).	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall make information about proposed, approved, and completed projects available to the public by submitting it to CAL FIRE. **Completed project preparation notice sent to CAL FIRE 7/8/24.**	Prior-During-Post	Information made public prior to the commencement of treatment activities and updated During entire proposed treatment activities	VCFPD	VCFPD
SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE will include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period will be a requirement of the executed contract.	**Initial Treatment:** Yes **Maintenance Treatment:** Yes	WUI Fuel Reduction, Fuel Breaks	Manual, Mechanical, Herbicide, Prescribed Fire, Prescribed Herbivory	The project applicant shall request access for post-treatment assessment of the project to CAL FIRE.	Post	Up to three years	VCFPD	VCFPD

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Appendix B

Biological Technical Report

East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Biological Technical Report
For CalVTP Project Specific Analysis

prepared for

Ventura County Fire Protection District
165 Durley Avenue
Camarillo, California 93010

prepared with the assistance of

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August 2024

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1 Introduction

This Biological Resources report provides the required information to analyze potential impacts to special status and sensitive biological resources within the proposed vegetation treatment area and was completed as a requirement of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) and CEQA guidelines. Applicable Standard Project Requirements provided in this report are incorporated into the CEQA Environmental Checklist of the Project Specific Analysis (PSA). The project is funded by CAL FIRE and serves to expand fire prevention in Adams Canyon, northwest of Santa Paula in Ventura County.

The proposed project would allow for WUI Fuel Reduction and Fuel Breaks to be completed via manual, mechanical, and prescribed burning methods within 1,692.46 acres of Adams Canyon. Wildland Urban Interface Fuel Reduction and Fuel Break Treatment Types are described in Section 2.8.2 of the PSA for the East Winds Fuel Reduction Project (project). The proposed project includes WUI fuel reduction treatment types within the CalVTP treatable landscape in Ventura County. The project also includes establishment of fuel breaks through strategic removal of vegetation using manual or mechanical methods to prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands, and vice versa. After establishment of fuel breaks, prescribed burning will be used for piles and broadcast burning throughout the project site.

Target fuel consumption goals for prescribed fire implementation include 75 percent of live fuels and 90 percent dead fuels in the proposed treatment areas. Fuels consumption will be accomplished with moderate intensity mosaic burning, typically occurring in fall (October-December) for ideal burn conditions and management of biological resources. Patches of unburned vegetation will be left on site to increase heterogeneity of vegetation size and age class, and preservation of habitat for endemic and migratory wildlife and native vegetation. In chaparral dominated areas, treatments would retain approximately one third of the shrubs, creating a mosaic pattern of remaining shrubs. Treatments throughout the project area are expected to take approximately 10 years to complete.

The proposed project area also includes aquatic resources and riparian vegetation. Conducting treatment activities within these aquatic and riparian features may require further regulatory clearance since they may be State and/or federally regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Army Corps of Engineers, and Regional Water Quality Control Board. This PSA does not provide regulatory compliance coverage for fuel reduction treatment activities within riparian features and jurisdictional waterways.

The proposed project will be implemented on 1,692.46 acres of State Responsibility Area (SRA) in the coastal foothill and transverse Sulphur Mountain range in Ventura County. The proposed project area is subdivided into three treatment plots: Plot 1, Plot 2, and Plot 3. Treatment types and activities would occur consistently within each project plot. Plots have been established by Ventura County Fire Protection District (VCFPD) based on existing roads and geographical features. Division of the proposed project area into plots will benefit site access and management of prescribed burning areas, as well as the management and preservation of native vegetation and habitats. Similar landscape conditions exist throughout the entire project area and in adjacent areas to the south, east, and west.

2 Literature Review

The literature reviewed for this report included the currently proposed site plans for the project and publicly available aerial images. Queries of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, CDFW 2021a) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021) were conducted to obtain comprehensive information of recorded occurrences of special-status wildlife and plant species within a 12-quadrangle search area centered on the project (Wheeler Springs, Lion Canyon, Topa Topa Mountains, Devil's Heart Peak, Matilija, Ojai, Santa Paula Peak, Fillmore, Ventura, Saticoy, Fillmore and Moore Park. Additional databases were also reviewed for identifying regionally occurring sensitive biological resources and soils, geological and hydrological information related to the site that included the following sources:

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service Portal (USFWS 2021a)
- USFWS Information, Planning, and Conservation System (USFWS 2021b)
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Mapper (USFWS 2021c)
- California Vegetation Treatment Program Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (CalVTP PEIR)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA], NRCS 2021a)
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) System
- CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (CDFW 2023b)
- County of Ventura Resource Management Agency (CVRCMA) Ventura County's Locally Important Species Program (VCRCMA 2024)

3 Regulatory Overview

Regulated or sensitive biological resources reviewed and analyzed herein include special status plant and animal species, nesting birds and raptors, sensitive plant communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement, locally protected resources such as protected trees, and whether the project may conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Regulatory authority over biological resources is shared by federal, state, and local authorities. Biological resources that are analyzed in this report are generally regulated in accordance with the following statutes:

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
- California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
- City of Ventura Municipal Code
- County of Ventura Tree Protection Ordinance

4 Field Reconnaissance and Plant Community Survey

Rincon's qualified biologists/botanists knowledgeable in plant taxonomy, familiar with special-status plants and sensitive natural communities of the region, and with experience conducting floristic botanical field surveys as described in CDFW *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (current version dated March 20, 2018) conducted a field reconnaissance of the treatment area over the course of seven days on April 10-12, 16, 17, 23, and 29, 2024. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to cloudy with temperatures ranging from 55-85 degrees Fahrenheit over the course of the surveys. The extent of the field reconnaissance and plant community surveys covered the extent of the treatment area.

4.1 Field Reconnaissance

Rincon biologists completed the field reconnaissance by surveying the treatment area on foot, binoculars were utilized to survey steep and inaccessible areas. Wildlife species were identified by direct visual observation, vocalization, or by sign (e.g., tracks, scat, burrows). The habitat assessment included identifying nursery sites. Nursery sites are locations where fish and wildlife concentrate for hatching and/or raising young, such as nesting rookeries for birds, spawning areas for native fish, fawning areas for deer, and maternal roosts for bats. The USFWS National Wetland Inventory GIS Dataset and the National Hydrography Dataset was utilized during the reconnaissance survey to identify the general extent of aquatic resources on the site, including seasonal drainages (creeks and streams) and wetlands potentially under State and federal jurisdiction. A formal jurisdiction delineation, an assessment and mapping of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil types, and wetland hydrology, was not conducted.

4.2 CDFW Protocol Vegetation and Sensitive Plant Community Survey

Rincon biologists completed SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats following the CDFW *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* [CDFW 2018]. Vegetation communities and land cover types were characterized and mapped. Much of the treatment area consists of dense vegetation, poison oak, and steep slopes; therefore, the field reconnaissance and plant community survey was accomplished from various vantage points throughout the property. Binoculars were also used to confirm dominant plant species where access was limited.

Vegetation communities and land cover types were characterized and mapped in accordance with SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats following the CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities [CDFW 2018]. Natural communities were translated into the CWHR classifications via the CNPS classification converter (CNPS 2024b). Vegetation data collected included observations of invasive plant species (i.e., those rated as invasive by Cal-IPC or designated as noxious weeds by California Department of Food and Agriculture). Plants and animals observed were recorded. A compendium of plants and animals observed is provided in Appendix A. Protocol

surveys for specific rare plants were not completed. Invasive species were recorded and are discussed in Appendix B, in relationship to the vegetative communities in which they were observed.

Resources and vegetation communities were digitally mapped and recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) device and ArcGIS Field Maps software.

5 Sensitive Biological Resources Potential to Occur

The potential for sensitive biological resources to occur in the treatment area is evaluated in this section. Sensitive biological resources include those that are protected by local, state, and federal agencies, including special-status species, sensitive native plant communities, aquatic resources, and wildlife connectivity. Special status species that were assessed for potential presence on the treatment area are defined in the CalVTP PEIR Section 3.6.1 as follows:

- Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under ESA (50 CFR 17.12 for listed plants, 50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals, and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species) or candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under ESA (75 CFR 69222)
- Species listed or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (14 Cal. Code Regs., Section 670.5)
- Animals fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code (FGC) (Section 3511 for birds, Section 4700 for mammals, Section 5050 for reptiles and amphibians, and Section 5515 for fish)
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (FGC Section 1900 et seq.)
- Plants considered by CDFW to be "rare, threatened or endangered in California" (California Rare Plant Ranks [CRPR] of 1A, presumed extinct in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere 1B, considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2A, presumed extinct in California but common elsewhere; and 2B, considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere)
- Animals identified by CDFW as species of special concern
- Species considered locally significant, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county or region (CEQA Section 15125 (c)) or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G) or
- Species that otherwise meets the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA Section 15380

Determinations were based upon known ranges, habitat preferences (e.g., vegetation, soils, slope, and elevation), onsite habitat quality, and occurrence records from CNDDB and CNPS. The potential for special status species to occur was evaluated according to the following criteria in the PEIR:

- **Not expected to occur:** Species is unlikely to be present on the treatment area due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.
- **May occur:** Suitable habitat is available on the treatment area; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.
- **Known to occur:** The species, or evidence of its presence, was observed on the treatment area during project surveys, or was otherwise documented.

The record search conducted for this analysis included species known to occur within the 12-quadrant search area. Table 1 below provides details regarding the special status species analyzed. The list was developed from the 12-quadrant CNDDB search, and the literature review described in

Section 2 above. The presence and characteristics of suitable habitat were assessed and recorded during the protocol vegetation and sensitive plant community survey completed.

5.1 Special Status Species

The potential for a species to occur per the PEIR criteria is based on one of the following criteria: Not Expected, May Occur, or Known to Occur. The potential for a species to occur is based on the data collected during the field reconnaissance and vegetation and habitat survey results. Special status species known to occur within the 12-USGS quadrant search area were analyzed. A summary of species with recorded occurrence within the search area, including their habitat requirements and a brief discussion regarding the species' potential to occur is provided in Appendix C. The potential for each special-status species to occur was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime), and species would have been identifiable on the site if present (e.g., oak trees). Protocol surveys (if conducted) did not detect species. Species *Not Expected* to occur.
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is *Not Expected* to be found on the site. Protocol surveys (if conducted) did not detect species.
- **Moderate Potential**. Some of the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species *May Occur* and has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species *May Occur* has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species was observed and/or *Known to Occur* on the site because it was recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) on the site within the last 5 years.

Special status species determined to be present or with a high or moderate potential to occur are discussed in the sections below. Species with a low potential to occur or are not expected are not discussed further in this report. Ventura County locally important plant and wildlife species are included as Appendix D and are not shown in Table 1 below, due to the extensive number of species listed as locally important and for which occurrence records are not confirmed through the CNDDB.

5.1.1 Special Status Plants Listed Under ESA or CESA

No plants listed under ESA and/or CESA considered to have a moderate or high potential to occur or are present within the treatment area.

5.1.2 Listed Wildlife Species and Fully Protected Species

Invertebrates

Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) is a native species and a candidate to be listed by the State as endangered, that occurs in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. It can be found within shrubland and open grassland habitats and their nesting occurs underground. Food plant genera for this species include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia,* and *Eriogonum*. Within the treatment area, this species may occur throughout.

Birds

The white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is a CDFW fully protected species and is a yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands, the species inhabits a wide range of habitats, mostly in cismontane California. The species prefers trees with dense canopies for cover. Their diet consists mostly of voles and other small, diurnal mammals, but the species occasionally feeds on birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. Typical foraging habitat is undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands and emergent wetlands. Nesting is typically near top of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands, located near foraging areas. Preferentially selects herbaceous lowlands with a range of woodland structure, and high density of voles (Zeiner et al. 1990), and substantial groves of dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees for nesting and roosting (Zeiner et. al. 1990). Yellow warbler, a CDFW SSC, was observed during the 2018 field surveys conducted by Padre Associates, Inc.; therefore, this species is assumed present. The species prefers riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. The species breeds from April to October and western populations overwinter primarily in Mexico and northern Central America (Northwest Council 2018).

Mammals

Mountain lion (*Puma concolor)* is a candidate for listing under the CESA and receives protection as though it were listed. Mountain lions require large areas of relatively undisturbed habitats with adequate connectivity. They have large home ranges that include heterogenous habitats that often consist of pine forests, riparian and oak woodlands, streams, chaparral, and grasslands, though they are also known to occur in desert habitats.

5.1.3 Special Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA

Three special status plants that are not listed under ESA or CESA but are listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act have a moderate potential to occur in the treatment area; the late-flowered mariposa-lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*), Ojai fritillary (*Fritillaria ojaiensis)*, and the club-haired mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*).

The late-flowered mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is endemic to California. This species is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats. It's most successful on rocky ground with less competition from other plants. It can also be found in serpentine soils. This species blooms in June – August and has a CRPR Rank of 1B.3 ".

The Ojai fritillary is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is endemic to California. It occurs in broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. It can also be found on rocky sites, serpentine habitat, and along roadsides and blooms February - May. This species has a CRPR Rank of 1B.2. This species typically grows under the canopy of trees and

large shrubs and appears more generally on north-facing slopes. Similar to *Calochortus*, this bulb species can produce greater numbers of flowers following wildfire than in average years, due to the nutrient-rich soil and the lack of competition from other plants (LPFW 2013). One subpopulation was discovered after a wildfire (NSE, 2024).

The club-haired mariposa-lily is a Unted States Forest Service sensitive species. Habitat for this *Calochortus* is present within the chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub vegetation.
Other Special Status Wildlife

Other special statuts species are defined as animals identified by CDFW as species of special concern, species considered locally significant, and species that otherwise meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA Section 15380) There are six other special status wildlife that have a moderate or high potential to occur or are known to be present in the treatment area.

Reptiles

California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*) is a CDFW species of special concern that is found from Contra Costa County south to San Diego within a variety of open habitats. This species element represents records from California of *Anniella* not yet assigned to a new species within the *Anniella pulchra* complex. This species is generally found in moist, loose soils.

Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) is a CDFW species of special concern that inhabits deserts and semi-arid areas within sparse vegetation and open areas, woodlands, and riparian areas. The species may occur throughout the wildlife survey area, i.e., in any of the natural vegetation communities or in the ornamental woodland habitat within the wildlife survey area. Typically, the breeding period is from May to August (California Herps 2021).

San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestusis*) USFS sensitive that is most common in open, relatively rocky areas and often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. This species avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation. Eggs are thought to be laid from April to July with hatching likely from August to October.

Birds

The yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) is a CDFW species of special concern that is a common summer resident found in riparian woodland habitats. It forages for insects in the upper canopy of deciduous woodlands and nests in the dense understory vegetation. This species occurs throughout mountainous areas of California.

Mammals

San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*) is a CDFW species of special concern that is found in scrub habitats from San Luis Obispo County to San Diego County (CDFW 2021b). It is abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes, and prefers moderate to dense canopies for cover. San Diego desert woodrat predominately preys on buds, fruits, seeds, bark, leaves, and young shoots of plant species. Middens are constructed with twigs, sticks, and rocks depending on material availability. The midden location is usually in the lower branches of trees. Middens are utilized for predator escape, nesting, and food storage (Zeiner et al. 1988). The species may nest in coyote brush scrub, big pod ceanothus chaparral, ashy buckwheat scrub, toyon – laurel sumac chaparral, or purple sage scrub habitats within the wildlife survey area. The project site is within the range of both San Diego desert woodrat and the more common dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*).

American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) is a CDFW species of special concern that is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils for digging burrows. Specifically, the species may burrow and forage in laurel sumac scrub, holly leaf cherry – toyon – greenbark ceanothus chaparral, coast live oak woodland, canyon sunflower scrub, deerweed scrub.

Table 1 Special Status Species

Scientific Name Common Name	*Federal/State Status	CRPR	**Other Listing	***Potential to Occur	****Potential to Occur
Plants and Lichens					
Calochortus clavatus var. *clavatus* club-haired mariposa-lily	None/None	4.3	USFS S	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Calochortus fimbriatus late-flowered mariposa-lily	None/None	1B.3	USFS S	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Fritillaria ojaiensis Ojai fritillary	None/None	1B.2	USFS S	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Special Status Invertebrates					
Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii)*	None/SCE			May occur	High Potential
Special Status Reptiles					
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	None/None		SSC	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None/None		SSC	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	None/None		USFS S	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Birds					
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	None/None FP		BLM S	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	None/None		SSC	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Mammals					
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	None/None		SSC	May Occur	Moderate Potential
Puma concolor Mountain lion	CT			May Occur	Moderate Potential
Taxidea taxus American badger	None/None		SSC	May Occur	Moderate Potential

Note: CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; DPS= Distinct Population Segment; ESU = Evolutionarily Significant Unit

Status (Federal/State)
FE = Endangered (legally protected)
FT = Threatened (legally protected)
FC = Candidate for listing as endangered
SE = Endangered (legally protected)
FP = Fully protected (legally protected)
FD = Federally delisted
CT = Candidate for listing as threatened (legally protected)
ST = Threatened (legally protected)

CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank)
1B = Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)
2A = Plant species that occur outside of California but are presumed extirpated in the state because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years.
2B = Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

Threat Ranks

Scientific Name Common Name	*Federal/State Status	CRPR	**Other Listing	***Potential to Occur	****Potential to Occur

SR = Rare (legally protected by NPPA)

SCE= Candidate for listing as endangered

SSC = Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)

LACSBS = Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species (Los Angeles Audubon, 2009

USFS = United States Forest Service

*Includes CDFW Fully Protected species

**Includes CDFW Species of Special Concern

***PEIR criteria

****Criteria based on survey observations

0.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 = Fairly threatened in California (20-80 percent occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

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)

5.2 Critical Habitat

No designated critical habitat is present in the treatment area. The nearest designated critical habitat is for the California condor 1.75 miles from the northeastern corner of the treatment area. Additionally, southwestern willow flycatcher critical habitat is 3.3 miles to the south along the Santa Clara River, and California red-legged frog critical habitat is 6 miles to the west.

5.3 Vegetation and Habitat Types

Vegetation communities and habitat types were surveyed, mapped and are described below. The methodology used to characterize communities is consistent with the Southern California Coast Section Ecoregion 261B and Table 3.6-27 of the CalVTP PEIR which describes the how the California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) system was used to categorize land cover in the treatable landscape. The distribution of CWHR classifications and MCV associations recorded within the treatment area are presented in Table 2 below. Of the 1,692.46-acre treatment area, coastal oak woodland and coastal scrub make up 85 percent of the vegetation. Mixed chaparral, grasslands and developed/disturbed communities are also present. Note that some CWHR types were excluded from the PEIR (and therefore this discussion) because their wildfire risks are negligible (e.g., wet meadow, estuarine, riverine, and emergent wetland). However, broadcast burns may be implemented in wetland habitats that were not identified in the FRAP vegetation layer and therefore excluded from the treatable landscape and CWHR system (Ascent 2019).

The CWHR classifications shown in Table 2 have been cross referenced with the MCV alliances to determine the sensitivity ranking assigned to each community. Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4 show the distribution of CWHR classifications across the treatment area.

Coastal Oak Woodland

Coastal Oak Woodland habitat is comprised of two alliances: California Walnut Grove and Coast Live Oak Woodland, which make up approximately 355 acres of the 1,692.46 acres. The communities are tree dominated generally on the north-facing aspects. Within the treatment area, the majority of the woodlands are comprised of the coast live oak / mixed scrub woodland alliance.

Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal Sage Scrub habitat is comprised of eight different alliance types within the treatment area: Brittle Bush Scrub, California Sagebrush Scrub, Coyote Brush Scrub, Laurel Sumac Scrub, Lemonade Berry Scrub, Poison Oak Scrub, Purple Sage Scrub, and Sawtooth Golden Bush Scrub. This habitat makes up the majority of the treatment area, approximately 1,070 acres of the 1,692.46 acres.

The coastal sage scrub alliances within the treatment area are facultative seeders and obligate sprouters. Facultative seeders are shrubs and herbaceous perennials that recover by resprouting and by germinating from seed after a fire (germination can be fire dependent or not, fire is not required for resprouting or germination). Facultative seeders are also more resilient to fire than obligate seeders, which can be eliminated from an area if fire return intervals are too short. Shrubs that are facultative seeders survive wildfire and sprout new shoots after the fire. These types of plants also have persistent soil seed banks that fire stimulates, and they recruit new individuals from seedlings that successfully establish in the postfire environment. Shrubs that are obligate sprouters can survive wildfire and sprout new shoots after the fire. Generally, no seedlings are recruited in the postfire environment.

Mixed Chaparral

Mixed Chaparral habitat consists of a single alliance within the treatment area, Holly leaf cherry - toyon - greenbark ceanothus chaparral. This mixed chaparral alliance makes up approximately 12 acres of the 1,692.46 acres. There are two associations within this alliance, Toyon Chaparral and Toyon - Laurel Sumac Chaparral, both of which are obligate sprouters.

Riparian and Wetlands

Riparian and wetland habitat within the treatment area is comprised of two alliances that are generally associated with a seasonal drainage that traverses Adams Canyon: Arroyo Willow - Mulefat Thickets and Mulefat Thickets. At the time of the habitat assessment and vegetation survey in April 2024, precipitation had been persistent over the previous several months and days prior to the survey and standing water was seasonally and temporarily present within the Adams Canyon drainage. Uncharacteristic fuel loads were not present.

Annual Grassland

Annual Grassland habitat within the treatment area consists of a single alliance of *Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance and is approximately 231 acres in size. The alliance is generally found in open flat areas that are grazed by cattle. Non-native annual grasses and weedy annual and perennial forbs dominate this vegetation type, possibly as a result of human disturbance and ongoing cattle grazing.

Developed/Disturbed

These areas include various dirt roadways and turnouts that have been maintained throughout the treatment area or other areas that are generally devoid of vegetation. A historic olive grove is also present in the treatment area that is included within this land cover.

Table 2 CWHR Classifications and MCV Associations

CWHR Classification	MCV Alliance	MCV Association	Acreage
Coastal Oak Woodland	California Walnut Grove	California walnut - coast live oak groves	42.5
		California walnut/California sagebrush groves	1.1
		California walnut/laurel sumac groves	45.0
		California walnut groves	6.6
	Coast Live Oak Woodland	Coast live oak/California sagebrush woodland	4.8
		Coast live oak/grass woodland	33.9
		Coast live oak / mixed scrub woodland	221.4
		Subtotal	**355.3**
Coastal Scrub	*Brittle bush scrub	California brittle bush - laurel sumac scrub	2.4
	*California sagebrush scrub	California sagebrush - purple sage scrub	155.2
	*Coyote brush scrub	Coyote brush scrub	2.6
	*Laurel sumac scrub	Laurel sumac - deerweed scrub	172.7
		Laurel sumac scrub	16.6
	**Lemonade berry scrub	Lemonade berry scrub	4.7
	*Poison oak scrub	Poison oak - California sagebrush scrub	1.7
	*Purple sage scrub	Purple sage - Laurel sumac scrub	709.8
	**Sawtooth golden bush scrub	Sawtooth goldenbush - California sagebrush scrub	0.7
		Sawtooth goldenbush scrub	5.4
		Subtotal	**1,071.6**
Mixed Chaparral	**Holly leaf cherry - toyon - greenbark ceanothus chaparral	Toyon chaparral	8.7
		Toyon - laurel sumac chaparral	2.9
		Subtotal	**11.6**
Annual Grassland		Wild oats and annual brome grasslands	230.7
		Subtotal	**230.7**
Not Classified	Arroyo willow	Arroyo willow - mulefat thickets	4.1
		Mulefat thickets	8.6
		Creek Pool	0.1
		Subtotal	**12.7**
	Developed/Disturbed	Roads/Maintained Areas	11.6
		[N] Olive Groves	1.7
		Subtotal	**13.3**
		Total	**1,695.5**[1]

[1] The total acreage difference is due to rounding within this table.

Fire Regimes

The treatment area consists of 13 MCV alliances, as shown in Table 2 above. The chaparral and coastal scrub alliances' fire responses and fire return intervals are discussed in the PEIR and are shown below for the alliances present in the treatment area. Fire regime concepts are designed to assist fire managers and the public in setting priorities for fuel management based on the frequency and severity of fire under pre- European conditions (fire regime) and departure from these regimes that has occurred during the fire suppression era (condition class) (Schmidt et al. 2002).

Table 3 Fire Return Intervals and Chaparral and Coastal Scrub

CWHR Classification/MCV	Fire Response	Fire Return Interval
Brittle bush scrub,	Facultative seeder	Medium
California sagebrush scrub	Facultative seeder	Medium (20-100+ years)
Coyote brush scrub	Facultative seeder	Medium (15-50+ years)
Laurel sumac scrub	facultative seeder	Short to medium (10-60 years)
Lemonade berry scrub	Obligate sprouter	Medium (15-70+ years)
Poison oak scrub	Facultative seeder	Short to medium
Purple sage scrub	Facultative seeder	Medium (15-70+ years)
Sawtooth golden bush scrub	Obligate sprouter	Medium (20-100 years)
Holly leaf cherry - toyon - greenbark ceanothus chaparral	Obligate sprouter	Medium to long

Condition class is a function of the degree of departure from historical fire regimes (Hardy et al. 2001). Condition Classes 2 and 3 identify areas that have the greatest departure from historic conditions, where fire behavior is uncharacteristic and vegetation composition is altered from the loss of the key components of an ecosystem. Condition Class 1 is within the normal historic interval. However, condition class does not distinguish between a negative and positive deviation from the fire return interval.

The most recent fire activity within the treatment area occurred in 2017 during the Thomas Fire, seven years ago. Based on the passage of seven years since the last fire activity the Condition Class would be 1. However, this area has been identified to provide strategic fuel breaks to prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands, and vice versa. The VCFPD has determined Adams Canyon to be part of a critical fuel break in the transverse coastal ranges of Ventura County. This strategic location will aid firefighting efforts in protecting the City of Santa Paula, the City of Ventura, and the SR-101 corridor. The primary objective of this project is the creation of a vegetative mosaic with heterogenous fuel continuity and age class to prevent the spread of wildfires and provide opportunity for wildland firefighting to slow the advance of a wildfire.

5.4 Sensitive Natural Communities and Habitats

CDFW maintains a list of plant communities that are native to California. Sensitive natural communities are ranked by CDFW from S1 to S3, where S1 is critically imperiled, S2 is imperiled, and S3 is vulnerable. CDFW's natural-community rarity rankings follow the 2009 NatureServe Conservation Status Assessments: Methodology for Assigning Ranks (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2012), in which all alliances are listed with a global (G) and state (S) rank, where G1 is critically imperiled, G2 is imperiled, G3 is vulnerable, G4 is apparently secure, and G5 is secure. The *Manual of California*

Vegetation Online (CNPS 2019) was used to develop a list of sensitive natural communities that may occur within each CWHR type in each ecoregion, and these are identified in the ecoregional section descriptions.

Approximately 70 acres of the 1,692.46-acre treatment area have a MCV global and state rarity ranking of G3 S3. The S3 ranking means the population is vulnerable to extirpation or extinction, S1 is critically imperiled and S2 is imperiled. Table 3 shows the MCV G3 S3 Ranked Communities with acreages. Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 display the locations and G3 S3 vegetation communities within the treatment area. Figure 9 shows the MCV alliances.

Table 4 MCV G3 S3 Ranked Communities

MCV Alliance	Acreage
California brittle bush - laurel sumac scrub	2.4
California walnut - coast live oak groves	42.5
California walnut/California sagebrush groves	1.0
California walnut groves	6.6
Coast live oak/California sagebrush woodland	4.8
Lemonade berry scrub	4.7
Poison oak - California sagebrush scrub	1.6
Sawtooth goldenbush - California sagebrush scrub	0.7
Sawtooth goldenbush scrub	5.4
Total	**69.8**

In addition, all coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats are considered sensitive habitat types based on Senate Bill 1260, Statutes of 2018, in that they warrant additional consideration because this statute prohibits type conversion of these vegetation communities.

California brittle bush – Ashy buckwheat scrub

California brittle bush – Ashy buckwheat scrub (*Encelia californica - Eriogonum cinereum* Shrubland Alliance) is typically found in sunny, steep slopes that are often rocky or eroded. This vegetation community contains soils that develop from sandstone, shale, or volcanic substrates. It is characterized by intermittent to continuous scrub canopy at a height of less than two meters and a variable herbaceous layer. California brittle bush – Ashy buckwheat scrub is generally found between an elevation of 0-1,200 meters. California brittle bush has over 30 percent relative cover in the shrub canopy and ashy buckwheat has over 50 percent relative cover in the shrub layer.

Post-fire studies have found California brittle bush sprouting from the shrub's main shoot within the second year after fire, with the sprouts producing flowers, setting seed, and successfully establishing seedlings (Keeley and Keeley 1984). Ashy buckwheat scrub has also been found to sprout from root crown after a fire event, especially in less intense fires (Keeley and Keeley 1984).

California brittle bush – Ashy buckwheat scrub within the study area occurs with the vegetation association California brittle bush - laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). The dominant shrubs are California brittle bush and laurel sumac, and the subdominant shrubs are black sage (*Salvia mellifera)*, California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica)*, and deerweed (*Acmispon glaber).* The dominant herb is ripgut brome *(Bromus diandrus),* and the subdominant herbs are tocalote

(Centaurea melitensis) and red brome *(Bromus rubens)*. There are no dominant or subdominant trees in this vegetation community within the study area.

California walnut groves

California walnut groves (*Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance) are characterized by an open to continuous canopy of trees less than 15 meters tall, a sparse to intermittent shrub layer, and a sparse to grassy herbaceous layer. This alliance is typically found in riparian corridors and most stands cover all hillslopes. Additionally, this vegetation alliance is found in elevations of 150-900 meters and is endemic to California. The California walnut has over 50 percent relative cover in the tree canopy or over 30 percent relative cover with coast live oak *(Quercus agrifolia)* present (Keeler-Wolf and Evens 2006). The USFWS Wetland Inventory (1996 national list) recognizes California Walnut as a FAC plant, meaning it occurs in wetlands and non-wetland habitat.

California walnut recovers quickly from fire and is considered fire-hardy and a high sprouter after fire or disturbance. The tree cover of this vegetation community relates to the fire history and site productivity and generally, California walnut groves are subject to periodic fires.

California walnut groves within the study area occur with four different vegetation associations. The first association is California walnut - California sagebrush. Within this association, the dominant tree is California walnut, and the subdominant trees are coast live oak and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis).* The dominant shrubs are California sagebrush and California walnut while the subdominant shrubs are purple sage *(Salvia leucophylla)*, mule fat *(Baccharis salicifolia),* and laurel sumac. Lastly, the dominant herb is ripgut brome, and the subdominant herbs are tocalote, red brome, slender oat *(Avena barbata)*, and island morning glory *(calystegia macrostegia).*

The second vegetation association is California walnut - laurel sumac in which the dominant tree is California walnut, and the subdominant trees are coast live oak and arroyo willow. The dominant shrubs in this association are California walnut and laurel sumac. The subdominant shrubs are purple sage, California sagebrush, and mule fat. The dominant herb is ripgut brome, and the subdominant are tocalote, red brome, slender oat, and island morning glory.

The third vegetation association that occurs in this vegetation alliance is California walnut - coast live oak in which these two species are the dominant trees. The subdominant trees are arroyo willow and western sycamore. The dominant shrub is California walnut while the subdominant shrubs are purple sage, laurel sumac, California sagebrush, mule fat, arroyo willow, and tree tobacco *(Nicotiana glauca).* The dominant herb is ripgut brome, and the subdominant herbs are red brome, soft chess *(Bromus hordeaceus)*, black mustard (*Brassica nigra)*, foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum)*, and island morning glory.

The fourth vegetation association is California walnut. The dominant tree is California walnut, and the subdominant is coast live oak. The dominant shrub is also California walnut, while the subdominant shrubs are laurel sumac, purple sage, and California sagebrush. Lastly, the dominant herb in this association is ripgut brome and the subdominant are red brome, perennial mustard *(Hirschfeldia incana)*, black mustard, tocalote, and redstem filaree *(Erodium cicutarium).*

Coast live oak woodland and forest

The oak woodland habitat is characterized by coast live oak trees found in monotypic stands and most closely corresponds with the Quercus agrifolia Woodland Alliance in the Manual of California Vegetation system (Sawyer et al. 2009). Typical scrub understory constituents include scrub or chaparral species such as black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), coyote

brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), woolly leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos tomentosa),* and California sagebrush (Artemisia californica). Oak woodlands and savannas support the greatest species richness of any vegetation type in the state and are considered important habitats (Barbour et al. 2007).

Large coast live oak trees are fire resistant with the thickest bark of any California oak. They generally recover well after a fire event, but severely burned trees may require several years to sprout. Smaller coast live oaks are less resistant, as even low to moderately severe fires can kill seedlings and saplings. Stands may attain 80-100 percent of their pre-fire densities within 10 years depending on fire return intervals (Sugihara et al. 2006, Steinberg and Howard 2002).

Coast live oak woodland and forest within the study area occur with the coast live oak - California sagebrush vegetation association. The dominant tree is coast live oak, and the subdominant tree is California walnut. The dominant shrub is California sagebrush while the subdominant shrubs are blue elderberry *(Sambucus Mexicana),* Pacific poison oak *(Toxicodendron diversilobum),* purple sage, laurel sumac, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis),* and mule fat. The dominant herb is ripgut brome, and the subdominant herbs are red brome, tocalote, Italian thistle *(Carduus pycnocephalus)*, and redstem filaree.

Lemonade berry scrub

Lemonade berry scrub (*Rhus integrifolia* Shrubland Alliance) is typically found in gentle to abrupt slopes and coastal bluffs of variable aspects. The soils within this alliance are loams and clays and it is typically found within an elevation of 5-750 meters. This alliance is characterized by a shrub layer less than five meters, an open to continuous two-tiered canopy, and an open herbaceous layer. Lemonade berry scrub is considered fire-hardy and a high sprouter after a fire event or disturbance.

This vegetation community occurs within the treatment area with the lemonade berry vegetation association. The dominant scrub is lemonade berry while the subdominant scrubs are purple sage, California sagebrush, laurel sumac, deerweed, and California brittlebush. The subdominant herbs are island morning glory, perennial mustard, redstem filaree, ripgut brome, and tocalote. This alliance has no dominant trees, subdominant trees, or dominant herbs.

Poison oak scrub

Poison oak scrub (*Toxicodendron diversilobum* Shrubland Alliance) is a vegetation alliance characterized by shrubs less than 4 meters, an intermittent to continuous two-tiered canopy, and a variable herbaceous layer. This alliance is typically found on the immediate coast in mesic hallows receiving salt-laden fog to interior sheltered mesic and disturbed dry slopes. Poison oak scrub is found in elevations of 0-720 meters and is considered fire-hardy and a high sprouter after a fire or disturbance. When burned, the oils in poison oak volatilize and can lead to significant human reaction if inhaled.

Poison oak scrub occurs within the treatment area with the poison oak - California sagebrush vegetation association. The dominant shrubs are poison oak and California sagebrush while the subdominant are purple sage and laurel sumac. The dominant herb is giant wild rye *(Elymus condensatus*), and the subdominant herbs are ripgut brome and tocalote. This alliance has no dominant or subdominant trees.

Sawtooth golden bush scrub

Sawtooth golden bush scrub (*Hazardia squarrosa* Shrubland Alliance) is typically found in gentle to somewhat steep northeast facing slopes and the soils found within this alliance are fine clays. The shrubs are less than 2 meters, and the canopy is open to intermittent and two tiered. The herbaceous layer is open to intermittent. Sawtooth golden bush has over 50 percent relative cover in the shrub canopy and this alliance is found in elevations of 5-1,540 meters. Sawtooth golden bush vigorously sprouts after fire, and plants sprout and flower two years after a fire (Keeley and Keeley 1984).

Sawtooth golden bush scrub occurs within the site consists of two vegetation associations. The first association is sawtooth golden bush - California sagebrush, in which these two species make up the dominant shrubs. The subdominant shrubs are poison oak, blue elderberry, laurel sumac, and purple sage. Lastly, the subdominant herbs are common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), tocalote, coast range melic (*Melica imperfecta),* and giant wild rye (*Elymus condensatus).* This association has no dominant trees, subdominant trees, or dominant herbs.

The second vegetation association is golden bush scrub, where this species is the dominant scrub, and the subdominant scrubs are coyote bush, California sagebrush, and purple sage. The dominant herb in this association is milk thistle *(Silybum marianum)* and the subdominant herbs are perennial mustard, black mustard, tocalote, redstem filaree, annual sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus)*, and ripgut brome. This association has no dominant or subdominant tree.

Figure 1 CWHR Classifications Site-Wide

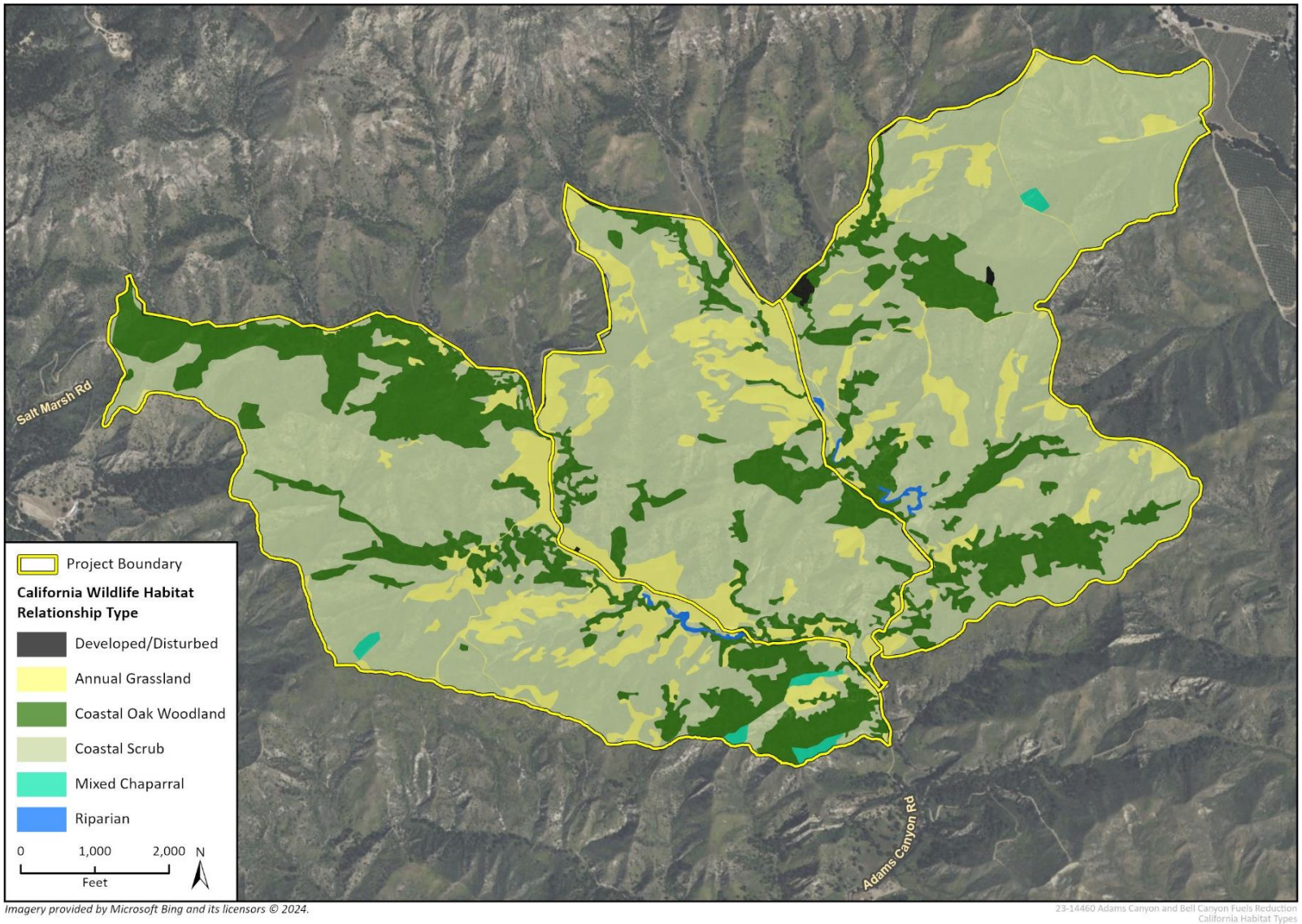


Figure 2 CWHR Classifications – Plot 1

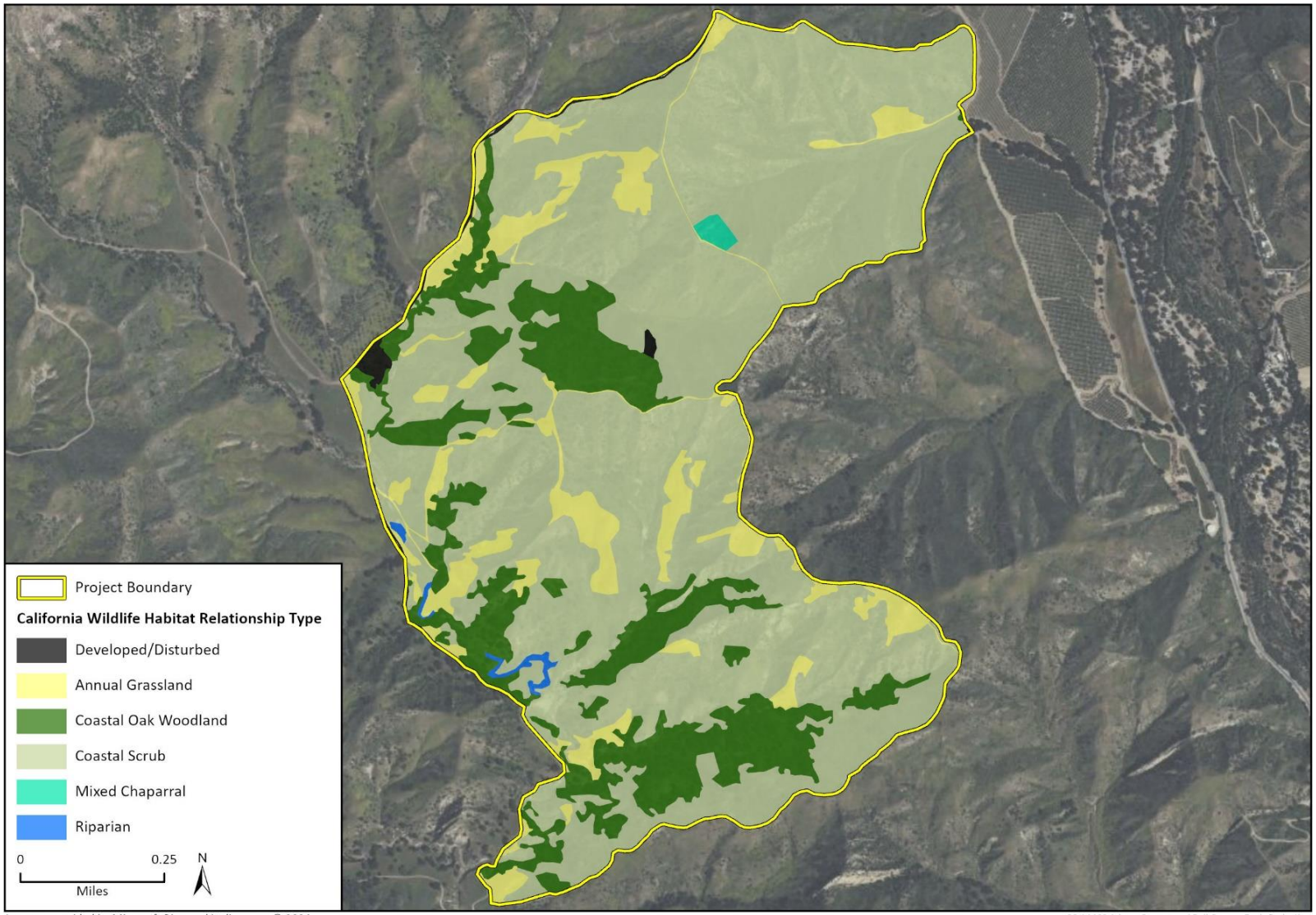


Figure 3 CWHR Classifications – Plot 2

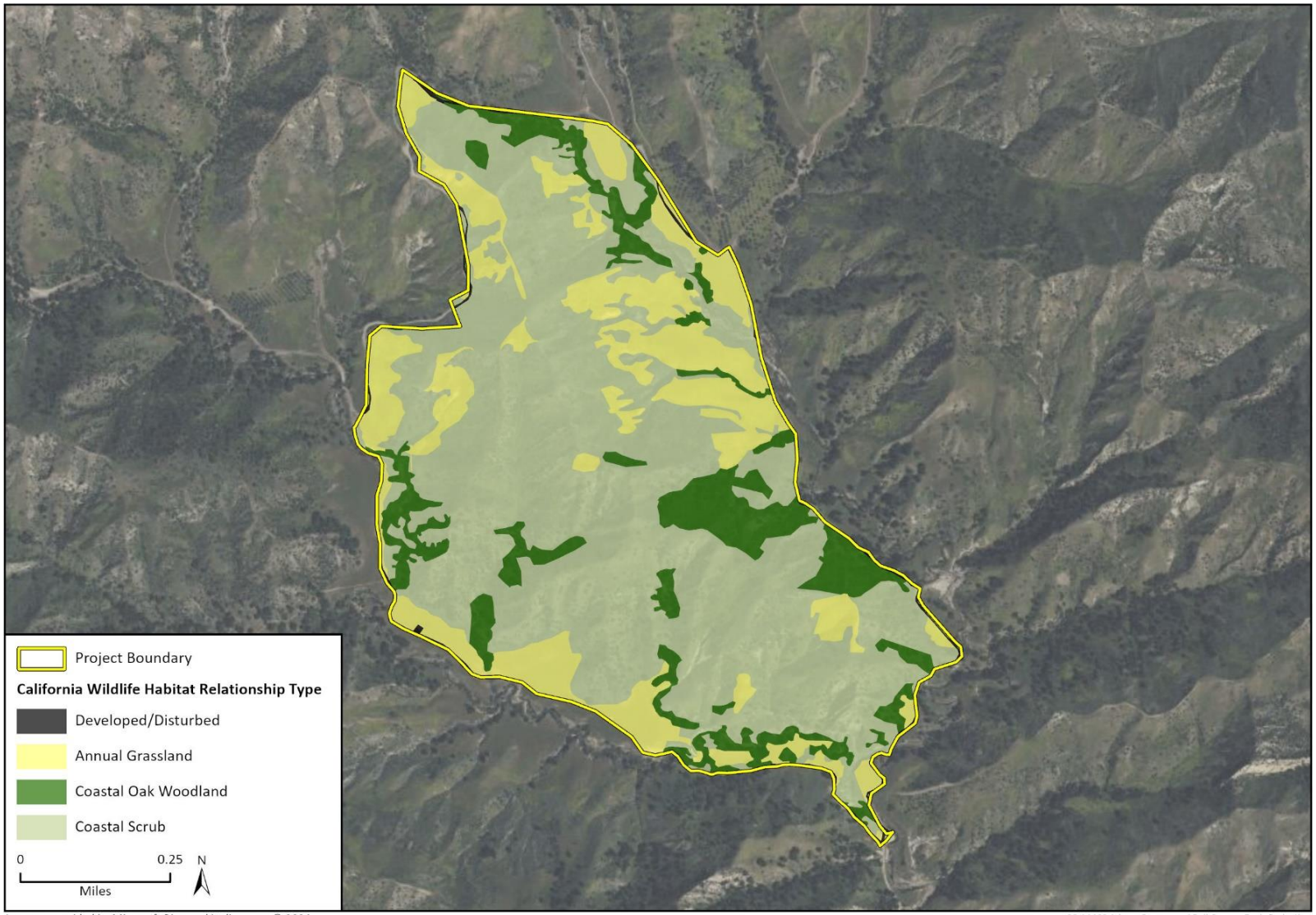


Figure 4 CWHR Classifications - Plot 3

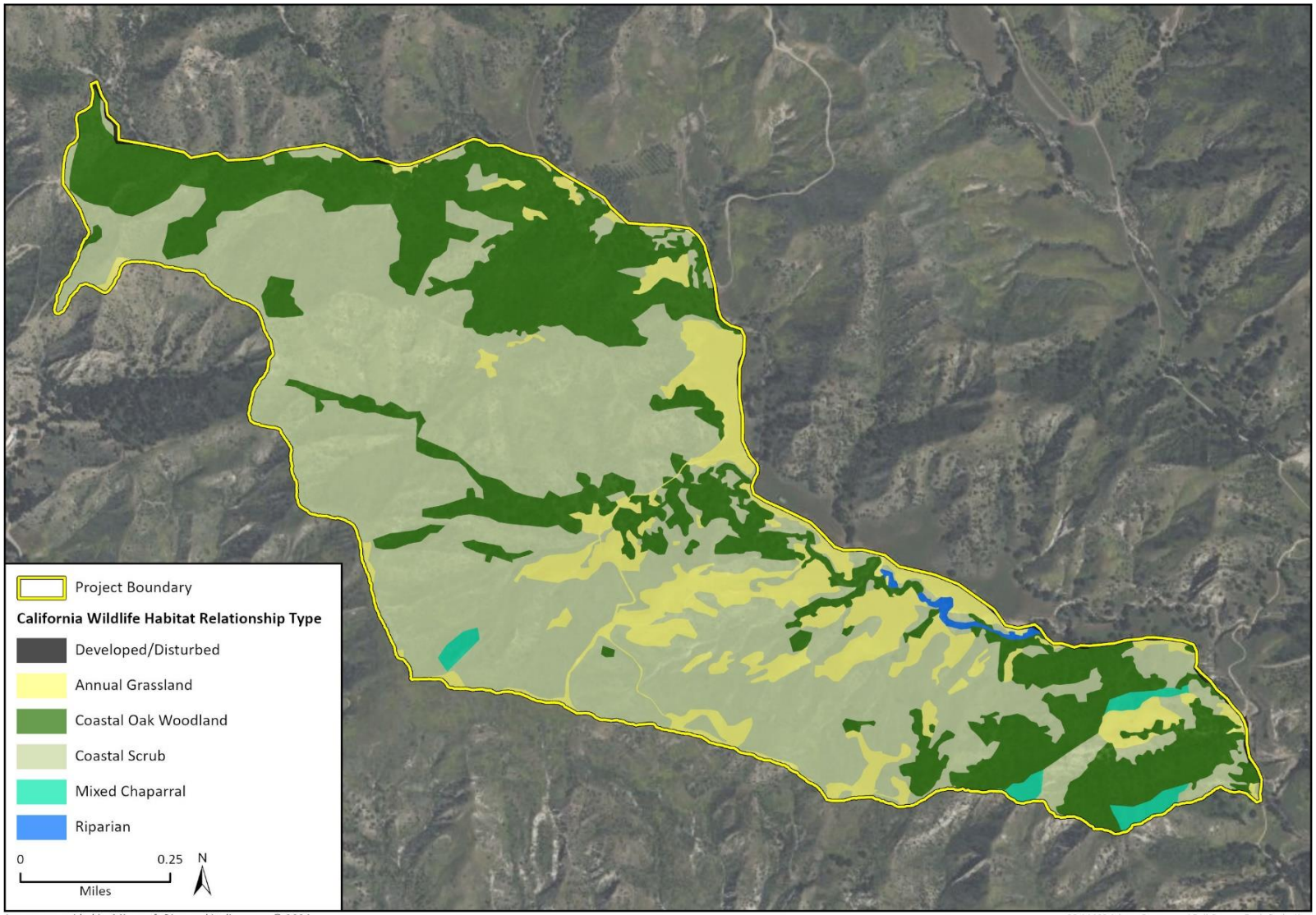


Figure 5 Sitewide Overview of MCV G3 S3 Ranked Communities

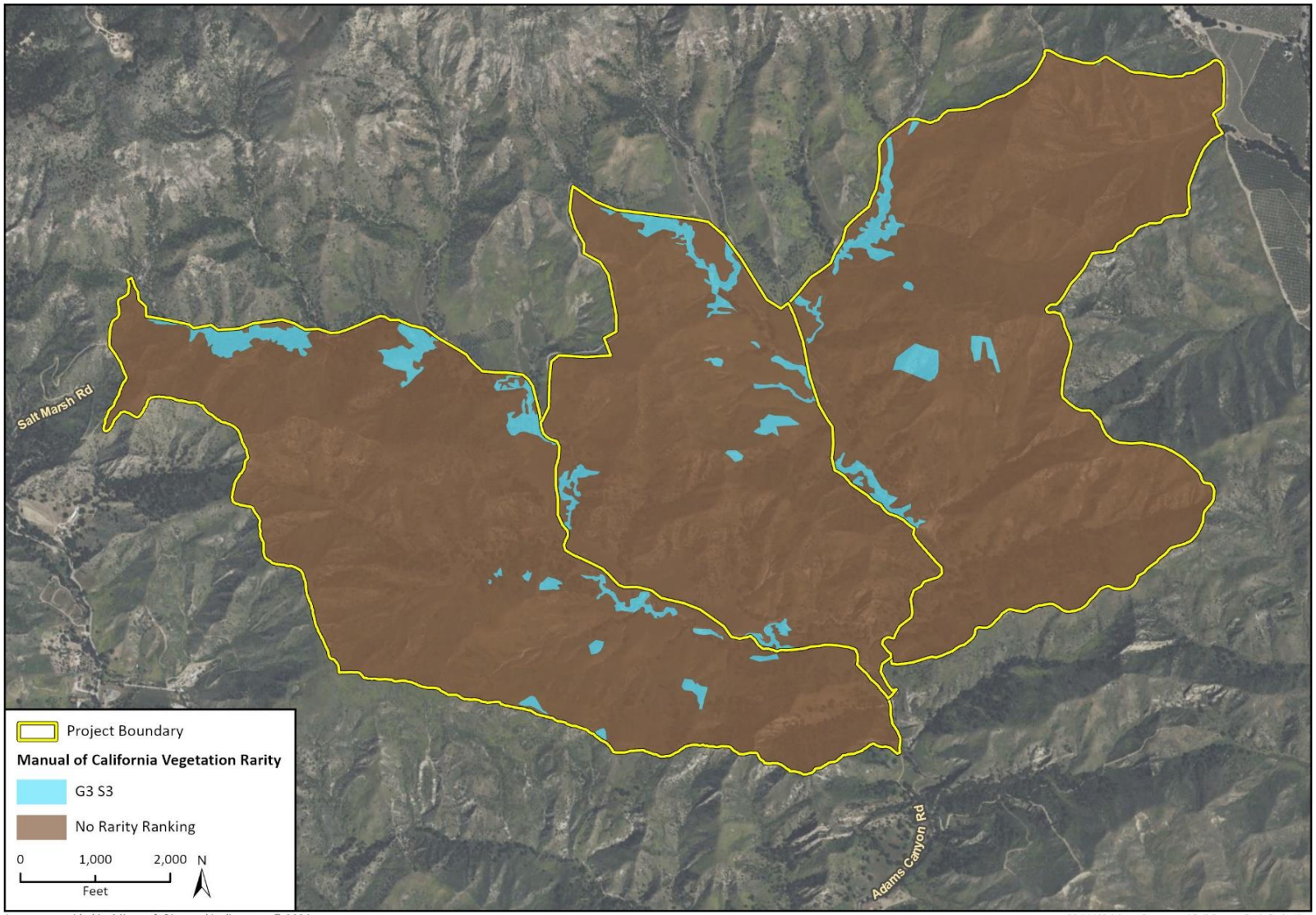


Figure 6 MCV G3 S3 Ranked Communities – Plot 1

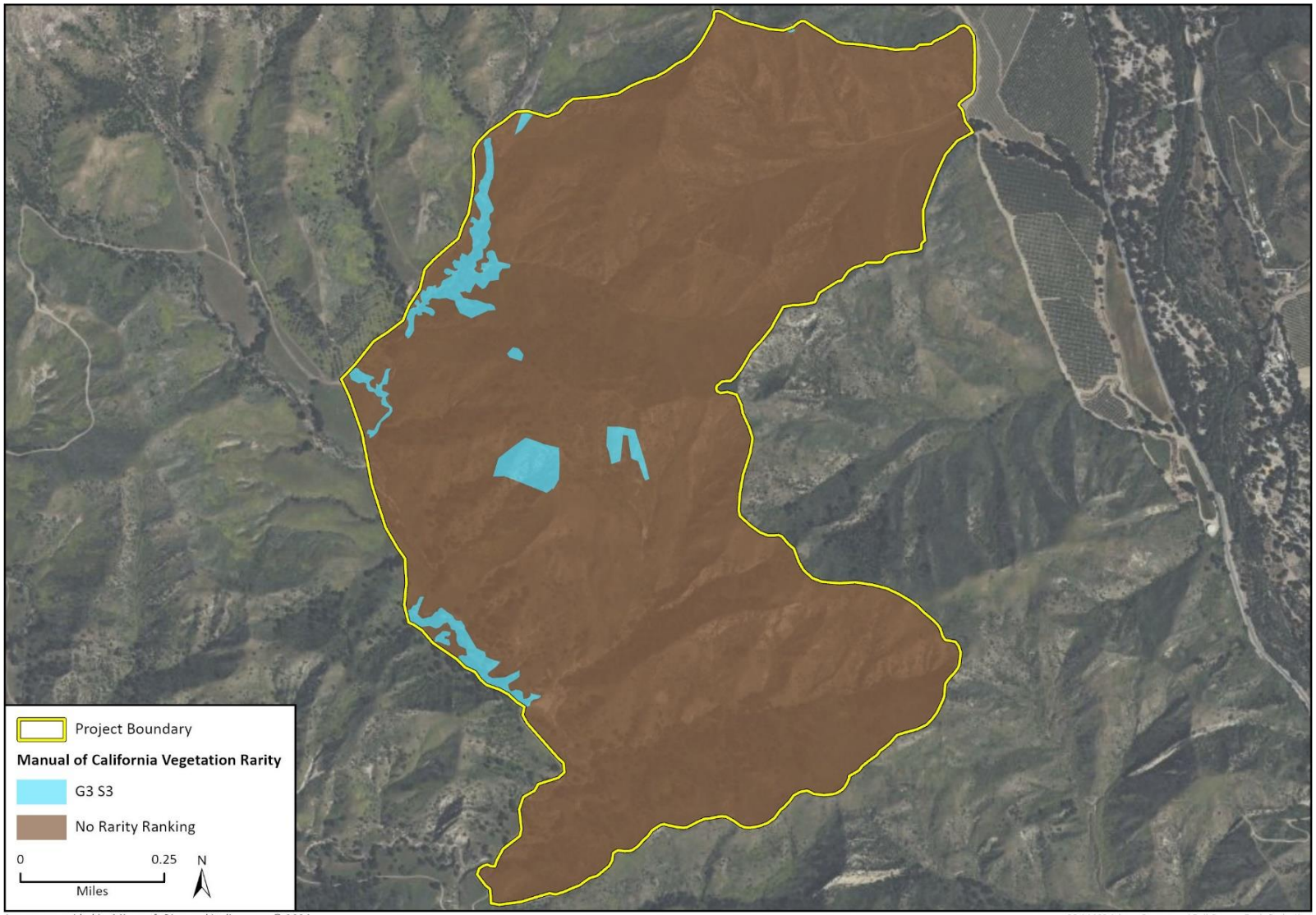


Figure 7 MCV G3 S3 Ranked Communities - Plot 2

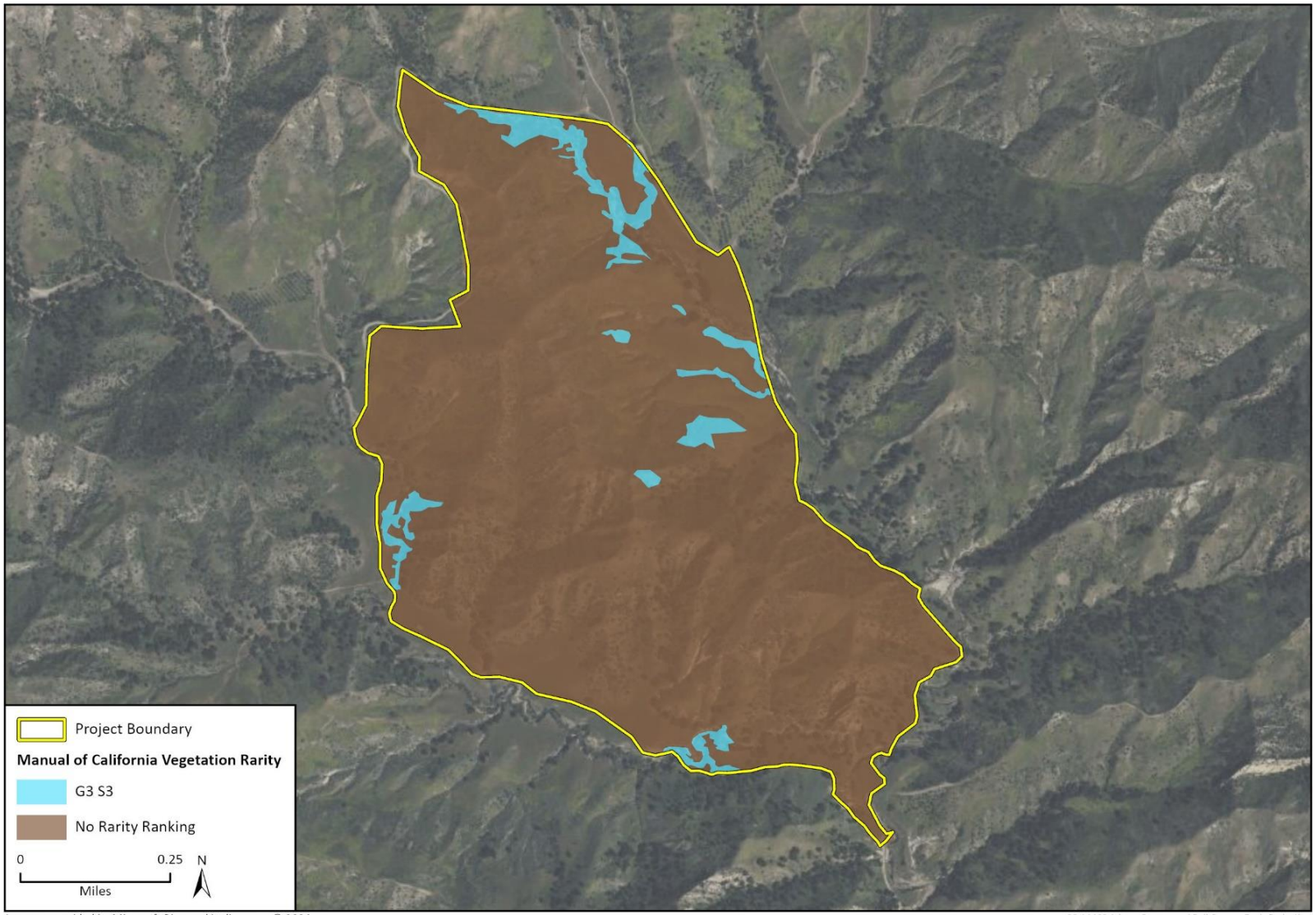


Figure 8 MCV G3 S3 Ranked Communities – Plot 3

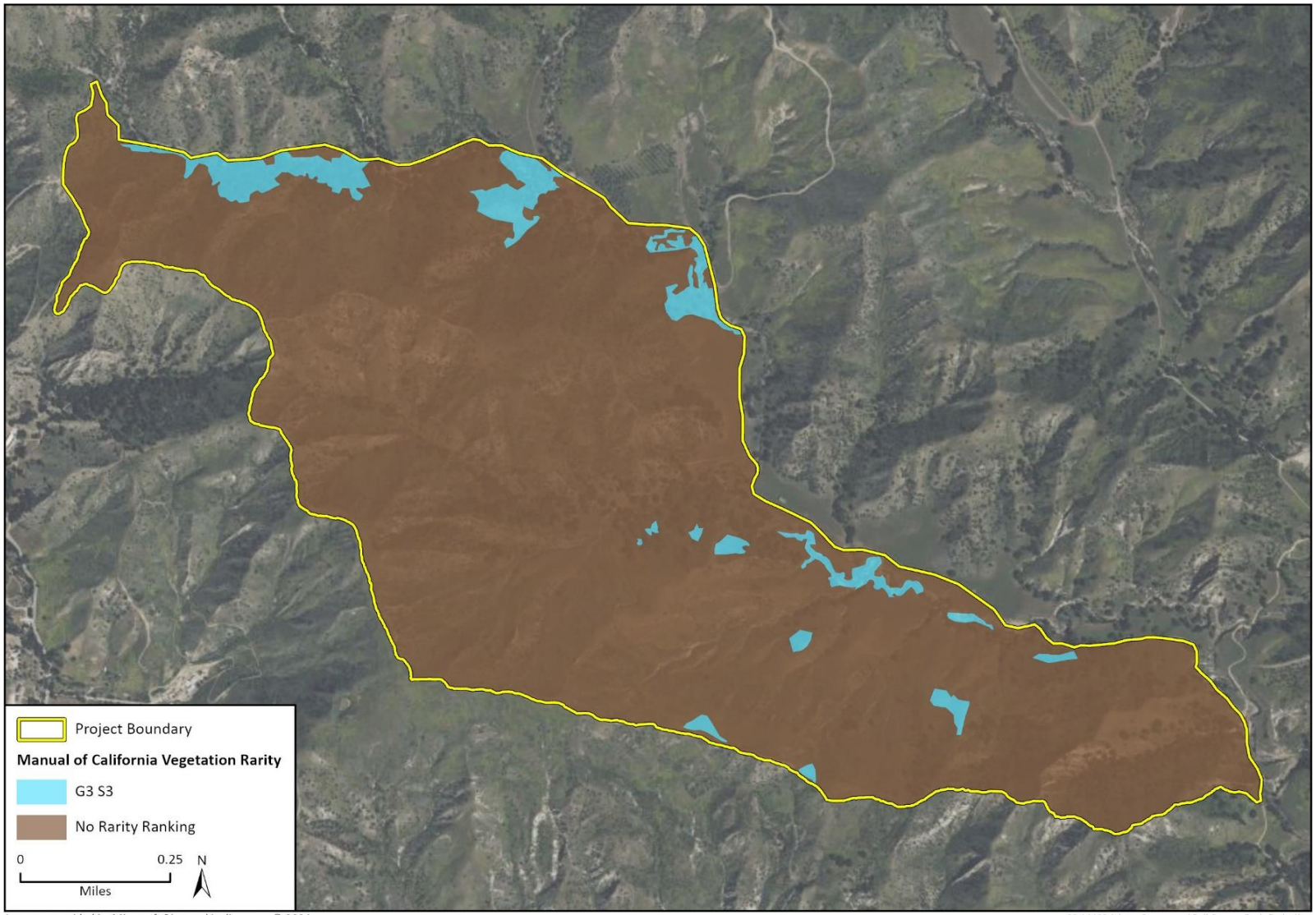
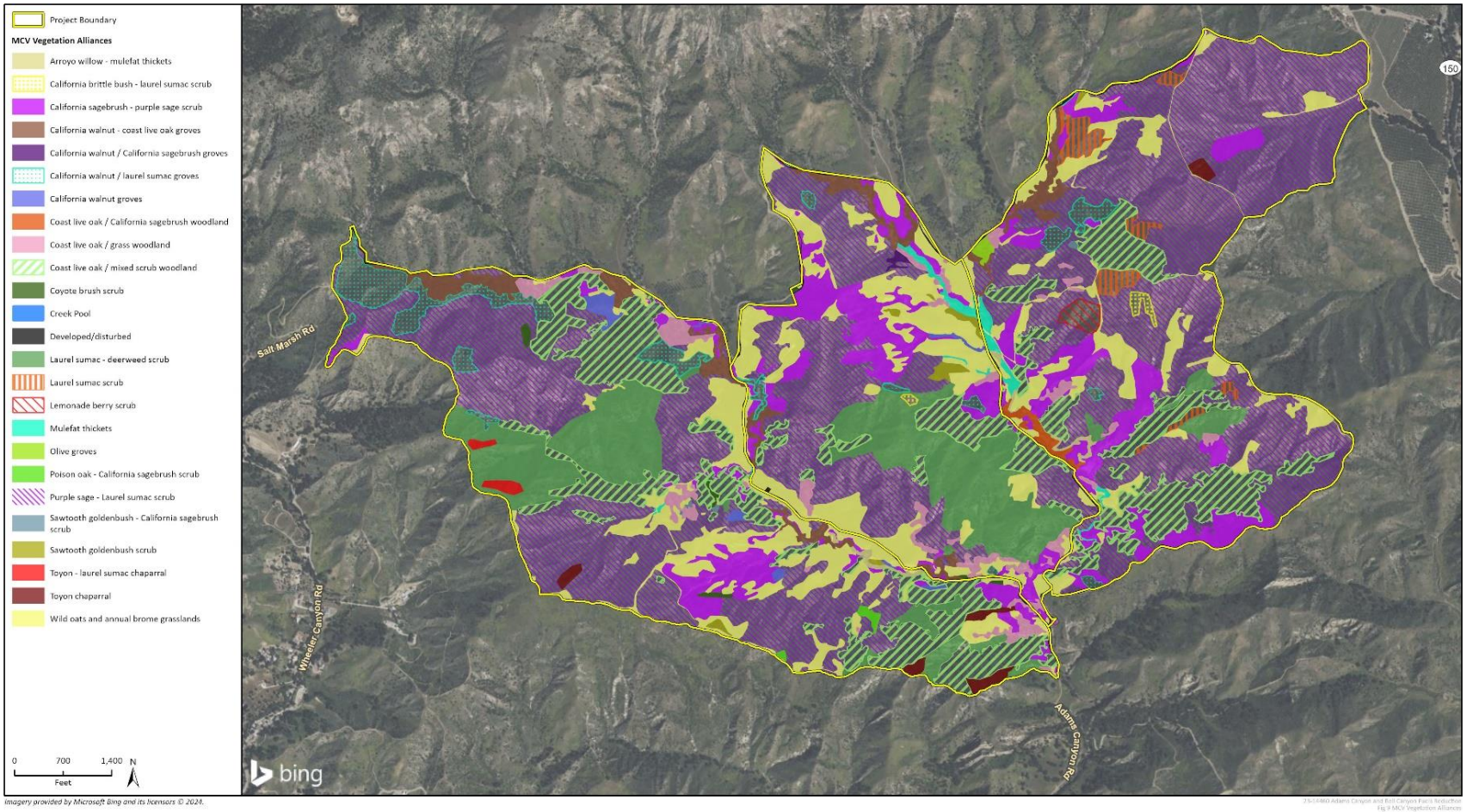


Figure 9 MCV Vegetation Communities



5.5 Other Sensitive Habitats

Riparian

Riparian and wetland habitats are not considered sensitive natural communities, but they are considered sensitive habitat types pursuant to CEQA. Riparian vegetation and wetland and aquatic habitats mapped by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) GIS dataset and the National Hydrography Dataset are shown in Figure 10. These datasets were utilized for this analysis. Blue flowlines and NHI wetlands mapped within the treatment area are seasonal (ephemeral) drainages of the local watershed.

Arroyo Willow – Mulefat Thickets

Arroyo willow thickets (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance) is a native vegetation community characterized by having arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) as the dominant tree species (greater than 50 percent relative cover) with mulefat dominating the understory. It commonly occurs along stream banks and benches, slope seeps, and alongside drainages between 0 to 2,170 meters above mean sea level (Sawyer et al. 2009). This vegetation community (ranked G4S4) is considered a sensitive natural community (CDFW 2023).

Mulefat Thickets

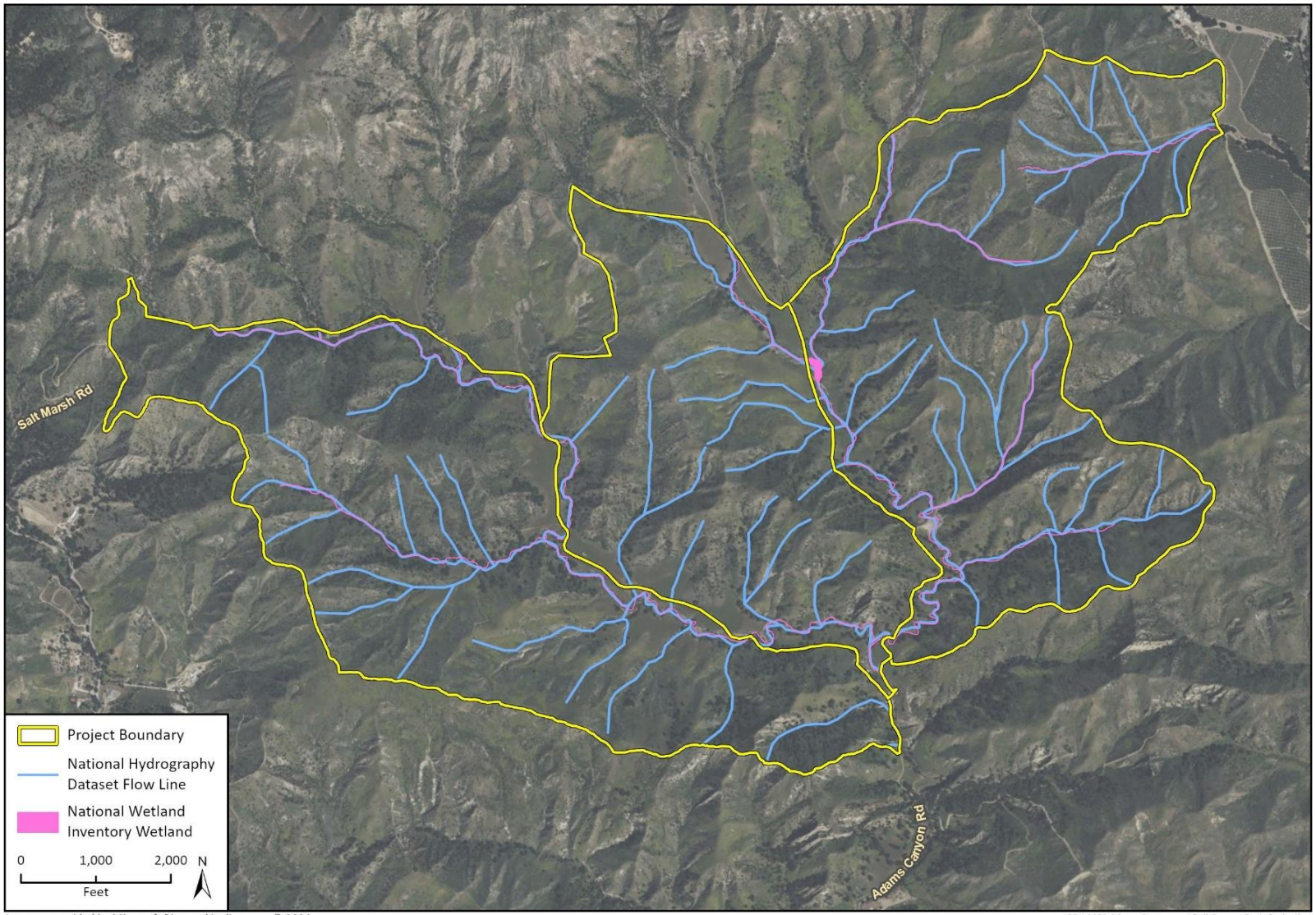
Mulefat thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance) are characterized by a moderately open shrub layer, dominated by mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Mulefat thickets are typically found in canyon bottoms, floodplains, irrigation ditches, lake margins, and stream channels. Soils are mixed alluvium (Sawyer et al. 2009). Within the treatment area, other commonly encountered shrub species include arroyo willow, California brickellbush (*Brickellia californica*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), and California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*). Within the treatment area, this community generally occurs as narrow strips along the seasonal drainages. This vegetation alliance is ranked G4S4 and is not considered sensitive (CDFW 2023).

5.6 Wetlands and Waters of the United States and State

Waters of the United States include navigable waters of the United States; interstate waters; all other waters where the use, degradation, or destruction of the waters could affect interstate or foreign commerce; tributaries to any of these waters; and wetlands that meet any of these criteria or that are adjacent to any of these waters or their tributaries. Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water 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.

Wetlands are likely present in relationship to the riparian vegetation communities within the treatment area but were not accessed or mapped.

Figure 10 National Hydrography Flow Lines and National Wetland Inventory Data Set



5.7 Conservation Lands, Special Management Areas, and Other Biologically Important Lands

Conservation lands, special management areas, and other biologically important land include land with Habitat Conservation Plan (CPs)s, Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCPs), and other Conservation Plan Areas (CPAs), as wells as numerous open space lands protected and managed for natural resource values such as State Parks, CDFW Wildlife Areas and Ecological Reserves, County parks, and other open space and habitat preserves. No conservation lands, special management areas, or other biologically important lands are located in the treatment area.

5.8 Wildlife Movement

The PEIR's Appendix BIO-2 provides a map showing connectivity rankings for lands in the treatable landscape for each ecoregion, and a table that summarizes the acreages of each ranking within the ecoregions.

A habitat connectivity corridor is an area of contiguous natural habitats of sufficient width to facilitate the movement, migration, foraging, breeding, and dispersal of multiple animal or plant species between two or more core habitat areas. These areas provide important ecological functions such as seed and wildlife dispersal or pollination, a connection for species with limited mobility to other wildlife subpopulations, and escape routes for species during wildfire or drought conditions.

Local corridors are local habitat connectivity corridors that are smaller-scale linear areas that contains specific habitats and landscape features that are frequently used for plant dispersal and wildlife movement.

No critical wildlife passage areas are present, however the habitat connectivity and wildlife corridor Ventura County Sierra Madre -Castaic is present along the northern portion of the treatment area where the elevation rises along an east/west trajectory.

5.9 Local Ordinances

Section 8107-25 (Tree Protection Regulations) of the Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance (NCZO) protects native, heritage, and historic trees in unincorporated Ventura County. Protected trees are present in the treatment areas and vegetation communities dominated by trees are mapped as coast live oak woodlands and California walnut grove. Tree species and community composition are described above in Section 5.4. Native tree species include birch leaf mountain mahogany, western sycamore, and Fremont cottonwood all of which are protected.

6 Standard Project Requirements

Standard project requirements (SPRs) are presented as part of the CalVTP PEIR to avoid and minimize environmental impacts and comply with applicable laws and regulations. The PEIR has established twelve SPRs for the protection of biological resources from the implementation and effects of proposed fuel reduction projects. These SPRs provide the benefit of being mutually supported and predictable, such that they would be implemented consistently to achieve environmental protections when followed. Not every biological SPR will be applicable to each project. This proposed project is not occurring within the Coastal Zone or utilizing prescribed herbivory as a treatment activity and is therefore not required to address SPR BIO-8: *Identify and Avoid or Minimize Impacts in the Coastal Zone ESHA,* or SPR BIO-11: *Install Wildlife Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory)*.

The project applicable SPRs from the PEIR are described below, as well as a brief summary of how the SPRs have been and/or will be met. The PEIR has established Mitigation Measures which may also be required to mitigate a project's potential impacts to the environment. Applicable mitigation measures are provided in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).

SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. Specific Biological Resources were reviewed and surveyed. Sensitive resources were identified and mapped and are discussed above. Suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species is described in Appendix C. Incidental plant and wildlife observations are provided in Appendix A.

Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided by

a. physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or
b. conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity.

SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. Biological Resource Training for Workers will be required. Crew members and contractors will receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will be consistent with the requirements of the PEIR both prior to commencement of the treatment activities and during the activities.

SPR BIO-3: **Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and other Sensitive Habitats**. Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Surveys were conducted. A qualified biologist performed a protocol-level survey following the CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018) of the treatment area for sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats. Sensitive natural communities were identified using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (including updated natural communities' data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), or referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website). Sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats are present and adverse effects will be avoided. The biologists utilized a Global Positioning System (GPS) to map the limits of all potential sensitive habitats and sensitive natural communities identified in the treatment area.

Oak woodlands: The importance of protecting oak woodlands is recognized through the passage of the Oak Woodlands Conservation Act and Public Resources Code Section 21083.4, which addresses how county lead agencies must address impacts to oak woodlands in environmental documents. Ventura County protects oak woodlands through the Ventura County Tree Protection Ordinance (Ventura County 2022, section 9211, Native Plants) and Ventura County Oak Woodlands Management Plan (Ventura County, 2007). Oak trees will be retained during treatments, no oak trees are proposed for removal.

SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Treatment Has Been Designed to Avoid Riparian Habitat Treatments in riparian habitats will be designed to retain or improve habitat functions by implementing the PEIR SPRs within riparian habitats including:

- At least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation will be retained within the limits of riparian habitat identified and mapped during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3.
- Treatments will be limited to removal of uncharacteristic fuel loads (e.g., removing dead or dying vegetation), trimming/limbing of woody species as necessary to reduce ladder fuels, and select thinning of vegetation to restore densities that are characteristic of healthy stands of the riparian vegetation types that are characteristic of the region.
- Removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, cottonwood) will be minimized to the extent feasible and 75 percent of the pretreatment native riparian hardwood tree canopy will be retained.
- Removed trees will be felled away from adjacent streams or waterbodies and piled outside of the riparian vegetation zone (unless there is an ecological reason to do otherwise that is approved by applicable regulatory agencies).
- The Fire Department will notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing treatment activities in riparian habitats.

SPR BIO-5: **Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub.** Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat Function will remain, and Type Conversion will not occur. Treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present.

Treatment will avoid environmental effects of type conversion in coastal chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances. The treatment site burned in the Thomas Fire in 2017 and has returned to function consistent with the region since that time. Historical imagery shows little change from prior to the Thomas Fire to present day. Treatment will be conducted when temperatures, winds, and ambient conditions allow the prescribed burn to maintain a minimum percent cover of mature native shrubs within the treatment area to maintain habitat function; the appropriate percent cover will be identified by the project proponent in the development of treatment design and be specific to the vegetation alliances that are present in the identified spatial scale used to evaluate type conversion. Mature native shrubs that are retained will be preserved contiguously or in patches within the stand.

SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., coast live oak woodland), the project proponent will implement the following best management practices to

prevent the spread of Phytopthora and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (Fusarium), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle):

- Clean and sanitize vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothes before arriving at a treatment site and when leaving a contaminated site, or a site in a county where contamination is a risk;
- Include training on Phytopthora diseases and other plant pathogens in the worker awareness training;
- Minimize soil disturbance as much as possible by limiting the number of vehicles, avoiding off-road travel as much as possible, and limiting use of mechanized equipment;
- Minimize movement of soil and plant material within the site, especially between areas with high and low risk of contamination;
- Clean soil and debris from equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from high risk to low-risk areas or between widely separated portions of a treatment area; and
- Follow the procedures listed in the Guidance for plant pathogen prevention when working at contaminated restoration sites or with rare plants and sensitive habitat (Working Group for Phytopthoras in Native Habitats 2016).

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. Suitable habitat for two special status plants is present, including the late-flowered mariposa lily and the Ojai fritillary. Both of these species are bulbiferous herbs. Following wildfires, bulbs are known to flourish and produce greater numbers of flowers than in average years, taking advantage of the nutrient-rich soil and the lack of competition from other plants (LPFW 2013). This trait has enabled the mariposa lily to thrive in fire-prone environments (LPFW 2013). If late-flowered mariposa lily or Ojai fritillary are present in the treatment area, the proposed prescribe burn treatments would not impact these species since both are bulbiferous and tolerant of wildfire. For the purpose of this project, the proponent assumes presence of these species on site. Both species may benefit from the prescribed burn. The treatment will be carried out during the dormant season, after these species have completed their annual lifecycle and will not alter habitat or destroy the bulbs or other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the species to reestablish following treatment.

One “other special-status plant” not listed under CESA or ESA as defined in Section 3.6.1 of the PEIR is present within the treatment area, the Catalina mariposa lily. The treatment will be carried out during the dormant season when the species has completed its annual lifecycle. Catalina mariposa lily is also a bulb and the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy the bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable to reestablish following treatment.

SPR BIO-9: **Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife.** The Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife will be prevented. The project proponent will take the following actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife:

- Clean clothing, footwear, and equipment used during treatments of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris or seed-bearing material, or water (e.g., rivers, streams, creeks, lakes) before entering the treatment area or when leaving an area with infestations of invasive plants, and noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife;

- All heavy equipment and vehicles traveling off road will be pressure washed, if feasible, or otherwise appropriately decontaminated at a designated weed-cleaning station prior to entering the treatment area from an area with infestations of invasive plants, and noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect native species;
- Inspect all heavy equipment, vehicles, tools, or other treatment-related materials for sand, mud, or other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in the treatment area. If the equipment is not clean, the qualified RPF or biological technician will deny entry to the work areas;
- Stage equipment in areas free of invasive plant infestations unless there are no uninfested areas present within a reasonable proximity to the treatment area;
- Treat invasive plant biomass onsite to eliminate seeds and propagules and prevent reestablishment or dispose of invasive plant biomass offsite at an appropriate waste collection facility (if not kept on site); transport invasive plant materials in a closed container or bag to prevent the spread of propagules during transport; and
- Implement Fire and Fuel Management BMPs outlined in the "Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Mangers" (Cal-IPC 2012, or current version).

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. Suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided for all species that may occur from Table 1 above: Crotch bumble bee, Coast horned lizard, Coast patch-nosed snake, Southern California legless lizard, California glossy snake, coastal whiptail, San Bernardino ringneck snake, white-tailed kite, California condor, yellow warbler, mountain lion, American badger, San Diego desert woodrat, San Diego mountain kingsnake, south coast garter snake, California legless lizard. SPR BIO-10 would be required before all treatment activities.

SPR BIO-12 Protect Common Nesting Birds Including Raptors. Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors, Will Be Protected: Treatment activities will be scheduled to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. Work will occur outside of the nesting bird season (February 1 – August 31) Work will occur outside of the bat maternity roosting season (April 1 – August 31). If it is infeasible to conduct work outside of these limited operating periods, targeted surveys would be conducted prior to initiation of any work activities per SPR BIO-10.

The following PEIR SPRs will also be implemented to protect biological resources.

- **SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation**
- **SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas**
- **SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring**
- **SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks**
- **SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion**
- **SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan**
- **SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations**
- **SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations**
- **SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones**

- **SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicide**

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Appendix A

Species Observed Compendium

East Winds Fuel Redcution Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	Native
Acmispon glaber	deerweed	Native
Acmispon maritimus	coastal lotuc	Native
Acmispon strigosus	Strigose lotus	Native
Acourtia microcephala	sacapellote	Native
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	annual bursagge	Native
Amsinckia menziesii	small-flowered fiddleneck	Native
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	Native
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort	Native
Astragalus trichopodus	Santa Barbara milk vetch	Native
Avena barbata	slender oat	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	Native
Baccharis salicifolia	mule fat	Native
Brickellia californica	California brickellbush	Native
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Bromus hordeaceus	soft chess	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Limited
Bromus rubens	red brome	Introduced; Cal-IPC - High
Calandrinia menziesii	Red maids	Native
Calochortus catalinae	catalina mariposa lily	Native; CRPR: 4.2
Camissoniopsis micrantha	Spencer primrose	Native
Capsella bursa-pastoris	sheperd's purse	Introduced
Castilleja affinis	coastal Indian paintbrush	Native
Castilleja exserta	owl's clover	Native
Centaurea melitensis	tocalote	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Cercocarpus betuloides	birch leaf mountain mahogany	Native
Chenopodium californicum	California goosefoot	Native
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	wavy-leafed soap plant	Native
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Clarkia unguiculata	woodland clarkia	Native
Claytonia perfoliata	Miner's lettuce	Native
Corethrogyne filaginifolia	California-aster	Native
Cryptantha intermedia	common cryptantha	Native
Diplacus longiflorus	southern bush monkeyflower	Native
Dipterostemon capitatus	bluedicks	Native
Dudleya lanceolata	Southern calfornia dudleya	Native
Elymus condensatus	giant wild rye	Native
Encelia californica	California sunflower	Native
Erigeron canadensis	Canada horseweed	Native
Eriogonum cinereum	ashy buckwheat	Native
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	Native
Eriogonum nudum	naked buckwheat	Native
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	golden yarrow	Native
Erodium cicutarium	redstem filaree	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Limited
Eucalyptus calophylla	red gum	Introduced

East Winds Fuel Redcution Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin
Festuca myuros	rattail fescue	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Festuca perennis	Italian rye grass	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Galium angustifolium ssp. *Angustifolium*	narrowleaf bedstraw	Native
Galium sp.	Galium	Native
Geranium molle	Crane's bill geranium	Introduced
Hazardia squarrosa	Saw toothed goldenbush	Native
Hesperoyucca whipplei	Chaparral yucca	Native
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	Native
Hirschfeldia incana	perennial mustard	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Hordeum murinum	foxtail barley	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth cat's ear	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Limited
Isocoma menziesii	coastal goldenbush	Native
Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	Native; CRPR 4.2
Lamarckia aurea	goldentop grass	Introduced
Lonicera subspicata var. *denudata*	southern honeysuckle	Native
Lupinus bicolor	miniature lupine	Native
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine	Native
Lysimachia arvensis	scarlet pimpernel	Introduced
Malacothrix saxatilis	Cliff aster	Native
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	Native
Marah sp.	wild cucumber	Native
Marrubium vulgare	horehound	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Limited
Matricaria discoidea	pineapple weed	Introduced
Medicago polymorpha	burr clover	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Limited
Melica imperfecta	coast range melic	Native
Mirabilis laevis	wishbone bush	Native
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Paeonia californica	common peony	Native
Phacelia distans	Common phacelia	Native
Phacelia ramosissima	branching phacelia	Native
Pholistoma auritum	Fiesta flower	Native
Platanus racemosa	western sycamore	Native
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	Native
Pseudognaphalium californicum	ladies tobacco	Native
Ranunculus californicus	common buttercup	Native
Rhamnus ilificifolia	hollyleaf redberry	Native
Rhus integrifolia	lemonade berry	Native
Ricinus communis	Castor bean	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Limited
Rosa californica	California wild rose	Native
Rumex crispus	curly dock	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Limited
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	Native
Salvia apiana	white sage	Native
Salvia leucophylla	purple sage	Native

East Winds Fuel Redcution Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin
Salvia spathacea	hummingbird sage	Native
Sambucus mexicana	blue elderberry	Native
Sanicula crassicaulis	Pacific sanicle	Native
Silene gallica	common catchfly	Introduced
Sisymbrium irio	London rocket	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Stellaria media	common chickweed	Introduced
Stipa pulchra	purple needlegrass	Native
Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping snowberry	Native
Torilis arvensis	Field hedge parsley	Introduced; Cal-IPC - Moderate
Uropappus lindleyi	silverpuffs	Native
Venegasia carpesioides	canyon sunflower	Native
Verbena lasiostachys	western verbena	Native

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Birds	
Actitis macularius	spotted sandpiper
Aimophila ruficeps	rufous crowned sparrow
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub jay
Baeolophus inornatus	oak titmouse
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
Callipepla californica	California quail
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
Chamaea fasciata	wrentit
Colaptes auratus	northern flicker
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
Falco sparverius	American kestrel
Geococcyx californianus	greater roadrunner
Geothlypis trichas	common yellowthroat
Haemorhous mexicanas	house finch
Icterus bullockii	Bullock’s Oriole
Melanerpes formicivorus	acorn woodpecker
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow
Melozone crissalis	California towhee
Mimus polyglottos	Northern mockingbird
Myiarchus cinerascens	ash-throated flycatcher
Pheucticus melanocephalus	black-headed grosbeak
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's woodpecker
Polioptila caerulea	blue-grey gnatcatcher
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
Sialia mexicana	western bluebird
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch
Toxostoma redivivum	California thrasher
Troglodytes aedon	house wren

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird	
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	

Other Taxa

Bombus sp.	bumblebee species
Elgaria coerulea	northern alligator lizard
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard
Ostospermophilus beecheyi	California ground quirrel

Appendix B

Vegetation Community Alliances and Associations

East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Vegetation Alliance Name	Vegetation Association	Vegetation Common Name	Sensitivity Ranking	Sensitive? (Y/N)	Webpage Link	Species Composition
Arroyo willow thickets	Salix lasiolepis - Baccharis salicifolia	Arroyo willow - mulefat thickets	G4 S4	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/282	Dominant Tree: SALLAS Subdominant Tree: JUGCAL Dominant Shrub: SALLAS, BACSAL Subdominant Shrub: MALLAU, SALLEU Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: HORMUR, EROCIC, CENMEL
California brittle bush – Ashy buckwheat scrub	Encelia californica – Malosma laurina	California brittle bush - laurel sumac scrub*	G3 S3?	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/544	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: ENCCAL, MALLAU Subdominant Shrub: SALMEL, ARTCAL, ACMGLA Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: CENMEL, BRORUB
California sagebrush – (purple sage) scrub	Artemisia californica – Salvia leucophylla	California sagebrush - purple sage scrub	G4	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/566	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: JUGCAL, QUEAGR, OLEEUR Dominant Shrub: ARTCAL, SALLEU Subdominant Shrub: ISOMEN, BACPIL, MALLAU, TOXDIV, BACSAL, ACMGLA Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, CENMEL, EROCIC, MELIND, CALMAC, FESMYU, ELYCON
California sagebrush – (purple sage) scrub	Salvia leucophylla – Malosma laurina	Purple sage - laurel sumac scrub	Unranked	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/566	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: JUGCAL, QUEAGR Dominant Shrub: MALLAU, SALLEU Subdominant Shrub: ARTCAL, BACPIL, ISOMEN, ACMGLA Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: CENMEL, DIPCAP, CALMAC, BRORUB, AVEBAR
California sagebrush – (purple sage) scrub	Artemisia californica – Salvia leucophylla	California sagebrush - purple sage scrub (grazed/disturbed)	G4	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/566	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: ARTCAL, SALLEU Subdominant Shrub: ISOMEN, BACPIL, MALLAU, TOXDIV, BACSAL, ACMGLA Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, CENMEL, EROCIC, MELIND, CALMAC, FESMYU, ELYCON
California sagebrush – (purple sage) scrub	Salvia leucophylla – Malosma laurina	Purple sage - laurel sumac scrub (grazed/disturbed)	Unranked	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/566	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: MALLAU, SALLEU Subdominant Shrub: ARTCAL, BACPIL, ISOMEN, ACMGLA Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: CENMEL, DIPCAP, CALMAC, BRORUB, AVEBAR
California walnut groves	Juglans californica / Artemisia californica	California walnut / California sagebrush groves*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/33	Dominant Tree: JUGCAL Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR, SALLAS Dominant Shrub: JUGCAL, ARTCAL Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, BACSAL, MALLAU Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: CENMEL, BRORUB, AVEBAR, CALMAC
California walnut groves	Juglans californica / Malosma laurina	California walnut / laurel sumac groves*	GNR	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/33	Dominant Tree: JUGCAL Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR, SALLAS Dominant Shrub: JUGCAL, MALLAU Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, ARTCAL, BACSAL Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: CENMEL, BRORUB, AVEBAR, CALMAC
California walnut groves	Juglans californica – Quercus agrifolia	California walnut - coast live oak groves*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/33	Dominant Tree: JUGCAL, QUEAGR Subdominant Tree: SALLAS, PLARAC Dominant Shrub: JUGCAL Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, MALLAU, ARTCAL, BACSAL, SALLAS, NICGLA Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, BROHOR, BRANIG, HORMUR, CALMAC

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Vegetation Alliance Name	Vegetation Association	Vegetation Common Name	Sensitivity Ranking	Sensitive? (Y/N)	Webpage Link	Species Composition
California walnut groves	Juglans californica	California walnut groves*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/33	Dominant Tree: JUGCAL Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR Dominant Shrub: JUGCAL Subdominant Shrub: MALLAU, SALLEU, ARTCAL Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, HIRINC, BRANIG, CENMEL, EROCIC
Coast live oak woodland and forest	Quercus agrifolia / grass	Coast live oak / grass woodland	Unrakned	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/78	Dominant Tree: QUEAGR Subdominant Tree: JUGCAL Dominant Shrub: N/A Subdominant Shrub: ARTCAL, SALLEU, MALLAU, BACPIL, ACMGLA, BACSAL Dominant Herb: N/A Subdominant Herb: ELYCON, BRODIA, BRORUB, HORMUR, HIRINC
Coast live oak woodland and forest	Quercus agrifolia / mixed scrub	Coast live oak / mixed scrub woodland	Unranked, not a defined alliance	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/78	Dominant Tree: QUEAGR Subdominant Tree: JUGCAL Dominant Shrub: SALLEU, ARTCAL, MALLAU, HETARB, HAZSQU, TOXDIV, ACMGLA, CERBET Subdominant Shrub: N/A Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, CENMEL, MELIMP, CALMAC, Marah sp., DIPCAP
Coast live oak woodland and forest	Quercus agrifolia / Artemisia californica	Coast live oak / California sagebrush woodland*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/78	Dominant Tree: QUEAGR Subdominant Tree: JUGCAL Dominant Shrub: ARTCAL Subdominant Shrub: SAMMEX, TOXDIV, SALLEU, MALLAU, BACPIL, BACSAL Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, CENMEL, CARPYC, EROCIC
Coyote brush scrub	Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush scrub	G4	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/151	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: JUGCAL Dominant Shrub: BACPIL Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, ARTCAL, HAZSQU Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRANIG, EROCIC, SILMAR, BRORUB, HORMUR, SONOLE
Holly leaf cherry – toyon – greenbark ceanothus chaparral	Heteromeles arbutifolia – Malosma laurina	Toyon - laurel sumac chaparral	G5 S4	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/525	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR Dominant Shrub: HETARB Subdominant Shrub: ACMGLA, TOXDIV, CERBET, RHAILI, RHUINT Dominant Herb: N/A Subdominant Herb: ACOMIC, BRODIA, BRORUB, GALANG, AMBACA
Holly leaf cherry – toyon – greenbark ceanothus chaparral	Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon chaparral*	Unranked	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/525	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: HETARB, MALLAU Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, ARTCAL, ACMGLA, HAZSQU, RHAILI Dominant Herb: N/A Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, BRODIA, CENMEL, HIRINC, AVEBAR
Laurel sumac scrub	Malosma laurina – Lotus scoparius	Laurel sumac - deerweed scrub	Unranked	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/235	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR Dominant Shrub: MALLAU, ACMGLA Subdominant Shrub: ENCCAL, HETARB, ARTCAL, SALLEU Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: AVEBAR, CALMAC, BRORUB, CENMEL
Laurel sumac scrub	Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac scrub	G4 S4	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/235	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR Dominant Shrub: MALLAU Subdominant Shrub: HAZSQU, ACMGLA, TOXDIV, HETARB, SALLEU Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: SONOLE, DIPCAP, CALMAC

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Vegetation Alliance Name	Vegetation Association	Vegetation Common Name	Sensitivity Ranking	Sensitive? (Y/N)	Webpage Link	Species Composition
Lemonade berry scrub	Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade berry scrub*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/266	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: RHUINT Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, ARTCAL, MALLAU, ACMGLA, ENCCAL Dominant Herb: N/A Subdominant Herb: CALMAC, HIRINC, EROCIC, BRODIA, CENMEL
Mulefat thickets	Baccharis salicifolia	Mulefat thickets	G5 S5	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/152	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR Dominant Shrub: BACSAL Subdominant Shrub: BACPIL, SALLEU, HAZSQU, JUGCAL Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: CALMAC, BRORUB
Olive groves	Olea europa	Olive groves[N]	Unranked, not a defined alliance	N	N/A	Dominant Tree: OLEEUR Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: N/A Subdominant Shrub: ARTCAL, SALLEU, MALLAU Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: BRORUB, CENMEL, HIRINC, AVEBAR
Poison oak scrub	Toxicodendron diversilobum – Artemisia californica	Poison oak - California sagebrush scrub*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/301	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: TOXDIV, ARTCAL Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, MALLAU Dominant Herb: ELYCON Subdominant Herb: BRODIA, CENMEL
Sawtooth golden bush scrub	Hazardia squarrosa – Artemisia californica	Sawtooth goldenbush - California sagebrush scrub*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/213	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: HAZSQU, ARTCAL Subdominant Shrub: TOXDIV, SAMMEX, MALLAU, SALLEU Dominant Herb: N/A Subdominant Herb: ACHMIL, CENMEL, MELIMP, ELYCON
Sawtooth golden bush scrub	Hazardia squarrosa	Sawtooth goldenbush scrub (grazed/disturbed)*	G3 S3	Y	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/213	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: N/A Dominant Shrub: HAZSQU Subdominant Shrub: BACPIL, ARTCAL, SALLEU Dominant Herb: SILMAR Subdominant Herb: HIRINC, BRANIG, CENMEL, EROCIC, SONOLE, BRODIA
Wild oats and annual brome grasslands	Bromus diandrus - Mixed herbs	Wild oats and annual brome grasslands[N]	GNA SNA	N	https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/535	Dominant Tree: N/A Subdominant Tree: QUEAGR, JUGCAL Dominant Shrub: N/A Subdominant Shrub: SALLEU, ARTCAL, ERIFAS, HAZSQU, MALLAU, ACMGLA Dominant Herb: BRODIA Subdominant Herb: MATDIS, SILMAR, BRORUB, HIRINC, BRANIG, EROCIC, HORMUR, CAPBUR, CENMEL, CIRVUL, AMSMEN, CASAFI, CASEXS, SONOLE, CALCAT

*These are the designated sensitive natural communities with a state rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable)

[N]These communitites are dominated by non-naitves

Appendix C

Special Status Species Potential to Occur

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Plants and Lichens				
Allophyllum integrifolium Sticky allophyllum	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Open, rocky or sandy, generally moist areas; 1300-2700 m; Decomposed plant material, Sandy loam, Bedrock; Blooms Jun-Aug	Not Expected	Outside of elevation range.
Abronia maritima red sand-verbena	None/None G4/S3? 4.2	Perennial herb. Coastal dunes. Dune plant. Elevations: 0-330ft. (0-100m.) Blooms Feb-Nov.	Not Expected	Coastal dunes are not present within the Study Area.
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *abramsii* Abrams' oxytheca	None/None G4?T1T2/S1S2 1B.2 USFS S	Annual herb. Chaparral. Shale or sandy places. Elevations: 3750-6750ft. (1143-2057m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.	May Occur	Chaparral is present, sandy places are not. The closest CNDDB records is 7 miles from the Study Area.
Acmispon micranthus Grab hosackia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Scrub, Desert Canyons, Washes, Disturbed areas; <600m; Clay Loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable; Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	Outside of elevation range.
Acmispon parviflorus Tiny Lotus	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Bluffs, Oak/pine or fir woodland; <1300m ; Clay Loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy Sand, Bedrock, Rocky, Decomposed plant material; Blooms Mar-Jul	May Occur	Rocky habitat is present.
Acmispon tomentosus var. glabriusculus Heerman hosackia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Washes, Riverbanks; Chaparral Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand <2000m; Blooms Mar- Aug	Not Expected	Wash and riverbank habitat is not present.
Alisma triviale Broadleaf water-plantain	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Sagebrush Scrub, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian; <1600; Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Variable; Blooms Jul-Nov	May Occur	Sagebrush scrub and wetland-riparian are present.
Allium howellii var. *clokeyi* Mt. Pinos onion	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.3 USFS S	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Great basin scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevations: 4265-6070ft. (1300-1850m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	Not Expected	The required elevation range is not present within the Study Area. Additionally, the closest CNDDB record is 19 miles away and over 50 years old.
Allium monticola Mountain Onion	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N2N3	Forest/Woodland. Conifer, Bare rock/talus/scree Forests; 1400-3200 m; Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	Outside of elevation range.
Allium praecox Early Onion	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Southern Oak Woodland, Chaparral; 800 m; Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable soils; Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Outside of elevation range.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Allophyllum divaricatum Divaricate Allophyllum	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Sandy areas, chaparral, woodland; 300 -1800 m; Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam; Blooms Apr-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral and woodland habitat are present.
Allophyllum gilioides subsp. gilioides straggling gilia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Open, sandy, generally damp or grassy areas; 200 -1900 m; Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam; Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	Open, sandy, and generally damp or grassy areas area not present.
Alopecurus carolinianus Tufted Foxtail	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian, agricultural weed 50 -1400 m Blooms May Jun	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Alopecurus saccatus Pacific Foxtail	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Meadows, Wetland-Riparian < 1700 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Mar-May	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Amaranthus californicus California Amaranth	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4	Wetland-riparian < 2800 m Loam, Blooms Jul-Oct	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Amaranthus powellii Powell's Amaranth	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Sagebrush Scrub, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian <1600 m Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Variable Blooms Jul-Nov	May Occur	Sagebrush scrub and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Ambrosia confertiflora Weak-leaved Burweed or Bursage	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Oak Woodland <1250 m Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand Blooms Jul-Oct	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub and southern oak woodland is present.
Ammannia coccinea Long-leaved or Purple Ammannia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian < 300 m Loam, Sandy loam, Sand Blooms Jun-Aug	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Ammannia robusta grand redstem	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian, <500 m Sandy loam Blooms Jun-Aug	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Amsinckia douglasiana Douglas' fiddleneck	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry. Elevations: 0-6400ft. (0-1950m.) Blooms Mar-May.	May Occur	Cismontane woodland and foothill grasslands are present within the Study Area. However, and the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.
Amsinckia eastwoodiae elegant fiddleneck	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Open valleys, hills 10 -1500 m. Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Mar-May	May Occur	Open valleys and hill habitat is present.
Amsinckia vernicosa vernal fiddleneck	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4	Foothill Woodland, Valley Grassland, Joshua Tree Woodland 50 -1400 m. Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock Blooms Mar-May	May Occur	Foothill woodland habitat is present.
Andropogon glomeratus var. scabriglumis *s* outhwestern bushy bluestem	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral, wetland-riparian <600 m Silt loam, Loam Blooms Sep-Mar	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Anthoxanthum occidentale California sweetgrass	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Pine Forest, Redwood Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest; <750 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Jan-Jul	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present.
Antirrhinum nuttallianum subsp. subsessile Nuttall Snapdragon	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral <1300 m Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable Blooms Mar-Aug	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat is present.
Aphanes occidentalis Dew-cup, Lady's Mantle	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Valley Grassland; 30 -1200 m Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Aphanisma blitoides aphanisma	None/None G3G4/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Gravelly (sometimes), sandy (sometimes). Elevations: 5-1000ft. (1-305m.) Blooms Feb-Jun.	May Occur	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, gravelly and sandy soil do not occur within the Study Area, however, coastal sage scrub does.
Aphyllon validum ssp. *validum* Rock Creek broomrape	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.2 USFS S Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland. On slopes of loose decomposed granite; parasitic on various chaparral shrubs. 1030-2000m. Blooms May-Sep.	May Occur	While chaparral is present, the closest record is 6 miles from the Study Area and over 30 years old.
Aralia californica Elk clover	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, <2500 m Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material. acidic, humus-rich soil. Blooms Jun-Aug	Not Expected	Outside of elevation range.
Arbutus menziesii Pacific madrone	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Redwood Forest, Douglas-Fir Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Northern Oak Woodland, Southern Oak Woodland, Foothill Woodland 100 -1500 m; Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Aristida purpurea var. purpurea purple three-awn grass	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub 250 -800 m Sandy loam, Bedrock Blooms Feb-Mar	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub habitat is present.
Aristida ternipes var. gentilis Hook three-awn grass	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Rocky hills and dry plateaus 100 -1350 m Blooms May-Nov	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Artemisia ludoviciana subsp. incompta	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Shrubland, woodland, conifer forest < 3500 m Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock Blooms Jul-Sep	May Occur	Shrubland and woodland habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Artemisia tridentata subsp. Parishii	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N2N4	Sagebrush steppe and sagebrush shrubland communities 300 -1800 m Blooms Sep-Nov	May Occur	Sagebrush shrubland habitat is present.
Astragalus didymocarpus var. *milesianus* Miles' milk-vetch	None/None G5T2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal scrub. Clay soils. Elevations: 65-295ft. (20-90m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.	Not Expected	The required elevation range is not present within the Study Area. Additionally, the closest record is 6 miles away and over 20 years old.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus* Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE/SE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps. Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. Elevations: 5-115ft. (1-35m.) Blooms (Jun)Aug-Oct.	Not Expected	The required elevation range is not present within the Study Area. The vegetation and oceanic requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Atriplex argentea var. expansa Mojave silverscale	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Wetlands, Dry or saline substrates <1500 m Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Sandy clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Jul-Nov	May Occur	Wetlands are present.
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	None/None G3/S1S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline (sometimes), clay (sometimes). Elevations: 10-1510ft. (3-460m.) Blooms Mar-Oct.	May Occur	While foothill grassland and clay are present, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub, and alkaline are not. Additionally, the closest record is over 13 miles away.
Atriplex dioica	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	prairies, stream valleys, along shores <200 m Moist, saline or alkaline soils Blooms Jul-Nov	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Atriplex pacifica south coast saltscale	None/None G4/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas. Alkali soils. Elevations: 0-460ft. (0-140m.) Blooms Mar-Oct.	Not Expected	The required elevation range is not present within the Study Area.
Baccharis plummerae ssp. *plummerae* Plummer's baccharis	None/None G3T3/S3 4.3	Perennial deciduous shrub. Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Rocky. Elevations: 15-1395ft. (5-425m.) Blooms May-Oct.	May Occur	While the vegetation and elevation requirements are present within the Study Area, this species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey which occurred within the blooming season.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Baccharis salicina	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, wetland-riparian 6-1600 m moderately saline Blooms May- Nov	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub and wetland-riparian habitat are present.
Berberis aquifolium var. dictyota Dull-leaf or Jepson Holly- leaved Barberry	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N5	Slopes, canyons, conifer forest, oak woodland, chaparral 90-2200 m Non saline: Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky Blooms Mar-May	May Occur	Oak woodland and chaparral habitat are present.
Bidens frondosa sticktight	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland riparian <2100m Slightly Saline, Clay, Loam, Peat Blooms Jun-Oct	May Occur	Wetland riparian habitat is present.
Boechera breweri subsp. Breweri Brewer Rock Cress	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N4	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Foothill Woodland, Alpine Fell-fields 300-2300 m Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present.
Boechera californica California Rockcress	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Rocky slopes, gravelly soil, in chaparral, oak woodland 350-2300 m Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Mar-Jun	May Occur	Chaparral and oak woodland habitat is present.
Boechera retrofracta Holboell Rock Cress	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Rock outcrops, sandy soil, in grassland, sagebrush steppe, open conifer forest; 900-3312 m. Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Apr-Aug	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Bolboschoenus robustus Sturdy bullrush	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Salt Marsh, Freshwater Wetlands, Alkali Sink, wetland-riparian 0 to 1200 m moderately saline Blooms Aug-Sep	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Boykinia occidentalis Santa Lucia Brookfoam	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Northern Coastal Scrub, Redwood Forest, Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Chaparral, wetland-riparian <1500 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May-Aug	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Boykinia rotundifolia Roundleaved Boykinia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3	Chaparral, wetland-riparian <2000m Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's calandrinia	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Burned areas, disturbed areas, loam (sometimes), sandy (sometimes). Elevations: 35-4005ft. (10-1220m.) Blooms (Jan)Mar-Jun.	May Occur	While the vegetation and elevation requirements are present within the Study Area, this species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.
Callitriche marginata wallow starwort	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities < +- 1500 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand Blooms Mar-Jun	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Calochortus catalinae Catalina mariposa-lily	None/None G3G4/S3S4 4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy soils, open slopes, openings in brush. Elevations: 50-2295ft. (15-700m.) Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun.	Present	This species was observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey, next to an access road in somewhat open canopy scrub habitat.
Calochortus clavatus var. *clavatus* club-haired mariposa-lily	None/None G4T3/S3 4.3 USFS S	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Clay, Rocky, serpentinite (usually). Elevations: 100-4265ft. (30-1300m.) Blooms (Mar)May-Jun.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present within Study Area. The April 2024 reconnaissance survey was not performed within the blooming window for this species.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Calochortus fimbriatus late-flowered mariposa-lily	None/None G3/S3 1B.3 USFS S	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Serpentinite (sometimes). Elevations: 900-6250ft. (275-1905m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present, and over a dozen records are found within the 12 quad radius. However, no records occur within the Study Area and the closest record is over 4 miles away.
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri* Palmer's mariposa-lily	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.2 BLM S USFS S	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Mesic. Elevations: 2330-7840ft. (710-2390m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.	Not Expected	The required elevation range is not present within the Study Area.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Granitic, rocky. Elevations: 330-5580ft. (100-1700m.) Blooms May-Jul.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present within Study Area, only one record is present and is over 7 miles away.
Calystegia peirsonii Peirson's morning-glory	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Often in disturbed areas or along roadsides or in grassy, open areas. Elevations: 100-4920ft. (30-1500m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present within Study Area, however the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey.
Camissonia contorta contorted primrose	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Sandy soil, slopes, flats, often disturbed, grassland, chaparral, pinyon/juniper woodland < 2300 m Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock Blooms May-Jun	May Occur	Grassland and chaparral habitat is present.
Cardamine pachystigma toothwort	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N5	Rocky or serpentine outcrops, slopes, cliffs, 250-2900 m Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Cardionema ramosissimum sandmat	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Strand, Northern Coastal Scrub, Coastal Sage Scrub < 400 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable Blooms Apr-Aug	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Carex barbarae Santa Barbara Sedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Coastal Prairie, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian < 1000 m. Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable, Decomposed plant material Blooms May-Aug	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Carex densa Dense Sedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4	Northern Coastal Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Coastal Prairie, Valley Grassland, Northern Juniper Woodland, wetland-riparian <1500 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable Blooms Apr-Jul	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Carex globosa Round-fruited Sedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Well-drained soil of wooded areas: Northern Coastal Scrub, Redwood Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Southern Oak Woodland < 1800 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock, Variable Blooms Apr-Jun	May Occur	Coast live oak woodland habitat is present.
Carex rossii Ross Sedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Dry forest, meadows: Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Coastal Prairie, Alpine Fell-fields < 3800 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock, Rocky Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Carex schottii Schott Sedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Oak Woodland, wetland-riparian < 2500 m. Blooms Apr-Jul	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub and coast live oak woodland and wetland-riparian habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Castilleja attenuata Valley Tassels	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland < 1600 m; Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material Blooms Mar-May	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Castilleja tenuis Bristle Owl's Clover	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Sagebrush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, wetland-riparian 1000-2800 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky Blooms May- Aug	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Caulanthus heterophyllus Different-leaved Jewelflower	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral, weed, characteristic of disturbed places < 1400 m Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable Blooms Mar-May	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and disturbed places habitat is present.
Caulanthus lemmonii Lemmon's jewelflower	None/None G3/S3 1B.2 BLM S USFS S	Annual herb. Pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevations: 260-5185ft. (80-1580m.) Blooms Feb-May.	May Occur	Valley and foothill grassland is present, however the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. heterocarpha Different-seeded Yellow Pincushion	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N4	Slopes, ridges, openings in chaparral, woodland, generally serpentine or shale 100-1500 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Mar-Jun	May Occur	Slopes, openings in chaparral, and woodland habitat is present.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana* Orcutt's pincushion	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes. Sandy sites. Elevations: 0-330ft. (0-100m.) Blooms Jan-Aug.	Not Expected	The elevation requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Chenopodium berlandieri var. zschackei Pitseed Goosefoot	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N5	Disturbed areas, bluffs, sandy washes < 2000 m Jul-Sep	May Occur	Disturbed area habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Chorizanthe clevelandii Cleveland Spineflower	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Northern Oak Woodland, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral 400-2000 m Clay loam Blooms May-Sep	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Chorizanthe membranacea Pink Spineflower	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N4	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland 40-1400 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock Blooms Apr-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Chorizanthe uniaristata One-awned Spineflower	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland 800-1900 m Silty clay loam, Sandy clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky Blooms Apr-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Clarkia affinis Hairy Clarkia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N4	Openings in woodland, chaparral < 500 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May -Jun	May Occur	Openings in woodland and chaparral habitat is present.
Clarkia dudleyana Dudley Godetia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Northern Coastal Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral < 1500 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky Blooms May-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Clarkia purpurea subsp. viminea Large Purple Clarkia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3	Open, grassy or shrubby places < 1500 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May-Jul	May Occur	Open, grassy or shrubby habitat is present.
Clinopodium douglasii Yerba Buena	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Northern Coastal Scrub, Closed-cone Pine Forest, Redwood Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Chaparral < 900 m Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material Blooms Apr-Sep	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Clinopodium mimuloides monkey-flower savory	None/None G3/S3 4.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Mesic, streambanks. Elevations: 1000-5905ft. (305-1800m.) Blooms Jun-Oct.	May Occur	While chaparral and streambanks are present, north coast coniferous forests are not. Additionally, this species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey.
Collomia tinctoria Yellow-staining Collomia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Gravelly to rocky, open areas: Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest 600-3000 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock Blooms Jun-Sep	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Convolvulus simulans small-flowered morning-glory	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Clay, seeps, serpentinite. Elevations: 100-2430ft. (30-740m.) Blooms Mar-Jul.	May Occur	Vegetation requirements are present, however the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.
Cornus sericea subsp. Sericea American or Creek Dogwood	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, wetland-riparian < 2800 m Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material Blooms May-Jul	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Crassula aquatica Water Pigmy-Weed	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities < 3000 m Clay, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Mar-Jun	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Cryptantha sparsiflora Few-flowered Forget-Me- Not	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, sparse grassland, 300-1300 m Blooms Apr-May	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Cucurbita palmata Coyote Melon	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Valley Grassland < 1300 m. Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock Blooms Apr-Sep	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Cyperus acuminatus Short-pointed Umbrella-sedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian, many plant communities. Edges of temporary pools, ponds, streams < 400 m wet, sandy Blooms Jun-Oct	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Cyperus erythrorhizos Red-root Flatsedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian < 500 m Sandy loam Blooms Jul-Oct	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Cyperus laevigatus Smooth Flatsedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N2N4	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Alkali Sink, wetland-riparian 30-1000 m Blooms Jul-Dec	May Occur	Coastal sage scrub and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Cyperus odoratus Flatsedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian, many plant communities < 500 m Silt loam, Sandy loam, Sand Blooms Jul-Oct	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Cyperus squarrosus Awned Flatsedge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian, many plant communities: Moist, sunny, disturbed places, especially pond margins, riverbanks; < 1500 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Jun, Nov	May Occur	Wetland-riparian and disturbed habitat is present.
Delphinium parryi ssp. *purpureum* Mt. Pinos larkspur	None/None G4T4/S4 4.3 USFS S	Perennial herb. Chaparral, mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevations: 3280-8530ft. (1000-2600m.) Blooms May-Jun.	May Occur	While chaparral is present, mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland are not. Additionally, the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey.
Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	None/None G3/S3 1B.3 BLM S USFS S	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Mesic sites. Elevations: 1310-5250ft. (400-1600m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	May Occur	While habitat requirements are present, only one record occurs within the 12 quad radius and is over 20 years old. This species was not observed during the reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Diplacus longiflorus Red Sticky Bush Monkeyflower	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Well-drained, exposed sites; crevices in boulders or rock outcrops in desert areas 7-2440 m Decomposed plant material, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock Booms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Dudleya caespitosa Sea Lettuce	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal, rock, sand < 100 m Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock Blooms Apr-Aug	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Dudleya cymosa subsp. cymosa Canyon Live-forever	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Rocky outcrops, talus slopes, less often shaded canyon slopes 100-2700 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Elymus glaucus subsp. Glaucus Jepson Blue or Woodland Wildrye	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Open areas, chaparral, woodland, forest < 2890 m Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material Blooms Jun-Aug	May Occur	Open areas, chaparral, and woodland habitat is present.
Elymus stebbinsii Wheatgrass	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N2N4	Yellow Pine Forest, Chaparral < 2230 m Sandy loam Blooms Jun-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Epilobium minutum chaparral willowherb	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral 15-2320 m Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky, Decomposed plant material Blooms Apr-Sep	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Eragrostis pectinacea var. miserrima Gulf Lovegrass	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian < 500 m Blooms Jul-Nov	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Eriogonum elegans elegant wild buckwheat	None/None G4G5/S4S5 4.3	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Usually in sandy or gravelly substrates; often in washes, sometimes roadsides. Elevations: 655-5005ft. (200-1525m.) Blooms May-Nov.	May Occur	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland are present. However, sandy and gravelly substrates are generally absent, and drainages in the Study Area are densely vegetated.
Eryngium vaseyi Coyote Thistle	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian 0 to 1410 m Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May-Jun	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Euphorbia melanadenia Red-Gland Spurge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Chaparral: Dry, stony slopes or flats < 1300 m Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Dec-May	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Euphorbia micromera Sonoran Spurge; Sonoran Sandmat	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Creosote Bush Scrub < 1000 m Blooms Apr-Jun, Sep-Dec	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Euphorbia ocellata subsp. Ocellata Valley Spurge	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Dry, sandy places < 500m Clay, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May-Sep	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Frasera neglecta pine green-gentian	None/None G4/S4 4.3	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Dry, open woodlands. Elevations: 4595-8205ft. (1400-2500m.) Blooms May-Jul.	Not Expected	The elevation requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Fritillaria ojaiensis Ojai fritillary	None/None G3/S3 1B.2 USFS S	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky sites. Sometimes on serpentine; sometimes along roadsides. Elevations: 740-3275ft. (225-998m.) Blooms Feb-May.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present. Several records are found within the 12 quad search, with the closest occurs 3 miles from the Study Area.
Galium californicum subsp. flaccidum California Bedstraw	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	It grows mainly in moist shady to open places in conifer or mixed forest woodlands, chaparral, sea cliffs, hillsides. 15-1520 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand Blooms Mar-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral and hillside habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Galium triflorum Sweet-scented Bedstraw	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, many plant communities 10-3000 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Gamochaeta ustulata Gamochaeta	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Dunes, bluffs, fields, disturbed sites 0 to 2340 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable Blooms Apr-Jul	May Occur	Disturbed habitat is present.
Garrya elliptica Silk-tassel Bush	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Northern Coastal Scrub, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Chaparral < 800 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable Blooms Jan-Mar	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Gilia latiflora subsp. Davyi Davy Broad-flowered Gilia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Open, sandy flats 400-1700 m Sandy loam Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Gilia leptantha ssp. *pinetorum* pine gilia	None/None G4T4/S4 4.3	Annual herb. Lower montane coniferous forest. Bare summits, open, rocky or sandy, with pines. Elevations: 4920-9185ft. (1500-2800m.) Blooms May-Jul.	Not Expected	The elevation requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Gilia ochroleuca ssp. *lanosa* Sisquoc gilia	None/None G4T3/S3 4.3	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland. Gravelly (rarely), sandy, streambanks (sometimes). Elevations: 1475-4855ft. (450-1480m.) Blooms (Apr)May-Jun.	Not Expected	Chaparral and cismontane woodland are present, however the majority of the Study Area does not meet the elevation requirements.
Heterotheca subaxillaris subsp. Latifolia False Goldenaster	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Creosote Bush Scrub < 1150 m No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species. Blooms Aug-Oct	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Heuchera abramsii Abrams' alumroot	None/None G3/S3 4.3 USFS S	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Upper montane coniferous forest. Rock crevices. Elevations: 9185-11485ft. (2800-3500m.) Blooms Jul-Aug.	Not Expected	The elevation requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Heuchera caespitosa urn-flowered alumroot	None/None G3/S3 4.3 USFS S	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky sites. Elevations: 3790-8695ft. (1155-2650m.) Blooms May-Aug.	Not Expected	The elevation requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Hordeum brachyantherum subsp. Brachyantherum Meadow Barley	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Alpine Fell-fields, wetland-riparian, many plant communities < 3400 m Clay, Silty clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky Blooms May-Aug	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	None/None G4T1/S1 1B.1 USFS S	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. Elevations: 230-2660ft. (70-810m.) Blooms Feb-Jul(Sep).	Not Expected	While habitat requirements are present, the most recent record is over 80 years old. This species was not observed during the reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.
Hydrocotyle verticillata Marsh Pennywort	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4N5	wetland-riparian; Lake margins, ponds, slow-moving streams, canals, seeps, springs, marshes < 1400 m Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Variable, Muck/Peat Blooms Apr-Sep	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Imperata brevifolia California satintail	None/None G3/S3 2B.1 USFS S	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, mojavean desert scrub, riparian scrub. Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas. 3-. Elevations: 0-3985ft. (0-1215m.) Blooms Sep-May.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present, however the closest record is over 10 miles from the Study Area.
Isoëtes howellii Howell Quillwort	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4N5	wetland-riparian,: Vernal pools, lake margins < 1500 Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Apr-Mar	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Juglans californica southern California black walnut	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Perennial deciduous tree. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. Slopes, canyons, alluvial habitats. Elevations: 165-2955ft. (50-900m.) Blooms Mar-Aug.	Present	Southern California black walnut trees were observed and recorded during the field reconnaissance survey.
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii* southwestern spiny rush	None/None G5T5/S4 4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Moist saline places. Elevations: 10-2955ft. (3-900m.) Blooms (Mar)May-Jun.	Not Expected	Saline coastal dunes, marshes and swamps, meadows, and seeps are not present within the Study Area.
Juncus patens Spreading Rush	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian, many plant communities < 1600 m Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material Blooms Jun-Oct	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Kopsiopsis strobilacea California Ground Cone	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, many plant communities < 3000 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock Blooms Apr-Jun	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1 BLM S	Annual herb. Marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-. Elevations: 5-4005ft. (1-1220m.) Blooms Feb-Jun.	May Occur	Mashes, swamps, playas, vernal pools, alkaline soils in playas and sinks, are not present within the Study Area, however and grasslands are present. This species was not observed during the reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Layia heterotricha pale-yellow layia	None/None G2/S2 1B.1 BLM S USFS S	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline or clay soils; open areas. Elevations: 985-5595ft. (300-1705m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.	May Occur	While cismontane woodland, foothill grasslands and coastal scrub are present, pinyon and juniper woodland are not. This species was not observed during the reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.
Lepechinia fragrans fragrant pitcher sage	None/None G3/S3 4.2 USFS S	Perennial shrub. Chaparral. Elevations: 65-4300ft. (20-1310m.) Blooms Mar-Oct.	May Occur	While habitat requirements are present, the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey.
Lepechinia rossii Ross' pitcher sage	None/None G1/S1 1B.2 USFS S	Perennial shrub. Chaparral. Soil derived from fine-grained, reddish sedimentary rock. Elevations: 1000-2590ft. (305-790m.) Blooms May-Sep.	May Occur	While habitat requirements are present, only one record occurs within the 12 quad radius and is over 20 years old.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None G5T3/S3 4.3	Annual herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-. Elevations: 5-2905ft. (1-885m.) Blooms Jan-Jul.	May Occur	While habitat requirements are present, only one record occurs within the 12 quad radius and is over 20 years old.
Lessingia glandulifera var. peirsonii Peirson Lessingia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Dry foothills, desert washes, roadsides, 300-1850 m generally in sandy soil blooms May-Sep	May Occur	Roadside habitat is present.
Lessingia tenuis spring lessingia	None/None G4/S4 4.3	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Openings. Elevations: 985-7055ft. (300-2150m.) Blooms May-Jul.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present. The April 2024 reconnaissance survey was not performed in blooming season.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum* ocellated humboldt lily	None/None G4T4?/S4? 4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Yellow-pine forest or openings, oak canyons. Elevations: 100-5905ft. (30-1800m.) Blooms Mar-Jul(Aug).	May Occur	While most habitat requirements are present, the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Lupinus paynei Payne's bush lupine	None/None G1Q/S1 1B.1	Perennial shrub. Coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy. Elevations: 720-1380ft. (220-420m.) Blooms Mar-Apr(May-Jul).	May Occur	While vegetation requirements are present, the only record is over 10 miles from the Study Area. This species was not observed during the reconnaissance survey, which occurred within the blooming season.
Madia sativa Coast Tarweed	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Grassy open sites, characteristic of disturbed places, many plant communities < 1000 m Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable, Decomposed plant material Blooms May-Oct	May Occur	Grassy open sites and disturbed habitat is present.
Malacothrix glabrata Desert Dandelion	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Shadscale Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland < 2000 m Coarse soils: Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Malacothrix phaeocarpa dusky-fruited malacothrix	None/None G3/S3 4.3	Annual herb. Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. Openings, burned, or disturbed areas. Elevations: 330-4595ft. (100-1400m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	May Occur	While chaparral is present, the species was not observed during the April 2024 reconnaissance surveys, which occurred within the blooming season.
Marsilea vestita subsp. Vestita Hairy Pepperwort, Clover Fern	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Shadscale Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland < 2200 m Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Apr-Oct	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Meconella denticulata tiny poppy	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral < 1250 m Sandy loam, Sand blooms Mar-Jun	May Occur	Coastal Sage Scrub and chaparral habitat is present.
Microseris douglasii subsp. Douglasii Douglas Microseris	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N4	grassland, often near vernal pools or serpentine outcrops < 1100 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca* white-veined monardella	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry slopes. Elevations: 165-5005ft. (50-1525m.) Blooms (Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec).	May Occur	While habitat requirements are present, the closest record is over 5 miles from the Study Area and over 15 years old.
Monardella linoides ssp. *oblonga* Tehachapi monardella	None/None G5T2/S2 1B.3 BLM S USFS S	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. On dry slopes of yellow pine forest, decomposed granitic soils; also in roadside disturbed areas. Elevations: 2955-8105ft. (900-2470m.) Blooms (May)Jun-Aug.	Not Expected	The elevation requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Monardella sinuata ssp. *gerryi* Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	None/None G3T1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal scrub. Sandy openings. Elevations: 490-805ft. (150-245m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	Not Expected	Coastal scrub and sandy openings are not present; furthermore, the closest record is over 10 miles from the Study Area.
Myriopteris clevelandii Cleveland Lip-fern	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N4	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral 200-1000 m Sandy loam, Bedrock Spores May-Aug	May Occur	Coastal Sage Scrub and chaparral habitat is present.
Myriopteris cooperae Cooper's Lip-fern	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral 100-800 m Loam Spores Late Spring-summer	May Occur	Coastal Sage Scrub and chaparral habitat is present.
N avar*retia ojaiensis* Ojai navarretia	None/None G2/S2 1B.1 USFS S	Annual herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Openings in shrublands or grasslands. Elevations: 900-2035ft. (275-620m.) Blooms May-Jul.	May Occur	While habitat requirements are present, the closest record is over 6 miles from the Study Area and over 15 years old.
N avar*retia peninsularis* Baja navarretia	None/None G3/S2 1B.2 USFS S	Annual herb. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland. Wet areas in open forest. Elevations: 4920-7545ft. (1500-2300m.) Blooms (May)Jun-Aug.	Not Expected	The elevation requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Nemacladus capillaris Common Nemacladus	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Chaparral 400-2100 m Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky Blooms May-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Nolina cismontana chaparral nolina	None/None G3/S3 1B.2 USFS S	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates; also known from gabbro. Elevations: 460-4185ft. (140-1275m.) Blooms (Mar)May-Jul.	Not Expected	While habitat requirements are present, the closest record is over 12 miles away and over 30 years old.
Papaver californicum Wind or Fire Poppy	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Northern Oak Woodland, Southern Oak Woodland, Chaparral < 1200 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock Blooms Apr-May	May Occur	Southern oak woodland and chaparral habitat is present.
Phacelia grisea White-flowered Phacelia	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3	Chaparral 300-1200 m Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Apr-Jul	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.
Pilularia americana American Pillwort	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian < 2000 m Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Jun-Jul	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Plagiobothrys undulatus Wavy-Stemmed Popcornflower	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities < 400 m Sandy loam Blooms Mar-Jun	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. Sandy, gravelly sites. Elevations: 0-6890ft. (0-2100m.) Blooms (Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec).	May Occur	While chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland are present, sandy and gravelly sites are not.
Rhinotropis cornuta var. *fishiae* Fish's milkwort	None/None G5T4/S4 4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland. 100-1000m. Blooms May-Aug.	May Occur	Habitat requirements are present. The April 2024 reconnaissance survey was not performed in blooming season.
Ribes amarum Bitter Gooseberry	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral 15-1910 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Feb-Apr	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Ribes aureum var. gracillimum Slender Golden Currant	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian, Alluvial areas, forest edges 105-910 m Silty clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand Blooms Feb-May	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Rorippa curvisiliqua Curved-pod Watercress	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Alpine Fell-fields, wetland-riparian, many plant communities; < 3500 m Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material Blooms May-Oct	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Rumex transitorius willowdock	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities < 2250 m Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Apr-Jun	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	None/None G3/S3 1B.2 BLM S	Perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent). Marshes and swamps. In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. Elevations: 0-2135ft. (0-650m.) Blooms May-Oct(Nov).	Not Expected	Standing and slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches are not present within the Study Area.
Schoenoplectus saximontanus Rocky Mountain Bulrush	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	wetland-riparian < 2200 m Clay, Muck/Peat, Clay loam, Sandy loam, Sand Blooms Summer	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	None/None G4/S2 2B.2 USFS S	Perennial herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, mojavean desert scrub, playas. Alkali springs and marshes. Elevations: 50-5020ft. (15-1530m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.	Not Expected	While chaparral is present, coastal scrub, mojavean desert scrub, playas, alkali springs and marshes are not.
Sidotheca trilobata Three-lobed Starry Puncturebract; Three-lobed Oxytheca	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Chaparral 700-2100 m Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand blooms Apr-Sep	May Occur	Chaparral habitat is present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Suaeda taxifolia woolly seablite	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes and swamps. Margins of salt marshes. Elevations: 0-165ft. (0-50m.) Blooms Jan-Dec.	Not Expected	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes and swamps are not present within the Study Area.
Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus Common Snowberry	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland: Shady woodland, streambanks, northern slopes < 1200 m Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	Suitable habitat/vegetation communities are not present.
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	None/None G2/S2 1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Mesic canyons. Elevations: 985-6595ft. (300-2010m.) Blooms Jun-Oct.	May Occur	While chaparral and cismontane woodland is present, lower montane coniferous forest and riparian woodland are not. One record is present, located 8 miles from the Study Area and over 15 years old.
Trifolium bifidum Pinole Clover	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Open, grassy areas, oak chaparral, forest; < 1000 m Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms Apr-Jun	May Occur	Grassy areas, oak chaparral and forest habitat is present.
Veratrum californicum var. californicum California False Hellebore	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant	Douglas-Fir Forest, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, wetland-riparian < 3500 m Decomposed plant material, Muck/Peat, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock Blooms Jul-Aug	May Occur	Wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Verbena bracteata Prostrate Verbena	Ventura Co Locally Important Plant N3N5	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, weed, characteristic of disturbed places, many plant communities < 2200 m; Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam Blooms May-Oct	May Occur	Chaparral and wetland-riparian habitat is present.
Invertebrates				

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	None/SCE G2/S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	May Occur	Suitable foraging and nesting habitat is present in the grassland and coastal scrub habitat. Recent records are present approximately 10 miles from the Study Area.
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	FC/None G4T1T2Q/S2 USFS S	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Not Expected	Habitat requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Haplotrema caelatum slotted lancetooth snail	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County.	Not Expected	Habitat requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Helminthoglypta phlyctaena zaca shoulderband snail	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; and ✓ Ventura County represents 10% or more of the known range for this species.	Not Expected	Habitat requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Helminthoglypta salviae sage shoulderband snail	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; and ✓ Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	Not Expected	Habitat requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Helminthoglypta venturensis ventura shoulderband snail	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County; and ✓ Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	Not Expected	Habitat requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Helminthoglypta willeti Matilija shoulderband snail	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	Not Expected	Habitat requirements are not present within the Study Area.
Timema monikensis walking stick	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range; ✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County; and ✓ In danger of extirpation in Ventura County.	May Occur	habitat is present.
Fish				

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	FT/None G1/S1	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	Not Expected	A recent record of occurrence is known in Santa Paula Creek, 0.5 miles from the Study Area, however Adams Canyon is an ephemeral drainage and flows only during or immediately after precipitation events.
Cottus asper prickly sculpin	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ In danger of extirpation in Ventura County; and ✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County.	Not Expected	Adams Canyon is an ephemeral drainage and flows only during or immediately after precipitation event
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	FE/None G3/S3	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	Not Expected	Shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches are not present within the Study Area.
Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus threespine stickleback	US Forest Service: Sensitive Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ In danger of extirpation in Ventura County; and ✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County	Not Expected	A recent record speciesism known in Santa Paula Creek in February 2024 approximately 5 miles from the Study Area. However, Adams Canyon is an ephemeral drainage and flows only during or immediately after precipitation events.
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni unarmored threespine stickleback	FE/SE G5T1/S1 FP	Weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at the stream edge in small Southern California streams. Cool (<24 C), clear water with abundant vegetation.	Not Expected	One record of occurrence within the 12 quad boundary, over 20 years old.
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	None/None G2/S2 SSC USFS S	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave and San Diego river basins. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	Not Expected	A recent record speciesism known in Santa Paula Creek in February 2024 approximately 5 miles from the Study Area. However, Adams Canyon is an ephemeral drainage and flows only during or immediately after precipitation events.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Lampetra tridentata Pacific lamprey	American Fisheries Service: Vulnerable Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ Generally declining throughout its range; ✓ In danger of extirpation in Ventura County; and ✓ 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County.	Not Expected	No records of occurrence within the 12 quad boundary.
Leuresthes tenuis California Grunion	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	✓ Less than 2,000 acres of habitat that sustains populations in Ventura County; ✓ Generally declining throughout their range	Not Expected	Coastal beaches are not present in the Study Area.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	FE/SCE G5T1Q/S1	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	Not Expected	A recent records of occurrence is known in Santa Paula Creek, 3 miles from the Study Area. However, Adams Canyon is an ephemeral drainage and flows only during or immediately after precipitation events.
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	FE/None G2G3/S2 SSC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	Not Expected	While intermittent streams are present within the Study Area, no record of occurrence within 10 miles of the Study Area.
Aneides lugubris arboreal salamander	Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	Climbing salamander primarily associated with oak and sycamore woodlands, and thick chaparral. Native to California and Baja California.	May Occur	Coask live oak woodland habitat is present.
Rana boylii pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	FE/SE G3T1/S1 BLM S USFS S	Southern Coast Ranges from Monterey Bay south through San Gabriel Mountains; west of the Salinas River in Monterey Co, south through Transverse Ranges, and east through San Gabriel Mountains. Historically may have ranged to Baja California. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Not Expected	While habitat is present, the most recent record is over 50 years old.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT/None G2G3/S2S3 SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Not Expected	While intermittien drainages are present within the Study Area, permanent sources of deep water are not.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	FPT/None G2G3/S3S4 SSC BLM S	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Not Expected	Vernal pools are not present within the Study Area.
Reptiles				
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4 SSC	Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats. This element represents California records of Anniella not yet assigned to new species within the Anniella pulchra complex. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	May Occur	Moist, loose soils occur within drainage features and along north-facing slopes in the Study Area. Additionally, multiple records occur within the 12 quad boundary of the Study Area.
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S3 SSC USFS S	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	May Occur	Moist, loose soils occur within drainage features and along north-facing slopes in the Study Area. However, the closest record of this species is approximately 8 miles southeast of the Study Area and is more than 40 years old.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	None/None G5T2/S2 SSC Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	May Occur	Although scrub and grassland habitats occur within the Study Area, the closest record is approximately 14 miles southeast of the Study Area and is more than 20 years old.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None/None G5T5/S3 SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	May Occur	Woodland areas are present within the Study Area.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	None/None G5T2T3/S2? USFS S	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	May Occur	Habitat is somewhat present in the Study Area, with recent records within 5 miles of the Study Area.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	FPT/None G3G4/S3 SSC BLM S USFS S	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Not Expected	While recent records are present nearby in Santa Paula Creek, permanent sources of freshwater are absent from the Study Area.
Lampropeltis zonata pulchra San Diego mountain kingsnake	California Species of Special Concern Ventura Co. Locally Important Animal	5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County; and Generally declining throughout its range.	May Occur	Although suitable habitat is present, there are no records of this species within the 12 quad boundary of the Study Area.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None/None G4/S4 SSC BLM S	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Not Expected	Sandy washes are not present within the Study Area.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	None/None G5T4/S3 SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Not Expected	Habitat characteristics are present; however the closest record is over 11 miles form the Study Area.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4/S3S4 SSC BLM S USFS S	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not Expected	Permanent fresh water is not present within the Study Area.
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1 south coast gartersnake	None/None G5T1T2/S1S2 SSC	Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m. Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.	May Occur	Permanent fresh water is not present within the Study Area.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	None/ST G1G2/S2 SSC BLM S USFWS BCC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Not Expected	Permanent fresh water is not present within the Study Area and there is no suitable freshwater habitat in the vicinity.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	None/None G4/S2 SSC BLM S USFWS BCC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Not Expected	While grassland and scrubland is present, the closest record is over 10 miles from the Study Area.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	FT/None G3T3/S3 SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Not Expected	Sandy beaches are not present within the Study Area.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE G5T2T3/S1 BLM S USFS S	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Not Expected	Large river systems are not present within the Study Area.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	None/None G5/S3S4 FP BLM S	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	May Occur	Some habitat components are present but marshes are not. The closest record is over 10 miles form the Study Area.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Not Expected	Riparian habitat is present, recent records note it's presence approximately 10 miles from the Study Area, and USFWS critical habitat is located less than 2 miles from the Study Area. However, the riparian woodland within the Study Area is sparse and is not dense enough to provide suitable habitat.
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	FE/SE G1/S2 FP	Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest.	May Occur	While foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude are present within the Study Area and USFWS critical habitat is designated less than 2 miles from the Study Area. However, deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites and vast expanses of open savannah are not.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/None G4G5T3Q/S2 SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Not Expected	Coastal sage scrub is present within the Study Area, however the Study Area is 12 miles west of the westernmost known location of the species.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	None/ST G5/S3 BLM S	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not Expected	Requires vertical banks/cliffs are not present within the Study Area.
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	May Occur	Riparian habitat present within the Study Area. One record is present within the 12 quad boundary and is over 10 miles from the Study Area.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	May Occur	Riparian habitat is present, however it is not characteristic of nesting habitat in this region which is generally comprised of wide drainages with broad river creek bottoms and emergent vegetation. The Study Area riparian habitat is steep slopes relative to other sites within the Santa Clara River area. Records are present approximately 5 miles from the Study Area.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC BLM S USFS S	Found in a variety of habitats including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in crevices of rock outcrops, caves, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges, and hollows of live and dead trees which must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Not Expected	Habitat characteristics are present, however the most recent record within the 12 quad boundary is over 70 years old.

23-14460: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Choeronycteris mexicana Mexican long-tongued bat	None/None G3G4/S1 SSC	Common throughout Mexico, this species is occasionally found in San Diego and Imperial Counties. Feeds on nectar and pollen of night-blooming succulents. Roosts in desert canyons, caves, and rock crevices. Also uses abandoned buildings. canyons, deep caves, mines, or rock crevices desert canyons, deep	Not Expected	Study Area is outside San Diego and Imperial counties. Additionally, canyons, deep caves, mines, or rock crevices are not present within the Study Area.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	None/None G4G5T4/S3S4 SSC BLM S	Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including coniferiferous and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces and caves, and buildings. Roosts typically occur high above ground.	Not Expected	Cliff faces and caves not present within the Study Area.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	None/None G5T3T4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in scrub habitats of southern California from San Luis Obispo County to San Diego County.	Not Expected	While scrub habitat is present, only one record is present within the 12 quad search and is over 30 years and over 12 miles from the Study Area.
Neotamias speciosus callipeplus Mt. Pinos lodgepole chipmunk	US Forest Service: Sensitive	Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	Not Expected	No records of occurrence are present within the 12 quad boundary.
Puma concolo Mountain lion Southern California/Central Coast ESU	CT	Found in most habitats within central California. Uses caves, other natural cavities, and brush thickets for cover and denning often within riparian habitats.	May Occur	Various foraging habitat is present in the Study Area, however caves and other outcrops for denning are not.
Taxidea taxus American badger	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	May Occur	While recent records are present within 10 miles of the Study Area, open stages of scrub forest and open, uncultivated ground is not largely present within the Study Area.

Appendix D

Ventura County Locally Important Plant and Wildlife Species

ID #	January 31, 2024 Updated Scientific Name	Previous LIS Scientific Name	Synonyms	Common Name	Family	Habit	Status	LIS Listed Occurrences in Ventura County	Areas Currently Documented in Ventura County	Associated Vegetation Communities	Elevations Present Within	Associated Soil Types	Bloom Period
1	*Abronia turbinata*	*Abronia turbinata* S. Watson	Abronia turbinata S. Watson	Turbinate Sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	A/PH	N4N5, SNR	2	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Lockwood Valley 3411961	Sagebrush Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	900-2500 m	Dry, sandy soil. Los Gatos-Kilburn-Panamint families association, 10 to 30 percent slopes; https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/P/PANAMINT.html	May-Jul
2	*Acmispon tomentosus var. glabriusculus*	*Acmispon tomentosus var. glabriusculus*	*Acmispon heermannii* (Durand & Hilg.) Brouillet var. heermannii, superfl.; *Lotus heermannii var. heermannii*	Heermann Lotus or Hosackia	Fabaceae	PH	NNR, SNR,	4	Lion Canyon 3411952, Cuddy Valley 3411972	Washes, Riverbanks, Chaparral	<2000m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand	Mar-Aug
3	*Acmispon tomentosus var. tomentosus*	*Acmispon heermannii var. orbicularis* (A. Gray) Brouillet	*Acmispon heermannii* (Durand & Hilg.) Brouillet *var. orbicularis* (A. Gray) Brouillet, superfl.; *Lotus heermannii* (Durand & Hilg.) Greene *var. eriophorus* (Greene) Ottley; *Lotus heermannii var. orbicularis* (A. Gray) Isely	Roundleaf Heermann Lotus or Hosackia	Fabaceae	PH	NNR, SNR,	1	Oxnard 3411922,Calabasas 3411826	Coastal Scrub, chaparral,	<250m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Mar-Aug
4	*Acmispon micranthus*	*Acmispon micranthus* (Torrey & A. Gray) Brouillet	*Lotus hamatus* Greene	Grab Hosackia or Lotus	Fabaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	3	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Santa Paula Peak 3411941, Newbury Park 3411828, Thousand Oaks 3411827, Santa Susana 3411837	Coastal Scrub, Desert Canyons, Washes, Disturbed areas	<600m	Clay Loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable	Mar-Jul

ID #	January 31, 2024 Updated Scientific Name	Previous LIS Scientific Name	Synonyms	Common Name	Family	Habit	Status	LIS Listed Occurrences in Ventura County	Areas Currently Documented in Ventura County	Associated Vegetation Communities	Elevations Present Within	Associated Soil Types	Bloom Period
5	*Acmispon parviflorus*	*Acmispon parviflorus* (Bentham) D.D. Sokoloff	*Lotus micranthus* Benth	Tiny Lotus	Fabaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, San Guillermo 3411962, Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Devils Heart Peak 3411858, Oxnard 3411922	Coastal Bluffs, Oak/pine or fir woodland,	<1300m	Clay Loam, Loam, Sandy loam,Loamy Sand, Bedrock, Rocky, Decomposed plant material	Mar-Jul
6	*Agrostis hallii*	*Agrostis hallii* Vasey	N/A	Hall's Bentgrass	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Thousand Oaks 3411827	Open oak woodland, conifer forest	<1800m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Jul
7	*Alisma triviale*	*Alisma triviale*	*Alisma plantago-aquatica* L., misappl.	Common or Broadleaf Water-plantain	Alismataceae	PH	NNA,	4	Matilija 3411943, Ventura 3411933	Sagebrush Scrub, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian	<1600	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Variable	Jul-Nov
8	*Allium amplectens*	*Allium amplectens* Torrey	*Allium acuminatum* Hooker var. *gracile* Alph. Wood; *Allium attenuifolium* Kellogg; *Allium attenuifolium* var. *monospermum* (Jeps.) Jeps.; *Allium monospermum* Jeps.; *Allium occidentale* A. Gray; *Allium serratum* S. Watson	Narrowleaf Onion	Alliaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	2	Alamo Mountain 3411868, Frazier Mtn. 3411878	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland	15 to 2400m	Clays including serpentine,	Mar-Jul
9	*Allium denticulatum*	*Allium denticulatum* (Ownbey & Aase) McNeal	*Allium denticulatum* (Ownbey & Aase ex Traub) McNeal; *Allium fimbriatum* S. Watson var. *denticulatum* Ownbey & Aase ex Traub Jepson eFlora Author: Dale W. McNeal & Julie A. Kierstead	Dentate Fringed Onion	Alliaceae	PG	N4, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Dry Slopes	900-1600m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Apr-Jul
10	*Allium lacunosum var. lacunosum*	*Allium lacunosum var. lacunosum* S. Wats.	*N/A*	Pitted Onion	Alliaceae	PG	N4, SNR	1	Frazier Mtn. 3411878	Serpentine outcrops on ridges and peaks	50-1000m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam	Apr-Jun

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11	*Allium lacunosum var. davisiae*	*Allium lacunosum* var. *davisiae* (M.E. Jones) D McNeal	*Allium davisia* e M.E. Jones	Davis Onion	Alliaceae	PG	N3?, SNR	1	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, San Guillermo 3411962,Lockwood Valley 3411961,	Open, sandy slopes, ridges	600-2100m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Apr-May
12	*Allium monticola*	*Allium monticola* Davidson	Allium monticola subsp. keckii (Munz) Traub & Ownbey; Allium monticola var. keckii (Munz) Ownbey & Aase, evidently ined.; Allium parishii S. Watson var. keckii Munz; Allium peirsonii Jeps.	Mountain Onion	Alliaceae	PG	N2N3, SNR	4	Cobblestone Mtn. 3411857, Topatopa Mountains 3411951	Forest/Woodland. Conifer, Bare rock/talus/scree Forests	1400-3200 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May-Jul
13	*Allium praecox*	*Allium praecox* Brandegee	N/A	Early Onion	Alliaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	4	Lion Canyon 341195, Matilija 3411943, Ojai 3411942	Southern Oak Woodland, Chaparral	800 m	Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable	Mar-May
14	*Allophyllum divaricatum*	*Allophyllum divaricatum* (Nuttall) A.D. Grant & V. Grant	N/A	Divaricate Allophyllum	Polemoniaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Cuyama Peak 3411974, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Topatopa Mountains 3411951, White Ledge Peak 3411944,	Sandy areas, chaparral, woodland	300 -1800 m	Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Jul
15	*Allophyllum gilioides* subsp. *gilioides*	*Allophyllum gilioides* (Bentham) A.D. Grant & V. Grant *subsp. gilioides*	N/A	Straggling Gilia	Polemoniaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	5	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Reyes Peak 3411963, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Matilija 3411943, Ojai 3411942	Open, sandy, generally damp or grassy areas	200 -1900 m	Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Jun

ID #	January 31, 2024 Updated Scientific Name	Previous LIS Scientific Name	Synonyms	Common Name	Family	Habit	Status	LIS Listed Occurrences in Ventura County	Areas Currently Documented in Ventura County	Associated Vegetation Communities	Elevations Present Within	Associated Soil Types	Bloom Period
16	*Allophyllum integrifolium*	*Allophyllum integrifolium* (Brand) A.D. Grant & V. Grant	N/A	Sticky Allophyllum	Polemoniaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Reyes Peak 3411963, San Guillermo 3411962, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952	Open, rocky or sandy, generally moist areas	1300-2700 m	Decomposed plant material, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jun-Aug
17	*Alopecurus carolinianus*	*Alopecurus carolinianus* Walter	N/A	Tufted Foxtail	Poaceae	AG	N5, SNR	1	Ventura 3411933	wetland-riparian, agricultural weed	50 -1400 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May Jun
18	*Alopecurus saccatus*	*Alopecurus saccatus* Vasey	*Alopecurus californicus* Vasey; *Alopecurus howellii* Vasey	Pacific Foxtail	Poaceae	AG	NNR, SNR	2	Matilija 3411943	Meadows, Wetland-Riparian	< 1700 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-May
19	*Amaranthus californicus*	*Amaranthus californicus* (Moq.) S. Watson	N/A	California Amaranth	Amaranthaceae	AH	N4, SNR	3	Lion Canyon 3411952, Ojai 3411942, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Wetland-riparian	< 2800 m	Loam	Jul-Oct
20	*Amaranthus powellii*	*Amaranthus powellii ssp. bouchonii* (Thell.) Costea & Carretero	*Unabridged Synonyms: Amaranthus bouchonii Thell.; Amaranthus powellii* subsp. *bouchonii (Thell.) Costea & Carretero.*	Powell's Amaranth	Amaranthaceae	AH	No Status	1	Matilija 3411943, Ventura 3411933, Saticoy 3411932, Oxnard 3411922, Camarillo 3411921, Moorpark 3411838, Piru 3411847	Sagebrush Scrub, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian	<1600 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Variable	Jul-Nov
21	*Ambrosia confertiflora*	*Ambrosia confertiflora* DC.	*Franseria confertiflora* (DC.) Rydb	Weak-leaved Burweed or Bursage	Asteraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	2	Ventura 3411933, Santa Susana 3411836	Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Oak Woodland	<1250 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand	Jul-Oct

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22	*Ambrosia salsola var. salsola*	*Ambrosia salsola* (T. & G. ex G.) Strother & B.G. Baldwin *var. salsola*	*Hymenoclea salsola* Torr. & A. Gray *var. salsola; Ambrosia salsola* var. *fasciculata* (A. Nelson) Strother & B.G. Baldwin; *Hymenoclea salsola* var. *fasciculata* (A. Nelson) K.M. Peterson & W.W. Payne; Hymenoclea salsola var. patula (A. Nelson) K.M. Peterson & W.W. Payne, illeg.	Burrobrush	Asteraceae	S	NNR, SNR	3	Apache Canyon 3411973, Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964	Sagescrub, Desert shrub	70 -1850 m	Sandy loam	Feb-Jun
23	*Ammannia coccinea*	*Ammannia coccinea* Rottb.	*Ammannia coccinea* subsp. *purpurea* (Lam.) Koehne	Long-leaved or Purple Ammannia	Lythraceae	AH	N5, SNR	3	Matilija 3411943,Ojai 3411942	wetland-riparian	< 300 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Jun-Aug
24	*Ammannia robusta*	*Ammannia robusta* Heer & Regel	*Ammannia coccinea* Rottb. subsp. *robusta* (Heer & Regel) Koehne	Grand Redstem	Lythraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Matilija 3411943, Simi 3411837	wetland-riparian,	<500 m	Sandy loam	Jun-Aug
25	*Amsinckia eastwoodiae*	*Amsinckia eastwoodiae*	*Amsinckia intermedia* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. var. *eastwoodiae* (J.F. Macbr.) Jeps. & Hoover	Elegant Fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Ojai 3411942	Open valleys, hills	10 -1500 m.	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-May
26	*Amsinckia spectabilis var. spectabilis*	*Amsinckia spectabilis* Fisch. & C. A. Mey. *var. spectabilis*	*Amsinckia spectabilis* var. *sancti-nicolai* (Eastw.) I.M. Johnst.; *Amsinckia scouleri* I.M. Johnst. Jepson eFlora Author: Ronald B. Kelley & Fred R. Ganders	Showy Fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Ojai 3411942	Coastal Strand, Coastal Salt Marsh	0-270 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable	Apr-Aug
27	*Amsinckia vernicosa*	*Amsinckia vernicosa* Hook. & Arn.	*Amsinckia vernicosa* var. *vernicosa*	Vernal Fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	AH	N4, SNR	1	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964	Foothill Woodland, Valley Grassland, Joshua Tree Woodland	50 -1400 m.	Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock	Mar-May

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28	*Andropogon glomeratus var. scabriglumis*	*Andropogon glomeratus var. pumilus* Vasey ex Dewey	N/A	Soutwestern Bushy Bluestem	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Ojai 3411942	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral, wetland-riparian	<600 m	Silt loam, Loam	Sep-Mar
29	*Antennaria dimorpha*	*Antennaria dimorpha* (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray	N/A	Low Everlasting	Asteraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 341197	Sagebrush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	800-2400 m	Loam, Sandy loam	May-Jul
30	*Anthoxanthum occidentale*	*Anthoxanthum occidentale* (Buckley) Veldkamp	*Hierochloe occidentalis* Buckley	California Sweet Grass	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Fillmore 3411848	Pine Forest, Redwood Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest	<750 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Jan-Jul
31	*Antirrhinum nuttallianum* subsp. *Subsessile*	*Antirrhinum nuttallianum subsp. subsessile* (A. Gray) D. Thompson	N/A	Nuttall Snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	5	Ventura 3411933, Point Mugu 3411911, Newbury Park 3411828, Triunfo Pass 3411818	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral	<1300 m	Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable	Mar-Aug
32	*Aphanes occidentalis*	*Aphanes occidentalis* (Nuttall) Rydb.	*Alchemilla occidentalis* Nutt.	Dew-cup, Lady's Mantle	Rosaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	3	Matilija 3411943, Ojai 3411942, Ventura 3411933, Simi 3411837, Newbury Park 3411828, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Valley Grassland	30 -1200 m	Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material	Mar-May
33	*Aralia californica*	*Aralia californica* S. Watson	N/A	Elk Clover, Spikenard	Araliaceae	S	N4, SNR	3	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian,	<2500 m	Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material. acidic, humus-rich soil.	Jun-Aug
34	*Arbutus menziesii*	*Arbutus menziesii* Pursh	N/A	Pacific Madrone	Ericaceae	T	NNR, SNR	5	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Ojai 3411942, Matilija 3411943, White Ledge Peak 3411944	Redwood Forest, Douglas-Fir Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Northern Oak Woodland, Southern Oak Woodland, Foothill Woodland	100 -1500 m	Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material	Mar-May

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35	*Arctostaphylos patula*	*Arctostaphylos patula* Greene	*Arctostaphylos acutifolia* Eastw.; *Arctostaphylos parryana* Lemmon var. *pinetorum* (Rollins) Wiesl. & B. Schrieb.; *Arctostaphylos pungens* Kunth var. platyphylla A. Gray	Greenleaf Manzanita	Ericaceae	S	NNR, SNR	3	Sawmill Mountain 341197, Cuddy Valley 3411971	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest	750-3350 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock	Apr-Jun
36	*Aristida purpurea var. purpurea*	*Aristida purpurea* Nuttall *var. purpurea*	N/A	Purple Three-awn Grass	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	4	Santa Paula 3411931, Fillmore 3411848, Newbury Park 3411828, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub	250 -800 m	Sandy loam, Bedrock	Feb-Mar
37	*Aristida ternipes var. gentilis*	*Aristida ternipes var. gentilis* (Henrard) J.S. Trent	Aristida hamulosa Henrard; Aristida ternipes var. hamulosa (Henrard) Trent, illeg.	Hook Three-awn Grass	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943	Rocky hills and dry plateaus	100 -1350 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May-Nov
38	*Arnica discoidea*	*Arnica discoidea* Benth.	Arnica discoidea var. alata (Rydb.) Cronquist; Arnica discoidea var. eradiata (A. Gray) Cronquist	Rayless or Discoid Arnica	Asteraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	White Ledge Peak 3411944	Chaparral, foothill woodland	100-1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock	May-Jul
39	*Artemisia ludoviciana* subsp. *incompta*	Artemisia ludoviciana subsp. incompta (Nuttall) Keck	*Artemisia lindleyana Besser*	White Sagebrush	Asteraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Old Man Mountain 3411954, Frazier Mtn. 3411878, Ventura 3411933	Shrubland, woodland, conifer forest	< 3500 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jul-Sep
40	*Artemisia tridentata* subsp. *Parishii*	Artemisia tridentata subsp. parishii (Gray) H.M. Hall & Clements	*N/A*	Parish Great Basin Sagebrush	Asteraceae	S	N2N4, SNR	3	Cuyama Peak 3411974, Fillmore 3411848, Santa Paula 3411931, Saticoy 3411932	Sagebrush steppe and sagebrush shrubland communities	300 -1800 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Sep-Nov
41	*Astragalus curtipes*	*Astragalus curtipes A. Gray*	*N/A*	Morro Milkvetch	Fabaceae	PH	NNR, SNR, CBR	2	Camarillo 3411921	Coastal Strand, Coastal Sage Scrub	<450 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam	Feb-Jun
42	*Astragalus oxyphysus*	*Astragalus oxyphysus* Gray	*N/A*	Robust Milkvetch	Fabaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	3	Reyes Peak 3411963,	Foothill Woodland, Valley Grassland	100 -1200 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Variable	Mar-Jun

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43	*Astragalus pomonensis*	*Astragalus pomonensis* M.E. Jones	*N/A*	Pomona Locoweed	Fabaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	3	Simi 3411837, Camarillo 3411921	Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland, Disturbed areas	<1200m	Clay loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand	Mar-May
44	*Astragalus whitneyi var. whitneyi*	*Astragalus whitneyi* A. Gray *var. whitneyi*	*N/A*	Whitney Locoweed	Fabaceae	PH	N4N5, SNR,	3	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Sagebrush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Subalpine Forest, Northern Oak Woodland, Alpine Fell-fields, Northern Juniper Woodland	1550-3500 m	Loam, Sandy loam	May-Sep
45	*Atriplex argentea var. expansa*	*Atriplex argentea var. expansa* (S. Watson) S.L. Welsh & Reveal	Atriplex argentea var. mohavensis (M.E. Jones) S.L. Welsh; Atriplex expansa S. Watson; Atriplex argentea subsp. expansa (S. Watson) H.M. Hall & Clem.; Atriplex trinervata Jeps.	Mojave Silverscale	Chenopodiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	5	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, San Guillermo 3411962, Matilija 3411943, Ventura 3411933, Oxnard 3411922, Simi 3411837	Wetlands, Dry or saline substrates	<1500 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Sandy clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Jul-Nov
46	*Atriplex canescens var. laciniata*	*Atriplex canescens var. laciniata* Parish in W.L. Jepson	N/A	Caleb Saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	S	NNR, SNR	1	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964	Saline desert flats, alluvial fans	<1500 m	Alkaline, well-drained soils. Saline tolerant, Caliche type, Limestone-based, Sandy, Sandy Loam, Medium Loam Clay Loam Clay Calcareous	Mar-Oct
47	*Atriplex dioica*	*Atriplex dioica* Raf.	Atriplex subspicata (Nutt.) Rydb.; Atriplex patula L. var. subspicata (Nutt.) S. Watson; Chenopodium subspicatum Nutt.	Thickleaf Orach	Chenopodiaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Ventura 3411933, Oxnard 3411922	prairies, stream valleys, along shores	<200 m	Moist, saline or alkaline soils	Jul-Nov
48	*Atriplex watsonii*	*Atriplex watsonii* Nelson ex Abrams	Unabridged Synonyms: Atriplex decumbens S. Watson	Matscale	Chenopodiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Point Mugu 3411911	Coastal Strand, Coastal Salt Marsh, Coastal Sage Scrub, wetland-riparian	<170 m	alkaline soil and sand.	Mar-Oct
49	*Baccharis salicina*	*Baccharis salicina* Torrey & A. Gray	Baccharis emoryi A. Gray	Emory Baccharis	Asteraceae	S	NNR	1	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Fillmore 3411848	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, wetland-riparian	6-1600 m	moderately saline	May- Nov
50	*Batis maritima*	*Batis maritima* L.	N/A	Saltwort, Beachwort	Bataceae	S	N5, SNR	3	Point Mugu 3411911	Coastal Strand, Coastal Salt Marsh, wetland-riparian	<10 m	Sand, Variable, Moderately Saline. tolerant of sand, loam and clay	Apr- Sep

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51	*Berberis aquifolium var. dictyota*	*Berberis aquifolium var. dictyota* Jeps.	Berberis californica Jeps.; Berberis dictyota Jeps.; Mahonia dictyota (Jeps.) Fedde	Dull-leaf or Jepson Holly- leaved Barberry	Berberidiaceae	S	N3N5, SNR	3	Matilija 3411943	Slopes, canyons, conifer forest, oak woodland, chaparral	90-2200 m	Non saline: Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky	Mar-May
52	*Berberis pinnata* subsp. *pinnata*	*Berberis pinnata* Lagasca *subsp. Pinnata*	Mahonia pinnata (Lag.) Fedde subsp. Pinnata	Pinnate-leaved Barberry	Berberidiaceae	S	N4N5, SNR	1	Triunfo Pass 3411818	conifer forest, oak woodland, chaparra	<1900m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock, Variable	Feb-May
53	*Bidens frondosa*	*Bidens frondosa* L.	N/A	Sticktight	Asteraceae	AH	N5, SNR	2	Thousand Oaks 3411827, Santa Paula 3411931, Piru 3411847	wetland riparian	<2100m	Slightly Saline, Clay, Loam, Peat	Jun-Oct
54	*Boechera breweri* subsp. *Breweri*	Boechera breweri (S. Watson) Al-Shehbaz *var. breweri*	Arabis breweri S. Watson var. breweri	Brewer Rock Cress	Brassicaceae	PH	N3N4, SNR	2	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Foothill Woodland, Alpine Fell-fields	300-2300 m	Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Mar-Jul
55	*Boechera californica*	*Boechera californica* (Rollins)Windham & Al-Shehbaz	Arabis sparsiflora Nutt. var. californica Rollins	California Rockcress	Brassicaceae	PH	NNR SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Wheeler Springs 3411953 Black Mtn. 3411867, Santa Susana 3411836	Rocky slopes, gravelly soil, in chaparral, oak woodland	350-2300 m	Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-Jun
56	*Boechera retrofracta*	*Boechera retrofracta* (Graham) A. Löve & D. Löve	Arabis retrofracta Graham; Arabis holboellii Hornem. var. retrofracta (Graham) Rydb.	Holboell Rock Cress	Brassicaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Wheeler Springs 3411953	Rock outcrops, sandy soil, in grassland, sagebrush steppe, open conifer forest;	900-3312 m.	Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Aug
57	*Boechera xylopoda*	*Boechera xylopoda* Windam & Al-Shehbaz	Arabis pulchra M.E. Jones ex S. Watson var. gracilis M.E. Jones	Desert Rock Cress	Brassicaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	4	Lockwood Valley 3411961	desert scrub, sagebrush, and chaparral	800-2500 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Mar-May
58	*Bolboschoenus robustus*	*Bolboschoenus* [Scirpus] *robustus* (Pursh) Soják, Čas. Nár.	Scirpus robustus Pursh; Schoenoplectus robustus (Pursh) M.T. Strong	Seashore Bulrush	Cyperaceae	PG	N5, SNR	3	Ventura 3411933, 3411923, Oxnard 3411922, Simi 3411837	Coastal Salt Marsh, Freshwater Wetlands, Alkali Sink, wetland-riparian	0 to 1200 m	moderately saline	Aug-Sep
59	*Botrychium simplex var. simplex*	*Botrychium simplex* E. Hitchc.*var. simplex*	N/A	Least Moonwort, Little Grapefern	Ophioglossaceae	PF	N5, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Saturated moss or sedge mats around hard water seeps and streamlets	1500-3200 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Jul-Aug

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60	*Boykinia occidentalis*	*Boykinia occidentalis* T. & G.	Boykinia elata (Nutt.) Greene	Santa Lucia Brookfoam	Saxifragaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	4	Lion Canyon 3411952, Cobblestone Mtn. 3411857, Ojai 3411942, Matilija 3411943, Wheeler Springs 3411953,	Northern Coastal Scrub, Redwood Forest, Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Chaparral, wetland-riparian	<1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Aug
61	*Boykinia rotundifolia*	*Boykinia rotundifolia* C. Parry	N/A	Roundleaved Boykinia	Saxifragaceae	PH	N3, SNR	4	Reyes Peak 3411963, Lion Canyon 3411952,Devils Heart Peak 3411858, Ojai 3411942, Santa Paula Peak 3411941, Newbury Park 3411828,	Chaparral, wetland-riparian	<2000m	Loam, Sandy loam	May-Jul
62	*Bromus orcuttianus*	*Bromus orcuttianus* (Shear) A. Hitchc.	Bromus orcuttianus var. hallii Hitchc.	Orcutt Brome	Poaceae	AG	NNR, SNR	3	Reyes Peak 3411963, Alamo Mountain 3411868, White Ledge Peak 3411944	Dry places, meadows, scrub, open forest;	520m-3500m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Jun-Jul
63	*California macrophylla*	*California macrophylla*	Erodium macrophyllum Hook. & Arn.; Erodium macrophyllum Hook. & Arn. var. californicum (Greene) Jeps	Largeleaf Filaree	Geraniaceae	AH	N3, S4	2	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Piru 3411847, Simi 3411837, Newbury Park 3411828	Open sites, grassland, scrub, vertic clay, occasionally serpentine	<1200 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-Jul
64	*Callitriche marginata*	*Callitriche marginata* Torrey	N/A	California Water-starwort,Wallow Starwort	Plantaginaceae	PH	N4, SNR	3	Apache Canyon 3411973, Matilija 3411943, Santa Paula 3411931, 3411923	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< +- 1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Mar-Jun
65	*Calystegia malacophylla* subsp. *malacophylla*	*Calystegia malacophylla* (E. Greene) Munz *subsp. malacophylla*	N/A	Sierra Morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	PV	NNR, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Dry slopes, chaparral;	1000-2400 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jun-Aug
66	*Calystegia occidentalis* subsp. *fulcrata*	*Calystegia occidentalis subsp. fulrata* (Gray) Brummitt	Convolvulus deltoideus Greene; Convolvulus fulcratus (A Gray) Greene	Western Morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	PV	N3, SNR	1	Frazier Mtn. 3411878, Lockwood Valley 3411961,	Dry slopes, chaparral, pine woodland	300-2700 m	Loam, Sandy loam	May-Aug

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67	*Camissonia contorta*	Camissonia contorta (Douglas) P.H. Raven	Unabridged Synonyms: Oenothera contorta Douglas; Oenothera cruciata (S. Watson) Munz, illeg.; Oenothera strigulosa (Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Torr. & A. Gray, misap	Contorted Primrose	Onagraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Reyes Peak 3411963, Lion Canyon 3411952	Sandy soil, slopes, flats, often disturbed, grassland, chaparral, pinyon/juniper woodland	< 2300 m	Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	May-Jun
68	*Cardamine pachystigma*	*Cardamine pachystigma* (S.Watson) Rollins *var. pachystigma*	Unabridged Synonyms: Dentaria corymbosa Jeps., illeg.; Dentaria corymbosa var. grata Jeps., illeg.; Dentaria pachystigma (S. Watson) S. Watson	Toothwort	Brassicaceae	PH	N3N5, SNR	4	Wheeler Springs 3411953	Rocky or serpentine outcrops, slopes, cliffs,	250-2900 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Mar-May
69	*Cardionema ramosissimum*	*Cardionema ramosissimum* (Weinm.) A. Mels. & J.F.Macbr.	N/A	Sand Mat	Caryophyllaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	4	Alamo Mountain 3411868, Moorpark 3411838, Simi 3411837, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Coastal Strand, Northern Coastal Scrub, Coastal Sage Scrub	< 400 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable	Apr-Aug
70	*Carex athrostachya*	*Carex athrostachya* Olney	N/A	Slender-beaked Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Lockwood Valley 3411961	Common. Seasonally moist meadows, marshes	400-3200 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock	May-Sep
71	*Carex aurea*	*Carex aurea* Nuttall	N/A	Golden-fruited Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	2	Frazier Mtn. 3411878	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, wetland-riparian	110-330 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable	Mar- Jun
72	*Carex barbarae*	*Carex barbarae* Dewey	N/A	Santa Barbara Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	5	White Ledge Peak 3411944, Ventura 3411933, Santa Paula Peak 3411941	Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Coastal Prairie, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian	< 1000 m.	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable, Decomposed plant material	May-Aug

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73	*Carex densa*	*Carex densa* L. Bailey	N/A	Dense Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	N4, SNR	3	Alamo Mountain 3411868, Matilija 3411943	Northern Coastal Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Coastal Prairie, Valley Grassland, Northern Juniper Woodland, wetland-riparian	<1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Variable	Apr-Jul
74	*Carex fracta*	*Carex fracta* Mackenzie	N/A	Fragile-sheathed Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	2	Frazier Mtn. 3411878, Reyes Peak 3411963, San Guillermo 3411962, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Alamo Mountain 3411868,	Common. Montane meadows, open forests, edges, roadsides,	250-3300 m.	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand	May-Sep
75	*Carex globosa*	*Carex globosa* Boott	N/A	Round-fruited Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	3-4*	White Ledge Peak 3411944, Matilija 3411943, Santa Paula Peak 3411941	Well-drained soil of wooded areas: Northern Coastal Scrub, Redwood Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Southern Oak Woodland	< 1800 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock, Variable	Apr-Jun
76	*Carex hassei*	*Carex hassei* L. Bailey	N/A	Hasse Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	N4N5, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Lockwood Valley 3411961	Springs, peatland, fens, moist meadows,	< 2900 m	Loam, Sandy loam	May-Aug
77	*Carex multicaulis*	*Carex multicaulis* L. Bailey	N/A	Many-stemmed Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Reyes Peak 3411963, White Ledge Peak 3411944	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest	15-2200 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky	Apr-Jul
78	*Carex nebrascensis*	*Carex nebrascensis* Dewey	N/A	Nebraska Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	N5?, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Creosote Bush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, wetland-riparian	< 2500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Jun-Sep
79	*Carex pansa*	*Carex pansa* L. Bailey	N/A	Sand Dune Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	2	Oxnard 3411922, 3411923, Ventura 3411933	Coastal strand	< 10 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr- Jul

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80	*Carex pellita*	*Carex pellita* Muhl. ex Willd.	Carex lanuginosa Michx., misappl.	Woolly Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	N5?, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Generally marshy places, creekbanks	60-3300 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Decomposed plant material	May-Sep
81	*Carex rossii*	*Carex rossii* Boott	Carex novae-angliae Schwein. var. rossii (Boott) L.H. Bailey; Carex geophila Mack., misappl.	Ross Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	3	Old Man Mountain 3411954, Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Lion Canyon 3411952, Santa Paula Peak 3411941, Simi 3411837	Dry forest, meadows: Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Coastal Prairie, Alpine Fell-fields	< 3800 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock, Rocky	May-Aug
82	*Carex schottii*	*Carex schottii* Dewey	N/A	Schott Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Lockwood Valley 3411961, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Matilija 3411943	Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Oak Woodland, wetland-riparian	< 2500 m.	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Apr-Jul
83	*Carex spissa*	*Carex spissa* L. Bailey	N/A	San Diego Sedge	Cyperaceae	PG	N4, SNR	1	Point Mugu 3411911, Triunfo Pass 3411818	Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Oak Woodland, Chaparral, wetland-riparian	< 1200 m	Clay, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand	Apr-Sep
84	*Castilleja attenuata*	*Castilleja attenuata* (Gray) Chuang & Heckard	Orthocarpus attenuatus A. Gray	Valley Tassels	Orobanchaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, San Guillermo 3411962, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Lion Canyon 3411952, Ojai 3411942	Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland	< 1600 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material	Mar-May
85	*Castilleja tenuis*	*Castilleja tenuis* (A.A. Heller) Chuang & Heckard	Orthocarpus hispidus Benth.	Bristle Owl's Clover	Orobanchaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Alamo Mountain 3411868, Lion Canyon 3411952	Sagebrush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, wetland-riparian	1000-2800 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky	May- Aug

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86	*Caulanthus heterophyllus*	*Caulanthus heterophyllus (Nutt.) Payson*	Caulanthus heterophyllus var. pseudosimulans R.E. Buck, ined.; Streptanthus heterophyllus Nutt.; Caulanthus stenocarpus Payson; Guillenia heterophylla (Nutt.) O.E. Schulz	Different-leaved Jewelflower	Brassicaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Reyes Peak 3411963, Ojai 3411942, Point Mugu 3411911, Triunfo Pass 3411818	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral, weed, characteristic of disturbed places	< 1400 m	Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable	Mar-May
87	*Caulanthus inflatus*	*Caulanthus inflatus* S. Watson	Unabridged Synonyms: Streptanthus inflatus (S. Watson) Greene	Desert Candle	Brassicaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	3	Ballinger Canyon 3411984	Creosote Bush Scrub, Valley Grassland, Joshua Tree Woodland	150-1500 m	Clay, Silty clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock	Mar-May
88	*Ceanothus cuneatus var. ramulosus*	*Ceanothus cuneatus var. ramulosus* Greene	N/A	Coast Ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	S	N5, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943	Sandy substrates, serpentine, chaparral	< 700 m	Clay, Loam, Sandy loam	Feb-May
89	*Chaenactis fremontii*	*Chaenactis fremontii* A. Gray	N/A	Desert Pincushion	Asteraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Apache Canyon 3411973, Cuyama Peak 3411974, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Black Mtn. 3411867, Alamo Mountain 3411868	Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Joshua Tree Woodland	10-2200 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Feb- May
90	*Chaenactis glabriuscula var. heterocarpha*	*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *heterocarpha* (A. Gray) H.M. Hall	Chaenactis tanacetifolia A. Gray	Different-seeded Yellow Pincushion	Asteraceae	AH	N3N4, SNR	2	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Wheeler Springs 3411953	Slopes, ridges, openings in chaparral, woodland, generally serpentine or shale	100-1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-Jun
91	*Chaenactis glabriuscula var. megacephala*	*Chaenactis glabriuscula var. megacephala* A. Gray	N/A	Big-flowered Yellow Pincushion	Asteraceae	AH	N3?, SNR	4	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Cobblestone Mtn. 3411857, Santa Susana 3411836	Dry, often sandy slopes, openings in chaparral, woodland	300-1500 m	Loam	Mar-Jun
92	*Euphorbia melanadenia*	*Chamaesyce melanadenia* (Torrey) Milsp.	*Chamaesyce melanadenia* (Torr.) Millsp	Red-Gland Spurge	Asteraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	3	Oxnard 3411922, Ventura 3411933, Simi 3411837	Chaparral: Dry, stony slopes or flats	< 1300 m	Loam, Sandy loam	Dec-May
93	*Euphorbia micromera*	*Chamaesyce micromera* (Engelm.) Wooton & Standl.	*Chamaesyce micromera* (Boiss.) Wooton & Standl.	Sonoran Spurge; Sonoran Sandmat	Euphorbiaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Moorpark 3411838	Creosote Bush Scrub	< 1000 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Apr-Jun, Sep-Dec

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94	*Euphorbia ocellata* subsp. *ocellata*	*Chamaesyce ocellate* (Durand & Hilg.) Millsp. *subsp. ocellata*	*Chamaesyce ocellata* (Durand & Hilg.) Millsp. *subsp. ocellata*	Valley Spurge	Euphorbiaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Apache Canyon 3411973, Reyes Peak 3411963, Devils Heart Peak 3411858, White Ledge Peak 3411944,	Dry, sandy places	< 500m	Clay, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Sep
95	*Myriopteris clevelandii*	*Cheilanthes clevelandii* D.C. Eaton.	*Cheilanthes clevelandii* D. C. Eaton	Cleveland Lip-fern	Pteridaceae	PF	N3N4, SNR	3	Ojai 3411942 Wheeler Springs 3411953	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral	200-1000 m	Sandy loam, Bedrock	May-Aug
96	*Myriopteris cooperae*	*Cheilanthes cooperae* D.C. Eaton	*Cheilanthes cooperae* D. C. Eaton	Cooper's Lip-fern	Pteridaceae	PF	NNR, SNR	2	Ventura 3411933	Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral	100-800 m	Loam	Late Spring-summer
97	*Myriopteris newberryi*	*Cheilanthes newberryi* (D.C. Eaton) Domin	*Cheilanthes newberryi* (D. C. Eaton) Domin	Newberry's Lip Fern	Pteridaceae	PF	NNR, SNR	4	Camarillo 3411921, Newbury Park 3411828, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral	100-800 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May - Aug
98	*Chenopodium berlandieri var. zschackei*	*Chenopodium berlandieri* Moq. *var. zschackei* (Murr) Graebn.	N/A	Pitseed Goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	AH	N3N5, SNR	5	Lion Canyon 3411952, Matilija 3411943, Ventura 3411933, Santa Paula 3411931, Piru 3411846	Disturbed areas, ocean bluffs, sandy washes	< 2000 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Jul-Sep
99	*Chenopodium desiccatum*	*Chenopodium desiccatum* A. Nelson	N/A	Aridland Goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	AH	N5?, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	< 2900 m	Sandy loam, Loamy sand	Jul-Sep
100	*Chorizanthe brevicornu var. brevicornu*	*Chorizanthe brevicornu* Torr. *var. brevicornu*	N/A	Brittle Spineflower	Polygonaceae	AH	N3N5, SNR	1	Piru 3411847	Sand, gravel, common	60-2300 m	Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand	Feb-Jul
101	*Chorizanthe clevelandii*	*Chorizanthe clevelandii* C. Parry	N/A	Cleveland Spineflower	Polygonaceae	AH	NNR SNR	4	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, San Guillermo 3411962, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Lion Canyon 3411952,	Northern Oak Woodland, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral	400-2000 m	Clay loam	May-Sep
102	*Chorizanthe membranacea*	*Chorizanthe membranacea* Benth.	Eriogonella membranacea (Benth.) Goodman	Pink Spineflower	Polygonaceae	AH	N3N4, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland	40-1400 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock	Apr-Jul

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103	*Chorizanthe uniaristata*	*Chorizanthe uniaristata* T. & G.	N/A	One-awned Spineflower	Polygonaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Reyes Peak 3411963, Wheeler Springs 3411953	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland	800-1900 m	Silty clay loam, Sandy clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky	Apr-Jul
104	*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* subsp. *Viscidiflorus*	*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hook.) Nutt. *subsp. viscidiflorus*	Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus subsp. latifolius (D.C. Eaton) H.M. Hall & Clem.; Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus subsp. pumilus (Nutt.) H.M. Hall & Clem.; Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus subsp. stenophyllus (A. Gray) H.M. Hall & Clem.	Yellow Rabbitbrush	Asteraceae	S	N5, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Frazier Mtn. 3411878, Alamo Mountain 3411868,	Sagebrush, pinyon/juniper, alpine talus	900-4000 m	Silty clay loam, Sandy clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky	Jul-Sep
105	*Cicuta douglasii*	*Cicuta douglasii* (DC.) Coulter & Rose	N/A	Western Water-hemlock	Apiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	3	San Guillermo 3411962, Reyes Peak 3411963	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 2800 m	Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Jun-Sep
106	*Cirsium scariosum var. loncholepis*	*Cirsium scariosum* Nutt. *var. citrinum* (Petr.) D.J. Keil	Cirsium loncholepis Petr.; Cirsium scariosum Nutt. var. citrinum (Petr.) D.J. Keil, in part	Southern Meadow Thistle	Asteraceae	BH	S1	3	Reyes Peak 3411963, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Cuddy Valley 3411971 Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Meadows, damp soil, openings in forest;	400-2000 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May-Sep
107	*Clarkia affinis*	*Clarkia affinis* Lewis & Lewis	N/A	Hairy Clarkia	Onagraceae	AH	N3N4, SNR	4	Lion Canyon 3411952, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Matilija 3411943	Openings in woodland, chaparral	< 500 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	May -Jun
108	*Clarkia dudleyana*	*Clarkia dudleyana* (Abrams) J.F. Macbr.	N/A	Dudley Godetia	Onagraceae	AH	N5?, SNR	5	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952, Ballinger Canyon 3411984	Northern Coastal Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral	< 1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky	May-Jul

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109	*Clarkia modesta*	*Clarkia modesta* Jeps.	N/A	Modest Clarkia	Onagraceae	AH	N4?, SNR	2	Reyes Peak 3411963	Foothill Woodland	< 1000 m.	Decomposed plant material, Silty clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-May
110	*Clarkia purpurea* subsp. *viminea*	*Clarkia purpurea subsp. viminea* (Douglas) Lewis & Lewis	N/A	Large Purple Clarkia	Onagraceae	AH	N3, SNR	1	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Santa Paula Peak 3411941, Matilija 3411943	Open, grassy or shrubby places	< 1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Jul
111	*Clarkia xantiana* subsp. *xantiana*	*Clarkia xantiana* Gray *subsp. xantiana*	N/A	Xantus Clarkia	Onagraceae	AH	N4, SNR	1	Frazier Mtn. 3411878	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral	500-2000 m	Loam, Sandy loam	May-Aug
112	*Clinopodium douglasii*	Clinopodium douglasii (Benth.) Kuntze	Satureja douglasii (Benth.) Briq.	Yerba Buena	Lamiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	4-5*	White Ledge Peak 3411944, Fillmore 3411848, Ventura 3411933	Northern Coastal Scrub, Closed-cone Pine Forest, Redwood Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Chaparral	< 900 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material	Apr-Sep
113	*Collinsia parviflora*	*Collinsia parviflora* Lindley	N/A	Blue-eyed Mary, Blue Lips	Plantaginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Val Verde 3411846	Sagebrush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest	800-3500 m	Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material	Mar-Jul
114	*Collomia tinctoria*	*Collomia tinctoria* Kellogg	N/A	Yellow-staining Collomia	Polemoniaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	3	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Lion Canyon 3411952, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Reyes Peak 3411963, San Guillermo 3411962	Gravelly to rocky, open areas: Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest	600-3000 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jun-Sep
115	*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* subsp. *planifolia*	*Comarostaphylis diversifolia subsp. planifolia* (Jeps.) G.D. Wallace	Comarostaphylis diversifolia var. planifolia Jeps	Simpleleaf Summer Holly	Ericaceae	S	NNR, SNR	2	White Ledge Peak 3411944	Chaparral	100-600 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Mar-May
116	*Cornus sericea* subsp. *sericea*	*Cornus sericea* L. subsp. *sericea*	Cornus californica C.A. Mey.; Cornus ×californica C.A. Mey.; Cornus californica var. nevadensis Jeps.; Cornus stolonifera Michx.	American or Creek Dogwood	Cornaceae	S	NNR, SNR	3	Santa Paula Peak 3411941, White Ledge Peak 3411944	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, wetland-riparian	< 2800 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material	May-Jul
117	*Crassula aquatica*	*Crassula aquatica* (L.) Schönl.	Tillaea aquatica L.; Crassula saginoides (Maxim.) M. Bywater & Wickens	Water Pigmy-Weed	Crassulaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 3000 m	Clay, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-Jun

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118	*Crepis acuminata*	*Crepis acuminata* Nuttall	N/A	Long-leaved Hawksbeard	Asteraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	4	Frazier Mtn. 3411878, Lion Canyon 3411952	Sagebrush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest	1000-3300 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock	May-Aug
119	*Cryptantha affinis*	*Cryptantha affinis* (A. Gray) Greene	N/A	Side-grooved Forget-Me-Not	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Wheeler Springs 3411953	conifer forest, chaparral	630-2600 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky	May-Aug
120	*Cryptantha flaccida*	*Cryptantha flaccida* (Lehm.) Greene	N/A	Flaccid Forget-Me-Not	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Wheeler Springs 3411954	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, many plant communities	< 1700 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Apr-Jul
121	*Cryptantha leiocarpa*	*Cryptantha leiocarpa* (Fisch. & C. Meyer) Greene	N/A	Coast Forget-Me-Not	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Ventura 3411933, 3411923	Coastal Strand, Northern Coastal Scrub	< 100 m	Decomposed plant material, Sandy loam, Sand	Mar-Aug
122	*Cryptantha pterocarya var. pterocarya*	*Cryptantha pterocarya* (Torr.) Greene *var. pterocarya*	N/A	Wing-nut Forget-Me-Not	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Lockwood Valley 3411961	desert scrub, washes, sagebrush, woodland openings	200-2630 m	Loam	Mar-Jul
123	*Cryptantha sparsiflora*	*Cryptantha sparsiflora* (Greene) Greene	N/A	Few-flowered Forget-Me- Not	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Reyes Peak 3411963, Santa Paula Peak 3411941	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, sparse grassland,	300-1300 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Apr-May
124	*Cucurbita palmata*	*Cucurbita palmata* S. Watson	Unabridged Synonyms: Cucurbita californica Torr. ex S. Watson	Coyote Melon	Cucurbitaceae	PV	NNR, SNR	1	Ventura 3411933	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Valley Grassland	< 1300 m.	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Apr-Sep
125	*Cycladenia humilis var. venusta*	*Cycladenia humilis* var. *venusta* (Eastwood) Munz	Cycladenia venusta Eastw.	Elegant Cycladenia	Convolvulaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Reyes Peak 3411963	haparral, talus, loose gravel, dry ground in light shade of pines,	1550-2500 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May-Jul

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126	*Cylindropuntia bernardina*	Cylindropuntia californica (Torr. & A. Gray) F.M. Knuth *var. parkeri* (J.M. Coult.) *Pinkava*	Opuntia parryi Engelm.; Opuntia parryi var. parryi; Opuntia californica (Torr. & A. Gray) Coville var. parkeri (J.M. Coult.) Pinkava; Opuntia echinocarpa var. parkeri J.M. Coult.; Cylindropuntia californica var. parkeri (J.M. Coult.) Pinkava; Opuntia bernardina Parish	Cane Cholla	Apocynaceae	S	NNR, SNR	2	Cuyama Peak 3411974, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Point Mugu 3411911	Chaparral, pinyon/juniper woodland	700-1900 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand	Apr-Jul
127	*Cyperus acuminatus*	*Cyperus acuminatus* Torrey & Hooker	N/A	Short-pointed Umbrella-sedge	Cactaceae	AG	N5, SNR	2	Matilija 3411943	wetland-riparian, many plant communities. Edges of temporary pools, ponds, streams	< 400 m	wet, sandy	Jun-Oct
128	*Cyperus erythrorhizos*	*Cyperus erythrorhizos* Muhlenb.	N/A	Red-root Flatsedge	Cyperaceae	AG	N5?, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943, Fillmore 3411848, Newbury Park 3411828, Thousand Oaks 3411827	wetland-riparian	< 500 m	Sandy loam	Jul-Oct
129	*Cyperus laevigatus*	*Cyperus laevigatus* L.	N/A	Smooth Flatsedge	Cyperaceae	PG	N2N4, SNR	2	Santa Paula 3411931	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Alkali Sink, wetland-riparian	30-1000 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Jul-Dec
130	*Cyperus odoratus*	*Cyperus odoratus* L.	Cyperus ferax Rich	Flatsedge	Cyperaceae	AG	N5, SNR	2	Matilija 3411943, Santa Paula 3411931, 3411923, Newbury Park 3411828, Val Verde 3411846, Piru 3411847	wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 500 m	Silt loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Jul-Oct

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131	*Cyperus squarrosus*	*Cyperus squarrosus* L.	Cyperus aristatus Rottb.; Cyperus inflexus Muhl.	Awned Flatsedge	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943,	wetland-riparian, many plant communities: Moist, sunny, disturbed places, especially pond margins, riverbanks;	< 1500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Jun, Nov
132	*Danthonia unispicata*	*Danthonia unispicata* (Thurb.) Vasey	N/A	One-spike Oat Grass	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Lockwood Valley 3411961	Sagebrush Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Northern Juniper Woodland	400-3200 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	May-Aug
133	*Delphinium gracilentum*	Delphinium gracilentum Greene	Delphinium patens Benth. subsp. greenei (Eastw.) Ewan; Delphinium pratense Eastw.	Coast Larkspur; Slender Larkspur; Greene's Larkspur	Ranunculaceae	PH	N4, SNR	2	Lockwood Valley 3411961, Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Meadows: Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland	150-2700 m	Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock	Mar-Jun
135	*Deschampsia cespitosa* subsp. *Cespitosa*	*Deschampsia cespitosa* (L.) Beauv. *subsp. cespitosa*	N/A	Tufted Hairgrass	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	3	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	wetland-riparian	< 3820 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Jul-Aug
136	*Descurainia californica*	*Descurainia californica* (A. Gray) O.E. Schulz	N/A	California Tansy Mustard	Brassicaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	San Guillermo 3411962	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	1700-3400 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand	May-Aug
137	*Dicentra pauciflora*	*Dicentra pauciflora* S. Watson	N/A	Few-flowered Bleeding Heart	Fumariaceae	PH	N3?, SNR	1	Reyes Peak 3411963, San Guillermo 3411962	Subalpine Forest, Alpine Fell-fields	1200-3000 m.	Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jun-Jul

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138	*Diplacus longiflorus*	*Diplacus rutilus* [A. Grant] McMinn	Diplacus arachnoideus Greene; Diplacus speciosus Burtt Davy; Mimulus aurantiacus Curtis var. pubescens (Torr.) D.M. Thomps.; Mimulus glutinosus J.C. Wendl. var. brachypus A. Gray; Mimulus longiflorus (Nutt.) A.L. Grant; Mimulus longiflorus var. rutilus A.L. Grant; Diplacus rutilus (A.L. Grant) McMinn.	Red Sticky Bush Monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	S	NNR, SNR	1	Reyes Peak 3411963, Wheeler Springs 3411953, San Guillermo 3411962,Old Man Mountain 3411954 Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952, Topatopa Mountains 3411951, Devils Heart Peak 3411858,White Ledge Peak 3411944,Matilija 3411943, Ojai 3411942, Fillmore 3411848,Piru 3411847, Ventura 3411933, Saticoy 3411932, Santa Paula 3411931, Moorpark 3411838, Simi 3411837, Santa	Well-drained, exposed sites; crevices in boulders or rock outcrops in desert areas	7-2440 m	Decomposed plant material, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Mar-Jun
139	*Distichlis littoralis*	*Distichlis littoralis* (Engelm.) H.L. Bell & Columbus	Monanthochloe littoralis Engelm	Shoregrass	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Point Mugu 3411911, 3411912	Coastal Salt Marsh, wetland-riparian	0 to 30 m	Sand, Variable	Apr-Aug

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140	*Primula tetrandra*	*Dodecatheon alpinum* (A.Gray) Greene	Primula tetrandra (Suksd. ex Greene) A.R. Mast & Reveal; Dodecatheon alpinum (A. Gray) Greene; Dodecatheon alpinum subsp. alpinum; Dodecatheon alpinum subsp. majus H.J. Thomps.; Dodecatheon jeffreyi Van Houtte var. alpinum (A. Gray) A. Gray; Dodecatheon tetrandrum Suksd. ex Greene	Alpine Shooting Star	Primulaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Alpine Fell-fields, wetland-riparian	1700-3400 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Jun-Aug
141	*Primula clevelandii var. patula*	*Dodecatheon clevelandii* subsp. *Patulum*	*Dodecatheon clevelandii Greene* subsp. *patulum (Kuntze) H.J. Thomps.; Dodecatheon clevelandii* var. *patulum (Kuntze) Reveal*	Lowland Padre Shooting Star	Primulaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	3	Triunfo Pass 3411818, Newbury Park 3411828	Moist Areas	30 to 1380 meters	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand	Mar-May
142	*Downingia bella*	*Downingia bella* Hoover	N/A	Hoover Downingia	Lobeliaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Apache Canyon 3411973	Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian	0 to 1650 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-May
143	*Dudleya caespitosa*	*Dudleya caespitosa* (Haw.) Britton & Rose	Dudleya cespitosa, orth. var.	Sea Lettuce	Crassulaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	4	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Ventura 3411933, Camarillo 3411921, Point Mugu 3411911	Coastal, rock, sand	< 100 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Apr-Aug
144	*Dudleya cymosa* subsp. *cymosa*	*Dudleya cymosa* (Lem.) Britton & Rose *subsp. cymosa*	Dudleya cymosa subsp. gigantea (Rose) Moran	Canyon Live-forever	Crassulaceae	PH	N5, SNR	1	Wheeler Springs 3411953	Rocky outcrops, talus slopes, less often shaded canyon slopes	100-2700 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	May-Jul
145	*Eastwoodia elegans*	*Eastwoodia elegans* Brandegee	N/A	Yellow Mock Aster	Asteraceae	S	NNR, SNR	2	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Cuyama Peak 3411974	Banks, arid hillsides, brushy slopes, juniper woodland	60-1300 m	Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock	Apr-Jul
146	*Elatine brachysperma*	*Elatine brachysperma* Gray	Elatine obovata (Fassett) H. Mason	Slender Waterwort	Elatinaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943	wetland-riparian, many plant communities	50-500 m	Loam	Apr-Sep

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147	*Elatine californica*	*Elatine californica* Gray	N/A	California Waterwort	Elatinaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Apache Canyon 3411973	Pools, ponds, rice fields, streambanks	50-1900 m	Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-Aug
148	*Eleocharis acicularis var. gracilescens*	*Eleocharis acicularis var. gracilescens* Svenson	N/A	Graceful Spikerush	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	5	Old Man Mountain , Ballinger Canyon, Oxnard, Newberry Park, Lockwood Valley 3411961	Fresh wet soil to deeply submersed	< 3300 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Late spring-summer
149	*Eleocharis bella*	*Eleocharis bella* (Piper) Svenson	Eleocharis acicularis var. bella Piper	Bella Spikerush	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Lockwood Valley 3411962	Common. Fresh wet bare soil. Occurs usually in wetlands, occasionally in non wetlands	< 2300 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jun-Aug
150	*Eleocharis bernardina*	*Eleocharis bernardina* Munz & Johnston	Scirpus bernardinus Munz & I.M. Johnst.; Eleocharis pauciflora (Lightf.) Link var. bernardina (Munz & I.M. Johnst.) Svenson; Eleocharis quinqueflora (Hartmann) Schwarz var. bernardina (Munz & I.M. Johnst.) S. González & P.M. Peterson	Few-flowered Clubrush	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	3	Cuddy Valley 3411971	Fresh wet meadows, fens in conifer forest	2100-2700 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Summer
151	*Eleocharis quinqueflora*	*Eleocharis quinqueflora* (Hartmann) O. Schwarz	Scirpus quinqueflorus Hartmann; Eleocharis pauciflora (Lightf.) Link; Eleocharis pauciflora var. fernaldii Svenson; Eleocharis quinqueflora subsp. fernaldii (Svenson) Hultén; Scirpus pauciflorus Lightf.	Few-flowered Spikerush	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Cuddy Valley 3411971	Meadows: Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, wetland-riparian	40-3600 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock, Rocky	Spring-summer

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152	*Eleocharis rostellata*	*Eleocharis rostellata* (Torrey) Torrey	Scirpus rostellatus Torr	Beaked Spikerush	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	4	Old Man Mountain 3411954, White Ledge Peak 3411944, Simi 3411837	Alkali Sink, wetland-riparian: Mineral-rich fens, springs, hot springs, coastal marshes	50-2400 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Mar-Jun
153	*Eleocharis suksdorfiana*	Eleocharis suksdorfiana Beauv.	Eleocharis pauciflora (Lightf.) Link var. suksdorfiana (Beauverd) Svenson; Eleocharis quinqueflora (Hartmann) O. Schwarz var. suksdorfiana (Beauverd) J.T. Howell	Suksdorf's Spikerush	Cyperaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Wet meadows, fens, springs	< 3400 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Summer
154	*Elodea canadensis*	*Elodea canadensis* Rich.	Anacharis canadensis (Michx.) H. St. John; Elodea brandegeeae H. St. John	Common Waterweed	Hydrocharitaceae	PG	N5?, SNR	1	Lion Canyon 3411952	Wetlands: Shallow water, sloughs, ponds, lakes;	300-2600 m	Decomposed plant material, Muck/Peat, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Jul-Aug
155	*Elymus cinereus*	*Elymus cinereus* Scribn. & Merr.	Leymus cinereus (Scribn. & Merr.) Á. Löve	Great Basin Wildrye	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1	Lockwood Valley 3411961	Sagebrush Scrub, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, wetland-riparian	< 3100 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Jun-Aug
156	*Elymus glaucus* subsp. *glaucus*	*Elymus glaucus subsp. jepsonii* (Burtt Davy) Gould	Elymus glaucus subsp. jepsonii (Burtt Davy) Gould; Elymus glaucus var. jepsonii Burtt Davy	Jepson Blue or Woodland Wildrye	Poaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	4	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Reyes Peak 3411963, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952, Devils Heart Peak 3411858, Matilija 3411943,Ojai 3411942, Santa Paula Peak 3411941, Fillmore 3411848, Piru	Open areas, chaparral, woodland, forest	< 2890 m	Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material	Jun-Aug
157	*Elymus stebbinsii*	*Elymus stebbinsii* (Scribner & J.G. Smith) Gould	Agropyron parishii Scribn. & J.G. Sm.	Wheatgrass	Poaceae	PG	N2N4, SNR	5	Reyes Peak 3411963, Lion Canyon 3411952, Triunfo Pass 3411818	Yellow Pine Forest, Chaparral	< 2230 m	Sandy loam	Jun-Jul

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158	*Emmenanthe rosea*	*Emmenanthe penduliflora var. rosea* Brand	Emmenanthe penduliflora var. rosea Brand	Pink Whispering Bells	Boraginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Lockwood Valley 3411961	Talus slopes, rocky, sandy, or serpentine soils, generally after fire;	400-1800 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Apr-Jun
159	*Ephedra californica*	*Ephedra californica* S. Watson	N/A	California Desert Tea, Cañatillo	Ephedraceae	S	N3N4, SNR	3	Cuyama Peak 3411974	Scattered in arid grassland, chaparral, creosote-bush scrub	70-1300 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Sandy clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Mar-Apr.
160	*Epilobium ciliatum* subsp. *Glandulosum*	*Epilobium ciliatum subsp. glandulosum* (Lehm.) P. Hoch & Raven	Epilobium glandulosum Lehm.; Epilobium brevistylum Barbey var. brevistylum	Sticky Northern Willow-herb	Onagraceae	AH	N5?, SNR	4	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Black Mtn. 3411867, Reyes Peak 3411963, White Ledge Peak 3411944, Oxnard 3411922, 3411923,	Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, wetland-riparian	< 3500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jun-Oct
161	*Epilobium densiflorum*	*Epilobium densiflorum* (Lindley) P. Hoch & Raven	Unabridged Synonyms: Boisduvalia densiflora (Lindl.) S. Watson; Boisduvalia densiflora var. pallescens Suksd.; Boisduvalia densiflora var. salicina (Rydb.) Munz	Dense-flowered Spike-primrose	Onagraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	3	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Simi 3411837	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, many plant communities	< 2600 m	Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Decomposed plant material	May-Oct
162	*Epilobium ravenii*	*Epilobium foliosum* (Torrey & A. Gray) Suksd.	Epilobium foliosum (Torr. & A. Gray) Suksd, illeg., later homonym	Leafy Spike-primrose	Onagraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	San Guillermo 3411962, Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964	Dry, open, disturbed areas	20-1900 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Apr-Aug
163	*Epilobium glaberrimum subsp. glaberrimum*	Epilobium glaberrimum Barbey *subsp. glaberrimum*	N/A	Waxy Willow-herb	Onagraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Alamo Mountain 3411868, Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Well-drained, gravelly soils, streambanks,	150-3000 m	Occurs usually in wetlands, occasionally in non wetlands	Jun-Sep

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164	*Epilobium halleanum*	*Epilobium halleanum* Hausskn.	Epilobium halleanum Hausskn., orth. var. **Unabridged Synonyms:** Epilobium brevistylum var. ursinum (Parish ex Trel.) Jeps.; Epilobium pringleanum Hausskn.; Epilobium pringleanum var. tenue (Trel.) Munz	Gland Willow-herb	Onagraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972,	Moist meadows, streambanks	100-3700 m	Decomposed plant material, Sandy loam	Jun-Sep
165	*Epilobium minutum*	*Epilobium minutum* Lindley ex Lehm.	N/A	Chaparral Willowherb	Onagraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Lion Canyon 3411952, Old Man Mountain 3411954	Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral	15-2320 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky, Decomposed plant material	Apr-Sep
166	*Eragrostis pectinacea var. miserrima*	*Eragrostis pectinacea var. miserrima* (Fourn.) Reeder	Eragrostis arida Hitchc.; Eragrostis tephrosanthos Schult.	Gulf Lovegrass	Poaceae	AG	NNR, SNR	1	Thousand Oaks 3411827, Saticoy 3411932	wetland-riparian	< 500 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Jul-Nov
167	*Ericameria cooperi var. cooperi*	*Ericameria cooperi* (Gray) H.M. Hall *var. cooperi*	N/A	Cooper Goldenbush	Asteraceae	S	N5, SNR	2	Alamo Mountain 3411868	Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland	300-2000 m	Loam	Mar-Jun
168	*Ericameria parryi var. aspera*	*Ericameria parryi var. aspera* (Greene) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	Chrysothamnus parryi subsp. asper (Greene) H.M. Hall & Clem.	Parry Rabbitbrush	Asteraceae	S	N3?, SNR	3	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Frazier Mtn. 3411878, Alamo Mountain 3411868,	Dry forest to alpine barrens	1900-3300 m	Loam, Sandy loam	Jul-Sep

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169	*Eriogonum thurberi*	*Eriogonum thurberi* Torrey	Eriogonum cernuum Nutt. subsp. thurberi (Torr.) S. Stokes; Eriogonum cernuum subsp. viscosum S. Stokes; Eriogonum panduratum S. Watson; Eriogonum thurberi var. parishii Gand.	Thurber's Wild Buckwheat	Polygonaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Simi 3411837	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral, Joshua Tree Woodland	100-1200 m.	Sand	All year
170	*Eriogonum wrightii var. membranaceum*	*Eriogonum wrightii var. membranaceum* Jeps.	Eriogonum trachygonum Torr. ex Benth. subsp. membranaceum (S. Stokes ex Jeps.) S. Stokes; Eriogonum wrightii Torr. ex Benth. subsp. membranaceum (S. Stokes ex Jeps.) S. Stokes; Eriogonum wrightii var. membranaceum S. Stokes ex Jeps.	Sheathed Wright Buckwheat	Polygonaceae	S	N3N4, SNR	1	Thousand Oaks 3411827, Calabasas 3411826	Chaparral communities, oak and conifer woodlands	300-2200 m	Gravelly to rocky soils	Jul-Oct
171	*Eryngium vaseyi*	*Eryngium vaseyi* J. Coulter & Rose	N/A	Coyote Thistle	Apiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943, Ventura 3411933	Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian	0 to 1410 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Jun
172	*Euphorbia polycarpa var. hirtella*	*Euphorbia polycarpa var. hirtella* Benth.	Chamaesyce polycarpa (Benth.) Millsp.	Smallseed Sandmat; Hairy Golondrina	Euphorbiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Point Mugu 3411911, Newbury Park 3411828,	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral	< 1000 m	material, Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable	All year
173	*Galium californicum* subsp. *flaccidum*	*Galium californicum ssp. flaccidum* (E. Greene) Dempster & Stebb.	N/A	California Bedstraw	Rubiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	2	Matilija 3411943, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Frazier Mtn. 3411878	It grows mainly in moist shady to open places in conifer or mixed forest woodlands, chaparral, sea cliffs, hillsides.	15-1520 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand	Mar-Jul
174	*Galium triflorum*	*Galium triflorum* Michaux	N/A	Sweet-scented Bedstraw	Rubiaceae	PH	N5, SNR	2	Wheeler Springs 3411953	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, many plant communities	10-3000 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Jul

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175	*Gamochaeta ustulata*	*Gamochaeta ustulata* (Nutt.) Holub	Gnaphalium purpureum L., misappl.	Gamochaeta	Asteraceae	BH	NNR, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943	Dunes, bluffs, fields, disturbed sites	0 to 2340 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable	Apr-Jul
176	*Garrya elliptica*	*Garrya elliptica* Lindley	N/A	Silk-tassel Bush	Garryaceae	S	NNR, SNR	2-3*	Ojai 3411942	Northern Coastal Scrub, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Chaparral	< 800 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable	Jan-Mar
177	*Geranium californicum*	*Geranium californicum* G Jones & F. Jones	Geranium concinnum G.N. Jones & F.L. Jones	California Geranium	Geraniaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Frazier Mtn.	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, wetland-riparian	1000-3000 m	Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Aug
178	*Gilia latiflora* subsp. *davyi*	*Gilia latiflora subsp. Davyi* (Milliken) A. & V. Grant	Gilia latiflora subsp. excellens (Brand) A.D. Grant & V.E. Grant	Davy Broad-flowered Gilia	Polemoniaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	3	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Santiago Creek 3411983, Reyes Peak 3411963, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Wheeler Springs 3411953	Open, sandy flats	400-1700 m	Sandy loam	Mar-May

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179	*Hesperochiron nanus*	*Hesperochiron californicus* (Benth.) S. Watson	Hesperochiron californicus (Benth.) S. Watson; Capnorea californica (Benth.) Greene; Ourisia californica Benth.; Hesperochiron californicus var. benthamianus Brand; Hesperochiron californicus var. strigosus (Greene) Brand; Capnorea strigosa Greene; Hesperochiron californicus var. latifolius (Kellogg) Brand; Hesperochiron latifolius Kellogg; Hesperochiron californicus var. watsonianus (Greene) Brand; Capnorea watsoniana Greene; Hesperochiron	California Hesperochiron	Boraginaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	5	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Lockwood Valley 3411961	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, wetland-riparian	770-2620 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Jul
180	*Heterotheca subaxillaris* subsp. *latifolia*	*Heterotheca subaxillaris ssp. latifolia* (Buckley) Semple	Heterotheca psammophila B. Wagenkn.	False Goldenaster	Asteraceae	AH/BH	SNR	1	Ventura 3411933,	Creosote Bush Scrub	< 1150 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Aug-Oct
181	*Hieracium albiflorum*	*Hieracium albiflorum* Hooker	N/A	White-flowered Hawkweed	Asteraceae	PH	N4?, SNR	2	Reyes Peak 3411963	Redwood Forest, Douglas-Fir Forest, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest	< 3300 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky	May-Sep
182	*Hordeum brachyantherum* subsp. *brachyantherum*	*Hordeum brachyantherum subsp brachyantherum* Nevski	N/A	Meadow Barley	Poaceaev	AG	N5, SNR	2	Lockwood Valley 3411961, Devils Heart Peak 3411858, Santa Paula 3411931, Thousand Oaks 3411827, Point Mugu 3411911	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Alpine Fell-fields, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 3400 m	Clay, Silty clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky	May-Aug

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183	*Hornungia procumben*	*Hornungia procumbens* (L.) Hayek	Hutchinsia procumbens (L.) Desv., illeg.; Hymenolobus procumbens (L.) Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray	Prostate Hutchinsia	Brassicaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	San Guillermo 3411962, Oxnard 3411922, Point Mugu 3411911, 3411912	Saline flats, shaded sites, woodland, desert, meadows, salt marshes, sagebrush scrub	< 2900 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Feb-Jul
184	*Hydrocotyle verticillata*	*Hydrocotyle verticillata* Thunb.	Hydrocotyle verticillata var. triradiata (A. Rich.) Fernald	Marsh Pennywort	Araliaceae	PH	N4N5, SNR	4	3411923, Santa Paula 3411931, Matilija 3411943	wetland-riparian; Lake margins, ponds, slow-moving streams, canals, seeps, springs, marshes	< 1400 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Variable, Muck/Peat	Apr-Sep
185	*Isoëtes howellii*	*Isoëtes howellii* Engelm.	N/A	Howell Quillwort	Isoetaceae	PF	N4N5, SNR	1	Matilija 3411943	wetland-riparian,: Vernal pools, lake margins	< 1500	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Mar
186	*Juncus macrandrus*	*Juncus macrandrus* Cov.	N/A	Long-anthered Rush	Juncaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Frazier Mtn. 3411878	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, wetland-riparian	1200-2900 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Jul-Oct
187	*Juncus patens*	*Juncus patens* E. Meyer	N/A	Spreading Rush	Juncaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	5	White Ledge Peak 3411944, Ventura 3411933, Newbury Park 3411828	wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 1600 m	Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material	Jun-Oct
188	*Kopsiopsis strobilacea*	*Kopsiopsis strobilacea* Gray	Boschniakia strobilacea A. Gray	California Ground Cone	Orobanchaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	5	Lion Canyon 3411952, Santa Paula Peak 3411941	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, many plant communities	< 3000 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Apr-Jun
189	*Lemna aequinoctialis*	*Lemna aequinoctialis* Welw	Lemna paucicostata Hegelm.	Lesser Duckweed	Asteraceae	AG	NNR, SNR	1	Ventura 3411933	wetland-riparian	< 200 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Sep-Dec
190	*Lemna minor*	*Lemna minor* L.	Lemna minor var. minima Chevall.	Duckweed	Araceae	AG	N5?, SNR	2	Matilija 3411943 Ventura 3411933,	Occurs in wetlands	< 2000 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand, Decomposed plant material	Aug
191	*Lemna turionifera*	*Lemna turionifera* Landolt	N/A	Duckweed	Araceae	AG	NNR, SNR	4	Santa Paula 3411931, Ventura 3411933,	wetland-riparian: Freshwater	< 3000 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Aug

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192	*Lepidium dictyotum*	*Lepidium dictyotum* A. Gray	N/A	Alkali Pepperwort	Brassicaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Camarillo 3411921, San Guillermo 3411962	Alkali Sink, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian. Found in: dry stream beds, roadsides, sandy flats, fields, meadows, dried pools	< 1600 m	Clay loam, Loam	Mar-Jun
193	*Lessingia glandulifera var. peirsonii*	*Lessingia glandulifera var. peirsonii (* J.T. Howell) Markos	Lessingia lemmonii A. Gray var. peirsonii (J.T. Howell) Ferris	Peirson Lessingia	Asteraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Alamo Mountain 3411868, Wheeler Springs 3411953	Dry foothills, desert washes, roadsides,	300-1850 m	generally in sandy soil	May-Sep
194	*Limosella aquatica*	*Limosella aquatica* L.	N/A	Mudwort	Plantaginaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Lockwood Valley 3411961	Freshwater Wetlands, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Alpine Fell-fields, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 3200 m	Sandy loam	Jun-Sep
195	*Logfia depressa*	*Logfia depressa* (A.Gray) Holub	Filago depressa A. Gray	Hierba Limpa	Asteraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Newbury Park 3411828	Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland	< 1500 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand	Feb-May
196	*Lycium andersonii*	*Lycium andersonii* Gray	Lycium andersonii var. deserticola (C.L. Hitchc.) Jeps	Anderson Desert-thorn	Solanaceae	S	NNR, SNR	1	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Cuyama Peak 3411974, Santa Susana 3411836	Coastal Sage Scrub, Sagebrush Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	< 1900 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Rocky, Variable	Mar-May
197	*Madia sativa*	*Madia sativa* Molina	Madia capitata Nutt	Coast Tarweed	Asteraceae	AH	NNA, SNA	4	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952, Matilija 3411943, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Grassy open sites, characteristic of disturbed places, many plant communities	< 1000 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable, Decomposed plant material	May-Oct
198	*Malacothrix glabrata*	*Malacothrix glabrata* A. Gray	N/A	Desert Dandelion	Asteraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Wheeler Springs 3411953	Shadscale Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland	< 2000 m	Coarse soils: Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Mar-Jun
199	*Marsilea vestita* subsp. *vestita*	*Marsilea vestita* Hooker & Greville *subsp. vestita*	N/A	Hairy Pepperwort, Clover Fern	Marsiliaceae	PF	N5?, SNR	3	Ojai 3411942, Matilija 3411943, Simi 3411837	Shadscale Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland	< 2200 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Oct

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200	*Meconella denticulata*	*Meconella denticulata* Greene	Meconella oregana Nutt. var. denticulata (Greene) Jeps	Tiny Poppy	Papaveraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	5	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Matilija 3411943, Cobblestone Mtn. 3411857, Piru 3411847, Santa Susana 3411836	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral	< 1250 m	Sandy loam, Sand	Mar-Jun
201	*Microseris douglasii* subsp. *douglasii*	*Microseris douglasii* (DC.) Schultz-Bip. *ssp. douglasii*	N/A	Douglas Microseris	Asteraceae	AH	N4, SNR	3	Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Ventura 3411933, Oxnard 3411922, Newbury Park 3411828, Thousand Oaks 3411827	grassland, often near vernal pools or serpentine outcrops	< 1100 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Mar-Jun
202	*Microseris douglasii* subsp. *tenella*	*Microseris douglasii ssp. tenella (A. Gray) Chambers*	N/A	Slender Douglas Microseris	Asteraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Newbury Park 3411828	grassland, often near vernal pools or serpentine outcrops	< 500 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Loam	Mar-Jun
203	*Mirabilis multiflora var. pubescens*	Mir*abilis multiflora var. pubescens* S. Watson	Mirabilis froebelii (Behr) Greene; Mirabilis froebelii var. glabrata (Standl.) Jeps.; Quamoclidion froebelii (Behr) Standl	Froebel Four O'Clock	Nyctaginaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	2	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Cuyama Peak 3411974,	Creosote Bush Scrub, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland: Dry, rocky or sandy places	50-2100 m	Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Aug
204	*Morella californica*	*Morella californica* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Wilbur	Myrica californica Cham. & Schltdl.	California Wax-Myrtle, Pacific Bayberry	Myricaceae	S	NNR, SNR	1	Ventura 3411933	Coastal Strand, Northern Coastal Scrub, Closed-cone Pine Forest, Redwood Forest, wetland-riparian	< 150 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Variable	Mar-Apr

ID #	January 31, 2024 Updated Scientific Name	Previous LIS Scientific Name	Synonyms	Common Name	Family	Habit	Status	LIS Listed Occurrences in Ventura County	Areas Currently Documented in Ventura County	Associated Vegetation Communities	Elevations Present Within	Associated Soil Types	Bloom Period
205	*Myosurus minimus*	*Myosurus minimus* L.	Myosurus lepturus (A. Gray) Howell; Myosurus lepturus var. filiformis (Greene) Abrams; Myosurus minimus var. filiformis Greene; Myosurus minimus subsp. major (Greene) G.R. Campb.; Myosurus minimus var. major (Greene) K.C. Davis; Ranunculus minimus (L.) E.H.L. Krause	Common Mousetails	Ranunculaceae	AH	N3N5, SNR	1	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Apache Canyon 3411973, Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964,Reyes Peak 3411963, Lockwood Valley 3411961	Freshwater Wetlands, Coastal Sage Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Northern Oak Woodland, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, wetland-riparian	< 2100 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Apr-Jun
206	*Nemacladus capillaris*	*Nemacladus capillaris* Greene	N/A	Common Nemacladus	Campanulaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Lion Canyon 3411952	Yellow Pine Forest, Chaparral	400-2100 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Rocky	May-Jul
207	*Opuntia basilaris* var. *basilaris*	*Opuntia basilaris* Engelm. & J. Bigelow *var. basilaris*	Unabridged Synonyms: Opuntia basilaris var. ramosa Parish; Opuntia whitneyana E.M. Baxter	Beavertail Cactus	Cactaceae	S	NNR, SNR	1	Alamo Mountain 3411868 Newbury Park 3411828,	Desert to pinyon/juniper woodland	150-2200 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Mar-Jun
208	Aphyllon validum ssp. validum	*Orobanche valida* Jeps. *subsp. valida*	Unabridged Synonyms: Orobanche valida Jeps.	Rock Creek Broomrape	Orobanchaceae	PH	N2, S2	1	Topatopa Mountains 3411951	Chaparral, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	1250-2000 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	Mar- Jun
209	*Papaver californicum*	*Papaver californicum* Gray	Papaver lemmonii Greene	Wind or Fire Poppy	Papaveraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	5	Old Man Mountain 3411954, Matilija 3411943, Santa Susana 3411836, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Northern Oak Woodland, Southern Oak Woodland, Chaparral	< 1200 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Apr-May
210	*Perityle emoryi*	*Perityle emoryi* Torrey	N/A	Emory's Rock Daisy	Asteraceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Triunfo Pass 3411818, Point Mugu 3411911	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub	< 1300 m	Decomposed plant material, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Rocky, Variable	Jan-Jun, Oct-Nov

ID #	January 31, 2024 Updated Scientific Name	Previous LIS Scientific Name	Synonyms	Common Name	Family	Habit	Status	LIS Listed Occurrences in Ventura County	Areas Currently Documented in Ventura County	Associated Vegetation Communities	Elevations Present Within	Associated Soil Types	Bloom Period
211	*Phacelia grisea*	*Phacelia grisea* Gray	N/A	White-flowered Phacelia	Boraginaceae	AH	N3, SNR	1	Santa Paula Peak 3411941, Wheeler Springs 3411953	Chaparral	300-1200 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Jul
212	*Phyla lanceolata*	*Phyla lanceolata* (Michx.) Greene	Lippia lanceolata Michx	Narrowleaf Frog-fruit	Verbenaceae	PH	N5, SNR	1	Thousand Oaks 3411827	Freshwater Wetlands, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian	< 400 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May-Nov
213	*Pilularia americana*	*Pilularia americana* A. Braun	N/A	American Pillwort	Marsiliaceae	PF	N4, SNR	2	Lockwood Valley 3411961, Matilija 3411943	Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian	< 2000 m	Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Jun-Jul
214	*Pinus flexilis*	*Pinus flexilis* E. James	N/A	Limber Pine	Pinaceae	T	N4, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972,	Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Bristle-cone Pine Forest	1830-3700 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock	Jun-Aug
215	*Pinus sabiniana*	*Pinus sabiniana* D. Don	N/A	Foothill, Ghost, or Gray Pine	Pinaceae	T	N4, SNR	1	Cobblestone Mtn. 3411857	Foothill Woodland, northern oak woodland, chaparral	150-1500 m	Clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Sandy clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Rocky, Variable, Decomposed plant material	Feb-Mar
216	*Plagiobothrys undulatus*	*Plagiobothrys undulatus* (Piper) I.M. Johnston	N/A	Wavy-Stemmed Popcornflower	Boraginaceae	AH	N3, SNR	1	Ojai 3411942, Matilija 3411943, Newbury Park 3411828	Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 400 m	Sandy loam	Mar-Jun
217	*Platanthera sparsiflora*	*Platanthera sparsiflora* (S. Watson) Schltr.	Habenaria leucostachys (Lindl.) S. Watson var. virida Jeps	Sparse-Flowered Bog Orchid	Orchidaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1-2*	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, Cuddy Valley 3411971	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, wetland-riparian	100-3400 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	May-Sep
218	*Polygonum polygaloides* subsp. *kelloggii*	Polygonum polygaloides *subsp. kelloggii* (Greene) J. Hickman	Polygonum kelloggii Greene; Polygonum unifolium Rydb.	Kellogg Knotweed	Polygonaceae	AH	N3N5, SNR	1	Sawmill Mountain 3411972	Sagebrush Scrub, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Alpine Fell-fields, wetland-riparian	1500-3300 m	Clay, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jun-Sep
219	*Polystichum imbricans* subsp. *Imbricans*	*Polystichum imbricans* (D.C.Eaton) D.H. Wagner *subsp. imbricans*	Polystichum munitum (Kaulf.) C. Presl subsp. imbricans (D.C. Eaton) Munz; Polystichum munitum subsp. nudatum Ewan	Imbricate Sword Fern	Dryopteridaceae	PF	N2N4, SNR	1	White Ledge Peak 3411944	Shaded or exposed outcrops, banks, slopes, rocky areas;	300-2500 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Bedrock	

ID #	January 31, 2024 Updated Scientific Name	Previous LIS Scientific Name	Synonyms	Common Name	Family	Habit	Status	LIS Listed Occurrences in Ventura County	Areas Currently Documented in Ventura County	Associated Vegetation Communities	Elevations Present Within	Associated Soil Types	Bloom Period
220	*Torreyostellaria jamesiana*	*Pseudostellaria jamesiana* (Torrey) W.A. Weber & R.L. Hartman	Pseudostellaria jamesiana (Torr.) W.A. Weber & R.L. Hartm.; Stellaria jamesiana Torr.; Schizotechium jamesianum (Torr.) Arabi, Rabeler & Zarre	False Chickweed or Tuber Starwort	Caryophyllaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Frazier Mtn. 3411878	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, sagebrush-grassland, dry understory of conifer forest	1400-2700 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Jun-Aug
221	*Pyrola picta*	*Pyrola picta* Smith	N/A	White-veined Wintergreen	Ericaceae	PH	N4N5, SNR	2	Sawmill Mountain 3411972, San Guillermo 3411962	Redwood Forest, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest	400-2400 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock, Rocky	Jun-Aug
222	*Quercus palmeri*	*Quercus palmeri* Engelm.	Quercus dunnii Kellogg, illeg.	Palmer's Oak	Fagaceae	T	N4, SNR	1	Simi 3411837, Thousand Oaks 3411827	Chaparral	300-1600 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-May
223	*Ribes amarum*	*Ribes amarum* McClatchie	Ribes amarum var. hoffmannii Munz	Bitter Gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	S	NNR, SNR	1	Reyes Peak 3411963, Santa Paula Peak 3411941, White Ledge Peak 3411944	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral	15-1910 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Feb-Apr
224	*Ribes aureum var. gracillimum*	*Ribes aureum var. gracillimum* (Cov. & Britton) Jeps.	N/A	Slender Golden Currant	Grossulariaceae	S	NNR, SNR	4	Wheeler Springs 3411953, Lion Canyon 3411952, Matilija 3411943, Ventura 3411933	wetland-riparian, Alluvial areas, forest edges	105-910 m	Silty clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Feb-May
225	*Rorippa curvisiliqua*	*Rorippa curvisiliqua* (Hooker) Bessey ex Britton	Rorippa curvisiliqua var. curvisiliqua; Rorippa curvisiliqua var. occidentalis (Greene) Stuckey; Rorippa curvisiliqua var. orientalis Stuckey; Rorippa curvisiliqua var. procumbens Stuckey	Curved-pod Watercress	Brassicaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	4	Reyes Peak 3411963, Lockwood Valley 3411961, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Matilija 3411943, Thousand Oaks 3411827, Triunfo Pass 3411818	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Alpine Fell-fields, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 3500 m	Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock, Variable, Decomposed plant material	May-Oct
226	*Rumex transitorius*	*Rumex transitorius*	Rumex salicifolius Weinm. var. transitorius (Rech.f.) J.C. Hickman	Willow Dock	Polygonaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Ventura 3411933	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, many plant communities	< 2250 m	Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Jun

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227	*Salicornia bigelovii*	*Salicornia bigelovii* Torrey	N/A	Bigelow Pickleweed	Chenopodiaceae	AH	N3N5, SNR	1	Point Mugu 3411911	Coastal Salt Marsh, wetland-riparian	< 20 m	Sand, Variable	Jul-Nov
228	*Salicornia depressa*	*Salicornia depressa* Standley	Salicornia europaea L., misappl.	Pickleweed	Chenopodiaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	2	Point Mugu 3411911, Oxnard 3411922, Ventura 3411933	Coastal Salt Marsh, wetland-riparian	< 610 m	Clay, Muck/Peat, Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Loam, Sand, Variable	Jul-Sep
229	*Salvia carduacea*	*Salvia carduacea* Benth.	N/A	Thistle Sage	Lamiaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Ballinger Canyon 3411984, Apache Canyon 3411973, Cuyama Peak 3411974, Rancho Nuevo Creek 3411964, Simi 3411837	Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Valley Grassland	<1400 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Sand, Bedrock	Mar-May
230	*Salvia dorrii var. pilosa*	*Salvia dorrii var. pilosa* (Gray) Strachan & Reveal	N/A	Pilose Desert Sage	Lamiaceae	S	NNR, SNR	2	Cuddy Valley 3411971, Alamo Mountain 3411868, Black Mtn. 3411867,	Desert slopes, washes, dry rocky places	300-1900 m	No Referenced Soil Type Found For Species.	May-Jul
231	*Samolus parviflorus*	*Samolus parviflorus* Raf.	Samolus floribundus Kunth; Samolus valerandi L. subsp. parviflorus (Raf.) Hultén	Seaside Brookweed	Theophrastaceae	PH	NNR, SNR	1	Triunfo Pass 3411818	Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral, wetland-riparian	< 1300 m	Clay, Muck/Peat, Clay loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Spring-summer
232	*Schoenoplectus saximontanus*	*Schoenoplectus saximontanus* (Fern.) J. Raynal	Scirpus saximontanus Fernald	Rocky Mountain Bulrush	Cyperaceae	AG	NNR, SNR	1	Simi 3411837, Matilija 3411943	wetland-riparian	< 2200 m	Clay, Muck/Peat, Clay loam, Sandy loam, Sand	Summer
233	*Sidotheca trilobata*	*Sidotheca trilobata* (A. Gray) Reveal	Eriogonum trilobatum (A. Gray) S. Stokes; Oxytheca trilobata A. Gray	Three-lobed Starry Puncturebract; Three-lobed Oxytheca	Polygonaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Reyes Peak 3411963, Lion Canyon 3411952, Cobblestone Mtn. 3411857,	Yellow Pine Forest, Chaparral	700-2100 m	Loam, Sandy loam, Loamy sand	Apr-Sep
234	*Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus*	*Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus* (Fern.) S.F. Blake	Symphoricarpos rivularis Suksd.	Common Snowberry	Caprifoliaceae	S	N5, SNR	2	Frazier Mtn. 3411878, Lion Canyon 3411952, Ventura 3411933	Yellow Pine Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Foothill Woodland: Shady woodland, streambanks, northern slopes	< 1200 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay, Clay loam, Silt loam, Loam, Sandy loam, Sand	May-Jul

ID #	January 31, 2024 Updated Scientific Name	Previous LIS Scientific Name	Synonyms	Common Name	Family	Habit	Status	LIS Listed Occurrences in Ventura County	Areas Currently Documented in Ventura County	Associated Vegetation Communities	Elevations Present Within	Associated Soil Types	Bloom Period
235	*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum var. hesperium*	*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum var. hesperium* (A.Gray) G.L. Nesom	Aster hesperius A. Gray; Aster lanceolatus Willd. subsp. hesperius (A. Gray) Semple & Chmiel.; Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willd.) G.L. Nesom subsp. hesperium (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom	Siskiyou Aster	Asteraceae	PH	NNR, SNR	2	Cuddy Valley 3411971	Sagebrush Scrub, Southern Oak Woodland, Chaparral, wetland-riparian	< 2000 m	Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Jul-Aug
236	*Trifolium bifidum*	*Trifolium bifidum var. decipiens* E. Greene	Trifolium bifidum A. Gray var. bifidum; Trifolium bifidum var. decipiens Greene	Pinole Clover	Fabaceae	AH	NNR, SNR	1	Ventura 3411933	Open, grassy areas, oak chaparral, forest;	< 1000 m	Decomposed plant material, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Jun
237	*Veratrum californicum var. californicum*	*Veratrum californicum* Durand *var. californicum*	Veratrum californicum var. caudatum (A. Heller) C.L. Hitchc.	California False Hellebore	Melanthiaceae	PG	NNR, SNR	1		Douglas-Fir Forest, Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, wetland-riparian	< 3500 m	Decomposed plant material, Muck/Peat, Loam, Sandy loam, Bedrock	Jul-Aug
238	*Verbena bracteata*	*Verbena bracteata* Lagasca & J.D. Rodriguez	N/A	Prostrate Verbena	Verbenaceae	AH/BH	N3N5, SNR	2-3*	Ojai 3411942, Matilija 3411943 ,Simi 3411837	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian, weed, characteristic of disturbed places, many plant communities	< 2200 m	Clay, Clay loam, Loam, Sandy loam	May-Oct
239	*Veronica serpyllifolia* subsp. *humifusa*	*Veronica serpyllifolia ssp. humifusa* (Dickson) Syme	N/A	Tyme-leaved Speedwell	Plantaginaceae	AH	N5?, SNR	2	Cuddy Valley 3411971	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, Subalpine Forest, weed, characteristic of disturbed places	< 3200 m	Decomposed plant material, Loam, Sandy loam	Apr-Aug

*Status Definitions = SNR- State, Not Ranked; Other abbreviations defined at https://www.natureserve.org/conservation-status-assessment

Notes: Scientific nomenclature follows the Flora of North America (1993-2011). The most current taxonomy is followed when changes have occurred since publication of the above listed references, as indicated on the Jepson Herbarium's online eFlora pages (http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/IJM.html). Common names follow Abrams and Ferris (1960), Neihaus and Ripper (1976), and DeGarmo (1980).

Habit definitions:
AF = annual fern or fern ally
AG = annual grass or graminoid AH = annual herb
BH = biennial herb
PF = perennial fern or fern ally
PG = perennial grass or graminoid PH = perennial herb
PV = perennial vine
S = shrub
T = tree

Appendix C

Correspondence

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003
805-644-4455

August 7, 2024

Baron Barrera & Jennifer Blackhall
South Coast Region - California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Via email: AskR5@wildlife.ca.gov

Subject: Mitigation Measure BIO-2a Agency Consultation – East Winds Fuel Reduction Project, CalVTP EIR PSA

Dear Baron & Jennifer:

I am supporting the Ventura County Fire Protection District to conduct California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the East Winds Fuel Reduction Project reduction project in Adams Canyon, by conducting a California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Project Specific Analysis (PSA). Mitigation Measure BIO-2a of the CalVTP PEIR pertains to wildlife species that are listed under California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or that are fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code, and therefore, requires consultation with CDFW to determine if there is a period of time within which treatment could occur that would avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of species that could be present in a project area year round, as well as to review the project proponent's determination that habitat function would be maintained. The following information is recommended to be provided to CDFW via email to facilitate CDFW determination (see page 16 of this 2023 CalVTP FAQ).

Project client: Ventura County Fire Protection District

Project name: East Winds Fuel Reduction Project

Treatment description and location: The project will reduce hazardous fuel loading on approximately 1,693 acres in a historically fire-prone area in Adams Canyon, approximately two miles north of the town of Santa Paula and northeast of the City of San Buenaventura (Ventura) in Ventura County, California. As shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 below.

The proposed vegetation treatment types that would occur to reduce hazardous fuel loading are:

- Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) fuel reduction
- Fuel Break

The proposed vegetation treatment activities used to conduct the treatment types are:

- Manual Treatments
- Mechanical Treatments
- Prescribed Burning

The project area is completely within the burn perimeter of the 2017 Thomas Fire. The VCFPD has determined Adams Canyon to be part of a critical fuel break in the transverse coastal ranges of Ventura County. This strategic location will aid firefighting efforts in protecting the City of Santa Paula, the City of Ventura, and the SR-101 corridor. The primary objective of this project is the creation of a vegetative mosaic with heterogenous fuel continuity and age class to prevent the spread of wildfires and provide opportunity for wildland firefighting to slow the advance of a wildfire. The project area is within varied terrain featuring steep slopes at all aspects. Project site elevation ranges from approximately 650 to

1,600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Historically significant olive orchards within Adams Canyon will be excluded and protected from the proposed treatments. The project area landscape, approximately two miles north of the city of Santa Paula, has predominantly been historically used for ranching and farming.

Species for which consultation is requested:

- Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)
- Mountain Lion *(Puma concolor)*

Project-specific measures in the PSA or PSA/Addendum to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of each species and measures to maintain habitat for each species under CDFW jurisdiction:

- Crotch's bumble bee – Compliance with MM BIO-2g will ensure that prescribed burning may only occur from October through February, or outside of the bumble bee flight season, and treatment would be designed to avoid impacts to all habitat treated in a single year. Therefore, mortality, injury, and disturbance of Crotch's bumblebee would be avoided and surveys would not be required for the Crotch's bumble bee.
- White-tailed kite - Nesting occurs generally in spring and summer. The proposed project would include prescribed burning from October through February and consequently outside of the typical nesting bird season. Therefore, mortality, injury, and disturbance of white-tailed kite would be avoided and surveys would not be required for the white-tailed kite.
- Mountain Lion - Compliance with SPR-BIO-10 will include pre-activity surveys for mountain lions and denning habitat to be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. If dens are located during the pre-activity survey, treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat and a no-activity buffer will be established using the most current and commonly accepted science. Therefore, avoiding mortality, injury, and disturbance to mountain lions.

We are requesting that CDFW reviews the information and provides a response via email to confirm that consultation has been conducted and/or if any additional information is requested. If no additional information is requested, then we request that CDFW provide confirmation that consultation has been completed.

We look forward to your review of this information and your response.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

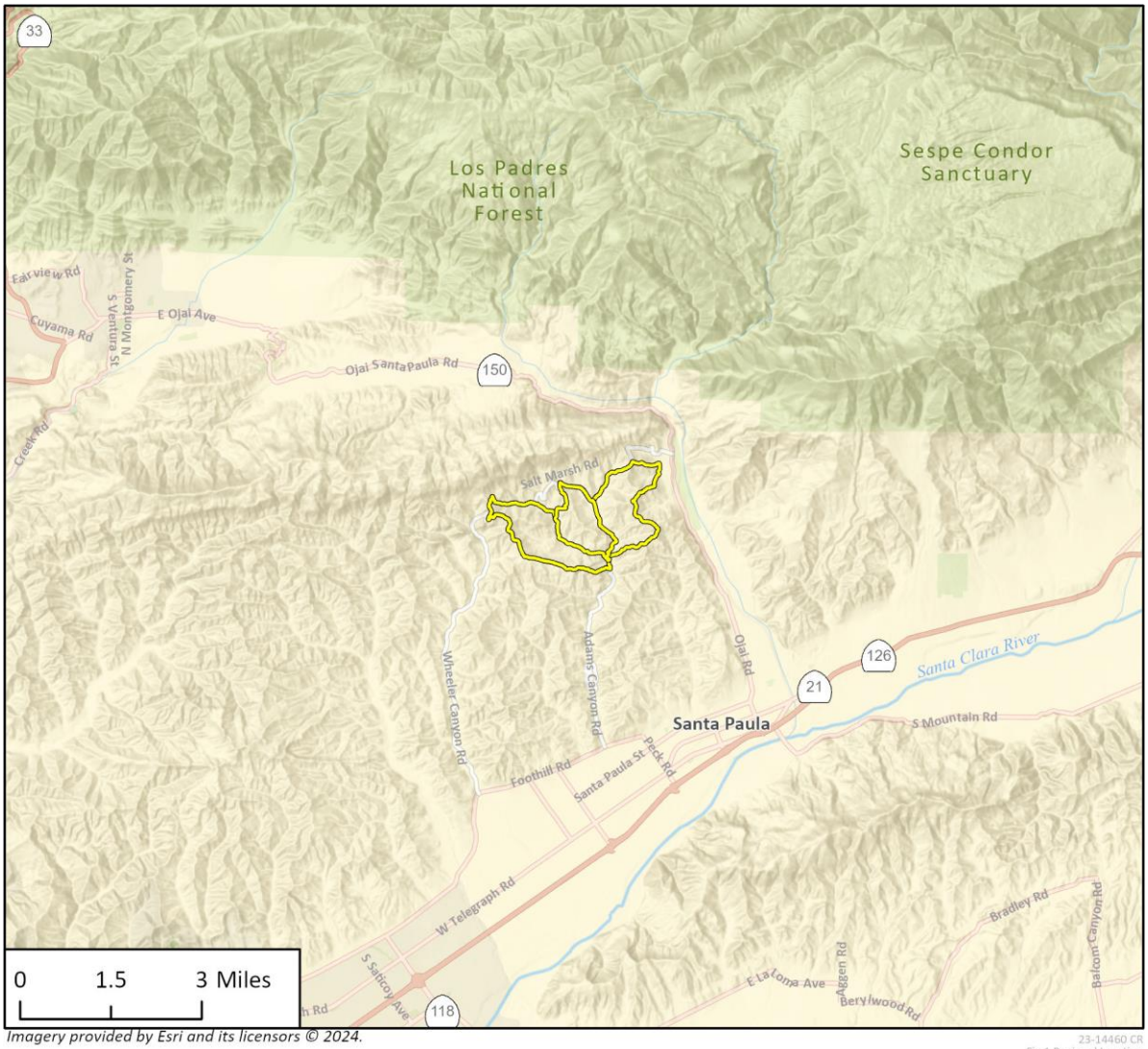
Lexi Journey, MESM
Manager

Travis Belt,Natural and Working Lands Program
Director of Natural Resources

Attachments

Figure 1 Regional Location
Figure 2 Project Area

Figure 1 Regional Location



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23-14460 CR
Fig 1 Regional Location

Project Location

N

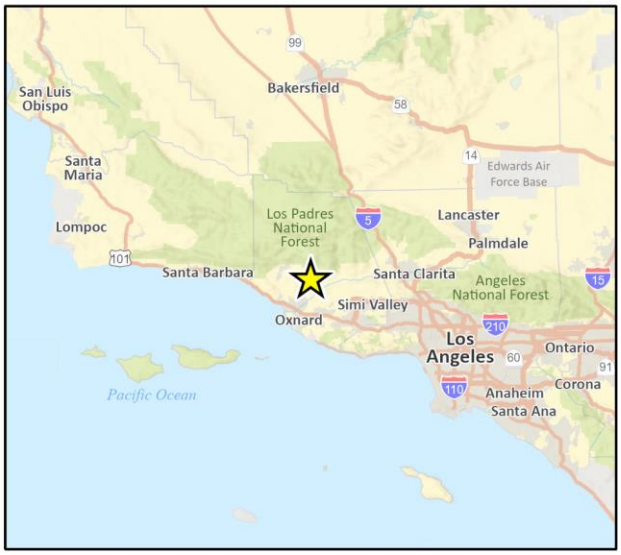
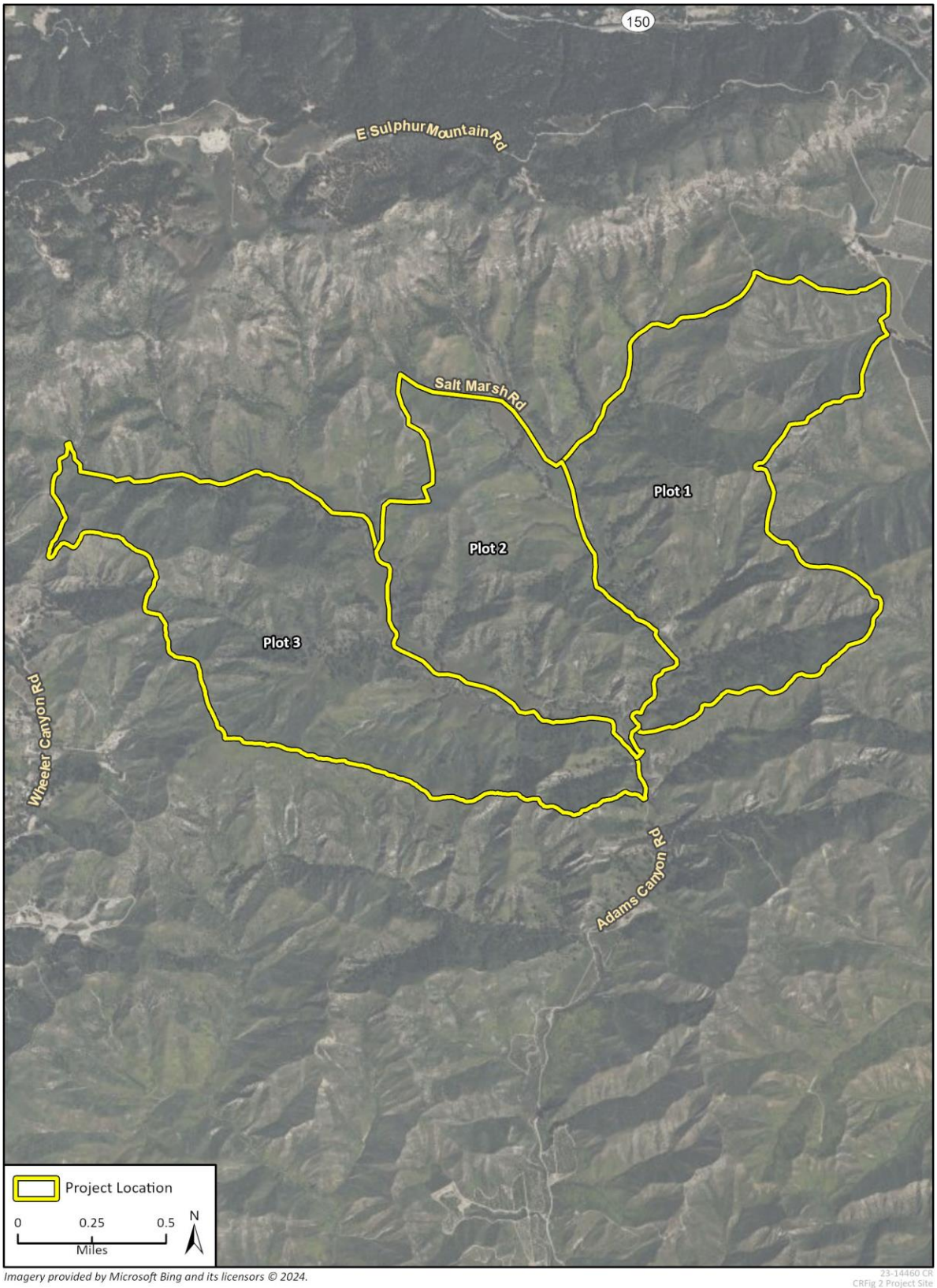


Figure 2 Project Area



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23-14460 CR
CRFig 2 Project Site

From: Blackhall, Jennifer@Wildlife <Jennifer.Blackhall@Wildlife.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2024 2:51 PM
To: Lexi Journey <ljourney@rinconconsultants.com>
Cc: Barrera, Baron@Wildlife <Baron.Barrera@Wildlife.ca.gov>
Subject: [EXT] RE: Mitigation Measure BIO-2a Agency Consultation – East Winds Fuel Reduction Project, CalVTP EIR PSA

Hi Lexi,

This email is to confirm that we are initiating consultation to review consistency with the PEIR and to provide feedback on any impacts and appropriate measures, particularly with the species listed in the provided document. If we require any additional information, I will let you know immediately.

Thanks for your patience,

Jennifer Blackhall
(she/her, Miss/Ms.)
Environmental Scientist
Timberland Conservation & Wildfire Prevention Program
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
South Coast Region 5
Work Cell: (858) 354-3285