

Initial Study Biological Assessment

Cover Page

Original ISBA report date: December 8, 2008

Revision report date(s): (none)

Case number: SD08-0043 ZN08-0009

Permit type: Subdivision

Applicant: Shane L. Butler Family Growers, LLC

Planning Division case planner: Chuck Anthony


Total parcel(s) size: 125.6 acres

Assessor Parcel Number(s): 109-0-390-08, 09, and 14

Development proposal description: Subdivide 125.6-acre Shane L. Butler Family Growers, LLC Ranch into five parcels. Three parcels will have a minimum of 40 acres each. Two parcels will be zoned RE: one will be 2 net acres minimum, and one will be one net acre minimum. The project will include a zone change from RE-10/RE1 to RE-2 for the 2 acre lot which is designated Rural in the Ventura County General Plan. The one acre lot has a consistent zoning of RE-1 and General Plan Existing Community.

Prepared for Ventura County Planning Division by:

As an approved and contracted biologist with the Ventura County Planning Division, I hereby certify that this Initial Study Biological Assessment was prepared according to the Planning Division's requirements and that the statements furnished in the report and associated maps are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; and I further certify that I was present throughout the site visit associated with this report.

Approved Biologist (signature): 		Date: Jan 7, 2009
Name (printed): Carl Wishner	Title: Principal Biologist	Company: Envicom Corporation
Phone: 818 879-4700	email: cwishner@envicomcorporation.com	
Other Biologist (signature): None		Date:
Name (printed):	Title:	Company:
Phone:	email:	
Role: Not Applicable		

Initial Study Checklist

This Biological Assessment DID provide adequate information to make CEQA findings regarding potentially significant impacts.

		Project Impact Degree of Effect				Cumulative Impact Degree of Effect			
		N	LS	PS-M*	PS	N	LS	PS-M*	PS
A	Endangered, threatened or rare species (includes nests)			X				X	
B	Wetland habitat		X				X		
C	Coastal habitat	X				X			
D	Wildlife movement routes	X				X			
E	Locally important species/communities	X				X			

N: No impact

LS: Less than significant impact

PS-M: Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

PS: Potentially significant

* DO NOT check this box unless the Biological Assessment provided information adequate enough to develop mitigation measures that reduce the level of impact to less than significant.

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Attachments

- A. List of California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)-tracked species (point occurrences) within 1-, 5-, and 10-miles of the project boundaries.

Summary

The project site includes established row-crop agricultural lands on the alluvial plain of the Santa Clara River. Special-status plant communities are absent. Observed plant species are mainly non-native. Observed and potentially occurring animal species are mainly commonly occurring resident and winter-resident birds, and common mammal species of agricultural and residential areas. The proposed project would result in no impacts to special-status plants or plant communities. No impacts would occur to Coastal Habitats, or to Wildlife Movement Routes. Less than Significant Impacts would occur to Wetlands comprised of Agricultural ditches, resulting from placement of residential housing pads within 100 feet of non-significant wetlands. Potentially significant, But Mitigable Impacts may occur to Endangered and Threatened Species, as a result of possible disruption of nesting birds. No impacts are anticipated to occur to Locally Important Species or Communities

Section 1: Construction Footprint Description

Construction Footprint Definition (per the Ventura County Planning Division): The construction footprint includes the proposed maximum limits of temporary or permanent direct land or vegetation disturbance for a project including such things as the building pad(s), roads/road improvements, grading, septic systems, wells, drainage improvements, fire hazard brush clearance area(s), tennis courts, pools/spas, landscaping, storage/stockpile areas, construction staging areas, fire department turnarounds, utility trenching and other grading areas. The construction footprint on some types of projects, such as mining, oil and gas exploration or agricultural operations, may be quite different than the above.

Development Proposal Description:

Subdivide 125.6-acre Shane L. Butler Family Growers, LLC Ranch into five parcels. Three parcels will have a minimum of 40 acres each. Two parcels will be zoned RE: one will be 2 net acres minimum, and one will be one net acre minimum. The project will include a zone change from RE-10/RE1 to RE-2 for the 2 acre lot which is designated Rural in the Ventura County General Plan. The one acre lot has a consistent zoning of RE-1 and General Plan Existing Community. The building pads would be for the purpose of construction single-family residential dwellings. Physical alterations that would occur would be clearing of Agricultural cropland consisting of row-crops to facilitate the buildings and associated yards.

Construction Footprint Size

Access roads, pads and fuel modification zones would encompass a construction footprint of 9.73 acres.

Project Design for Impact Avoidance or Minimization

No known design or redesign efforts were made by the applicant prior to this biological assessment, to avoid or minimize impacts to biological resources.

Coastal Zone/Overlay Zones

The project site is not within the coastal zone or any overlay zones.

Zoning

The land is currently zoned A-E, RE-10/RE1.

Elevation

120-132 feet.

Other

Access to building pads, and location of utility easements would follow existing farm roadways/and or public streets (Clubhouse Drive).

Section 2: Survey Information

2.1 Survey Purpose

Discretionary actions undertaken by public agencies are required to demonstrate compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this Initial Study Biological Assessment (ISBA) is to gather enough information about the biological resources associated with the proposed project, and their potential to be impacted by the project, to make a CEQA Initial Study significance finding for biological resources. In general, ISBA's are intended to:

- Provide an inventory of the biological resources on a project site and the values of those resources.
- Determine if a proposed project has the potential to impact any significant biological resources.
- Recommend project redesign to avoid, minimize or reduce impacts to significant biological resources.
- Recommend additional studies necessary to adequately assess potential impacts and/or to develop adequate mitigation measures.
- Develop mitigation measures, when necessary, in cases where adequate information is available.

2.2 Survey Area Description

Survey Area Definition (per the Ventura County Planning Division): The physical area a biologist evaluates as part of a biological assessment. This includes all areas that could potentially be subject to direct or indirect impacts from the project, including, but not limited to: the construction footprint; areas that would be subject to noise, light, dust or runoff generated by the project; any required buffer areas (e.g., buffers surrounding wetland habitat). The construction footprint plus a 100-foot buffer—beyond the required fire hazard brush clearance boundary—(or 20-foot from the cut/fill boundary or road fire hazard brush clearance boundary – whichever is greater) is generally the minimum size of a survey area. Required off-site improvements—such as roads or fire hazard brush clearance—are included in the survey area. Survey areas can extend off the project's parcel(s) because indirect impacts may cross property

lines. The extent of the survey area shall be determined by the biologist in consultation with the lead agency.

Survey Area 1 (SA1)

Location

The survey area includes agricultural row-crop lands east of the town of Saticoy and the floodplain of the Santa Clara River, at the northwest corner of Los Angeles Avenue and Clubhouse Drive, southwest of Saticoy Country Club and Cabrillo Racquet Club.

Survey Area Boundaries

Survey Area 1 (SA1) included areas along proposed access roadways, on either side, for distances of 100 feet, and proposed house pad locations on lots 1, 2, 4, and 5. Lot 3 has an existing residence, and was not included in SA1, but it was included in SA2. This survey area is different than the parcel boundaries because most of the remaining area of the parcels would not be affected directly or indirectly by the project, lying beyond 100 feet of proposed roadways and pads. The remainder areas unaffected by the project are considered below as a separate Survey Area 2. The survey area boundary was not flagged.

Survey Area Environmental Setting

SA1 occurs on nearly level agricultural lands located slightly northeast of the intersection of Los Angeles Avenue and Country Club Drive. Drainage from the nearby slopes of South Mountain is channelized into an agricultural ditch with an earthen levee that traverses the northeast quadrant of the project site, and then turns southwest and parallels Country Club Drive on its westerly side. Another concrete-bottomed tributary from the extreme northeast corner of the project site evidently drains from the irrigated greens of the Saticoy Country Club, paralleling Country Club Drive on its easterly side. It eventually passes under the road via culvert, to converge with the aforementioned ditch. This agricultural ditch is located west of Country Club Drive, then continues southward. A second, concrete-bottomed agricultural ditch, runs through two lots (4 and 5) proposed easterly of Country Club Drive. The existing land use is Estate and Rural Residential, recreational, and agriculture comprised of tree crops of citrus and avocados, and row-crops. No unauthorized activities or disturbances were evident. The Survey Area 1 habitats are entirely agricultural.

Surrounding Area Environmental Setting

SA1 is bounded to the northwest, west, south, and southeast by existing row-crop agricultural lands. To the northeast, SA1 is adjacent to the Cabrillo Racquet Club and Saticoy Country Club, and some Estate Residences on the low ridgelines at the foothill of South Mountain, along Skywalker Drive. No protected land is located in the vicinity of S1. An important aspect of the surrounding landscape is its high suitability for agriculture.

Cover

0% native vegetation
0% non-native vegetation (ruderal, non-agricultural)
0% recently burned
85% agriculture row-crops
10% bare ground/cleared/graded
0% buildings, paved roads and other impervious cover
5% agricultural drainage ditch

Survey Area 2 (SA2)

Location

The survey area includes agricultural row-crop lands that were not included in SA1, located north of the intersection of Country Club Drive and Los Angeles Avenue.

Survey Area Boundaries

Survey Area 2 (SA2) included all other agricultural areas not included within Survey Area 1 (SA1). This survey area is different than the parcel boundaries because it includes the remaining area of the parcels that would not be affected directly or indirectly by the project. The survey area boundary was not flagged.

Survey Area Environmental Setting

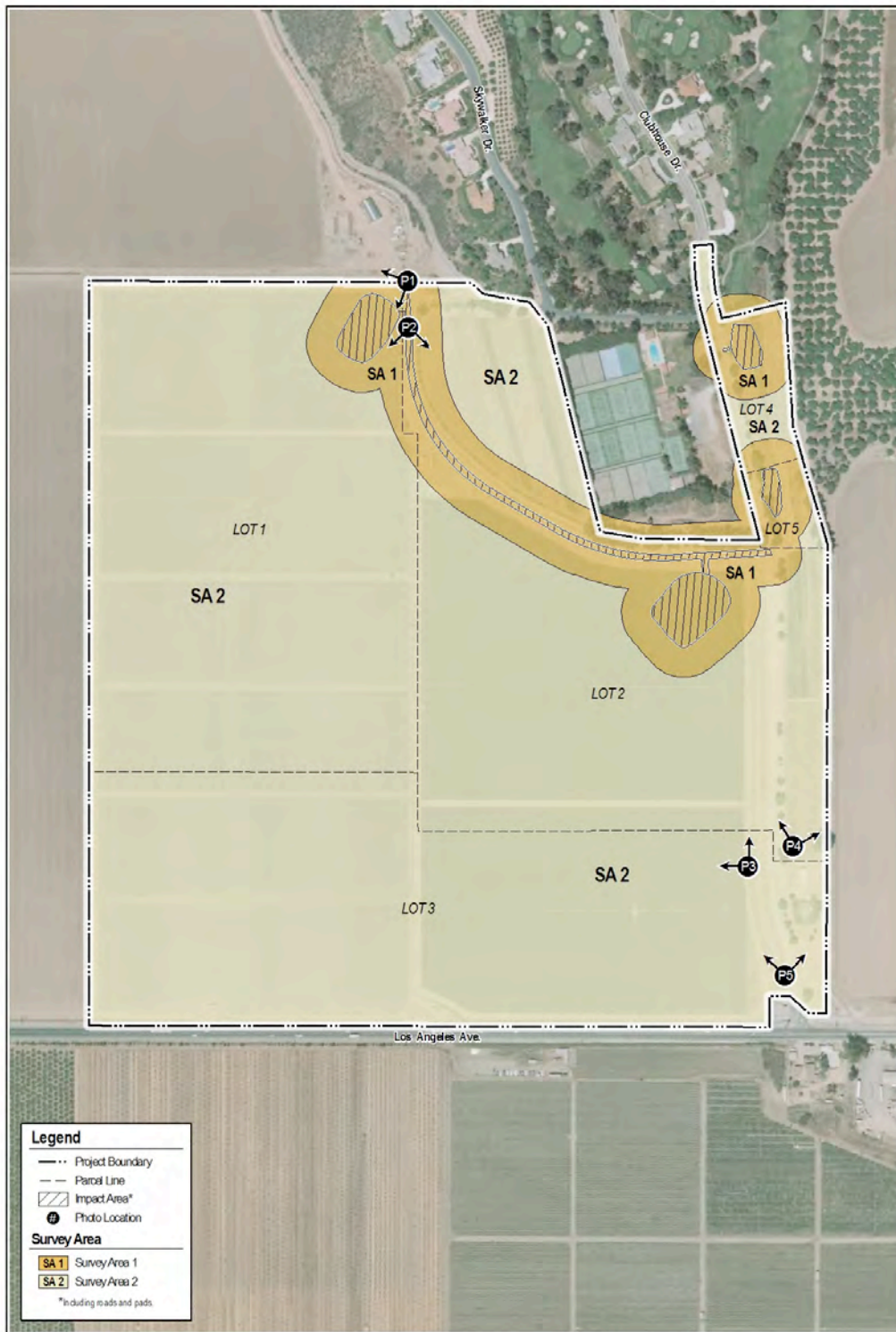
SA2 occurs on nearly level agricultural lands located north of the intersection of Los Angeles Avenue and Country Club Drive. Drainage from the nearby slopes of South Mountain is channelized into an agricultural ditch with earthen levee that traverses the southeast quadrant of the project site, paralleling Country Club Drive on its westerly side. This agricultural ditch runs along the southeast boundary of SA2, and is located westerly of Country Club Drive. The existing land use is Estate and Rural Residential, recreational, and agriculture comprised of row-crops of peppers and tomatoes. No unauthorized activities or disturbances were evident. The Survey Area 2 habitats are entirely agricultural.

Surrounding Area Environmental Setting

SA2 is bounded to the northwest, west, south, and southeast by existing row-crop agricultural lands. To the northeast, SA2 is adjacent to the Cabrillo Racquet Club and Saticoy Country Club, and some Estate Residences on the low ridgelines at the foothill of South Mountain, along Skywalker Drive. No protected land is located in the vicinity of SA2. An important aspect of the surrounding landscape is its high suitability for agriculture.

Cover

0% native vegetation
0% non-native vegetation (ruderal, non-agricultural)
0% recently burned
95% agriculture row-crops
1% bare ground/cleared/graded
3% buildings, paved roads and other impervious cover
2% agricultural drainage ditch



Aerial & Boundary Source: Jensen Design & Survey November 2008

BIOLOGICAL INITIAL STUDY - SD08-0043

Site and Survey Map

ENVICOM CORPORATION

2.3 Methodology

References

- TetraTech 2007 (November 12). Botanical Survey Report for the Lloyd-Butler Saticoy Project. This letter reports on the results of “a rare plant survey conducted by TetraTech biologists on May 30, 2007. They included the entire 750 acres in their survey. A range of Special-Status Plant Species that could occur was considered. None were found.
- California Department of Fish and Game, BIOS. (November 2007). BIOS is an internet-based biological data map server.
- Ventura County Planning Division, GIS Biology Map Packet (November 2007). Consists of mapped resource information for the project site, including: wetlands and waterbodies; special status species per the California Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) species lists; wildlife corridors/connectivity areas; vegetation; and high resolution aerial imagery.
- California Department of Fish and Game, Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, List of California Vegetation Alliances, October 22, 2007. www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/pdfs/NaturalCommunitiesList_Oct07.pdf
- CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants database, v7-08a 2-01-08, http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi/Html?item=checkbox_9.htm#q9

Survey Details Table

Survey Date & Details							
Survey Key (1)	Survey Date (2)	Survey Area Map Key(s) (3)	Survey Type (4)	Time Period (5)	Methods/ Constraints (6)	GPS (7)	Surveyors
SD1	10/24/2008	SA1	ISBA	8:00 am -- 10:00 am	Walking/driving transects. The entire site was accessible.		Carl Wishner
SD2	10/24/2008	SA2	ISBA	7:30 am -- 9:00 am	Walking/driving transects. The entire site was accessible.		Carl Wishner
ISBA..... Initial Study Biological Assessment							
Botanical..... Botanical Survey							

Section 3: The Biological Inventory

See Appendix One for an overview of the types of biological resources that are protected in Ventura County.

3.1 Habitats: Plant Communities, Physical Features and Wetlands (*Initial Study Checklist A, B, C & E*)

Plant Communities

Locally important or rare plant communities were not found within the survey area(s).

Major Plant Communities Summary

The Department's 2007 *List of California Vegetation Alliances* is admittedly incomplete, and it does not provide an adequate description for some of the natural plant communities, nor of the highly altered agricultural communities on the site. Also, the List (2007) indicates that, "if an alliance is marked with a G1 through a G3 code, this means that all of the associations within it will also be considered of high inventory priority." "If marked as G4 or G5, these alliances are generally considered common enough to not be of concern. However, it does not mean that certain associations contained within them are not rare (G3 or lower)." By this criterion, none of the Alliances present would be considered "of high inventory priority."

The Ventura County Planning Division considers Global and Subnational or State alliance rankings of G1 through G3 and S1 through S3 as sensitive for the purposes of CEQA impact assessment. Additionally, the County defines a locally important community as one that is considered by a qualified biologist to be a quality example characteristic of or unique to the County or region, with this determination being made on a case by case basis.

Using the *List of California Vegetation Alliances* (CDFG October 22, 2007), the following Alliances are present:

Eucalyptus (camaldulensis, globulus) Alliance 79.199.00, U). The Association is Eucalyptus Naturalized Forest (79.000.00). The "generic description" is for Eucalyptus Series: "Eucalyptus sole or dominant tree in the canopy; few other species are present, canopy continuous. Shrubs infrequent. Ground layer sparse." This description is accurate. *Eucalyptus globulus* occurs here in linear as windrows, and does not form broader stands.

No Alliances, Associations, or Series are described by CDFG for the lands that are under intense agricultural production at this site. For the purposes of this report, they shall be called the "Agriculture: Row-Crops Alliance." At the time of the survey, the row-crops in production were sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) and tomatoes (*Solanum esculentum*), and several species of *Amaranthus* and *Euphorbia* used in the cut-flower industry. Common weedy species encountered include several species of *Amaranthus*, common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), spurge (*Chamaesyce serpens*), sweet- and sourclovers (*Melilotus* spp.), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), yard knotweed (*Polygonum arenastrum*), yellow purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), and annual introduced brome grasses. Occasional patches of cosmopolitan mosses, especially silver bryum (*Bryum argenteum*) and cord moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*) occur in wet areas with overhead spray irrigation. Conditions are highly disturbed.

Plant Communities Table

Plant Communities								
Map Key (1)	SVC Alliance	SVC Association	Misc. (2)	Status (3)	Condition (4)	Acres Total	Acres Impacted	Comments (5)
PC1	Agriculture: Row-Crops	NONE	Agriculture	None	Disturbed	110.74	5.99	
PC2	Cleared Land	NONE	Cleared Land	None	Disturbed	7.62	2.17	
PC3	<i>Eucalyptus (camaldulensis, globulus)</i>	Eucalyptus Naturalized Forest	Undifferentiated Exotic Vegetation	U	Intact	0.54	0.12	Windrows
PC4	Undifferentiated Exotic Vegetation	NONE	Undifferentiated Exotic Vegetation	None	Intact	1.66	0.54	Windrow, mostly <i>Acacia baileyana</i>
PC5	Urban/Disturbed	NONE	Disturbed	None	Disturbed	4.25	0.91	Single Family residence and associated yard
Totals						124.81	9.73	
LIC..... Locally Important Plant Community ESHA Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (Coastal Zone) CDFG Rare: G1 or S1 Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state) G2 or S2 Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state) G3 or S3 Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or Subnationally (state) Cal OWA Protected by the California Oak Woodlands Act								

Physical Features

Physical Features Table

Physical Features		
Map Key (1)	Physical Feature (2)	Comments (3)
none		

Waters and Wetlands

See Appendix One for an overview of the local, state and federal regulations protecting waters, wetlands and riparian habitats. Wetlands are complex systems; delineating their specific boundaries, functions and values generally takes a level of effort beyond the scope of an Initial Study Biological Assessment (ISBA). The goal of the ISBA with regard to waters and wetlands is simply to identify whether they may exist or not and to determine the potential for impacts to them from the proposed project. This much information can be adequate for designing projects to avoid impacts to waters and wetlands. Additional studies are generally warranted to delineate

specific wetland boundaries and to develop recommendations for impact minimization or impact mitigation measures.

Protected waters and/or wetlands were found within the survey area(s).

Waters and Wetlands Summary

Waters 1 (W1)

Originating offsite from the slopes of South Mountain, from elevations of up to 1000 feet, a steep drainage discharges stormwater to the alluvial floodplain of the valley floor, at elevations about 200 feet. Waters 1 (W1) is channelized upon reaching the valley floor, and pushed up against the flank of the local hill. This diversion very likely occurred a very long time ago. The present “ditch” (W1) flows from the north boundary, southeastward around the southern flank of the local hill, to Country Club Drive, and turns sharply southward, paralleling Country Club Drive on its westerly side. No corresponding streams, ditches or drainages are shown on the USGS Santa Paula quadrangle map dated 1951.

The current condition of the stormwater drainage ditch (W1) is clearly man-made. The ditch is approximately 5-10 feet wide, incised to about 4 feet deep, with an earthen levee on each side. Flows are judged to be ephemeral, only during storm events. No hydrophytic vegetation is present, and no hydric soils are expected in the sandy alluvium. Thus, the stream exhibits one ACOE wetland parameter, namely, hydrology. For these reasons, Waters 1 (W1) is determined to be NOT SIGNIFICANT relative to ecological values and functions, and it is therefore not necessary to assess a minimum setback. The Waters have not been illegally graded or disturbed within the last year. This determination is in compliance with General Plan Biological Resources Policy 1.5.2-4, as this discretionary development would *not* have a significant impact on significant wetland habitat. Nonetheless, the County’s standards note that “a wetland that is not deemed to be ecologically significant may still be protected under federal law-even if highly degraded.”

Waters 2 (W2)

Another “ditch” (W2) not shown on the 1951 USGS map currently exists, across the eastern portion of the project site, east of Country Club Drive. This ditch, approximately 10 feet wide, is lined on the bottom and sides with asphalt. Evidently, it drains ephemeral stormwater flows, or perhaps excess irrigation water from the Saticoy Country Club grounds. Its discharge is confluent with the aforementioned W1 at Country Club Drive, via a culvert under the roadway. The ditch supports no hydrophytic vegetation, nor any hydric, or any other type of soils. For these reasons, Waters 2 (W2) is determined to be NOT SIGNIFICANT, and it is not necessary to assess a minimum setback. The Waters have not been illegally graded or disturbed within the last year. This determination is in compliance with General Plan Biological Resources Policy 1.5.2-4, as this discretionary development would *not* have a significant impact on significant wetland habitat. Nonetheless, the County’s standards note that “a wetland that is not deemed to be ecologically significant may still be protected under federal law-even if highly degraded.”

Waters and Wetlands Table

Waters and Wetlands						
Map Key (1)	Wetland Type (2)	Wetland Name (if any)	Wetland Status (3) (if known)	Wetland Size (4)	Hydrologic Status (5)	Primary Water Source (6)
W1	ditch-unpaved	Unnamed	Unregulated/Unprotected	0.82	dry	precipitation
W2	ditch-paved	Unnamed	Unregulated/Unprotected	0.18	dry	precipitation; urban runoff?
USACEU.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulated CDFGCalifornia Department of Fish & Game regulated CountyCounty General Plan protected wetland WPDCo. Watershed Protection District (red-line stream)						

Waters and Wetlands (continued)			
Map Key	County Wetland Significance (7)	Wetland Distance from Project (8)	Comments (9)
W1	Not Significant	<50'	Ditch drains ephemeral flows from South Mountain, through agricultural areas. Does not contain riparian habitat, and is completely channelized with earthen levees and soft bottom.
W2	Not Significant	<50'	Ditch drains urban runoff agricultural runoff through agricultural areas. Does not contain riparian habitat, and is completely channelized, with asphalt bottom and sides..

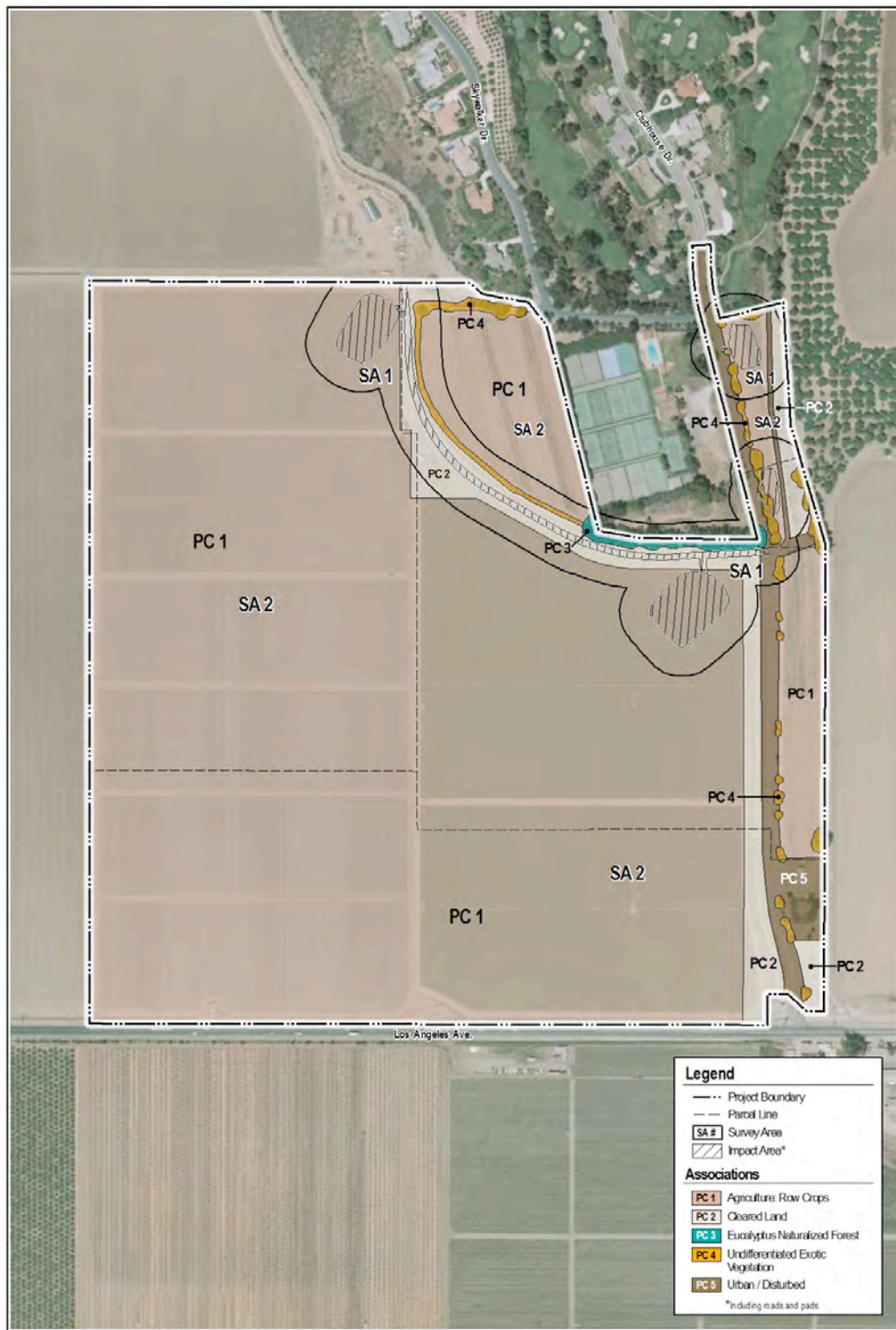
Water/Wetland Buffers Table

Water/Wetland Buffers		
Map Key (1)	Recommended Buffer (2)	Comments
W1B1	none	Non-significance of habitat values of ephemeral drainage does not warrant General Plan designated 100' wetland buffer to protect its function. No direct impacts to the ditch are proposed to occur.
W2B1	none	Non-significance of habitat values of ephemeral drainage does not warrant General Plan designated 100' wetland buffer to protect its function. No direct impacts to the ditch are proposed to occur.

Other Areas/Observations

No unpermitted stockpiled materials, buried materials, chemical spills, etc. were observed.

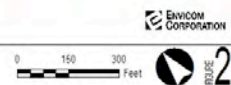
Other Observations		
Map Key (1)	Describe Features (Violations, other observations, etc.)	Comments
-		



Aerial & Boundary Source: Jensen Design & Survey November 2006. Plant Communities Source: Envirohm Corporation, November 2006.

BIOLOGICAL INITIAL STUDY - SD08-0043

Plant Communities Map





Aerial & Boundary Source: Jensen Design & Survey November 2008. Waters / Wetlands Source: Ventura County Wetlands GIS Database, 2008.

BIOLOGICAL INITIAL STUDY - SD08-0043

Waters and Wetlands Map



3.2 Species

Observed Species

Agricultural areas of the site are dedicated to production of row-crops, with windrows of *Eucalyptus*. Native trees are absent, and shrubs and herbaceous plants are generally lacking, and primarily exotic species. Observed wildlife are common resident and winter resident birds, and coyote. No special-status plants were observed, and none are expected to occur. Special-status animals were not observed, and would be expected to be limited to infrequent, occasional, or transitory occurrence of migratory bird species, potentially nesting in trees, on rare occasions. Overall diversity of plants is extremely low, with the large majority comprised of non-native species. Overall diversity of animals is low, comprised primarily of native species of birds that are common in the region. A full list of observed species is provided in Appendix 2.

Endangered, Threatened, Rare, and Locally Important Species and Nests (*Initial Study Checklist A & E*)

See Appendix One for definitions of the types of special status species that have federal, state or local protection and for more information on the regulations that protect birds' nests.

Endangered, threatened, rare, or locally important species were observed or have a low to moderate potential to occur within the survey area(s).

Habitat suitable for nests of birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act does exist within the survey area(s).

Special Status Species Summary

Background research of Special-Status species potentially occurring within a 5 to 10 mile radius of the Survey Areas was undertaken using the current edition of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and Ventura County's Planning Division GIS layer in BIOS. In addition, the County's lists of Locally Important species was assessed in the context of the potential for their occurrence at the project site. The CNDDDB search in the 5 to 10 mile radius indicated occurrence of numerous species for which there is no potential to occur on the project site, based mainly upon habitat considerations. These latter species are not included in the following tables of Observed and Potential Special Status Species.

Attached to this report is a list of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)-tracked species (point occurrences) that have been documented within a 1-, 5- and 10-mile radius of the project boundaries.

Observed and Potential Special Status Species Table

Special Status Species						
Map Key (1)	Survey/ Source (2)	Scientific Name (3)	Common Name	Species' Status (4)	Potential to Occur (5)	Habitat Requirements (6)
SSP1	CNDDDB	<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE, SE, CNPS1B.1	None	Coastal Salt Marsh. Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier reaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs, 1-35m. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])

Map Key (1)	Survey/Source (2)	Scientific Name (3)	Common Name	Species' Status (4)	Potential to Occur (5)	Habitat Requirements (6)
SSP2	CNDDDB	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	SE	None	Riparian Forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, w.lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])
SSP3	CNDDDB	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch butterfly	SA (Special Animal)	Moderate	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree grove (<i>Eucalyptus</i> , Monterey Pine, Cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])
SSP4	CNDDDB	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	None	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms, below 2000 ft. Nests place along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, <i>Baccharis</i> , mesquite. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])
SSP5	CNDDDB	<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>	Southwest ern pond turtle	SSC	None	Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types, below 6000 ft elev. Requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks, Need suitable nesting sites. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])
SSP6	CNDDDB	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	SSC	Low	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent on burrowing mammals, most notably, California ground squirrel. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])

Map Key (1)	Survey/Source (2)	Scientific Name (3)	Common Name	Species' Status (4)	Potential to Occur (5)	Habitat Requirements (6)
SSP7	CNDDDB	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC	Low	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must be protected from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])
SSP8	CNDDDB	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	coast horned lizard	SSC	None	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid and semi-arid climate. Prefers friable, rocky or shallow sandy soils. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])
SSP9	CNDDDB	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	SA (Special Animal)	Low	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma Co to San Diego Co. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats. (CDFG 2008 [Rarefind])

Special Status Species (continued)				
Map Key	Adequate Habitat Onsite	Adequate Habitat Size (7)	Acreage Impacted	Comments (8)
SSP1	No	No	0.0	Suitable habitat absent.
SSP2	No	No	n/a	Suitable habitat absent.
SSP3	Yes	Yes	n/a	Linear arrangement of <i>Eucalyptus</i> windrows may not provide enough wind protection for winter roosting. Expected to forage throughout, and individuals have been observed.
SSP4	No	No	n/a	Suitable habitat absent.
SSP5	No	No	n/a	Suitable habitat absent. Low potential to occur offsite, in adjacent percolation basin.
SSP6	Yes	Yes	n/a	If present, unlikely to utilize cultivated fields, but could nest in levees, and on Butler Hill/South Mountain.
SSP7	Yes	Yes	n/a	If present, could forage throughout site, unlikely to roost except on north slope of Butler Hill/South Mountain.

Special Status Species (continued)				
Map Key	Adequate Habitat Onsite	Adequate Habitat Size (7)	Acreage Impacted	Comments (8)
SSP8	No	No	n/a	If present, likely to be restricted to Butler Hill/South Mountain.
SSP9	Yes	Yes	n/a	If present, likely to be restricted to Butler Hill/South Mountain.
FE Federal Endangered FT Federal Threatened FC..... Federal Candidate Species FSC Federal Species of Concern SFP California Fully Protected Species SE..... California Endangered ST California Threatened SR California Rare SSC California Species of Special Concern CDFG/NatureServe Rank G1 or S1 - Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state) G2 or S2 - Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state) G3 or S3 - Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or Subnationally (state) CNPS 1A..... California Native Plant Society listed as presumed to be extinct CNPS 1B..... California Native Plant Society listed as rare or endangered in California and elsewhere CNPS 2 California Native Plant Society listed as rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere CNPS 3 A review list only. California Native Plant Society listed as in need of more information. CNPS 4 A watch list only. California Native Plant Society listed as of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California; vulnerability to threat appears relatively low. LIS Locally Important Species				

Nesting Bird Summary

There is potential for the nesting of birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act to be present in the survey areas. This is because there are a large number of species so listed by MTBA, and many of these are known to nest in coastal Ventura County. The potential varies with the many species involved. The following is a list of potentially nesting bird species of the Survey Areas, which are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and that are reported as nesting bird species of coastal Ventura County, derived from California's Wildlife Volume II Birds (Zeiner et al. [eds.] 1990.). Typical locations of nests are also provided.

Turkey vulture: cliffs, ledges, trees

White-tailed kite; trees

Cooper's hawk: trees

Red-shouldered hawk, trees

Red-tailed hawk: trees

Golden eagle: cliffs

American kestrel: trees, crevices, cliffs, buildings.

Virginia rail; on ground, marshland

American coot: over water, marshland

Killdeer: on ground, pastures, riverbeds, roadsides, golf courses, etc.

Spotted sandpiper: ground, vicinity rivers, lakes, ponds
Forster's tern: open levees and low islands in lakes, saltponds
Band-tailed pigeon: trees
Mourning dove: trees, ground
Greater roadrunner: low trees, shrubs
Barn owl: ledges, crevices, buildings, culverts, burrows, trees, nest boxes
Western screech-owl: trees (obligate secondary cavity nester)
Great horned owl: caves, crevices, cliffs, trees
Burrowing owl: burrows, pipes, culverts, nest boxes
Common poorwill: ground
White-throated swift: deep crevices on rocky cliff, tall buildings
Black-chinned hummingbird: trees, shrubs
Anna's hummingbird: trees, shrubs
Costa's hummingbird: shrubs, trees
Allen's hummingbird: trees
Belted kingfisher: burrows, tree cavity
Nuttall's woodpecker: trees
Downy woodpecker: trees
Northern flicker: trees, poles, banks
Western wood pewee: trees
Pacific slope and Cordilleran flycatcher: trees, cliffs, buildings
Black phoebe: cliffs, buildings, bridges, eaves
Ash-throated flycatcher: trees, nest boxes, posts, pipes, culverts, etc.
Cassin's kingbird: trees
Western kingbird: trees, shrubs
Horned lark: ground
Tree swallow: trees, cliffs, nest boxes, buildings, etc.
Violet-green swallow: trees, cliffs, rocks, nest boxes, structures
Northern rough-winged swallow: banks, cliffs
Cliff swallow: buildings, bridges, cliffs, trees
Barn swallow: bridges, cliffs, banks, buildings, etc.
Western scrub-jay: trees, shrubs
American crow: trees, poles, shrubs, ground
Common raven: trees, cliffs
Oak titmouse: trees, nest boxes
Bushtit: trees, shrubs
White-breasted nuthatch: trees
Brown creeper: trees
Cactus wren: cacti, shrubs, small trees
Rock wren: rocks, cliffs, banks
Canyon wren: cliffs, banks, ledges, structures

Bewick's wren: ground, cavity, cliffs, ledges, structures
House wren: cavity, crevice, trees, buildings
Blue-gray gnatcatcher: shrubs, low trees
Western bluebird: trees, cavity, nest boxes
Swainson's thrush: trees
American robin: trees, large shrubs, ground
Northern mockingbird: trees: shrubs
California thrasher: shrubs, trees
Phainopepla: trees, shrubs
Loggerhead shrike: trees, shrubs
Least Bell's vireo: shrubs, trees
Hutton's vireo: trees, shrubs
Warbling vireo: shrubs, trees
Orange-crowned warbler: shrubs, trees
Yellow warbler: trees, shrubs
Black-throated gray warbler: shrubs, small trees
Common yellowthroat: ground, shrubs
Yellow-breasted chat: shrubs
Western tanager; trees, shrubs
Black-headed grosbeak: trees, shrubs
Blue grosbeak: trees, shrubs
Lazuli bunting: shrubs, low trees
Spotted towhee: ground, shrubs
California towhee: shrubs, trees
Rufous-crowned sparrow: ground, shrubs
Lark sparrow: ground, shrubs, trees
Sage sparrow: ground, shrubs
Savannah sparrow: ground
Grasshopper sparrow: ground
Song sparrow: ground, shrubs, small trees
Dark-eyed junco: ground, shrubs, trees
Red-winged blackbird: thickets in marshland
Tricolored blackbird: thickets in marshland
Western meadowlark: ground
Yellow-headed blackbird: thickets in marshland
Brewer's blackbird: meadow, grassland, cropland, urban, ground, trees,
Great-tailed grackle: trees, shrubs, thickets
Brown-headed cowbird: trees, shrubs, ground
Hooded oriole: trees
Bullock's oriole: trees
House finch: trees, shrubs, structures

Lesser goldfinch: shrubs, trees
Lawrence's goldfinch: trees, shrubs
American goldfinch: trees, shrubs

3.3 Wildlife Movement and Connectivity (*Initial Study Checklist D*)

Wildlife movement or connectivity features, or evidence thereof, were not found within the survey area(s).

Mapped Corridors or Linkages

A mapped Corridor or linkage lies approximately 4,700 feet to the west, in the floodplain of the Santa Clara River, as identified both by the County's GIS layer in BIOS, and by the South Coast Wildlands' publication titled *South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica Mountains-Sierra Madre Connection* (2006).

Connectivity Feature 1 (C1)

A mapped Landscape Linkage is located approximately 4,700 feet to the west of the subject property, in the floodplain of the Santa Clara River. No portion thereof is located on the project site.

Connectivity Feature

The feature is mapped as a Linkage.

Description

Floodplain of the Santa Clara River.

Species Observed

The linkage, located entirely offsite, was not surveyed as part of this IS.

Evidence

No observations were made in the mapped linkage as part of this IS.

Functional Group/Species Expected

Expected Functional Groups include large mammals, medium mammals, small mammals, birds and bats, aquatic/riparian reptiles and amphibians, upland reptiles, and mesopredators. In addition, the movement of aquatic invertebrates and fishes would also be facilitated by this linkage.

Habitats Connected

This connectivity feature links coastal and inland habitats along the Santa Clara River.

Discussion

No additional relevant information about the connectivity feature is provided.

Crossing Structures Table

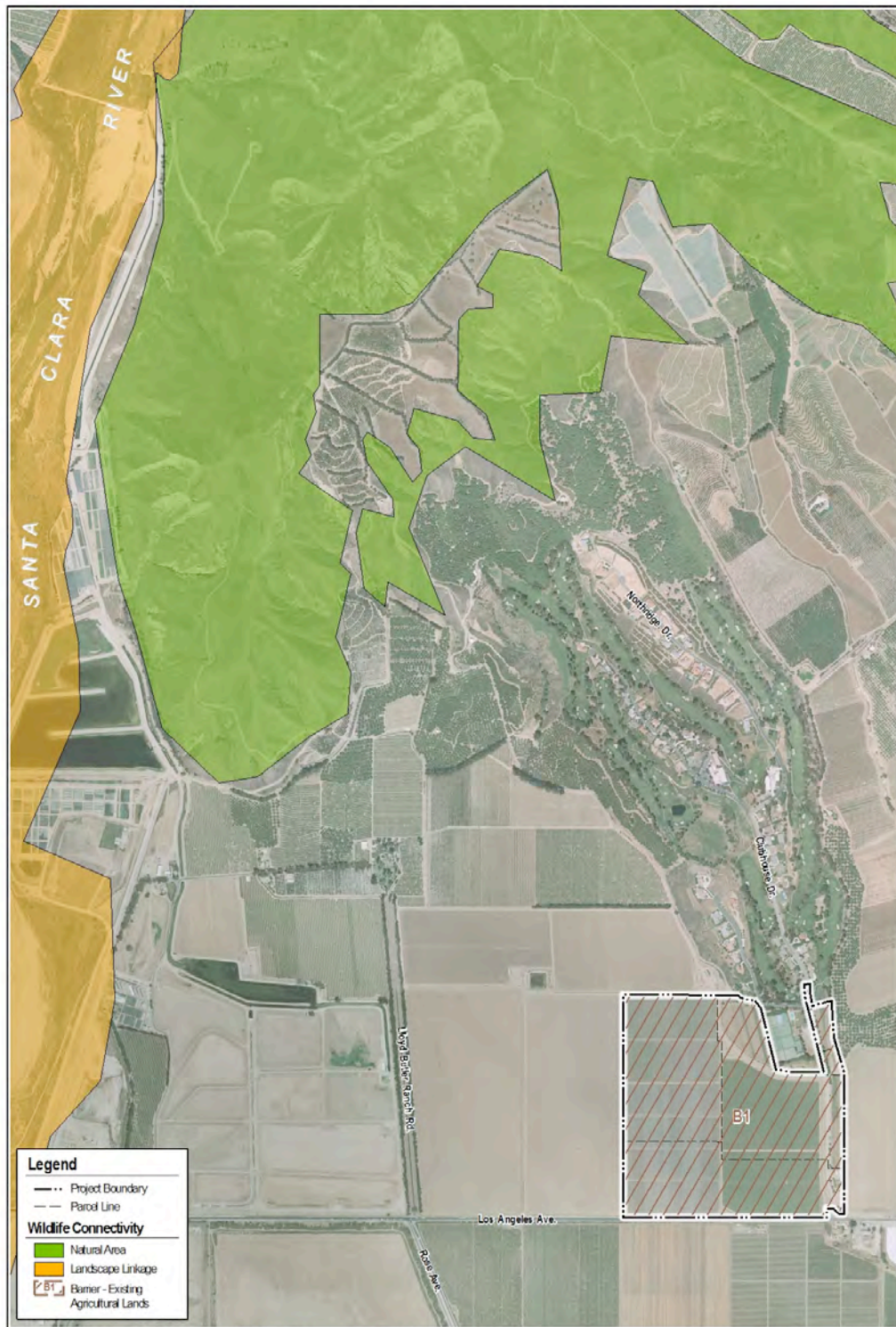
No existing or proposed crossing structures are located within or adjacent to the survey area.

Crossing Structures						
Map Key (1)	Type of Crossing Structure (2)	Passable? (3)	Functional Group/ Species Expected (4)	Species Observed (5)	Evidence	Comments
None						

Connectivity Barriers Table

The existing agricultural lands of the project site and surrounding area constitute a connectivity barrier.

Barriers			
Map Key (1)	Barrier Type (2)	Species/Functional Groups Affected (3)	Comments (4)
B1	Existing Agricultural Land	Large, medium and small mammals	The agricultural lands are surrounded to northwest, west, south, and east by similar agricultural lands, with many fences and roadways, and no destination habitat areas.



Aerial & Boundary Source: Jensen Design & Survey, November 2008. Wildlife Connectivity Source: Ventura County Wildlife Movement GIS Database, 2008.

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Wildlife Connectivity Map



Section 4: Impact Assessment & Mitigation

4.1 Sufficiency of Biological Data

No Additional information is needed to make CEQA findings and develop mitigation measures

4.2 Impacts and Mitigation

A. Endangered, Threatened, or Rare Animal or Plant Species, or Their Habitats

Project: PS-M; Cumulative: PS-M

Potentially Significant, But Mitigable Impacts to Endangered, Threatened and Locally Important Species, could result from possible disruption of nesting birds. This impact is most likely to occur during grading and construction phases of the project. The effects of fire hazard brush clearance requirements, roads, and water and sewer lines are not likely to affect nesting birds.

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code (3503, 3503.5, 3511, 3513 and 3800) protect most native birds. In addition, the federal and state endangered species acts protect some bird species listed as threatened or endangered. Project-related impacts to birds protected by these regulations would occur during the breeding season, because unlike adult birds, eggs and chicks are unable to escape impacts.

The MBTA implements various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia for the protection of migratory birds, which occur in two of these countries over the course of one year. The Act maintains that it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not. Bird species protected under the provisions of the MBTA are identified by the List of Migratory Birds (Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 10.13 as updated by the 1983 American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Checklist and published supplements through 1995 by the USFWS).

CDFG Code 3513 upholds the MBTA by prohibiting any take or possession of birds that are designated by the MBTA as migratory nongame birds except as allowed by federal rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the MBTA. In addition, there are CDFG Codes (3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3800), which further protect nesting birds and their parts, including passerine birds, raptors, and state "fully protected" birds.

NOTE: These regulations protect almost all *native nesting birds*, not just sensitive status birds.

MM1:

Impact & Mitigation Goal:

Avoidance of the potentially significant impacts to nesting birds

Mitigation Action:

Appropriate timing of grading and construction to the period between August 1 and December 31, or by pre-construction surveys to detect and avoid nesting birds during the nesting season between January 1 and July 31.

Monitoring & Timing:

During the nesting season pre-grading and construction nesting bird surveys shall be conducted in all areas within 500 feet of impact areas, and performed by qualified persons not more than fourteen (14) days prior to grading or construction. The Biologist shall provide recommendations for avoidance of impacts to nesting birds for County approval not less than seven (7) days prior to commencement of planned grading and construction.

Standard of Success:

No harm or disruption of nesting birds shall occur in violation of Fish and Game Code (3503, 3503.5, 3511, 3513 and 3800.

Mapped Information:

The implementation and monitoring of this mitigation necessitates that any nests found during pre-grading and construction surveys shall be spatially referenced. Such nests and surrounding buffer for avoidance of impacts shall be mapped on the Site Map, and provided to grading and construction contractors prior to commencement of their work. Biologist shall be on-site at the beginning of the day of grading, and throughout that period, to monitor that activity.

B. Wetland Habitats

Project: LS; Cumulative: LS

The proposed project would locate residential pads and access roads in close proximity to identified NOT SIGNIFICANT Waters 1 and 2 (W1, W2), for which buffers are not deemed necessary. Direct impacts to these waters are not anticipated.

C. Coastal Habitats

Project: N; Cumulative: N

The project site is not located within or adjacent to the coastal zone, nor is there significant habitat connectivity between the survey area and the coastal zone.

D. Wildlife Movement and Connectivity (migration corridors)

Project: N; Cumulative: N

The proposed project is not located in close proximity to identified Connectivity Features.

The identified Santa Clara River Landscape Linkage is located approximately 4,700 feet from the westernmost corner of the subject property, with agricultural lands located in the intervening area (see Figure 4).

E. Locally Important Species/Communities

Project: N; Cumulative: N

Among the List of Ventura County Locally Important Species of Plants, none are known to occur on or near the project site. Among Locally Important Species of Animals, none of the listed Amphibians, Birds, Reptiles or Fishes have potential to occur on the project site. One Locally Important Mammal species, hoary bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), the most widespread North American bat (Zeiner et al. 1990), could potentially forage aerially anywhere over the project site, and possibly roost in dense foliage of medium to large trees, but it is unlikely to be affected by any proposed project activities.

Proposed activity is not in close proximity to any Locally Important Community.

Section 5: Conditions of Approval

Conditions of Approval

No conditions are necessary to be applied independent of mitigating specific impacts under Items A and E, above.

Section 6: Photos

Photos	
Location	
Map Key	
P1	
View Direction	
West	
Description	
Agricultural area of proposed pad	

Location	
Map Key	
P2	
View Direction	
South	
Description	Existing roadway to service proposed houses, and Waters W1

Location	
Map Key	
P3	
View Direction	
North	
Description	<p>Agricultural areas away from proposed development, and Waters W1.</p>

Location	
Map Key	
P4	
View Direction	
Northeast	
Description	
Agricultural area of easterly of Country Club Drive.	

Location	
Map Key	
P5	
View Direction	
Northeast	
Description	<p>Waters W1, and existing residence on Lot 3.</p>

Appendix 1

Summary of Biological Resource Regulations

Summary of Biological Resource Regulations

The Ventura County Planning Division, as “lead agency” under CEQA for issuing discretionary land use permits, uses the relationship of a potential environmental effect from a proposed project to an established regulatory standard to determine the significance of the potential environmental effect. This Appendix summarizes important biological resource regulations which are used by the Division’s biologists (consultants and staff) in making CEQA findings of significance:

- Sensitive Status Species Regulations
- Nesting Bird Regulations
- Plant Community Regulations
- Waters and Wetlands Regulations
- Coastal Habitat Regulations
- Wildlife Migration Regulations
- Locally Important Species/Communities Regulations

Sensitive Status Species Regulations

Federally Protected Species

Ventura County is home to 29 federally listed endangered and threatened plant and wildlife species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulates the protection of federally listed endangered and threatened plant and wildlife species.

FE (Federally Endangered): A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

FT (Federally Threatened): A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

FC (Federal Candidate): A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.

FSC (Federal Species of Concern): A species under consideration for listing, for which there is insufficient information to support listing at this time. These species may or may not be listed in the future, and many of these species were formerly recognized as “Category-2 Candidate” species.

The USFWS requires permits for the ‘taking’ of any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Take is defined by the USFWS as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct; may include significant habitat modification or degradation if it kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.”

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) does not provide statutory protection for candidate species or species of concern, but USFWS encourages conservation efforts to protect these species. USFWS can set up voluntary Candidate Conservation Agreements and Assurances, which provide non-Federal landowners (public and private) with the assurance that if they implement various conservation activities to protect a given candidate species, they will not be subject to additional restrictions if the species becomes listed under the ESA.

State Protected Species

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regulates the protection of endangered, threatened, and fully protected species listed under the California Endangered Species Act. Some species may be jointly listed under the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts.

SE (California Endangered): A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.

ST (California Threatened): A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as "rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "threatened species."

SFP (California Fully Protected Species): This designation originated from the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Most fully protected species have also been listed as threatened or endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations.

SR (California Rare): A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is rare under the Native Plant Protection Act when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. Animals are no longer listed as rare; all animals listed as rare before 1985 have been listed as threatened.

SSC (California Species of Special Concern): Animals that are not listed under the California Endangered Species Act, but which nonetheless 1) are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.

The CDFG requires permits for the taking of any State-listed endangered, threatened, or fully protected species. Section 2080 of the Fish and Game Code prohibits "take" of any species that the California Fish and Game Commission determines to be endangered or threatened. Take is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."

The California Native Plant Protection Act protects endangered and rare plants of California. Section 1908, which regulates plants listed under this act, states: "no person shall import into this state, or take, possess, or sell within this state, except as incident to the possession or sale of the real property on which the plant is growing, any native plant, or any part or product thereof, that the commission determines to be an endangered native plant or rare native plant, except as otherwise provided in this chapter."

The California Endangered Species Act does not provide statutory protection for California species of special concern, but they should be considered during the environmental review process.

California Native Plant Society Listed Species

Plants with CNPS listings 1A, 1B and 2 should always be addressed in CEQA documents. Plants with CNPS listings 3 and 4 do not explicitly qualify for legal protection, but can be addressed in CEQA documents depending on the circumstances and opinion of the biologist conducting the assessment.

CNPS 1A: Plants presumed to be extinct because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This list includes plants that are both presumed extinct in California, as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. A plant is extinct in California if it no longer

occurs in or outside of California. A plant that is extirpated from California has been eliminated from California, but may still occur elsewhere in its range.

CNPS 1B: Plants that are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants of List 1B have declined significantly over the last century.

CNPS 2: Plants that are rare throughout their range in California, but are common beyond the boundaries of California. List 2 recognizes the importance of protecting the geographic range of widespread species. Plants identified on CNPS Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) or Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. They should be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

CNPS 3: A review list for plants for which there is inadequate information to assign them to one of the other lists or to reject them.

CNPS 4: A watch list for plants that are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears relatively low at this time.

Global and Subnational Rankings

Though not associated directly with legal protections, species have been given a conservation status rank by NatureServe, an international non-profit conservation organization that is the leading source for information about rare and endangered species and threatened ecosystems. The Ventura County Planning Division considers the following ranks as sensitive for the purposes of CEQA impact assessment (G = Global, S = Subnational or State):

- G1 or S1 - Critically Imperiled
- G2 or S2 – Imperiled
- G3 or S3 - Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction

Locally Important Species

Locally important species' protections are addressed in a separate Appendix document, "Locally Important Species/Communities Regulations."

For lists of some of the species in Ventura County that are protected by the above regulations, go to www.ventura.org/rma/planning/bio_resources/index.htm.

Nesting Bird Regulations

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code (3503, 3503.5, 3511, 3513 and 3800) protect most native birds. In addition, the federal and state endangered species acts protect some bird species listed as threatened or endangered. Project-related impacts to birds protected by these regulations would occur during the breeding season, because unlike adult birds, eggs and chicks are unable to escape impacts.

The MBTA implements various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia for the protection of migratory birds, which occur in two of these countries over the course of one year. The Act maintains that it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not. Bird species protected under the provisions of the MBTA are identified by the List of Migratory Birds

(Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 10.13 as updated by the 1983 American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Checklist and published supplements through 1995 by the USFWS).

CDFG Code 3513 upholds the MBTA by prohibiting any take or possession of birds that are designated by the MBTA as migratory nongame birds except as allowed by federal rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the MBTA. In addition, there are CDFG Codes (3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3800) which further protect nesting birds and their parts, including passerine birds, raptors, and state "fully protected" birds.

NOTE: These regulations protect almost all *native nesting birds*, not just sensitive status birds.

Plant Community Regulations

Plant communities are provided legal protection when they provide habitat for protected species, when the community is in the coastal zone and qualifies as environmentally sensitive habitat area (ESHA), or when the community qualifies as locally important.

Global and Subnational Rankings

Though not associated directly with legal protections, plant communities have been given a conservation status rank by NatureServe, an international non-profit conservation organization that is the leading source for information about rare and endangered species and threatened ecosystems. The Ventura County Planning Division considers the following ranks as sensitive for the purposes of CEQA impact assessment (G = Global, S = Subnational or State):

G1 or S1 - Critically Imperiled

G2 or S2 - Imperiled

G3 or S3 - Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction

CDFG Rare

Rare natural communities are those communities that are of highly limited distribution. These communities may or may not contain rare, threatened, or endangered species. Though the Native Plant Protection Act and the California Endangered Species Act provide no legal protection to plant communities, CDFG considers plant communities that are ranked G1-G3 or S1-S3 (as defined above) to be rare or sensitive, and therefore these plant communities should be addressed during CEQA review.

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

The Coastal Act specifically calls for protection of "environmentally sensitive habitat areas" or ESHA, which it defines as: "Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments" (Section 30107.5).

ESHA has been specifically defined in the Santa Monica Mountains. For projects in this location, the Coastal Commission, the agency charged with administering the Coastal Act, has developed a specific three-part test for determining whether habitat there should be considered coastal sage scrub/chaparral ESHA. A memo from a Coastal Commission biologist outlining this test can be found at: www.ventura.org/rma/planning/pdf/bio_resources/ESHA_Santa_Monica_Mountains.pdf.

Locally Important Communities

The Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines defines a locally important community as one that is considered by qualified biologists to be a quality example characteristic of or unique to the County or region, with this determination being made on a case-by-case basis. The County has not developed a list of locally important communities, but has deemed oak woodlands to be a locally important community.

Waters and Wetlands Regulations

Numerous agencies control what can and cannot be done in or around streams and wetlands. If a project affects an area where water flows, ponds or is present even part of the year, it is likely to be regulated by one or more agencies. Many wetland or stream projects will require three main permits or approvals (in addition to CEQA compliance). These are:

- 404 Permit (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
- 401 Certification (Regional Water Quality Control Board)
- Streambed Alteration Agreement (California Department of Fish and Game)

In addition, the Ventura County General Plan calls for protection of wetlands and there are several other federal, state and local permits that could be required when a project involves disturbance to wetlands or waters. For a more thorough explanation of wetland permitting, see the Ventura County's "Wetland Project Permitting Guide" at www.ventura.org/rma/planning/pdf/prog_servs/bio_resources/FinalPDF.pdf.

404 Permit (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Most projects that involve streams or wetlands will require a 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act is the primary federal program regulating activities in wetlands. The Act regulates areas defined as "waters of the United States." This includes streams, wetlands in or next to streams, areas influenced by tides, navigable waters, lakes, reservoirs and other impoundments. For nontidal waters, USACE jurisdiction extends up to what is referred to as the "ordinary high water mark" as well as to the landward limits of adjacent Corps-defined wetlands, if present. The ordinary high water mark is an identifiable natural line visible on the bank of a stream or water body that shows the upper limit of typical stream flow or water level. The mark is made from the action of water on the streambank over the course of years.

Permit Triggers: A USACE 404 Permit is triggered by moving (discharging) or placing materials—such as dirt, rock, geotextiles, concrete or culverts—into or within USACE jurisdictional areas. This type of activity is also referred to as a "discharge of dredged or fill material."

401 Certification (Regional Water Quality Control Board)

If your project requires a USACE 404 Permit, then you will also need a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) 401 Certification. The federal Clean Water Act, in Section 401, specifies that states must certify that any activity subject to a permit issued by a federal agency, such as the USACE, meets all state water quality standards. In California, the state and regional water boards are responsible for certification of activities subject to USACE Section 404 Permits.

Permit Trigger: A RWQCB 401 Certification is triggered whenever a USACE 404 Permit is required, or whenever an activity could cause a discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. or wetlands.

Streambed Alteration Agreement (California Department of Fish and Game)

If your project includes alteration of the bed, banks or channel of a stream, or the adjacent riparian vegetation, then you may need a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). The California Fish and Game Code, Sections 1600-1616, regulates activities that would alter the flow, bed, banks, channel or associated riparian areas of a river, stream or lake—all considered "waters of the state." The law requires any person, state or local governmental agency or public utility to notify CDFG before beginning an activity that will substantially modify a river, stream or lake.

Permit Triggers: A Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) is triggered when a project involves altering a stream or disturbing riparian vegetation, including any of the following activities:

- Substantially obstructing or diverting the natural flow of a river, stream or lake
- Using any material from these areas
- Disposing of waste where it can move into these areas

Some projects that involve routine maintenance may qualify for long-term maintenance agreements from CDFG. Discuss this option with CDFG staff.

Ventura County General Plan

The Ventura County General Plan contains policies which also strongly protect wetland habitats.

Biological Resources Policy 1.5.2-3 states:

Discretionary development that is proposed to be located within 300 feet of a marsh, small wash, intermittent lake, intermittent stream, spring, or perennial stream (as identified on the latest USGS 7½ minute quad map), shall be evaluated by a County approved biologist for potential impacts on wetland habitats. Discretionary development that would have a significant impact on significant wetland habitats shall be prohibited, unless mitigation measures are adopted that would reduce the impact to a less than significant level; or for lands designated "Urban" or "Existing Community", a statement of overriding considerations is adopted by the decision-making body.

Biological Resources Policy 1.5.2-4 states:

Discretionary development shall be sited a minimum of 100 feet from significant wetland habitats to mitigate the potential impacts on said habitats. Buffer areas may be increased or decreased upon evaluation and recommendation by a qualified biologist and approval by the decision-making body. Factors to be used in determining adjustment of the 100 foot buffer include soil type, slope stability, drainage patterns, presence or absence of endangered, threatened or rare plants or animals, and compatibility of the proposed development with the wildlife use of the wetland habitat area. The requirement of a buffer (setback) shall not preclude the use of replacement as a mitigation when there is no other feasible alternative to allowing a permitted use, and if the replacement results in no net loss of wetland habitat. Such replacement shall be "in kind" (i.e. same type and acreage), and provide wetland habitat of comparable biological value. On-site replacement shall be preferred wherever possible. The replacement plan shall be developed in consultation with California Department of Fish and Game.

Coastal Habitat Regulations

Ventura County's Coastal Area Plan and the Coastal Zoning Ordinance, which constitute the "Local Coastal Program" (LCP) for the unincorporated portions of Ventura County's coastal zone, ensure that the County's land use plans, zoning ordinances, zoning maps, and implemented actions meet the requirements of, and implement the provisions and policies of California's 1976 Coastal Act at the local level.

Environmentally Sensitive Habitats

The Coastal Act specifically calls for protection of "environmentally sensitive habitat areas" or ESHA, which it defines as: "Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially

valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments” (Section 30107.5).
Section 30240 of the Coastal Act states:

- (a) "Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas."**
- (b) "Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas."**

There are three important elements to the definition of ESHA. First, a geographic area can be designated ESHA either because of the presence of individual species of plants or animals or because of the presence of a particular habitat. Second, in order for an area to be designated as ESHA, the species or habitat must be either rare or it must be especially valuable. Finally, the area must be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities.

Protection of ESHA is of particular concern in the southeastern part of Ventura County, where the coastal zone extends inland (~5 miles) to include an extensive area of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Coastal Commission, the agency charged with administering the Coastal Act, developed a specific three-part test for determining whether habitat in the Malibu area of the Santa Monica Mountains should be considered coastal sage scrub/chaparral ESHA. Given that Malibu is immediately adjacent to the Ventura County part of the Santa Monica Mountains, this three-part test can be used for assessing whether coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat in the Ventura County coastal zone meets the definition of ESHA. A memo from a Coastal Commission biologist outlines this test and can be found at: www.ventura.org/rma/planning/pdf/bio_resources/ESHA_Santa_Monica_Mountains.pdf.

The County's Local Coastal Program outlines other specific protections to environmentally sensitive habitats in the Coastal Zone, such as to wetlands, riparian habitats and dunes. Protections in some cases are different for different segments of the coastal zone.

Copies of the Coastal Area Plan and the Coastal Zoning Ordinance can be found at: www.ventura.org/rma/planning/programs_services/local_coast/local_coast.htm.

Wildlife Migration Regulations

The Ventura County General Plan specifically includes wildlife migration corridors as an element of the region's significant biological resources. In addition, protecting habitat connectivity is critical to the success of special status species and other biological resource protections. Potential project impacts to wildlife migration are analyzed by biologists on a case-by-case basis. The issue involves both a macro-scale analysis—where routes used by large carnivores connecting very large core habitat areas may be impacted—as well as a micro-scale analysis—where a road or stream crossing may impact localized movement by many different animals.

Locally Important Species/Communities Regulations

Locally important species/communities are considered to be significant biological resources in the Ventura County General Plan, thus one of the County's threshold criteria for the evaluation of impacts to biological resources is whether the project impacts locally important species/communities.

Locally Important Species

The following criteria were developed with the assistance of local biologists:

Locally Important Animal Species Criteria

1. Taxa for whom habitat in Ventura County is crucial for their existence either globally or in Ventura County. This includes taxa for whom:
 - Populations in Ventura County represents 10% or more of the known extant global distribution; or
 - In Ventura County, there are less than 6 element occurrences, or less than 1,000 individuals, or less than 2,000 acres.
2. Native taxa that are generally declining throughout their range and/or are in danger of extirpation in Ventura County.

Locally Important Plant Species Criteria

A locally important plant is a taxon that is declining throughout the extent of its range AND has a maximum of five (5) element occurrences in Ventura County.

Locally Important Animal and Plant Species Criteria

In some cases, to be determined on an individual basis, there are taxa whose population(s) do not qualify as locally important species; however, certain locations where a taxon occurs will be defined as locally important. This includes:

- If known, the published type locality for a holotype specimen.
- The edge of a taxon's range. This criteria does not apply to non-native taxa or those taxa whose range and population(s) size is expanding.

The County maintains a list of locally important species, which can be found on the Planning Division website at: www.ventura.org/rma/planning/programs_services/bio_resources/bio_resources.htm. *This list should not be considered comprehensive.* Any species that meets the criteria qualifies as locally important, whether or not it is included on this list.

Locally Important Communities

The Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines defines a locally important community as one that is considered by qualified biologists to be a quality example characteristic of or unique to the County or region, with this determination being made on a case-by-case basis. The County has not developed a list of locally important communities. Oak woodlands have however been deemed by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors to be a locally important community.

The state passed legislation in 2001, the Oak Woodland Conservation Act, to emphasize that oak woodlands are a vital and threatened statewide resource. In response, the County of Ventura prepared and adopted an Oak Woodland Management Plan that recommended, among other things, amending the County's Initial Study Assessment Guidelines to include an explicit reference to oak woodlands as part of its definition of locally important communities. The Board of Supervisors approved this management plan and its recommendations.

Appendix 2
Observed Species Tables

Observed Species Tables

Species Observed			
Scientific Name (Species or Genus)	Common Name	Native (1)	Notes (2): Survey Areas where observed
BRYOPHYTES			Nomenclature from current and provisional Flora of North America
Bryaceae			
<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	silver bryum	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Bryum</i> spp. undetermined		N	SA2 (several species undetermined)
Funariaceae			
<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>	cord moss	N	SA1, SA2
Pottiaceae			
VASCULAR PLANTS			Nomenclature incorporates name and family changes in Jepson Interchange,
Amaranthaceae			
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	tumbleweed	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	prostrate amaranth	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	tassel flower	I	SA1, SA2 (row crop)
<i>Amaranthus</i> cf. <i>deflexus</i>	none	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	none	N	SA1
<i>Amaranthus</i> cf. <i>powellii</i>	none	N	SA1
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp. undetermined	none	?	SA1, SA2 (row crop, many species and cultivars)
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	lens-fruited saltbush	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Atriplex</i> cf. <i>suberecta</i>	none	I	SA1
<i>Chenopodium</i> cf. <i>album</i>	lamb's-quarters	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	nettle-leaf goosefoot	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	Mexican-tea	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian-thistle	I	SA1, SA2
Anacardiaceae			
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian peppertree	I	SA1, SA2
Apiaceae			
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	I	SA2
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	I	SA2
Asteraceae			
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat	N	SA1, SA2

Species Observed			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	common beggar-ticks	I	SA2
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Buenos Aires horseweed	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horseweed	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	none	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	none	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower	N	SA2 (row crop)
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	prickly sow-thistle	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow-thistle	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur	N	SA2
Bignoniaceae			
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda	I	SA2
Brassicaceae			
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard	I	SA2
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. undet'd	descurainia	N	SA2
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	hoary mustard	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London-rocket	I	SA1, SA2
Cactaceae			
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	nopale	I	SA2
Convolvulaceae			
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> ssp. <i>cyclostegia</i>	chaparral morning-glory	N	SA2
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	I	SA1, SA2
Euphorbiaceae			
<i>Chamaesyse serpens</i>	spurge	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Croton setigerus</i>	doveweed	N	SA1
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	spurge	I	SA2 (row crop, many species and cultivars)
Fabaceae			
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra wattle	I	SA1
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	carob tree	I	SA2
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur-clover	N	SA1, SA2

Species Observed			
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	white sweetclover	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	sourclover	I	SA1
Geraniaceae			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	red-stem filaree	I	SA1, SA2
Lauraceae			
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado	I	SA2
Lythraceae			
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp.	crape-myrtle	I	SA2
Malvaceae			
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Malvella leprosa</i>	alkali mallow	N	SA2
Myrsinaceae			
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	I	SA1, SA2
Myrtaceae			
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	blue gum	I	SA1, SA2 (windrows)
<i>Eucalyptus</i> undetermined	eucalyptus	I	SA1
Onagraceae			
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	willow herb	N	SA1, SA2
Plumbaginaceae			
<i>Limonium perezii</i>	stattice	I	SA1, SA2 (row crop)
<i>Limonium</i> spp.	stattice	I	SA1, SA2 (row crop, many species and cultivars)
Polygonaceae			
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	yard knotweed	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	I	SA1, SA2
Portulacaceae			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	yellow purslane	I	SA1, SA2
Rosaceae			
<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach, or nectarine	I	SA2
<i>Rosa</i> sp. (cultivated)	rose	I	SA2
Solanaceae			
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper, red and green	I	SA1, SA2 (row crop)
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Solanum</i> cf. <i>americanum</i>	none	N	SA1, SA2

Species Observed			
<i>Solanum esculentum</i>	tomato	I	SA2 (row crop)
Urticaceae			
<i>Urtica urens</i>	dwarf nettle	I	SA1, SA2
Zygophyllaceae			
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncture-vine	I	SA1, SA2
Arecaceae			
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm	I	SA1
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	date palm	I	SA1
Cyperaceae			
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	sedge	I	SA1, SA2
Poaceae			
'Bamboo' undetermined	bamboo	I	SA1
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut grass	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft-chess	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Mediterranean grass (red brome)	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.	jungle rice	I	SA1
<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i> ssp. <i>mexicana</i>	Mexican lovegrass	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. undet'd	foxtail barley	I	SA1, SA2
<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>	Mexican strangletop	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	annual beardgrass	I	SA1, SA2
ANIMALS-MOLLUSCS			
Helicidae			
<i>Helix aspersa</i>	common garden snail	I	SA1, SA2
ANIMALS-INSECTS			Direct observation
Danaidae			
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	N	SA1, SA2
Pieridae			
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	cabbage white	I	SA1, SA2
Nymphalidae			
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	painted lady	N	SA1, SA2
Apidae			
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	honeybee	I	SA2 (commercial hives)
ANIMALS-REPTILES			Direct bservation

Species Observed			
Iguanidae			
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	California side-blotched lizard	N	SA1, SA2
ANIMALS-BIRDS			
Cathartidae			
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	N	SA1, SA2
Accipitridae			
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	N	SA1, SA2
Odontophoridae			
<i>Calipepla californica</i>	California quail	N	SA1, SA2
Charadriidae			
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer	N	SA1, SA2
Laridae			
<i>Larus occidentalis?</i>	western gull	N	SA1, SA2
Columbidae			
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	mourning dove	N	SA1, SA2
Apodidae			
<i>Aeronautes saxatilis</i>	white-throated swift	N	SA1, SA2
Trochilidae			
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	N	SA1, SA2
Picidae			
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker	N	SA2
Tyrannidae			
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe	N	SA1
Corvidae			
<i>Apelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay	N	SA1
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Corvus corvax</i>	common raven	N	SA1, SA2
Paridae			
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	oak titmouse	N	SA2
Aegithalidae			
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	bushtit	N	SA1
Troglodytidae			

Species Observed			
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren	N	SA1
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren	N	SA1
Regulidae			
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet	N	SA1, SA2
Mimidae			
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	N	SA1, SA2
Sturnidae			
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	I	SA1, SA2
Parulidae			
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	N	SA1, SA2
Emberizidae			
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Ammodrammus sandwichensis nevadensis</i>	savannah sparrow	N	SA2
<i>Junco hyemalis oregonensis</i>	dark-eyed junco	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	golden-crowned sparrow	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's blackbird	N	SA1, SA2
Fringillidae			
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	N	SA1, SA2
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	N	SA1, SA2
Passeridae			
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	I	SA1, SA2
ANIMALS-MAMMALS			
Geomyidae			
<i>Thomomys bottae bottae</i>	pocket gopher	N	SA1, SA2 (burrows)
Sciuridae			
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	N	SA1, SA2 (vocal, burrows, observed)
Canidae			
<i>Canis latrans ochropus</i>	coyote	N	SA1, SA2 (scat, track)