David Magney Environmental Consulting

# BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF HUNNICUTT PROPERTY, YERBA BUENA ROAD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

(APN 700-0-190-025)

***Prepared for:***

**VENTURA COUNTY PLANNING DIVISION**

***On behalf of:***

**NEIL HUNNICUTT**

**SEPTEMBER 2009**

**Mission Statement**

***To provide quality environmental consulting services with integrity that protect and enhance the human and natural environment***

DMEC

# Biological Assessment of Hunnicutt Property, Yerba Buena Road, Santa Monica Mountains (APN 700-0-190-025)

*Prepared for:*

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*On behalf of:*

**Neil Hunnicutt**
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2 September 2009

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DMEC

# Initial Study Biological Assessment Certification

**Original ISBA report date:** 2 September 2009

**Case number:** SD07-0047

**Permit type:** Legalization of lot.

**Applicant:** Neil Hunnicutt

**Planning Division case planner:** Debbie Morrisset

**Total parcel(s) size:** 5.84 acres

**Assessor Parcel Number(s):** 700-0-190-025

**Development proposal description:** An Initial Study Biological Assessment (ISBA) for legalization of a 5.84-acre lot located in the Santa Monica Mountains.

## 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**: 2 September 2009 |
| **Name** (printed): David L. Magney | **Title**: President | **Company**: David Magney Environmental Consulting (DMEC) |
| **Phone**: 805/646-6045 | **email**: David@magney.org | |
| **Other Biologist (signature):**  | | **Date:** 2 September 2009 |
| Name (printed): Callen Huff | Title: Biologist | Company: DMEC |
| Phone: | email: Callen@magney.org | |
| Role: Biologist conducted field work, mapped data, and assisted in the report writing, | | |
| **Other Biologist (signature):**  | | **Date:** 2 September 2009 |
| Name (printed): David Brown | Title: Biologist | Company: DMEC |
| Phone: | email: David.Brown@magney.org | |
| Role: Assisted in conducting field work and in report preparation. | | |

# 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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# SUMMARY

David Magney Environmental Consulting (DMEC) was contracted by the Ventura County Planning Division to conduct an Initial Study Biological Assessment (ISBA) for the lot legalization of the Hunnicutt Property in the Santa Monica Mountains. This IBSA is required in order for the legalization project (Project Case/Parcel Map No. SD07-0047). No detailed development is proposed at this time, thus no Planned Development permits are requested. For the purpose of the ISBA, DMEC recommends that the entire property be covered in a restricted covenant to protect biological resources onsite. However, this report will allow for a construction footprint to be located within an area that has been defined to have minimal impacts. The recommended construction footprint will only be acceptable if certain conditions are met. The conditions will come from any mitigation measures necessary to minimize impacts in order to build within the recommended construction footprint site. DMEC recommends a construction site to build within a single-family dwelling, within a 10,000-square-foot area (development footprint) and associacted fuel modification. This would impact approximately 1.895 acres of natural habitat. DMEC identified a construction footprint based on accessibility and impacts to biological resources onsite. This report gives an account of the biological resources observed or thought to be present onsite. Much of the site is on a steep west-facing slope dominated by Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation. One previously disturbed area on the southern portion of the site, having been graded in the past for a road, is dominated by ruderal grassland species.

The recommended project footprint would cause potentially significant but mitigable impacts to coastal ESHA vegetation communities and locally important species.

Recommended mitigation measures include:

- MM1: Restrictive Covenant to Preserve Biological Resources
- MM2: Pre Construction Surveys to Locate and Relocate Any Special-Status Plant Species Onsite
- MM3: Translocation of *Calochortus catalinae* Known Onsite
- MM4: Translocation of *Juglans californica* var. *californica* Known Onsite.
- MM5: Pre Construction Surveys to Locate and Relocate Any Special Status Wildlife Species Onsite
- MM6: Protect Bird Nests
- MM7: Apply 100-foot Buffer Around Ephemeral Drainage
- MM8: ESHA Mitigation
- MM9: Payment to an ESHA Impact Mitigation Fund
- MM10: County Review of Project Plans
- MM11: Hooded Outdoor Lighting

# 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 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, 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

Since the applicant has not proposed any specific development, DMEC identified a potential site that may be suitable for constructing a single-family residence.

Since no development application has been submitted, DMEC recommends that the entire property be covered in a restricted covenant to protect biological resources onsite. However, this assessment will allow for a construction footprint to be located within an area that has been defined to have the least impacts to biological resources. The recommended construction footprint will only be acceptable if certain conditions are met. The conditions will come from any mitigation measures necessary to minimize impacts in order to build within the recommended construction footprint site.

DMEC used an alternative approach to assess potential project impacts to assume a minimum area to be disturbed. The California Coastal Commission has determined that single-family developments in the Malibu area of the Santa Monica Mountains should not exceed 10,000 square feet (0.235 acre) total (Section 4.7 of Malibu LIP) in areas containing Environmentally Sensitive Habitats (ESHAs). Assuming that VCPD followed this development limit, relative habitat impacts, at least in area, could be quantified.

DMEC recommends a construction footprint, to build a 10,000 square feet single-family dwelling, which would impact approximately 0.231 acre within a 5.84-acre parcel. DMEC has created a constriction footprint based on accessibility and impacts to biological resources onsite. Since there is no specific development being proposed at this time, additional facilities associated with the construction are not addressed in this report; i.e. driveway and fire department turnarounds.

The recommended construction footprint would require approximately 1.895 acres of ground and/habitat disturbance. The fire hazard brush clearance should extend to 100 feet from the proposed buildings, as recommended by the Ventura County Fire Protection District. The rest of the property is proposed to have a Restrictive Covenant for Biological Resources.

**Figure 1. General Project Site Location Map**

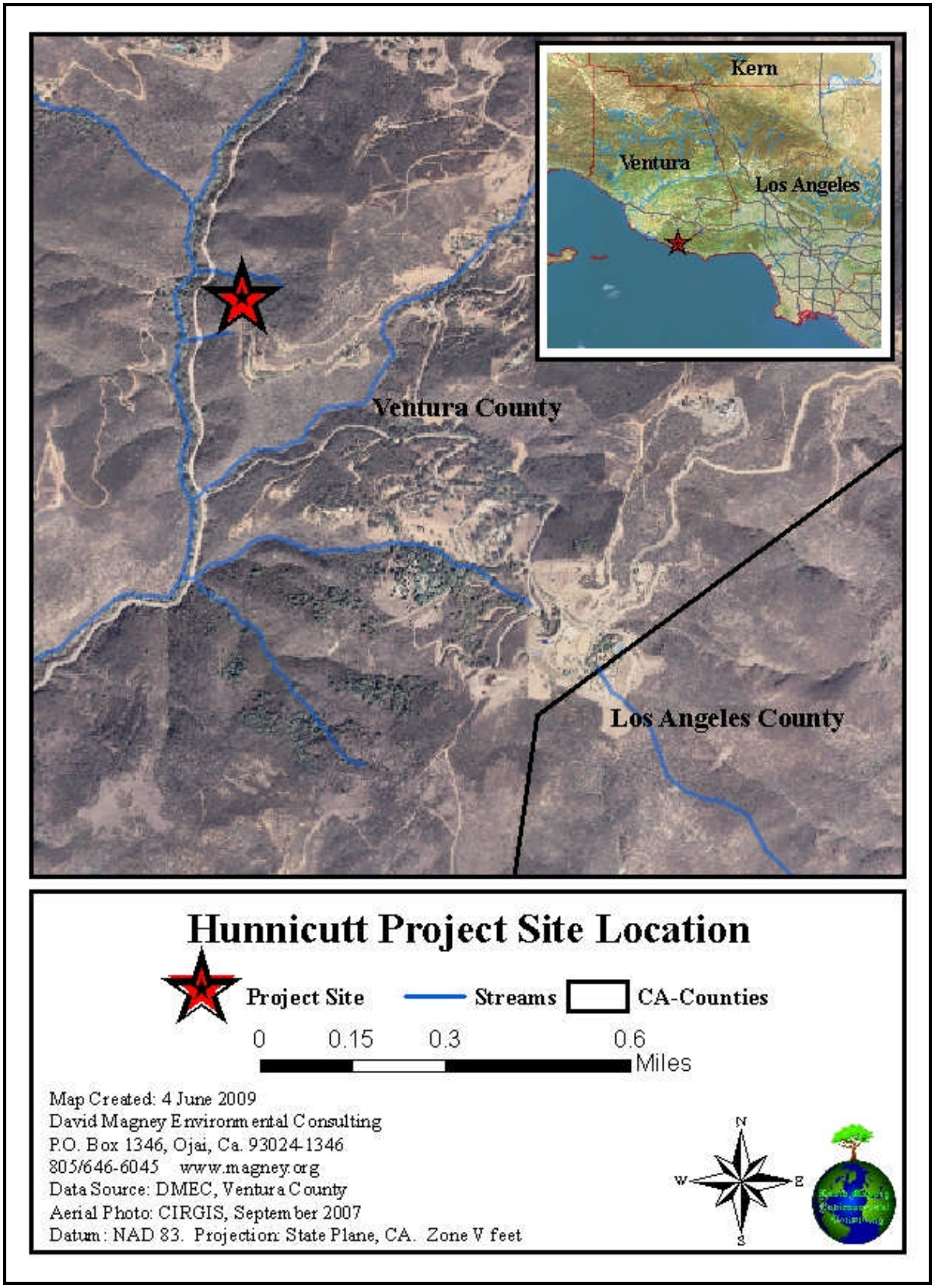


**Figure 2. Aerial Photograph of the Hunnicutt Property**

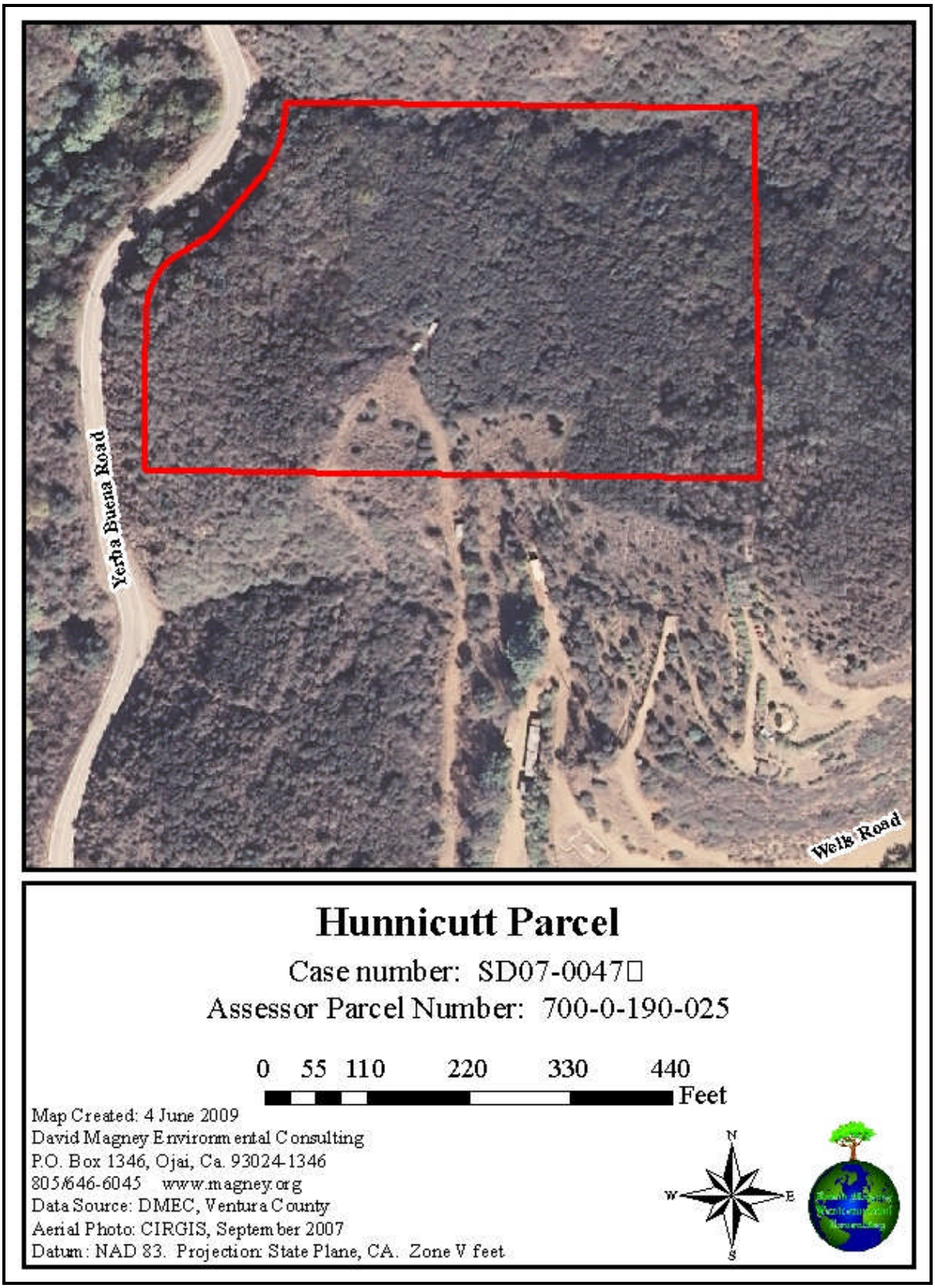
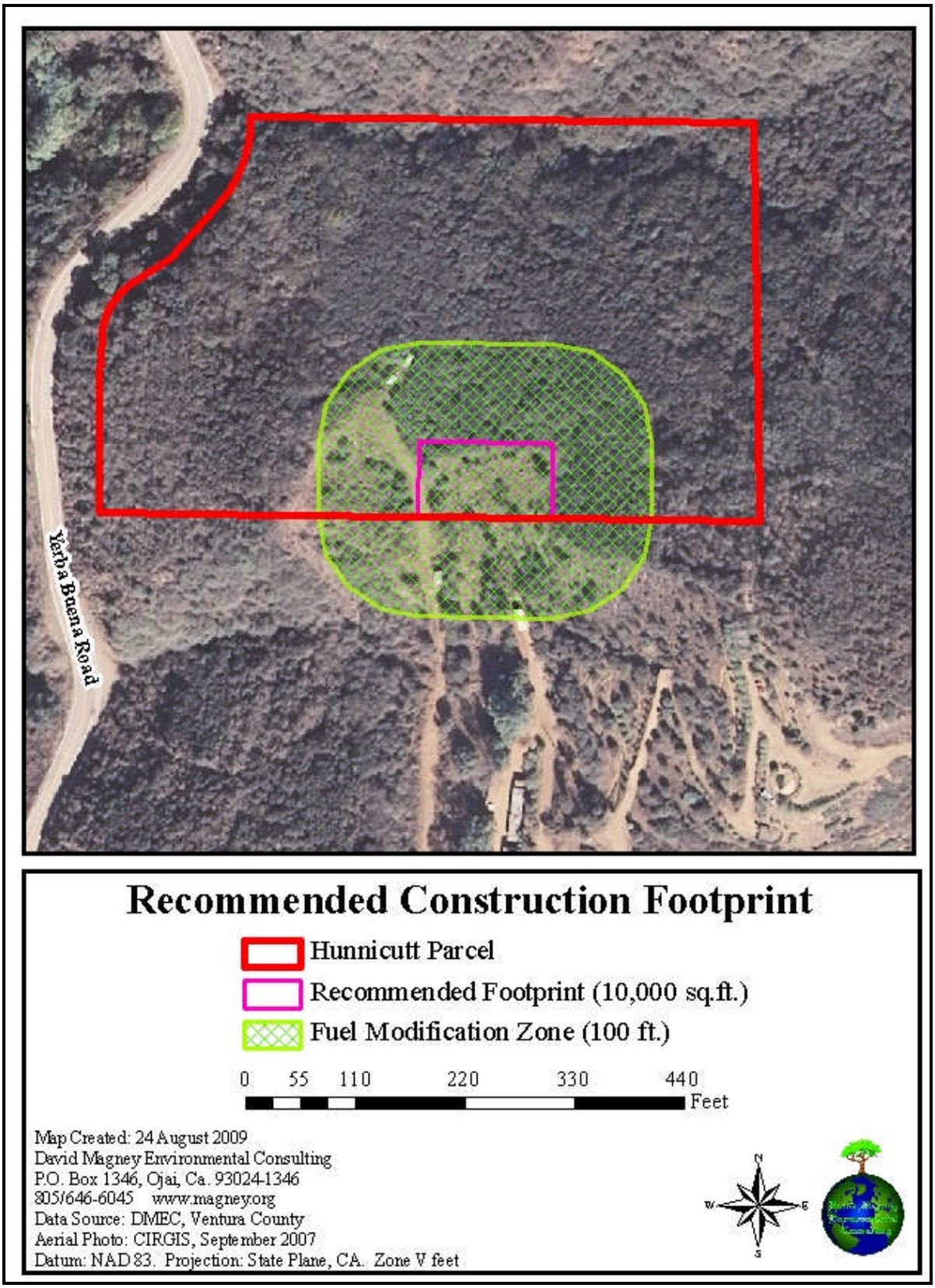


**Figure 3. Map of Recommended Construction Footprint**



## Construction Footprint Size

No construction is proposed at this time. Therefore, for the purposes of this ISBA, DMEC recommends that a construction footprint be located in an area where most favorable conditions are onsite. The construction footprint size (including building pad, home, irrigated landscaping, and fire hazard brush clearance areas) is approximately 1.895 acres.

**Table 1. Proposed Project Area**

| Project Feature | Square Feet | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 10,000 sq. ft. Home, Building Pad and Landscaping | 10,000 | 0.231 |
| 100 ft. Fire Hazard Clearance Area Only | 72,400 | 1.664 |
| **Totals** | **82,400** | **1.895** |

## Development Area Size

No specific development is proposed at this time. DMEC recommends the development size be for a 10,000-square-foot footprint (including buildings, building pad, and landscaping).

## Project Design for Impact Avoidance or Minimization

While no specific development is being proposed at this time, DMEC has made recommendations to use as constraints analysis for determining best location for development. Not all impacts could be avoided however, such as impacts to Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral ESHA plant communities, because of topography constraints. The southern boundary of the parcel is the best possible place for a development to be located. This area has been disturbed previously and is the most accessible portion of the parcel due to the steep slopes of the rest of the property. The property located directly south of the Hunnicutt parcel would provide access from Wells Road to the Hunnicutt property.

## Coastal Zone/Overlay Zones

The project site is subject to the Santa Monica Mountains Overlay and and is within the Coastal Zone.

## Zoning

The parcel is zoned Coastal Open Space (COS).

## Elevation

The parcel ranges in elevation from approximately 910 feet on the southwest corner of the parcel, just east of Yerba Buena Road, to approximately 1,250 feet at most eastern boundary of parcel.

# SECTION 2. SURVEY AREA DESCRIPTION AND METHODS

## 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, ISBAs 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; and
- 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 survey area is the location that the biologist will assess. The survey area includes the construction footprint and any other areas potentially affected by the project, such as from light, dust, noise, runoff, etc., and any required buffers, such as for wetlands. The construction footprint plus a 100-foot buffer — beyond the 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.*

# Survey Area 1 (SA1)

## *Location*

The Hunnicutt property (APN 700-0-170-300) is located on Yerba Buena Road, which is within the unincorporated territory of Ventura County, in the Santa Monica Mountains. The property is located at approximately 50 feet (at closest point) to the east of Yerba Buena Road, and approximately 1,175 feet (at closest point) to the north of Pacific Coast Highway. Figure 1, General Location Map, and Figure 2, Aerial Photograph of the Hunnicutt Property, show the location of the project site. DMEC is recommending the construction site be located within the southern portion of the Hunnicutt parcel, as shown on Figure 3, Map of Recommended Construction Footprint.

The Hunnicutt property parcel is in the NW¼ W½ SW¼ NW½ S14 T1S R20W (northeastern ¼ of the western ½ of the southwestern ¼ of the northwestern ½ of Section 14, Township 1 South, Range 20 West), Triunfo Pass, California, Quadrangle (USGS 7.5-minute Series Topographic Map). The center of the property is at 34.083843ºN latitude, 118.949933ºW longitude, NAD83.

## *Survey Area Boundaries*

Due to the dense chaparral vegetation on the 5.84-acre parcel, the survey area covered the accessible perimeter. This survey area is representative of the whole parcel given that it primarily consists of continuous dense chaparral vegetation. The applicant's engineer, Land and Air Surveying, Inc., had previously flagged the boundaries of the parcel (see Figure 4, Map of Surveyed Areas of Project Site).

## *Survey Area Environmental Setting*

The survey area is located on a west-facing hillside overlooking Yerba Buena Road. There are no buildings or structures onsite; there is a deposit of abandoned old farming type equipment, a large water tank, tractor tires, and other miscellaneous equipment. The vegetation within the survey area is generally in a natural state, with the exception of the relatively flat area on southern boundary, which might have been previously graded and has a higher level of nonnative species that are associated with disturbed areas. At the time of the site visit, the area had no recent grading or disturbance activities other than brush clearance along the southern perimeter for fuel hazard modification by the adjacent landowner.

On the northwestern-most boundary of the parcel there is an unnamed ephemeral drainage that drains into Little Sycamore Creek. Another unnamed ephemeral drainage is located just outside the Hunnicutt parcel to the south. There are culverts associated with both of these drainages located on Yerba Buena Road, draining from east to west (down slope). These drainages discharge in to Little Sycamore Creek, which runs parallel to Yerba Buena to the west of the Hunnicutt property.

## *Surrounding Area Environmental Setting*

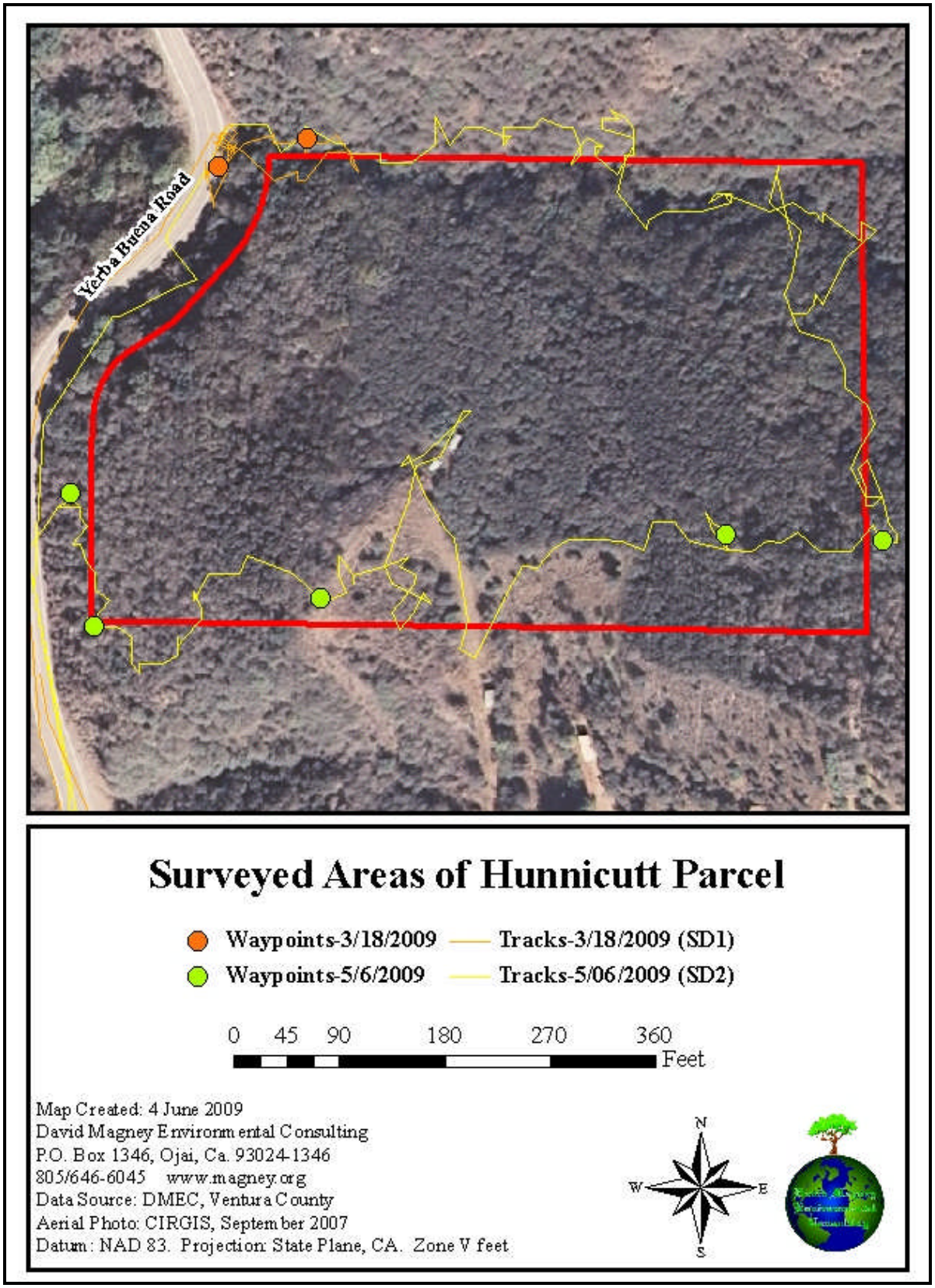
The area surrounding the Hunnicutt parcel consists of natural vegetation, primary chaparral habitat. A residential dwelling is located approximately 280 feet to the southeast. The survey area is located approximately 1.4 miles northwest of the Ventura/ Los Angeles County line. The area is also located within 0.66 mile (north) the Santa Monica Mountain National Recreation Area.

## *Cover*

The parcel is nearly entirely naturally vegetated, with the exception of a small area that had past grading and now is dominated by ruderal grassland species.

- 78% native vegetation
- 22% nonnative vegetation
- <1% buildings, paved roads (none), and other impervious surfaces (i.e. old equipment)

**Figure 4. Map of Surveyed Areas of Project Site**



# 2.3 METHODOLOGY

## Literature Survey

DMEC conducted a search of the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG's) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) RareFind3 (CNDDB 2009a) for the Triunfo Pass, California USGS Quadrangle (in which the Hunnicutt property exists), and for the five surrounding quadrangles, including Point Mugu, Camarillo, Newbury Park, Thousand Oaks, and Point Dume. DMEC conducted this database search to account for special-status species tracked by CDFG in the area and with potential to occur at the project site.

DMEC conducted a literature search of California Native Plant Society's *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2001, 2008) and *Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants* (Magney 2008) to account for other special-status plant species not tracked by CNDDB with potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project site. DMEC also conducted a searches of its database of terrestrial mollusks of California and those known to occur within Ventura County (Magney 2005) and of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History's online invertebrate database[1]. Projects reviewed under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) should consider impacts to Locally Important Species as significant. Generally, impacts to an entire population of one or more of the species listed herein would be considered significant. The CNDDB Special Animals List (CNDDB 2009b) was also referenced to determine if any wildlife species observed onsite are considered special-status.

## Field Survey Methods

DMEC biologists, David Magney, David Brown, and Callen Huff, conducted the spring biological resources survey on 18 March 2009 to capture the early-blooming plant species that might not be detected or would likely be unidentifiable during a summer survey. DMEC, a County-approved biological consulting firm, also conducted the late-spring/early summer biological resources surveys on 6 May 2009 to capture late-blooming species that might not have been detected, or that would likely not be identified, during the spring survey.

The seasonal surveys were conducted onsite to identify the native and naturalized flora and fauna onsite, including special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats. The property parcels were walked over (excluding the proposed restrictive covenant portion) to account for as many observable plant and wildlife species as possible onsite. Global Positioning System (GPS) units were carried to track footpaths and to mark waypoints of findings of interest. DMEC concentrated survey efforts in and around the areas that have the potential be directly affected by any proposed construction activities, and in wetland/riparian areas. Figure 3, Surveyed Areas of Project Site, illustrates areas walked and surveyed by DMEC biologists.

[1] Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History online mollusk database (http://www.sbcollections.org/)

**Table 2. Survey Date and Details**

| Survey Date and Details | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Survey Key** | **Survey Date** | **Survey Area Map Key** | **Survey Type** | **Time Period** | **Methods/Constraints** | **GPS** | **Surveyors** |
| SD1 | 3/18/2009 | SA1 | ISBA | 9 am-10:30 am | Spring survey of accessible portion of site. | Garmin eTrex | David Magney, David Brown, and Callen Huff |
| SD2 | 5/6/2009 | SA1 | ISBA | 9 am-1 pm | Summer survey of accessible portion of site. | Garmin eTrex | David Magney and Callen Huff |
| ISBA = Initial Study Biological Assessment<br>Botanical = Botanical Survey | | | | | | | |

# Mapping Methods

Mapping of vegetation alliances was performed with the aid of ArcGIS programs (ArcView 3.3, ArcView 9.1, and related programs). The vegetation map was drawn onscreen at a scale of 1:2,000 to 1:5,000 using high-resolution georectified color aerial photographs, also used as a base layer. The polygons of this map differentiate the distinct land cover signatures related to patterns observed on the aerial photograph. These polygons were classified and attributed with different vegetation alliances after checking all available vegetation data gathered onsite by DMEC. DMEC's field data were also consulted as ground-truthing points in order to discern the boundaries of vegetation alliances that were not easily detected with the color aerial photo.

# SECTION 3. BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY

This section describes the existing, pre-project, conditions of the project site, including topography, landscape position, site history, habitats (primarily natural vegetation), and the flora and fauna of the site.

**See Appendix A 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*)

This section provides descriptions of habitats found onsite, including plant communities, physical features, and wetlands, grouped to follow CEQA Initial Study Checklist paragraphs A, B, C, and E.

## Plant Communities/Habitats

Plant communities and habitats includes detailed descriptions of plant communities (alliances) and habitats that form the basic make up of plant and wildlife habitat of the project site. Sensitive or locally important habitats are identified.

| |
|---|
| Locally important or rare plant communities <u>were found</u> within the survey area(s) |

## *Major Plant Communities Summary*

The Hunnicutt property is dominated by chaparral vegetation, with Coastal Sage Scrub and Grassland alliances existing on the relatively flat, southern portion of the property. Specifically, the predominant habitat types and associated plant communities (alliances) observed onsite are classified and mapped herein as follows:

- Grassland
  - Ruderal Grassland Alliance
- Coastal Sage Scrub
  - *Artemisia californica- Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance
- Chaparral

- *Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance
  - *Ceanothus megacarpus* Association
  - *Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus-Ceanothus spinosus-Heteromeles arbutifolia* Association
  - *Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus-Ceanothus spinosus-Rhus integrifolia* Association

Descriptions of each general habitat and their plant alliances are provided in the following subsections. Figure 5, Map of Plant Communities and Land Cover Types of the Project Site, illustrates the distribution of the plant communities making up the general habitats of the Hunnicutt property.

## Grassland/Herbland

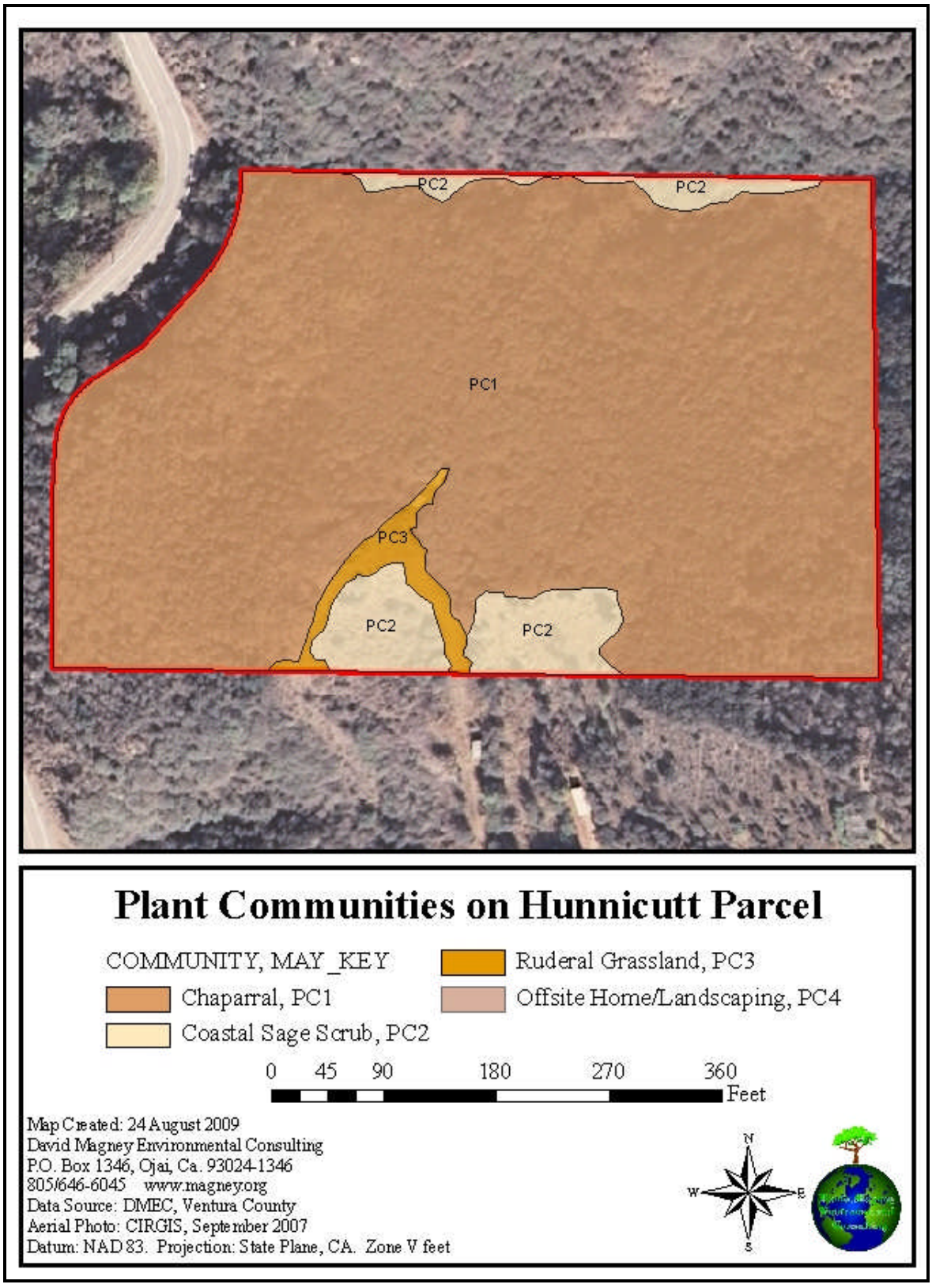
Grassland/herbland consists of low herbaceous vegetation that is dominated by introduced annual grasses, or less often by native perennial grasses or annual forbs, with herbaceous associates including either native wildflowers or invasive ruderal species. Grasslands and herblands generally grow in well-developed soils on gentle slopes and flats. For example, grassland covers the fine textured soils of coastal terraces, as well as the deeper soils of rolling hills at higher elevations. Areas dominated by grasses will revert to shrublands or even woodlands if disturbance frequencies are reduced. (Zedler et al. 1997.)

Previous grading has likely introduced the nonnative annual grass and herb species creating an area consisting of primarily Ruderal Grassland Alliance on the relatively flat, southern portion of the property (approximately 0.2 acre). This grassland alliance, located between chaparral and coastal sage scrub alliances on the property site, is discussed in more detail below and is mapped in Figure 5.

## *Ruderal Grassland Alliance*

Ruderal Grassland Alliance is typically in early successional stages resulting from severe disturbance by natural or human causes, and/or is due to recurrent disturbance. These areas are dominated by pioneering introduced herbaceous plants that readily colonize disturbed ground. The ability of exotic species to invade disturbed areas arises from their relationship to Old World ancestors that have co-existed with humans for millennia, and thus are more adapted to exploit disturbed land. Ruderal communities are typically a threat to regional biodiversity since they continually distribute nonnative propagules into native plant communities. These exotic species can colonize natural disturbances, such as burns, and typically can successfully compete with the more ecologically important and adapted natives. (Zedler et al. 1997.)

**Figure 5. Map of Plant Communities and Land Cover Types of the Project Site**



The predominant grass introduced species observed making the Ruderal Grassland and pasture areas onsite is *Avena barbata* (Slender Wild Oat). Other introduced annual grass species observed include *Bromus diandrus* (Ripgut Grass), *Bromus hordeaceus* (Soft Chess), and *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens* (Red Brome).

The predominant herbaceous species observed contributing to Ruderal Grassland Alliance onsite include: *Carduus pycnocephalus* (Italian Thistle), *Centaurea melitensis* (Tocalote), *Erodium cicutarium* (Redstem Filaree), *Hirschfeldia incana* (Summer Mustard), *Marrubium vulgare* (White Horehound), *Medicago polymorpha* (Common Burclover), *Plantago lanceolata* (English Plantain), and *Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sow-thistle), all of which are non-native species.

The few native annual herb species found in the pastures onsite include: *Calystegia macrostegia* ssp. *intermedia* (Intermediate Morning-glory), *Lotus scoparius var. scoparius* (Deerweed), *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *tenifolia* (Tenuated Cliff-aster), *Melilotus indica* (Sour-clover), *Salvia mellifera* (Black Sage), and *Solanum xantii* (Chaparral Nightshade).

## Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal Sage Scrub is a shrubland dominated by facultative drought-deciduous, low-growing, soft-leaved, and grayish-green (malacophyllus) shrubs and subshrubs. Coastal Sage Scrub habitats typically exhibit a patchy distribution, often in close association with areas inhabited by grassland or chaparral habitats. Coastal Sage Scrub is a community at risk, with approximately 90 percent already lost to development (urban and agriculture); very little Coastal Sage Scrub has been protected by any legal mechanisms, such as enforceable conservation easements (Davis et al. 1995). (Boyd 1999.)

Due to stand variations, Coastal Sage Scrub is often considered part of a collection of species-specific plant alliances (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). Coastal Sage Scrub occurs on the relatively flat, southernmost portion of the property (approximately 0.4 acre), as well as along the northern portion where the ephemeral drainage is located (approximately 0.1 acre). The plant community observed contributing to the Coastal Sage Scrub habitat at the Hunnicutt property project site is *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance. This plant community is described in the following paragraphs.

## *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus Alliance*

*Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance is dominated by *Artemisia californica* (California Sagebrush) and codominated by *Ceanothus megacarpus*. The *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance typically forms a continuous to intermittent canopy over a variable ground layer. This alliance grows on steeper southerly-facing slopes in colluvial-derived, rocky soils. It is considered part of the Coastal Sage Scrub alliance-collection since its primary dominant is *Artemisia californica*. (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995.)

*Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance was observed as an important component of Coastal Sage Scrub within the project site. The native shrub associate species contributing to the *Artemisia californica* Alliance onsite include: *Eriogonum cinereum* (Ashyleaf Buckwheat),

*Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum* (Golden Yarrow), *Hesperoyucca* [*Yucca*] *whipplei* ssp. *whipplei* (Our Lord's Candle), *Keckiella cordifolia* (Heart-leaved Bush Penstemon), *Lotus scoparius* var. *scoparius* (Deerweed), *Malosma laurina* (Laurelleaf Sumac), *Malacothamnus fasciculatus* var. *fasciculatus (*Chaparral Bushmallow), and *Rhamnus ilicifolia* (Hollyleaf Redberry).

Several native herbaceous associate species contribute to the *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance include: *Acourtia microcephala* (Sacapellote), *Cryptantha microstachys* (Tejon Forget-Me-Not), *Dichelostemma capitatum* ssp. *capitatum* (Blue Dicks), *Paeonia californica* (California Peony), *Phacelia ramosissima* (Branching Phacelia), and *Rafinesquia californica* (California Chicory).

# Chaparral

Chaparral is a type of shrubland that is dominated by evergreen shrubs with small, thick, leathery, dark green, sclerophyllous leaves. The shrubs of chaparral are relatively tall and dense, and are preadapted to periodic wildfires by stump sprouting or by germination from a dormant seed bank. These evergreen shrubs are also adapted to drought by deep extensive root systems, while their small thick leaf structure prevents permanent damage from moisture loss (Zedler et al. 1997). Many typical Coastal Sage Scrub species also grow intermixed as associates with chaparral species. Chaparral typically occurs on moderate to steep slopes with dry, rocky, shallow soils, becoming more abundant with higher elevations where temperatures are lower and moisture supplies are more ample.

Chaparral occurs on nearly entire property (approximately 5.14 acres), including west-, south-, and north-facing slopes. See Figure 5 for a map of chaparral found onsite.

## *Ceanothus megacarpus Alliance*

*Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance forms a tall dense stand dominated by *Ceanothus megacarpus* var. *megacarpus* (Bigpod Ceanothus). *Ceanothus megacarpus* is an evergreen shrub (less than 4 meters tall) with firm, one-ribbed, dull green leaves, white to pale lavender flowers, and horn-tipped fruit. *C. megacarpus* occurs on dry slopes in canyons near the coast, at elevations below 750 meters (Hickman 1993). *Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance is pre-adapted to periodic wildfires by producing a large seed bank each year. It is long-lived absent fires; however, it does not resprout after a wildfire (Holland 1986); that is, *C. megacarpus* is an obligate seeder, reproduces after fire only by seed. *Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance typically forms a continuous to intermittent tall canopy, consisting of few associate species, growing over a sparse ground layer thick with mulch/leaf litter (emergent trees may be present) (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). Percent cover by *C. megacarpus* must be at least 60% to be included in this alliance. This chaparral type occurs on xeric upland slopes, usually fairly near the coast, and grows in shallow, rocky, poorly differentiated soils (Holland 1986).

Other associate species observed contributing to *Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance include:

- *Ceanothus megacarpus* (pure) Association;

- *Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus-Ceanothus spinosus-Heteromeles arbutifolia* Association; and
- *Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus-Ceanothus spinosus-Rhus integrifolia* Association.

## Locally Important Communities

As defined by the Ventura County Initial Study Assessment guidelines, a locally important community is classified by a qualified biologist as an area that shows characteristics of or unique to the County or region. The Hunnicutt property is located in the Santa Monica Mountains, an area in the South Coast Ecoregion. This region supports diverse organisms, including species that are listed as species of special concern by government agencies. As a consequence of rapid habitat conversions to urban and agriculture uses, the South Coast Ecoregion is home to some of the most rare vegetation communities in the United States and has become a hot spot for species at risk of extinction (Penrod et al. 2006).

## *Coastal ESHA*

The Hunnicutt property is located within the Coastal Zone and meets the Costal Commission's three-part test for determining whether habitat can be considered "environmentally sensitive habitat areas" or ESHA:

- The habitat was been identified through a biological assessment for the presence of individual species of plants, animals, and habitats.
- The species or habitat found on property must be either rare or it must be especially valuable.
- The area must be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities.

For more information of ESHA and a link to the Coastal Commission's outline of ESHA requirements, please see **Appendix A.**

## Table 3. Plant Communities of the Project Site

| Map Key | SVC Alliance | SVC Association | Misc | Status | Condition | Acres Total (Onsite) | Acres Impacted | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PC1 | *Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance | *Ceanothus megacarpus* (pure) Association<br>*C. oliganthus* var. *sorediatus-C. spinosus-Heteromeles arbutifolia* Association<br>*C. o.* var. *sorediatus-C. spinosus-Rhus integrifolia* Association | | G4 ESHA | Intact | 5.14 | **0.931 ac total** (Onsite 0.816 ac, Offiste 0.115 ac) | A specific type of chaparral. |
| PC2 | *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance | *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Association | | G4 ESHA | Intact | 0.5 | **0.77 ac total** (Onsite 0.322 ac, Offsite 0.448 ac) | A specific type of coastal sage scrub. |
| PC3 | Ruderal Grassland | Ruderal Grassland | | - | Disturbed | 0.2 | **0.144 ac total** (Onsite 0.099 ac, Offsite 0.045 ac) | Previous disturbed portion of property. |
| PC4 | Offsite Home/Landscaping | - | Built-up | - | - | - | **0.05 ac total** (Onsite 0 ac, Offsite 0.05 ac) | Adjact home South of Hunnicutt Parcel. |

ESHA = Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area

G4 = Apparently Secure; factors exist to cause some concern (i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat). For complete special-status definitions; refer to Tables 8 through 11 in Section 3.

# Physical Features

There are no buildings or structures onsite. There is a deposit of abandoned old farming type equipment, large water tank, tractor tires and other miscellaneous equipment in the southern-central portion of the property, See Figure 10, Map of Photo Points on Aerial in Section 6 for the location.

**Table 4. Physical Features of the Project Site**

| Map Key | Physical Feature | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| PF1 | Old equipment | This includes: one large used water tank, large tractor tires, and other farming type equipment. |

# Waters and Wetlands

*See Appendix A for an overview of the local, state and federal regulations protecting 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 wetlands or waters of the U.S. 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 wetlands. Additional studies are generally warranted to delineate specific wetland boundaries and to develop recommendations for impact minimization or impact mitigation measures.*

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

## *Waters and Wetland Summary*

The Hunnicutt parcel is located within the Coastal Zone. Within the parcel, located along the northern boundary, there is an unnamed ephemeral drainage. Also just outside of the parcel, to the south, there is another unnamed ephemeral drainage. While these drainages lack any wetland attributes, they should still be considered as jurisdictional waters of the U.S. A formal wetland delineation has not been conducted to determine if these drainages qualify as wetland habitat pursuant to the requirements of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and Ventura County.

Little Sycamore Creek is located directly west of the property and Yerba Buena Road. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) recognizes this area as special-status habitat (see the

Endangered, Threatened, Rare, and Locally Important Species and Nests Section for more on this listing). Figure 6, Map of Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. on the Project Site, illustrates the locations of each wetland feature and Table 5, Waters and Wetlands of the U.S. on the Project Site, provides descriptions and legend key for them, and is tied to Figure 6.

While these drainages might qualify as a wetland habitat pursuant to County definitions, this ISBA is for lot legalization and no project is being proposed at this time. DMEC recommends that the placement of the building pad for any future project should be located 100 feet from the drainages, so not to directly or indirectly adversely affect the wetland habitats.

**Table 5. Waters and Wetlands of the Project Site**

| Map Key | Wetland Type | Wetland Name | Wetland Status | Wetland Size | Hydrologic Status | Primary Water Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W1 | Ephemeral Drainage | Unnamed. Located within the parcel, on the northern boundary | Unknown | 0.04 acre onsite; reach is ~0.06 acre | Ephemeral drainage; currently dry. | Rain feed |
| W2 | Ephemeral Drainage | Unnamed. Located to south of the parcel | Unknown | 0 onsite; reach is ~0.03 acre | Ephemeral drainage; currently dry. | Rain feed |
| W3 | Creek w/Sycamore Riparian | Little Sycamore Creek | G4, S4 | Unknown, not mapped accurately | Running water | Feed by numerous ephemeral tributaries |

Corps = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulated
CDFG = California Department of Fish and Game regulated
County = Ventura County General Plan protected wetland
WPD = Ventura County Watershed Protection District regulated stream (red-line stream)
For special-status definitions; refer to Tables 8 through 11 in Section 3.

The Ventura County General Plan Biological Resources Policy 1.5.2-4 prohibits any development within 100 feet of riparian wetlands; see Appendix A for further discussion. Figure 6 maps the locations of the streams and drainages, which qualify as either wetland or waters of the U.S., including the required 100-foot buffer zones for each drainage. Table 6, Distance of Wetlands From the Project Site, summarizes the relative locations of the wetlands/waters features to the project site.

While a small portion of the recommended construction footprint overlaps the 100-foot buffer of the southern ephemeral drainage, this area is currently cleared for fuel modification for the existing structions on that parcel, and no additional changes associated with building in the construction footprint are anticipated to have any significant adverse effect on the drainage.

**Figure 6. Map of Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. on Project Site**

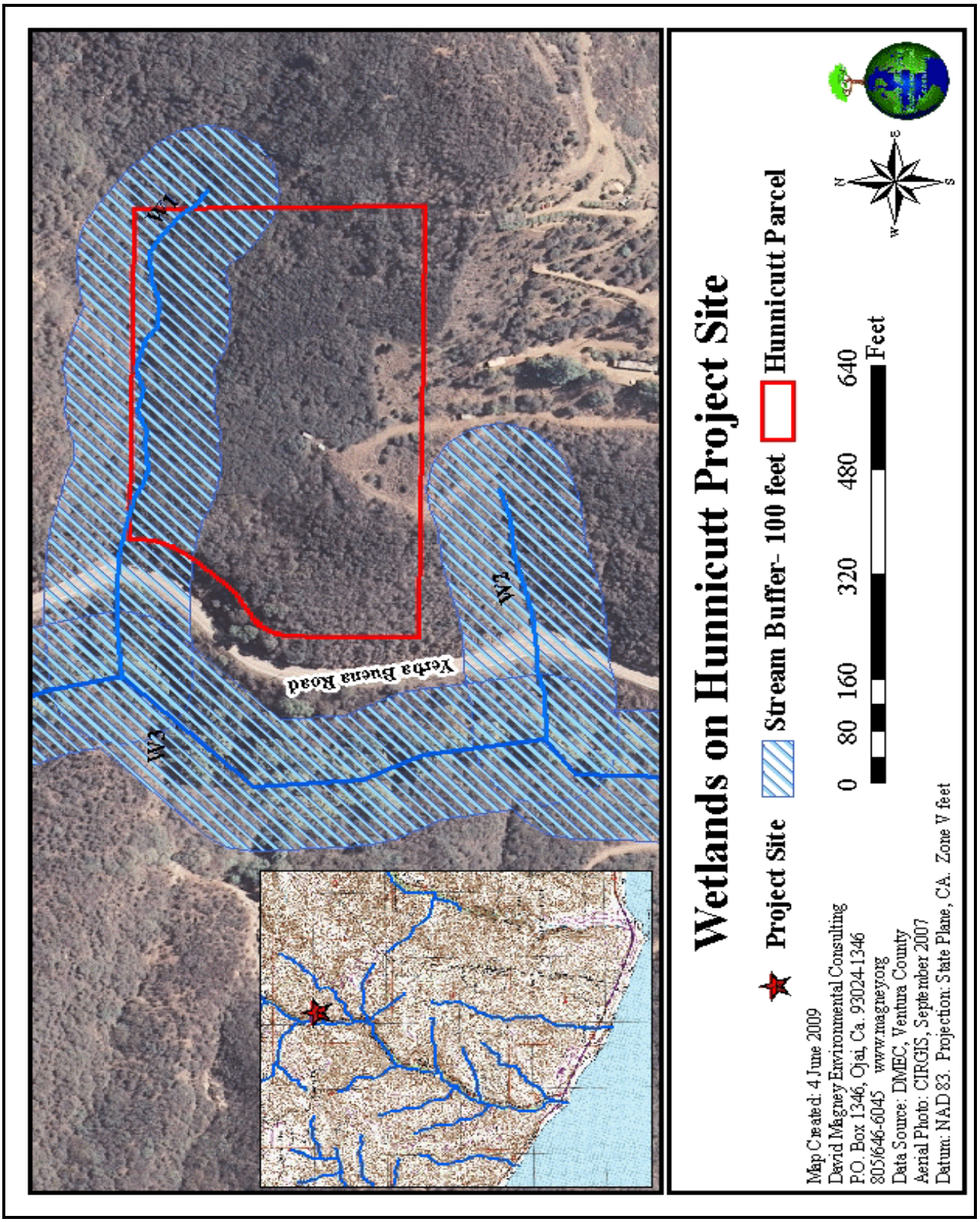


**Table 6. Distance of Wetlands from the Project Site**

| Map Key | Wetland Significance | Wetland Distance from Project Site | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| W1 | Not Significant | Within parcel | Feature lacks wetland vegetation and/or hydric soils. |
| W2 | Not Significant | 140 feet to the south | Feature lacks wetland vegetation and/or hydric soils. |
| W3 | Significant | 250 feet to the west | Little Sycamore Creek directly to the west of the Hunnicutt property is recognized by CNDDB as a special-status habitat (Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest). |

## *Wetland Functions*

Wetlands, including ephemeral drainages, provide numerous important functions. Riparian wetland habitats are part of the Palustrine and Riverine wetland classes as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Cowardin et al. 1979). Fourteen (14) functions have been identified by the Corps for riverine wetlands through the Hydrogeomorphic Assessment method [HGM] (Smith et. al 1995, Lee et al. 1996, 1997, 2001, 2003).

Ephemeral streams similar to what those occurring onsite have been assessed in Ventura County to determine their functional index scores (functionality) (David Magney Environmental Consulting 2009). Encroachment into the buffer zone of such wetland habitats would degrade several of the 14 measured functions, depending on the type of encroachment.

**Table 7. Buffers of the Project Site Waters/Wetlands**

| Map Key | Recommended Buffer Width | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| W1B1 | 100 feet | We recommend that a 100 ft buffer be established around wetland for any future development on site. |
| W2B1 | 100 feet | We recommend that a 100 ft buffer be established around wetland for any future development on site. |
| W3B1 | 100 feet | At a minimum, the buffer should be 100 ft. Since Little Sycamore Creek is located beyond that, we feel it is adequate. The primary purpose of this buffer would be to control sedimentation and water quality of wetlands downstream. |

# 3.2 PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES

## Flora

The flora of the Hunnicutt property consists of vascular and nonvascular plants growing naturally or planted onsite. Vascular plants consist of trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses and graminoids (monocot species not in the grass family), and ferns and fern allies. Nonvascular plants consist of fungi, lichens, and bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, and hornworts).

**Appendix B**, Plants Species Observed Onsite, lists all plant species observed during the two biological resources surveys conducted onsite. DMEC observed ninety-six (96) vascular plant taxa. Of the 96 vascular plant taxa, 75 (78%) are native species and 21 (22%) are introduced naturalized species. This ratio of natives to nonnatives indicates that, on a relative basis, the Hunnicutt property is in good ecological condition, in terms of native species richness, compared to the California flora as a whole, which has a slightly higher ratio of native to nonnatives. Generally the Hunnicutt property is relatively pristine and is inhabited primarily by native species, while a central portion has been previously graded and is inhabited by introduced plant species.

## Fauna

The fauna (wildlife) of the project consists of animals occurring naturally onsite. Animals (wildlife) consist of invertebrates (e.g. mollusks, insects, spiders), amphibians, reptiles, fishes, birds, and mammals.

Numerous species of wildlife are known to occur within the Santa Monica Mountains vicinity, and DMEC expects many to frequent and inhabit existing resources based on the presence of the resources provided by the Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub plant communities observed onsite. Fourteen (14) wildlife species were observed or detected onsite, including 4 birds, 1 mammal, and 9 invertebrates. **Appendix C**, Wildlife Species Observed and Expected Onsite, contains a list of animal species that were directly observed or expected in the vicinity of the Hunnicutt property.

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

*Special-status resources, including listed species or habitats, have protection through federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies, including the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the California Environmental Quality Act and the Ventura County General Plan. In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (species, subspecies or variety) and its habitat is given such recognition is the documented decline, or limitation of its population size, geographical extent, and/or its distribution. In addition, nests of almost all native birds are protected by several state and federal laws.*

See Appendix A for additional definitions of special-status species not included in this section and for more information on the regulations that protect birds' nests.

Endangered, threatened, rare, or locally important species were observed or have a moderate to high 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

Site surveys conducted by DMEC biologists onsite located *Calochortus catalinae* (Catalina Mariposa Lily) and *Juglans californica* var. *californica* (Black Walnut), plants recognized by California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2001, 2008) as List 4 species, occurs within the survey area. The *Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants* (Magney 2008) list an additional four (4) vascular plants occurring onsite.

**Appendix D,** CNDDB Report, lists the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) species that are tracked and have been documented within a 10-mile radius of the Hunnicutt parcel.

## *Definitions*

**Special-status habitats** are vegetation types, associations, or sub-associations that support concentrations of special-status plant or wildlife species, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife.

**Special-status species** are plants and animals that are at least one of the following:

- *Listed as Endangered or Threatened* under Federal or California Endangered Species Acts,
- *Listed as Rare* under the California Native Plant Protection Act, or
- *Considered rare* (but not formally listed) by resource agencies, professional organizations (e.g. Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society [CNPS], The Wildlife Society), and the scientific community.

Listed species are those taxa that are formally listed as Endangered or Threatened by the federal government (e.g. USFWS), pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or as Endangered, Threatened, or Rare (for plants only) by the State of California (i.e. California Fish and Game Commission), pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the California Native Plant Protection Act, or those formally adopted by a local (e.g. county or city government) agency as of local concern or rare, or similar status. Special-status species are defined in Table 8, Definitions of Special-Status Species.

**Table 8. Definitions of Special-Status Species**

| | |
|---|---|
| o Plants and animals legally protected under the California and Federal Endangered Species Acts or under other regulations. | |
| o Plants and animals considered sufficiently rare by the scientific community to qualify for such listing; or | |
| o Plants and animals considered to be sensitive because they are unique, declining regionally or locally, or are at the extent of their natural range. | |
| **Special-Status Plant Species** | **Special-Status Animal Species** |
| o Plants listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.12 for listed plants and various notices in *Federal Register* for proposed species).<br>o Plants that are Category 1 or 2 candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (55 CFR 6184, February 21, 1990).<br>o Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (*State CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15380).<br>o Plants considered by CNPS to be "rare, threatened, or endangered" in California (Lists 1B and 2 in CNPS 2001).<br>o Plants listed by CNPS as plants needing more information and plants of limited distribution (Lists 3 & 4 in CNPS 2001, 2008).<br>o Plants listed by CNPS as locally rare (Magney 2008).<br>o Plants listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).<br>o Plants listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.).<br>o Plants considered sensitive by other federal agencies (i.e. U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management) or state and local agencies or jurisdictions.<br>o Plants considered sensitive or unique by the scientific community; occurs at natural range limits (*State CEQA Guidelines*, Appendix G). | o Animals listed/proposed for listing as threatened/endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals and various notices in *Federal Register* for proposed species).<br>o Animals that are Category 1 or 2 candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under Federal Endangered Species Act (54 CFR 554).<br>o Animals that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (*State CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15380).<br>o Animals listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened and endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).<br>o Animal species of special concern (SSC) to the CDFG.<br>o Animal species that are fully protected in California (California Fish & Game Code, Sections 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], 5050 [reptiles, amphibians]).<br>o Animals considered rare or sensitive locally by a local agency or scientific community (*State CEQA Guidelines*, Appendix G) |

The CNPS' *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2001, 2008) categorizes rare California plants into one of five lists (1A, 1B, 2, 3, and 4) representing five levels of species status, one of which is assigned to a sensitive species to indicate its status of

rarity or endangerment and distribution. Most taxa also receive a threat code extension following the List (e.g. 1B.1, 2.3), which replaces the R-E-D Code previously used by CNPS. Table 9, California Native Plant Society Rare Plants List, provides a definition for each List code number, and Table 10, California Native Plant Society List Threat Code Extensions, defines the CNPS List Threat Code Extensions that indicates the level of endangerment within California.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Element Ranking system provides a numeric global and state-ranking system for all special-status species tracked by the CNDDB. The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall condition of an element (species or natural community) throughout its global range. The state rank (S-rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, except state ranks in California often also contain a threat designation attached to the S-rank. This Element Ranking system is defined below in Table 11, California Natural Diversity Database Element Ranking System.

**Table 9. California Native Plant Society Rare Plants List (CNPS List)**

| CNPS List | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1A | Presumed Extinct in California |
| 1B | Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere |
| 2 | Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere |
| 3 | Need more information (a Review List) |
| 4 | Plants of Limited Distribution (a Watch List) |

**Table 10. California Native Plant Society List Threat Code Extensions**

| CNPS Threat Code Extension | Definition |
|---|---|
| x.1 | Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) |
| x.2 | Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened) |
| x.3 | Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened) |

## Table 11. California Natural Diversity Database Element Ranking System

| Global Ranking (G) | |
|---|---|
| G1 | Less than 6 viable element occurrences (pops for species), OR less than 1,000 individuals, OR <809.4 hectares (ha) (2,000 acres [ac]). |
| G2 | 6 to 20 element occurrences OR 809.4 to 4,047 ha (2,000 to 10,000 ac). |
| G3 | 21 to 100 element occurrences OR 3,000 to 10,000 individuals OR 4,047 to 20,235 ha (10,000 to 50,000 ac). |
| G4 | Apparently secure; rank lower than G3, factors exist to cause some concern (i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat). |
| G5 | Population, or stand, demonstrably secure to ineradicable due to being commonly found in the world. |
| GH | All sites are **historic**; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists. |
| GX | All sites are **extirpated;** this element is extinct in the wild. |
| GXC | Extinct in the wild; exists in cultivation. |
| G1Q | The element is very rare, but there is a taxonomic question associated with it. |
| **Subspecies Level:** Subspecies receive a **T-rank** attached to the G-rank. With the subspecies, the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, whereas the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety.<br>**For example:** *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *hartwegii* is ranked G2T1. The G-rank refers to the whole species range (*Chorizanthe robusta*), whereas the T-rank refers only to the global condition of the variety (var. *hartwegii*). | |
| **State Ranking (S)** | |
| S1 | Less than 6 element occurrences OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 809.4 ha (2,000 ac).<br>S1.1 = very threatened<br>S1.2 = threatened<br>S1.3 = no current threats known |
| S2 | 6 to 20 element occurrences OR 3,000 individuals OR 809.4 to 4,047 ha (2,000 to 10,000 ac).<br>S2.1 = very threatened<br>S2.2 = threatened<br>S2.3 = no current threats known.. |
| S3 | 21 to 100 element occurrences OR 3,000 to 10,000 individuals OR 4,047 to 20,235 ha (10,000 to 50,000 ac).<br>S3.1 = very threatened<br>S3.2 = threatened<br>S3.3 = no current threats known |
| S4 | Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern (i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat). NO THREAT RANK. |
| S5 | Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California. NO THREAT RANK. |
| SH | All California sites are **historic**; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists. |
| SX | All California sites are **extirpated;** this element is extinct in the wild. |
| **Notes** | |
| **1.** Other considerations used when ranking a species or natural community include the pattern of distribution of the element on the landscape, fragmentation of the population/stands, and historical extent as compared to its modern range. It is important to take an aerial view when ranking sensitive elements rather than simply counting element occurrences. | |
| **2.** Uncertainty about the rank of an element is expressed in two major ways: by expressing the rank as a range of values (e.g. S2S3 means the rank is somewhere between S2 and S3), and by adding a ? to the rank (e.g. S2?). This represents more certainty than S2S3, but less than S2. | |

# CNDDB SEARCH RESULTS

This section addresses the special-status biological resources observed, reported, or having the potential to occur on the project site. These resources include plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special-status and/or recognition by federal and state resource agencies, as well as private conservation organizations. In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (i.e. species, subspecies, or variety) is given such recognition is the documented or perceived decline or limitations of its population size, geographic range, and/or distribution resulting in most cases from habitat loss.

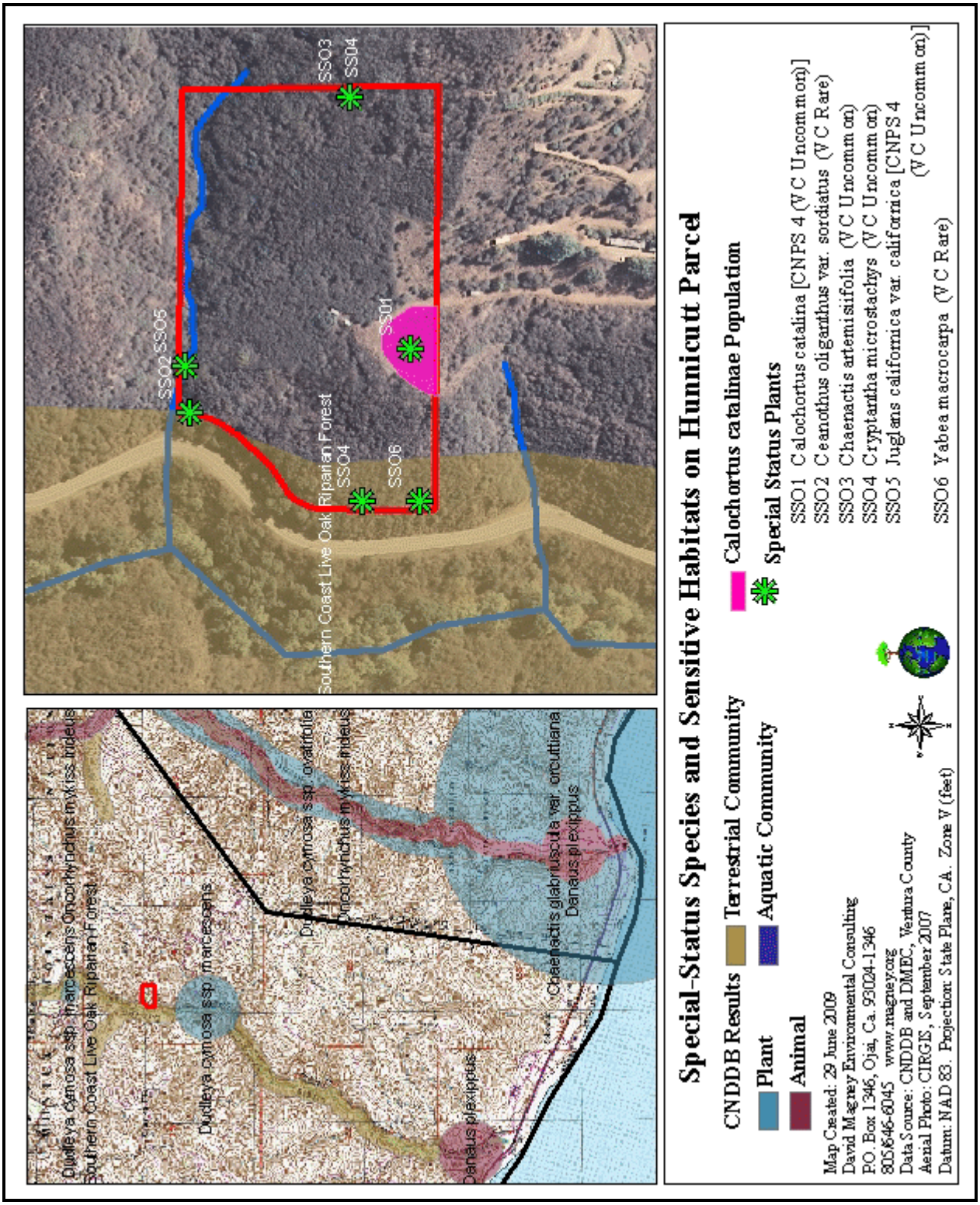
DMEC conducted a search of CDFG's CNDDB RareFind3 (CNDDB 2009a) for the Triunfo Pass, California USGS Quadrangle (in which the Hunnicutt property exists), and for the five surrounding quadrangles, including Point Mugu, Camarillo, Newbury Park, Thousand Oaks, and Point Dume, the results of which is included as Appendix D, CNDDB Search Results. DMEC conducted this database search to account for special-status species tracked by CNDDB in the area and with potential to occur at the project site. Seventy-one (71) special-status elements were reported by CNDDB, including twenty-seven (27) plant species, thirty-eight (38) wildlife species, and six (6) habitats. Figure 7, Map of Special-status Species and Sensitive Habitats, illustrates the local distribution of each of three categories, plants, wildlife, and habitats, including those species observed onsite or adjacent to the project site.

DMEC also conducted a search of CNPS's *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2001, 2008) to account for CNPS-listed plants not tracked on the CNDDB database with potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project site. The CNDDB Special Animals List (CNDDB 2009b) was also referenced to account for other listed animal species.

## Special-Status Plants

A total of twenty-seven (27) special-status plant species tracked by CNDDB are known or reported in the vicinity of the project site and have the potential to occur onsite. Table 12, Special-status Plants Observed and Expected Onsite, summarizes the CNDDB reports for the 27 special-status plant species tracked for the 6 U.S.G.S. topographic quads, and provides each species' scientific and common names, status, habitat requirements, and likelihood of occurrence. CNPS's *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* lists two (2) vascular plants occurring onsite. The *Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants* (Magney 2008) list an additional four (4) vascular plants occurring onsite. These plants can be seen in Table 13, CNPS-Listed & VC Rare Plants Occurring Onsite.

**Figure 7. Map of Special-status Species and Sensitive Habitats**



A site survey conducted by DMEC biologists on 18 March 2009 located a *Juglans californica* var. *californica* (Southern California Black Walnut), a plant recognized by Ventura County as locally uncommon and a CNPS List 4 plant, occurs within the survey area. This shrub was located in the northwestern-most portion of the parcel, in an ephemeral drainage.

*Juglans californica* var. *californica* is an uncommon shrub/tree found on slopes and in riparian areas and is known below 50-900 meters in elevation (Hickman 1993). It occurs primarily in the Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, and is scattered throughout the Santa Monica Mountains. *Juglans californica* var. *californica* is known from San Diego County to Santa Barbara County, with the Los Angeles and Orange County populations almost entirely extirpated (Magney 2008). *Juglans californica* var. *californica* is threatened by development and agriculture

An additional survey on 6 May 2009 located a population of *Calochortus catalinae* (Catalina Mariposa Lily), another locally uncommon and a CNPS List 4 plant. This population was located in mixed Ruderal grassland/Coastal Sage Scrub habitat on the southern most portion of the parcel and had approximately 150-200 plants in flower.

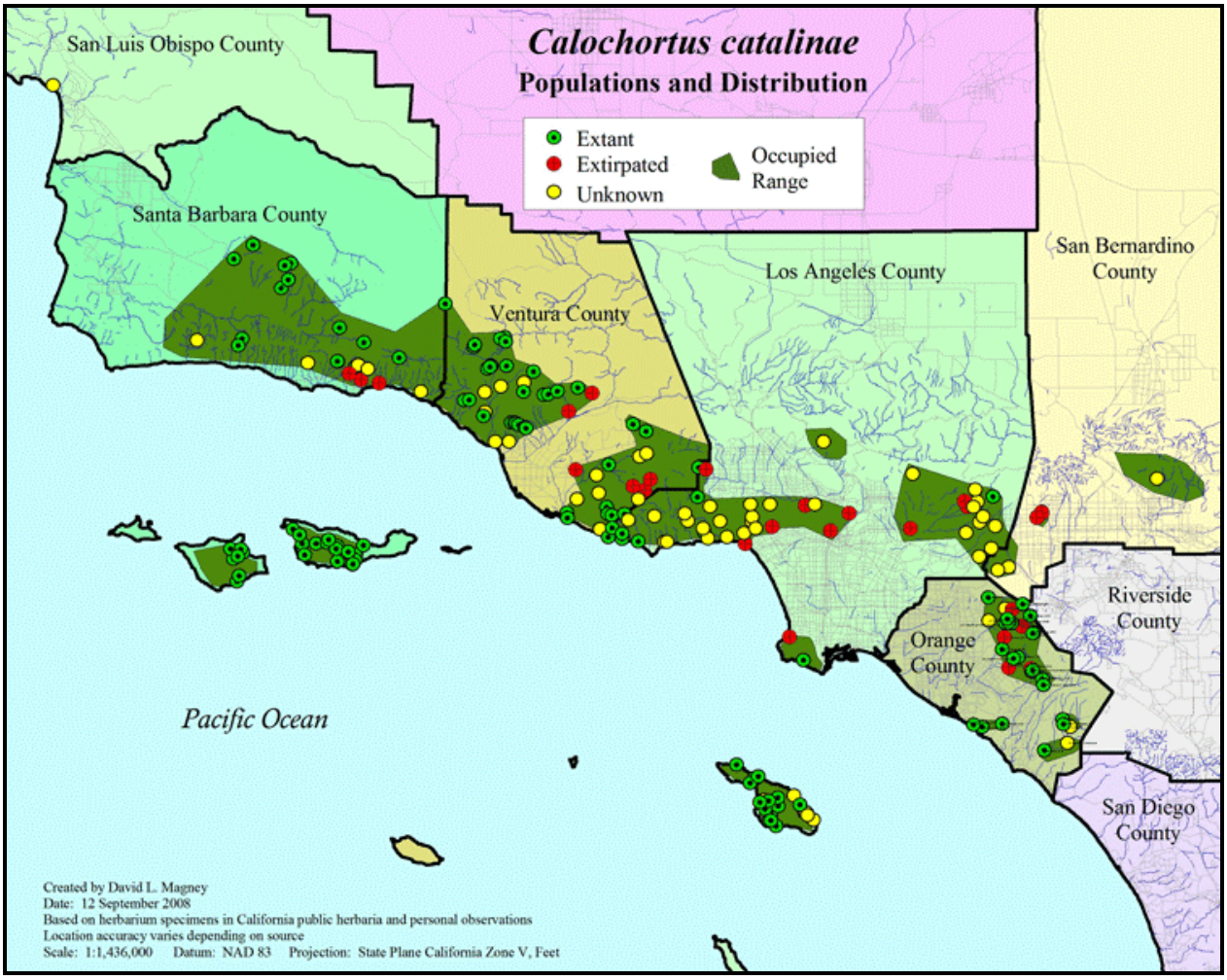
*Calochortus catalinae* is an uncommon bulb of heavy soil in open grassland, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitats and is known below 700 meters in elevation (Hickman 1993). It occurs primarily in the southern portion of the Central Coast and the western South Coast bioregions. *Calochortus catalinae* is known in Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties (including Santa Catalina Island and Santa Rosa Island) (CNPS 2001). *Calochortus catalinae* is threatened by development and over-collection from bulb enthusiasts.

*Calochortus catalinae*, a CNPS List 4 species

*Calochortus catalinae* has a limited distribution, entirely within coastal southern California, as illustrated in Figure 8, Distribution Map of *Calochortus catalinae*.

The population of *Calochortus catalinae* onsite was located in mixed Ruderal grassland/Coastal Sage Scrub habitat on the southern most portion of the parcel and had approximately 150-200 plants in flower. These plants were found in an area that had been disturbed in the past, graded for a road. There are 6 populations known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains and 27 in Ventura County.

**Figure 8. Distribution Map of *Calochortus catalinae***



DMEC

## Table 12. Special-status Plant Species Observed and Potentially Present at the Hunnicutt Property

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[2] | | | | | Habitat Requirements[3] | Likelihood of Occurrence[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank[5] | S-Rank | Fed List[6] | State List | CNPS List/ Local Status[7] | | |
| **Lichens** | | | | | | | | | | |
| SSP01 | CNDDB | *Texosporium sancti-jacobi* | Woven-spored lichen | G3 | S2 | . | . | SC | Chaparral. Open sites; in California with *Adenostoma fasciculata, Eriogonum, Selaginella*. At Pinnacles National Monument, on small mammal pellets. 290-660 m. | Possible |

[2] For special-status species definitions, refer to Tables 8 through 11 in the Section 3.

[3] Required habitat according to CNDDB (2009a) and Hickman (1993).

[4] Likelihood of occurrence based on species' habitat requirements and the presence of required habitat in the project site.
Observed = Species was directly observed during DMEC's spring or summer 2009 surveys;
Likely = Required habitat exists at the project site and/or has been reported onsite or near by;
Possible = Marginal required habitat exists onsite, and/or required habitat exists in surrounding areas;
Unlikely = Required habitat does not exist at the project site nor does it exist nearby.

[5] * = Ranking assigned by NatureServe (2009), not CNDDB.

[6] E = Endangered; T = Threatened; R = Rare; C = Candidate.

[7] (R) = a Locally Rare plant species with 5 or fewer occurrences in Ventura County, and (U) = Locally Uncommon plant species with 6 to 10 occurrences in the County (Magney 2008).

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[2] | | | | | Habitat Requirements[3] | Likelihood of Occurrence[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank[5] | S-Rank | Fed List[6] | State List | CNPS List/ Local Status[7] | | |
| **Vascular Plants** | | | | | | | | | | |
| SSP02 | CNDDB | *Astragalus brauntonii* | Braunton's Milkvetch | G2 | S2.1 | E | . | 1B.1 | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas; in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. 4-640 m. | Possible |
| SSP03 | CNDDB | *Atriplex coulteri* | Coulter's Saltbush | G2 | S2.2 | . | . | 1B.2 | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Ocean bluffs, ridge tops, as well as alkaline low places. 10-440 m. | Possible |
| SSP04 | CNDDB | *Baccharis malibuensis* | Malibu Baccharis | G1 | S1.1 | . | . | 1B.1 | Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland. In Conejo volcanic substrates, often on exposed road cuts. May occupy oak woodland habitat. 150-260 m. | Unlikely |
| SSP05 | CNDDB | *Californica macrophyllum* [*Erodium macrophyllum*] | Round-leaved Filaree | G3 | S3.1 | . | . | 1B.1 | Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soil. 15-1,200 m. | Unlikely |
| SSP06 | CNDDB | *Calochortus plummerae* | Plummer's Mariposa Lily | G3 | S3.2 | . | . | 1B.2 | Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 90-1,610 m. | Possible |
| SSP07 | CNDDB | *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis* | Southern Tarplant | G4T2 | S2.1 | . | . | 1B.1 | Marshes & swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often-in disturbed sites near coast; in alkaline soils, sometimes w/Saltgrass; also vernal pools. | Unlikely |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[2] | | | | | Habitat Requirements[3] | Likelihood of Occurrence[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank[5] | S-Rank | Fed List[6] | State List | CNPS List/ Local Status[7] | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 0-425 m. | |
| SSP08 | CNDDB | *Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana* | Orcutt's Pincushion | G5T3 | S2.1 | . | . | 1B.1 | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes. Sandy sites. 3-100 m. | Unlikely |
| SSP09 | CNDDB | *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi* | Parry's Spineflower | G2T3 | S2S2 | . | . | 1B.1 | Coastal scrub, chaparral. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils. 40-1,705 m. | Possible |
| SSP10 | CNDDB | *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* | Salt Marsh Bird's-beak | G4?T2 | S2.1 | E | E | 1B.2 | Coastal salt marsh, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of the salt marsh habitat. 0-30 m. | Unlikely |
| SSP11 | CNDDB | *Deinandra minthornii* | Santa Susana Tarplant | G2 | S2.2 | . | R | 1B.2 | Chaparral, coastal scrub. On sandstone outcrops and crevices in shrubland. 280-760 m. | Possible |
| SSP12 | CNDDB | *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Dune Larkspur | G4T2 | S2.2 | . | . | 1B.2 | Chaparral, coastal dunes (maritime). On rocky areas and dunes. 30-375 m. | Possible |
| SSP13 | CNDDB | *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Blochman's Dudleya | G2T2 | S2.1 | . | . | 1B.1 | Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas w/little soil. 5-450 m. | Possible |
| SSP14 | CNDDB | *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia* [*D. cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*] | Agoura Hills Dudleya | G5T1 | S1.2 | T | . | 1B.2 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky, volcanic breccia. 200-500 m. | Possible |
| SSP15 | CNDDB | *Dudleya cymosa* | Marcescent | G5T2 | S2.2 | T | R | 1B.2 | Chaparral. On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic | Possible |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[2] | | | | | Habitat Requirements[3] | Likelihood of Occurrence[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank[5] | S-Rank | Fed List[6] | State List | CNPS List/ Local Status[7] | | |
| | | ssp. *marcescens* | Dudleya | | | | | | cliffs. 180-520 m. | |
| SSP16 | CNDDB | *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia* | Santa Monica Mountains Dudleya | G5T2 | S2.2 | T | . | 1B.2 | Chaparral, coastal scrub. In canyons on sedimentary conglomerates; primarily N-facing slopes. 210-500 m. | Possible |
| SSP17 | CNDDB | *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *parva* [*D. parva*] | Conejo Dudleya | G2 | S2.1 | T | . | 1B.2 | Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In clayey or volcanic soils on rocky slopes & grassy hillsides. 60-450 m. | Possible |
| SSP18 | CNDDB | *Dudleya verityi* | Verity's Dudleya | G1 | S1.1 | T | . | 1B.2 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. On volcanic rock outcrops in the Santa Monica Mountains. 60-120 m. | Possible |
| SSP19 | CNDDB | *Eriogonum crocatum* | Conejo Buckwheat | G2 | S2.1 | . | R | 1B.2 | Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Conejo volcanic outcrops; rocky sites. 50-580 m. | Possible |
| SSP20 | CNDDB | *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri* | Coulter's Goldfields | G4T3 | S2.1 | . | . | 1B.1 | Coastal salt marshes, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. <1,400 m. | Unlikely |
| SSP21 | CNDDB | *Navarretia ojaiensis* | Ojai Navarretia | G1 | S1 | . | . | 1B.1 | Chaparral, coastal shrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Openings in scrublands or grasslands. 275-620 m. | Possible |
| SSP22 | CNDDB | *Nolina cismontana* | Peninsular Nolina | G1 | S1.1 | . | | 1B.2 | Chaparral, coastal scrub. Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates; also known from gabbro. 140-1,275 m. | Possible |
| SSP23 | CNDDB | *Orcuttia californica* | California Orcutt Grass | G2 | S2.1 | E | E | 1B.1 | Vernal pools. 15-660 m. | Unlikely |
| SSP24 | CNDDB | *Pentachaeta lyonii* | Lyon's | G2 | S2 | E | E | 1B.1 | Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Edges of clearings | Possible |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[2] | | | | | Habitat Requirements[3] | Likelihood of Occurrence[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank[5] | S-Rank | Fed List[6] | State List | CNPS List/ Local Status[7] | | |
| | | | Pentachaeta | | | | | | in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks. 30-630 m. | |
| SSP25 | CNDDB | *Senecio aphanactis* | Chaparral Ragwort | G3? | S1.2 | . | . | 2.2 | Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 20-575 m. | Possible |
| SSP26 | CNDDB | *Suaeda esteroa* | Estuary Seablite | G4 | S3.2 | . | . | 1B.2 | Marshes and swamps. Coastal salt marshes in clay, silt, and sand substrates. 0-5 m. | Unlikely |
| SSP27 | CNDDB | *Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis* | Sonoran Maiden Fern | G5T3 | S2.2? | . | . | 2.2 | Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 50-550 m. | Unlikely |

## Table 13. CNPS-Listed & Ventura County Rare Plants Occurring Onsite

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List | State List | CNPS List/ Local Status | | |
| SSO1 | CNPS 2008; Magney 2008 | *Calochortus catalinae* | Catalina Mariposa Lily | G3 | S3.2 | - | - | CNPS List 4; U | Heavy soil, open grassland or shrubland; <700 m | Observed |
| SSO2 | Magney 2008 | *Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus* | Jim Brush | G3G5 | - | - | - | R | Dry, shrubby slopes; <1,000 m | Observed |
| SSO3 | Magney 2008 | *Chaenactis artemisiifolia* | White Pincushion | G3? | - | - | - | U | Open slopes, disturbed areas; Chaparral; <1,600 m | Observed |
| SS04 | Magney 2008 | *Cryptantha microstachys* | Tejon Forget-Me-Not | G3? | - | - | - | U | Open sites, chaparral, woodland; 200-1,700 m | Observed |
| SS05 | CNPS 2008; Magney 2008 | *Juglans californica* var. *californica* | Southern California Black Walnut | G3 | S3.2 | - | - | CNPS List 4 U | Slopes and riparian areas; 50-900 m | Observed |
| SSO6 | Magney 2008 | *Yabea microcarpa* | Yabea | G5? | - | - | - | R | Grassy slopes, rare/frequent; dunes, chaparral, Coast Live Oak Woodland; <1,000 m | Observed |

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## Table 14. Special-Status Plant Habitat Requirements

| Map Key | Scientific Name | Adequate Habitat Onsite | Adequate Habitat Size | Acreage Impacted | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSP01 | *Texosporium sancti-jacobi* | Yes | Yes | 0.931 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP02 | *Astragalus brauntonii* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP03 | *Atriplex coulteri* | Yes | Yes | 0.77 | Likelihood **possible** due to the coastal sage scrub community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP06 | *Calochortus plummerae* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. |
| SSP09 | *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP11 | *Deinandra minthornii* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius |

| Map Key | Scientific Name | Adequate Habitat Onsite | Adequate Habitat Size | Acreage Impacted | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSP12 | *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site) and rocky outcrops to the north. Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP13 | *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Yes | Yes | 0.931 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP14 | *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia* | Yes | Yes | 0.931 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP15 | *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens* | Yes | Yes | 0.931 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site) and rocky outcrops to the north. Closest occurrence within a 1-mile radius. |
| SSP16 | *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia* | Yes | Yes | 0.931 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. |
| SSP17 | *Dudleya parva* | Yes | Yes | 0.77 | Likelihood **possible** due to the coastal sage scrub community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site) and rocky slopes to the north. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. |

| Map Key | Scientific Name | Adequate Habitat Onsite | Adequate Habitat Size | Acreage Impacted | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSP18 | *Dudleya verityi* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site), and rocky out crop to the north. Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP19 | *Eriogonum crocatum* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site) and rocky outcrops to the north. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. |
| SSP21 | *Navarretia ojaiensis* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP22 | *Nolina cismontana* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP24 | *Pentachaeta lyonii* | Yes | Yes | 0.931 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. |
| SSP25 | *Senecio aphanactis* | Yes | Yes | 0.77 | Likelihood **possible** due to the coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSO1 | *Calochortus catalinae* | Yes | Yes | 0.171 | **Observed** onsite in coastal sage scrub. Acreage mapped. |
| SSO2 | *Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus* | Yes | Yes | 1.701 | **Observed** onsite in chaparral. |

| Map Key | Scientific Name | Adequate Habitat Onsite | Adequate Habitat Size | Acreage Impacted | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSO3 | *Chaenactis artemisiifolia* | Yes | Yes | 0 | **Observed** onsite in chaparral. |
| SSO4 | *Cryptantha microstachys* | Yes | Yes | 0 | **Observed** onsite in chaparral. |
| SSO5 | *Juglans californica* var. *californica* | Yes | Yes | 0 | **Observed** onsite in coastal sage scrub. |
| SSO6 | *Yabea microcarpa* | Yes | Yes | 0 | **Observed** onsite in chaparral. |

# Special-Status Wildlife

A total of thirty-eight (38) special-status wildlife species tracked by CNDDB are known or reported in the vicinity of the project site and have the potential to occur onsite. Table 15, Special-status Wildlife Potentially Occurring Onsite, summarizes the CNDDB reports for the 38 special-status wildlife species tracked for the six quads, and provides each species' scientific and common names, status, habitat requirements, and likelihood of occurrence. An additional five (5) terrestrials snail are included in Table 15. These snails are locally endemic (Magney 2005) and the Ventura County Planning Division has placed these snails on its list of locally sensitive species.

**Appendix C**, Wildlife Species Observed or Expected Onsite, contains a list of animal species that were directly observed and the species that can be expected due to potential habitat onsite. The CNDDB Special Animals List (CNDDB 2009b) was also referenced to account for any special-status species observed that RareFind3 might not have tracked.

## *Nests*

No nests were observed during either of the two site surveys. It should be noted that chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities provide potential habitat for nesting birds during the spring breeding and nesting season. All raptors, raptor nests (active or inactive), and other active bird nests are protected under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5.

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## Table 15. Special-status Wildlife Species Observed and Potentially Present at the Hunnicutt Property

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[8] | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List[10] | State List | CDFG[11] | | |
| SSP26 | CNDDB | *Accipiter cooperii* | Cooper's Hawk | G5 | S3 | . | . | . | (Nesting) woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal. An uncommon year-round resident in so. Calif. Prefers woodland habitats but can also be found in virtually any habitat during migration. Typical breeding habitat in so. Calif. consists of riparian and oak woodlands, but also nests in ornamental woodlands provided by parks. | Unlikely |
| SSP27 | CNDDB | *Actinemys marmorata pallida* | Southwestern Pond Turtle | G3G4 T2T3Q | S2 | . | . | SC | Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types; below 6,000 ft elev. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Need suitable nesting sites. | Unlikely |
| SSP28 | CNDDB | *Aimophila ruficeps canescens* | Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow | G5T2T4 | S2S3 | . | . | SC | Resident in southern California Coastal Sage Scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches. | Possible |

[8] For special-status species definitions, refer to Tables 8 through 11 in the Section 3.

[9] Likelihood of occurrence based on species' habitat requirements and the presence of required habitat in the project site.
Observed = Species was directly observed during DMEC's spring or summer 2009 surveys;
Likely = Required habitat exists at the project site and/or has been reported onsite or nearby;
Possible = Marginal required habitat exists onsite, and/or required habitat exists in surrounding areas; or
Unlikely = Required habitat does not exist at the project site nor does it exist nearby.

[10] Federal List status: E = Endangered; T = Threatened; C = Candidate.

[11] CDFG status: SC = A California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) "Species of Special Concern". FP = CDFG Fully Protected Species.

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[8] | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List[10] | State List | CDFG[11] | | |
| SSP29 | CNDDB | *Antrozous pallidus* | Pallid Bat | G5 | S3 | . | . | SC | Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting g sites. | Possible |
| SSP30 | CNDDB | *Aquila chrysaetos* | Golden Eagle | G5 | S3 | . | . | . | (Nesting & wintering) rolling foothills mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas. | Unlikely |
| SSP31 | CNDDB | *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri* | Coastal Western Whiptail | G5T3T4 | S2S3 | . | . | . | Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky. | Unlikely |
| SSP32 | CNDDB | *Buteo regalis* | Ferruginous Hawk | G4 | S3S4 | . | . | . | (Wintering) Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills, and fringes of Pinyon-Juniper habitats. Mostly eats lagomorphs, California Ground Squirrel, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles. | Unlikely |
| SSP33 | CNDDB | *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* | Western Snowy Plover | G4T3 | S2 | T | . | SC | (Nesting) Federal listing applies only to the Pacific coastal population. Sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting. | Unlikely |
| SSP34 | CNDDB | *Cicindela hirticollis gravida* | Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle | G5T2 | S1 | . | . | . | Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action. | Unlikely |
| SSP35 | CNDDB | *Cicindela senilis frosti* | Senile Tiger Beetle | G4T1 | S1 | . | . | . | Inhabits marine shoreline, from central California coast south to salt marshes of San Diego, also found at Lake Elsinore. Inhabits dark-colored mud in the lower zone and dried saltpans in upper zone. | Unlikely |
| SSP36 | CNDDB | *Coelus globosus* | Globose Dune Beetle | G1 | S1 | . | . | . | Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat, from Bodega Head in Sonoma County south to Ensenada, Mexico. Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation. | Unlikely |
| SSP37 | CNDDB | *Danaus plexippus* | Monarch | G5 | S3 | . | . | . | Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves | Unlikely |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[8] | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List[10] | State List | CDFG[11] | | |
| | | | Butterfly | | | | | | (eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. | |
| SSP38 | CNDDB | *Eremophila alpestris actia* | California Horned Lark | G5T3Q | S3 | . | . | SC | Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma 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. | Unlikely |
| SSP39 | CNDDB | *Eucyclogobius newberryi* | Tidewater Goby | G3 | S2S3 | E | . | SC | Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego Co. to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water & high oxygen levels. | Unlikely |
| SSP40 | CNDDB | *Eumops perotis californicus* | Western Mastiff Bat | G5T4 | S3? | . | . | SC | Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels. | Possible |
| SSP41 | CNDDB | *Gila orcuttii* | Arroyo Chub | G2 | S2 | . | . | SC | Los Angeles basin south coastal streams. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feed heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates. | Unlikely |
| SSP42 | Magney 2005 | *Haplotrema caelatum* | Slotted Lancetooth Snail | G1N1 | - | - | - | - | This snail is a southern California endemic, known from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties, and rare in Ventura County. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this snail on its list of locally sensitive species. | Possible |
| SSP43 | Magney 2005 | *Helminthoglypta phlyctaena* | Zaca Shoulderband Snail | G1G2 N1N2 | - | - | - | - | This snail is a Santa Barbara/Ventura County California endemic, known only from Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. The Type Locality is likely near or at Zaca Lake, hence its common name. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this snail on its list of locally sensitive species. | Possible |
| SSP44 | CNDDB; Magney 2005 | *Helminthoglypta traskii* ssp. *traskii* | Trask Shoulderband Snail | G1G2T1 | S1 | . | . | . | Known from Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, & San Diego Counties. Also reported from NW Baja California. | Likely |
| SSP45 | Magney 2005 | *Helminthoglypta tudiculata* ssp. | Southern Shoulderband | G2G3N2N3 | - | - | - | - | Southern California endemic, known from the Transverse Ranges of Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, possibly to Riverside County, in the Los Angeles Basin, and in the Peninsular | Possible |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[8] | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List[10] | State List | CDFG[11] | | |
| | | *convicta* | Snail | | | | | | Ranges to northwestern Baja California. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this snail on its list of locally sensitive species. | |
| SSP46 | Magney 2005 | *Helminthoglypta venturensis* | Ventura Shoulderband Snail | G1QN1 | - | - | - | - | Ventura County endemic, known only from the type locality and the western end of Simi Valley, in Ventura County. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this snail on its list of locally sensitive species. | Possible |
| SSP47 | Magney 2005 | *Helminthoglypta willetti* | Matilija Shoulderband Snail | G1N1 | - | - | - | - | Ventura County endemic, known from mountainous areas in the county, including upper Sisar Canyon below Topatopa Bluffs. It occurs in chaparral, Coast Live Oak, and riparian woodland habitats. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this snail on its list of locally sensitive species. | Possible |
| SSP48 | CNDDB | *Lasiurus blossevillii* | Western Red Bat | G5 | S3? | . | . | SC | Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up to mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges & mosaics with trees that are protected from above & below with open areas for foraging. | Unlikely |
| SSP49 | CNDDB | *Lasiurus cinereus* | Hoary Bat | G5 | S4? | . | . | . | Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover & opens areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths & requires water. | Unlikely |
| SSP50 | CNDDB | *Microtus californicus* ssp. *stephensi* | South Coast Marsh Vole | G5T1T2 | S1S2 | . | . | SC | Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura Counties. | Unlikely |
| SSP51 | CNDDB | *Myotis ciliolabrum* | Western Small-Footed Myotis | G5 | S2S3 | . | . | . | Wide range of habitats mostly arid wooded & brushy uplands near water. Seeks cover in caves, buildings, mines & crevices. Prefers open stands in forests & woodlands. Requires drinking water. Feeds on a wide variety of small flying insects. | Possible |
| SSP52 | CNDDB | *Myotis yumanensis* | Yuma Myotis | G5 | S4? | . | . | . | Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices. Water over which to feed. | Unlikely |
| SSP53 | CNDDB | *Panoquina errans* | Wandering (=Saltmarsh) Skipper | G4G5 | S1 | . | . | . | Southern California coastal salt marshes. Requires moist Saltgrass for larval development. | Unlikely |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[8] | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List[10] | State List | CDFG[11] | | |
| SSP54 | CNDDB | *Passerculus sandwichensis* ssp. *beldingi* | Belding's Savannah Sparrow | G5T3 | S3 | . | E | . | Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. Nests in *Salicornia* on and about margins of tidal flats. | Unlikely |
| SSP55 | CNDDB | *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* | California Brown Pelican | G4T3 | S1S2 | E | E | . | (Nesting colony) colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size, which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. | Unlikely |
| SSP56 | CNDDB | *Phrynosoma coronatum* (*blainvillii* population) | Coast (San Diego) Horned Lizard | G4G5 | S3S4 | . | . | SC | Coastal Sage Scrub & chaparral in arid/semi-arid climate conditions. Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils. | Possible |
| SSP57 | CNDDB | *Phrynosoma coronatum* (*frontale* population) | Coast (California) Horned Lizard | G4G5 | S3S4 | . | . | SC | 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, & abundant supply of ants & other insects. | Unlikely |
| SSP58 | CNDDB | *Polioptila californica* ssp. *californica* | Coastal California Gnatcatcher | G3T2 | S2 | T | . | SC | Obligate, permanent resident of Coastal Sage Scrub below 2,500 ft in so. Calif. Low, Coastal Sage Scrub in arid washes, on mesas & slopes. Not all areas classified as Coastal Sage Scrub are occupied. | Unlikely |
| SSP59 | CNDDB | *Oncorhynchus mykiss* ssp. *irideus* | Southern Steelhead - Southern California ESU | G5T2Q | S2 | E | - | SC | Fed listing refers to populations from Santa Maria river south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego Co.). Southern Steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water & more variable conditions. | Unlikely |
| SSP60 | CNDDB | *Rallus longirostris* ssp. *levipes* | Light-footed Clapper Rail | G5T1T2 | S1 | E | E | . | Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where Cordgrass and Pickleweed are the dominant vegetation. Require dense growth of these species for nesting or escape cover; feeds on mollusks and crustaceans. | Unlikely |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[8] | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List[10] | State List | CDFG[11] | | |
| SSP61 | CNDDB | *Riparia riparia* | Bank Swallow | G5 | S2S3 | . | T | . | (Nesting) 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. | Unlikely |
| SSP62 | CNDDB | *Sorex ornatus* ssp. *salicornicus* | Southern California Saltmarsh Shrew | G5T1? | S1 | . | . | SC | Coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. Requires dense veg. and woody debris for cover. | Unlikely |
| SSP63 | CNDDB | *Sterna antillarum* ssp. *browni* | California Least Tern | G4T2T3Q | S2S3 | E | E | . | (Nesting colony) nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas. | Unlikely |
| SSP64 | CNDDB | *Taxidea taxus* | American Badger | G5 | S4 | . | . | SC | Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Need sufficient food, friable soils & open, uncultivated ground. Prey on burrowing rodents. Dig burrows. | Unlikely |
| SSP65 | CNDDB | *Thamnophis hammondii* | Two-striped Garter Snake | G3 | S2 | . | . | SC | 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 w/rocky beds & riparian growth. | Unlikely |
| SSP66 | CNDDB | *Trimerotropis occidentaloides* | Santa Monica Grasshopper | G1G2 | S1S2 | . | . | . | Known only from the Santa Monica Mountains. Found on bare hillsides and along dirt trails in chaparral. | Likely |
| SSP67 | CNDDB | *Tryonia imitor* | Mimic Tryonia (California brackish water snail) | G2G3 | S2S3 | . | . | . | Found in brackish salt marshes. | Unlikely |
| SSP68 | CNDDB | *Vireo bellii pusillus* | Least Bell's Vireo | G5T2 | S2 | E | E | . | (Nesting) summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 ft. Nests placed | Unlikely |

| Map Key | Survey/ Source | Scientific Name | Common Name | Species Status[8] | | | | | Habitat Requirements | Likelihood of Occurrence[9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | G-Rank | S-Rank | Fed List[10] | State List | CDFG[11] | | |
| | | | | | | | | | along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, willow, *Baccharis*, mesquite. | |

## Table 16. Special-status Wildlife Habitat Requirements

| Map Key | Scientific Name | Adequate Habitat Onsite | Adequate Habitat Size | Acreage Impacted | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSP28 | *Aimophila ruficeps canescens* | Yes | 0.50 | 0.77 | Likelihood **possible** due to the coastal sage scrub community onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius |
| SSP29 | *Antrozous pallidus* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius |
| SSP40 | *Eumops perotis californicus* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius |
| SSP42 | *Haplotrema caelatum* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone offsite). Known from Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. |
| SSP43 | *Helminthoglypta phlyctaena* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone offsite). Known from Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. |

| Map Key | Scientific Name | Adequate Habitat Onsite | Adequate Habitat Size | Acreage Impacted | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSP44 | *Helminthoglypta traskii* ssp. *traskii* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **likely** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Known from Ventura, southwestern Kern, coastal Los Angeles, Orange, southwestern San Bernardino County, southwestern San Luis Obispo, southwestern Santa Barbara, and western San Diego Counties, and possibly from Alameda County. The closest occurrence is within a 10-mile radius. |
| SSP45 | *Helminthoglypta tudiculata* ssp. *convicta* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone offsite). Nearest known occurrence is near Bardsdale in the Santa Clara River Valley. |
| SSP46 | *Helminthoglypta venturensis* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone offsite). The nearest known occurrence is in the Simi Valley. |
| SSP47 | *Helminthoglypta willetti* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone offsite). This is a Ventura County endemic. |
| SSP51 | *Myotis ciliolabrum* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius |
| SSP56 | *Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii* population*)* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Closest occurrence within a 10-mile radius |
| SSP66 | *Trimerotropis occidentaloides* | Yes | 5.64 | 1.701 | Likelihood **likely** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite (and within the fuel mod zone off site). Known only from the Santa Monica Mountains. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. |

# Special-Status Habitats

Table 17, CNDDB Special-status Habitats Potentially Occurring Onsite, summarizes the CNDDB search for sensitive habitat types reported for the six quads surrounding and including the project site. Table 17 provides the habitat's name, status, and whether it was observed onsite. Coastal sage Scrub, while not tracked by the CNDDB, is considered to be a community at risk in the Santa Monica Mountains, with approximately 90 percent already lost to development (urban and agriculture). Very little Coastal Sage Scrub has been protected by any legal mechanisms, such as enforceable conservation easements (Davis et al. 1995) (Boyd 1999.).

There was one special-status habitat observed on the project site, Coastal Sage Scrub, located in small areas on both the northern most portion of the site and the southern most portion of the site. Located just offsite, directly to the west of the Hunnicutt property and Yerba Buena Road, was one special-status habitat. CNDDB recognizes the area around Little Sycamore Creek as Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest as an important habitat.

**Table 17. Special-status Habitats Observed at, and Known Near, the Hunnicutt Property**

| Scientific Name | Species Status[12] | | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Global Rank | State Rank | |
| Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub | G3 | S3.2 | **Observed** |
| Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | **Observed** (offsite) Little Sycamore Creek directly to the west. |
| Southern Coastal Salt Marsh | G2 | S2.1 | Not Observed |
| Southern Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | Not Observed |
| Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | G4 | S4 | Not Observed |
| Valley Needlegrass Grassland (Native Perennial Grassland Alliance | G1 | S3.1 | Not Observed |
| Valley Oak Woodland | G3 | S2.1 | Not Observed |

## 3.3 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT AND CONNECTIVITY

Wildlife movement or connectivity features, or evidence thereof, were found within the survey area(s).

While no major evidence of wildlife movement features where directly observed within the survey area, the site has core habitat and is adjacent to other core habitat and represents important connectivity features for small and large mammals. This is evident by analyzing habitat cover and vegetation maps for the area surrounding the project site, such as in Figures 1 and 2. Except for the property immediately to the south, the Hunnicutt parcel is surrounded by intact natural vegetation, primarily of Ceanothus megacarpus Alliance chaparral, which is connected to extensive areas of natural vegetation to the north, east, and west.

[12] For special-status species definitions, refer to Tables 8 through 11 in the Section 3.

# SECTION 4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed legalization of the Hunnicutt parcel will result in no immediate impacts to biological resources only because no specific development actions are identified as this time; however, legalization will allow for future development permits without subsequent environmental review. Therefore, this impact assessment identifies a suitable developable site to minimize impacts to biological resources and evaluates the impacts that could result from development of the suitable site as well as mitigation measures to reduce those impacts to less than significant. DMEC recommends that this lot legalization allow for the construction of a single-family residence within a defined construction footprint in order to produce a developable lot, which, if developed, could result in direct and indirect impacts to biological resources. The construction footprint will to be located within an area that has been defined to have minimal impacts. The recommended development area, to build a 10,000-square-feet single-family dwelling, would impact approximately 0.231 acre within a 5.84-acre parcel. Additional impacts resulting from fire hazard brush clearance would bring the construction footprint impacts to 1.895 acres. DMEC has identified a construction footprint based on accessibility and impacts to biological resources onsite.

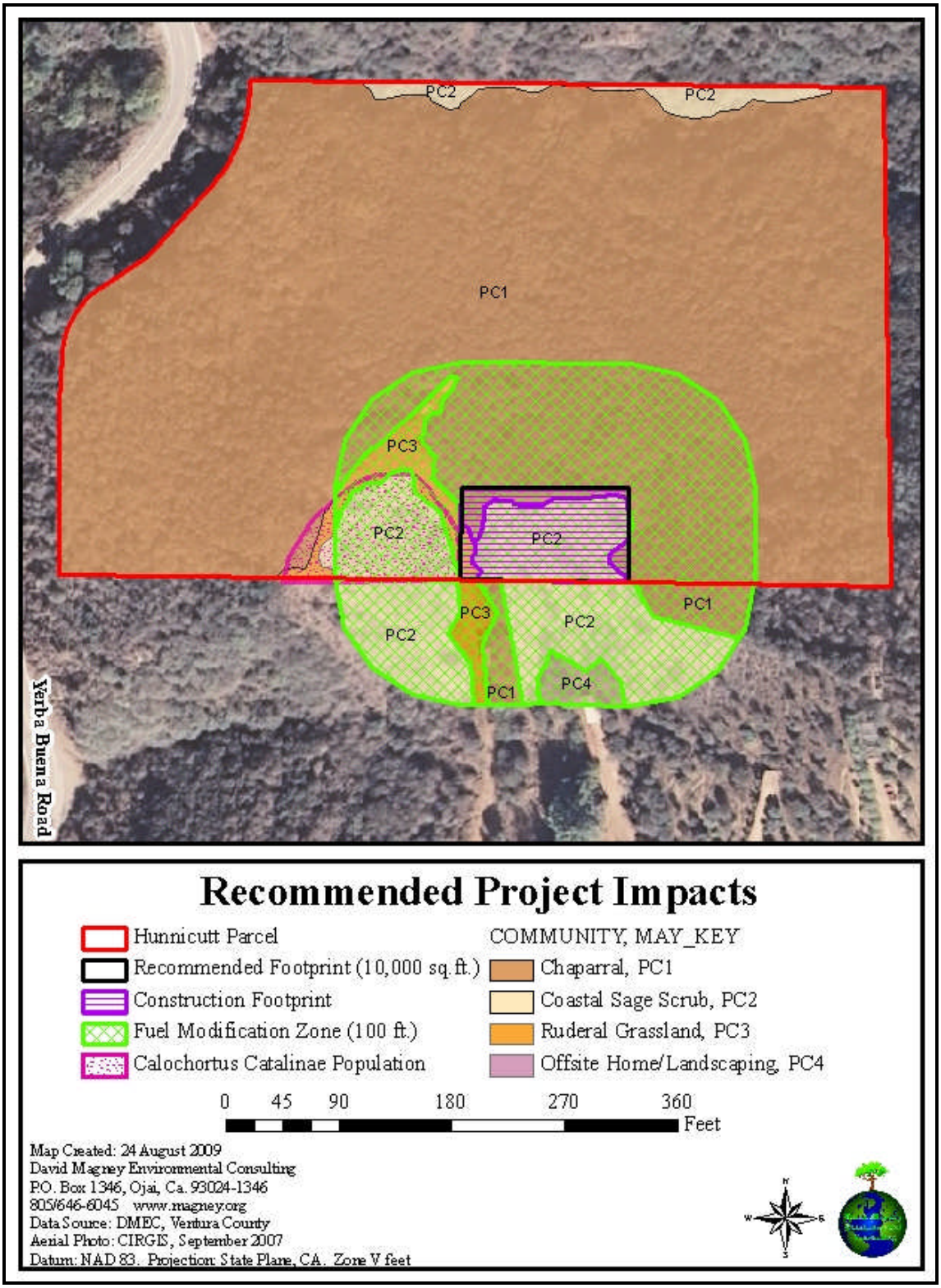
For the purpose of the ISBA, DMEC recommends that the entire remaining property onsite be covered in a restrictive covenant to protect biological resources.

Assuming that development of the construction footprint is to take place, the natural vegetation impacted is shown here in Table 18, Existing Habitats and Land Cover on the Project Site and Expected Impacts and Figure 9, Map of Project Impacts to Natural Vegetation.

**Table 18. Existing Habitats and Land Cover on the Project Site and Expected Impacts**

| Existing Habitats and Land Cover Observed | Total Onsite (Acres) | Onsite ESHA (Acres) | Onsite Impact (Acres) | ESHA Impact Onsite/Offsite (Acres) | None ESHA Offsite Impact (Acres) | Total Impact (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance | 5.14 | 5.14 | 0.816 | 0.816 / 0.115 | - | 0.931 |
| *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.322 | 0.322 / 0.448 | - | 0.77 |
| Ruderal Grassland | 0.2 | - | 0.099 | - | 0.045 | 0.144 |
| Home and Landscaping (Neighboring home, just south of parcel) | - | - | - | - | 0.050 | 0.050 |
| **Acreage Totals** | 5.84 | 5.64 | 1.237 | 1.138 / 0.563 | 0.095 | 1.895 |

**Figure 9. Map of Project Impacts to Natural Vegetation**



## 4.1 SUFFICIENCY OF BIOLOGICAL DATA

**Additional information is needed to make CEQA findings and develop feasible mitigation measures:** None.

**Additional biology related surveys or permits are needed prior to issuance of land use permit:** Possibly. See Mitigation Measure 2 (MM2: Pre Construction Surveys to Locate and Relocate Any Special-Status Plant Species Onsite), Mitigation Measure 3 (MM3: Translocation of *Calochortus catalinae* Known Onsite), Mitigation Measure 4 (MM4: Translocation of *Juglans californica* var. *californica* Known Onsite), Mitigation Measure 5 (MM5: Pre Construction Surveys to Locate and Relocate Any Special Status Wildlife Species Onsite), and Mitigation Measure 6 (MM6: Protect Bird Nests) all require supplemental surveys prior to construction to local and minimize impacts to biological resources.

## 4.2 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The project site is relatively pristine with one area of previous disturbance, and is dominated primarily by Chaparral vegetation. Numerous species of special-status plants occur onsite or have a high potential to be present, as summarized in Table 12, Specieal-status Plant Species Observed and Expected Onsite.

No project is being proposed at this time, thus the legalization alone will result in no direct impacts. However, DMEC recommends that this lot legalization report allow for a construction footprint in order to produce a developable lot, which, if developed, would result in direct and indirect impacts to biological resources. While the recommended construction footprint location has been defined to have minimal impacts, it will result in direct and indirect impacts on plants, plant communities, wildlife species, and wildlife habitats. Several individual special-status plant species and portions of chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub will be directly lost by the recommended development. The total acreage that could be disturbed is assumed to be at least 1.895 acres. Offsite impacts could occur during construction or expansion of one or more access driveways.

The recommended construction footprint will only be acceptable if certain conditions are met. The conditions will come from any mitigation measures necessary to minimize impacts in order to build within the recommended construction footprint site. The direct and indirect impacts to biological resources are identified below. They are listed by habitat, species, or species group, followed by general and specific mitigation measures that, if implemented, are expected to fully mitigate the impacts to the biological resources.

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**A. Endangered, Threatened, or Rare Animal or Plant Species, or Their Habitats** Project: **PS-M**; Cumulative: **PS-M**

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# Summary of Impacts to Special-status Plant Species

No federally or state listed plant species were observed on the Hunnicutt Property; however, 24 special-status plant species have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Of these 24 special-status plant species, 18 have the potential to occur in the vicinity and are tracked by CDFG's RareFind3 (CNDDB 2009a). The remaining 6 were observed on site and are considered species of local concern (Magney 2008).

DMEC biologists located Catalina Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus catalinae*) and Black Walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*), plants recognized by California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California as List 4 species and locally uncommon in Ventura County (Magney 2008), occurring on the survey area. The Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants (Magney 2008) lists an additional two locally uncommon vascular plants occurring onsite, White Pincushion (*Chaenactis artemisiifolia*) and Tejon Forget-Me-Not (*Cryptantha microstachys*). Two locally rare vascular plants were located onsite, Jim Brush (*Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus*) and Yabea (*Yabea microcarpa*). Any additional grading or construction on site not described in this report would reduce habitat that is likely to support these species.

Eighteen (18) special-status plant species **possibly** occur onsite but have not been detected during the onsite field surveys. The rare plant species that possibly occur onsite include: *Texosporium sancti-jacobi, Astragalus brauntonii, Atriplex coulteri, Calochortus plummerae, Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi, Deinandra minthornii, Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae, Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae, D. cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia, D. cymosa* ssp. *marcescens, D. cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia, D. parva, D. verityi, Eriogonum crocatum, Navarretia ojaiensis, Nolina cismontana, Pentachaeta lyonii,* and *Senecio aphanactis.* As it is possible that these plants are present on the project site, impacts to them would be considered significant.

## IMPACT 1. DIRECT IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001, 2008) lists two vascular plants that were found on the Hunnicutt parcel, Catalina Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus catalinae*) and Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*). CNPS' Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants (Magney 2008) lists an additional four plants found onsite. Most impacts to special-status plants have been avoided due to the location of the recommended contruction footprint, however the Catalina Mariposa Lily will be significantly impacted without mitigation. Any additional grading or construction onsite not described in this report would reduce habitat that is likely to support these species. See Section E, Locally Important Species and Communities, for mitigation measures for discussion of four additional Ventura County Rare Plants.

Two (2) special-status plant species were ***observed*** (are known) onsite:

- ***Calochortus catalinae* (Catalina Mariposa Lily):** This species is a CNPS List 4 species. One hundred fifty to two hundred (150-200) individuals of *Calochortus catalinae* were observed by DMEC. These individuals were observed in the southern most portion of

parcel, as shown on Figure 7. These individuals fall within the 100-foot fire hazard fuel modification zone of the recommended construction footprint, as shown on Figure 18.

- ***Juglans californica* var. *californica* (Southern California Black Walnut):** This species is a CNPS List 4 species. One individual tree was observed by DMEC in the northwestern corner of project site, as shown on Figure 7. The recommended construction footprint avoids any impacts to this plant.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 (MM1: Restrictive Covenant to Preserve Biological Resources) would reduce the project-level impacts to less-than-significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 2 (MM2: Pre Construction Surveys to Locate and Relocate Any Special-Status Plant Species Onsite) would reduce the project-level impacts to less-than-significant levels for any special-status plant species that have the likelihood of occurring onsite. Specific mitigation actions in regards to *Calochortus catalinae* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 3 (MM3: Translocation of *Calochortus catalinae* Known Onsite). Specific mitigation

actions in regards to *Juglans californica* var. *californica* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 4 (MM4: Translocation to *Juglans californica* var. *californica* Known Onsite).

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less-than-significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 2 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status plant species that have the likelihood of occurring onsite. Specific mitigation actions in regards to *Calochortus catalinae* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 3. Specific mitigation actions in regards to *Juglans californica* var. *californica* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 4.

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures**: Not all impacts can be avoided due to the steep topography of the parcel, leaving limited building options. As recommended by DMEC, clustering the design of the project near the periviously-graded area in the southern portion of the Hunnicutt parcel will minimize impacts to biological resourses. Some impacts that cannot be avoided can be minimized to less than significant by the following mitigation measures.

## *MITIGATION MEASURE 1: RESTRICTIVE COVENANT TO PRESERVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Apply a Restrictive Covenant to the entire remaining parcel (excluding the construction footprint). A restrictive covenant would prohibit any habitat destruction of special-status species and their habitats onsite.

***Mitigation Action:*** Record a restrictive covenant with Assessor's Office prohibiting any development or vegetation clearing without assessment by County-approved biologist.

***Monitoring & Timing:*** Recordation must occur prior to finalization of lot legalization.

***Standard of Success:*** Evidence that restrictive covenant has been recorded.

***Mapped Information:*** The restrictive covenant area shall be synonymous with the parcel boundaries, but shall exclude the construction footprint identified in Figure 3.

## *MITIGATION MEASURE 2: PRE CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS TO LOCATE AND RELOCATE ANY SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES ONSITE*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Since the location or presence of the special-status plant species with the potential to occur onsite is not known, seasonal surveys shall be conducted in suitable habitat when positive identifications can be made. If any plants are located onsite, impacts on any of the special-status species will be mitigated.

***Mitigation Action:*** Prior to site disturbance activities associated with the proposed project, supplemental seasonal field surveys for special-status plant species should be conducted to clearly determine and to mark off the exact locations and numbers of plants onsite in the development footprint as well as those to be preserved. A qualified botanist familiar with the flora of the Santa Monica Mountains shall conduct the surveys. Surveys should be conducted in the spring prior to

construction to flag locations of special-status plants within and immediately adjacent to the project site. As many seeds as possible from populations within the grading areas shall be salvaged and planted in preserve areas. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden would be an appropriate facility to conduct the salvage, storage, and ongoing propagation of these special-status plant species.

If possible, translocation of the rare plants should occur onsite or if no suitable location is available, then an offsite location could be used. A suitable translocation site on the parcel would need to be identified and a detailed mitigation plan specific to that impacted species would need to be prepared by a qualified restoration botanist. Seed and bulb collecting and salvage are recommended for those species, with replanting elsewhere onsite as mitigation. Seed collection should be conducted at the next appropriate season by a qualified botanist. Specific recommendations to mitigate for significant impacts are proposed for each species impacted, provided below by basic plant group/type. Mitigation areas, rare plant populations, and remaining sensitive habitats should be avoided to the maximum extent possible, and should be protected onsite from future development or disturbance.

Perennial plants to be impacted should be salvaged and grown in a nursery for replanting onsite, or for propagule production to grow planting material. DMEC recommends planting 10 plants onsite for each individual rare plant directly impacted by the project. Planting will occur in appropriate habitats onsite within the areas of the project site to be protected. Scattered, previously disturbed, sites are present that would be suitable for replanting onsite. Care must be taken with selecting specific planting sites and maintenance after planting as a majority of such attempts elsewhere have failed, to varying degrees. The mitigation goal is to have the number of relocated plants surviving after completing the 5-year monitoring period equal the number of plants impacted.

The basic mitigation strategy for each rare plant species includes:

- Protect in perpetuity all avoided rare plant species onsite;
- Collect seeds or propagules from onsite plants to replace impacted plants onsite; and
- Salvage existing plants to be impacted, and translocate them to suitable planting area onsite.

***Monitoring & Timing:*** Pre-construction surveys completed two weeks prior to any disturbance and impacts to any special-status plant species are minimized.

The mitigation plantings shall be maintained and monitored for a period of five (5) years after initial planting, with annual reports submitted to the County. Seeding may require several seed sowing events to establish viable reproducing populations at the mitigation site.

***Standard of Success:*** DMEC recommends that the number of individuals meet a 5:1 ratio initially, with a minimum survival rate of 1:1. This means that no fewer than the number of individual plants impacted must be restored through mitigation.

***Mapped Information:*** The location of the translocated plants shall be mapped as a part of the 5-year monitoring plan.

## IMPACT 2. LOSS OF SPECIAL-STATUS *CALOCHORTUS CATALINAE* KNOWN ONSITE

*Calochortus catalinae* is a CNPS List 4 species, known to have limited distribution or are infrequent throughout a broader area in California, which have relatively low vulnerability or susceptibility to threat at this time. While CNPS List 4 plants are not called "rare" from a statewide standpoint, they are locally uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Approximately 0.171 acreas of mapped occurrences of *Calochortus catalinae* will be impacted by proposed project (DMECs recommended construction footprint and fuel modification zone). The remaining 0.041 acres of mapped occurrences have been avoided.

*Calochortus catalinae* has a limited distribution, entirely within coastal southern California, as illustrated in Figure 8 above.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Specific mitigation actions in regards to *Calochortus catalinae* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 3 (MM3: Translocation of *Calochortus catalinae* Known Onsite).

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Specific mitigation actions in regards to *Calochortus catalinae* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 3.

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures**: DMEC recommendeds that the area previously graded and now dominated by Ruderal Grassland, as shown on Figures 3 and 5, would be the most logical to place for habitat restoration. Areas with *Calochortus catalinae* outside of the development footprint shall be avoided. A qualified botanist shall survey for, and appropriately mark, all populations of *Calochortus catalinae* at the project site that are to be avoided and preserved. Where avoidance and protection is not possible, mitigation shall be accomplished through bulb translocation and seed planting.

## *MITIGATION MEASURE 3: TRANSLOCATION OF* CALOCHORTUS CATALINAE *KNOWN ONSITE*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** To mitigate for the loss of several individual *Calochortus catalinae* plants, avoidance, bulb translocation, seed collection and propagation, and mitigation monitoring in protected locations are identified as a means to reduce the level of impact from significant to less than significant.

***Mitigation Action:*** Prior to site disturbance activities associated with the proposed project, supplemental seasonal field surveys for *Calochortus catalinae* should be conducted to clearly determine and to mark off the exact locations and numbers of plants onsite in the development footprint as well as those to be preserved. Surveys should be conducted in the late spring prior to construction to flag locations of *Calochortus catalinae* within and immediately adjacent to the project site. All bulbs and seeds of populations within the grading areas shall be salvaged, translocated, and planted in preserve areas, which could include those areas adjacent to the areas

currently occupied by *Calochortus catalinae* that have been previously disturbed/graded. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden would be an appropriate facility to conduct the translocation, storage, and ongoing propagation of these species.

**Bulb Translocation.** A pre-construction survey during the peak flowering period, approximately April through June, shall be conducted by a qualified botanist, acceptable to the Ventura County Planning Division, in the areas of the project site that will be disturbed, and all individual *Calochortus catalinae* plants shall be marked for subsequent relocation. Each impacted *Calochortus catalinae* bulb shall be clearly delineated with pin flags for collection by a qualified collector. Bulbs shall be collected after the flowering period when the plants are dormant. If necessary, the bulbs could be lifted when the shoots are just breaking the soil surface; however, care should be taken not to damage the bulb itself, as well as the root mass. Any lifted bulbs with shoots would require immediate planting since they are actively growing (since they are not dormant). Where high lily concentrations exist onsite, a qualified biologist shall conduct initial hand sampling (hand digging) to determine the depth of the existing bulbs within the topsoil layer (approximately 10 to 15 inches deep). Once an estimated average depth of bulbs is determined, machinery can then finish digging up the bulbs to be translocated. The determined depth of topsoil shall be moved in large_blocks to the selected revegetation site. The salvaged bulbs or bulb-containing topsoil shall be translocated to an appropriate site(s) within the preserved portions of the project site.

**Seed Collection and Propagation.** *Calochortus* are typically grown from seed for mitigation purposes (Carol Bornstein, pers. comm. 30 January 2006). A seasonal survey shall be conducted in suitable habitat after the flowering season to collect seeds. A qualified botanist familiar with the flora of the Santa Monica Mountains shall conduct the survey. Seeds shall be collected when ripe, cleaned, and stored by a qualified nursery or institution with appropriate storage facilities, and transferred to a native plant nursery experienced with propagating *Calochortus* species and grown out to 1-gallon container size. The best time to sow seed is in the fall in conjunction with the onset of rain. *Calochortus* usually takes at least three (3) years to achieve flowering size, depending upon the species (Carol Bornstein, pers. comm. 30 January 2006). These plants shall be planted in suitable preserved habitat onsite at a ratio of 10 plants for every 1 plant impacted by the project. The propagated plants shall be maintained and monitored for a period of five (5) years after initial planting, with annual reports submitted to the County.

**Determine Final Mitigation Sites.** A site analysis plan must be conducted to determine potential planting areas and to identify the most appropriate mitigation site(s) acceptable to the Ventura County Planning Division, which should be conducted prior to bulb collection. A detailed mitigation plan shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate agencies for review prior to implementation. A qualified restoration botanist as determined by the Ventura County Planning Division must prepare the site analysis plan. A detailed development proposal would be necessary to determine potential mitigation areas for *Calochortus catalinae* onsite.

**Prepare Detailed Mitigation Plan.** Following seed and bulb collection, the *Calochortus catalinae* shall be relocated into a suitable mitigation site in the undeveloped portion of the project site, or in an adjacent undeveloped acreage that shall be preserved in perpetuity. The applicant shall select a qualified restoration botanist that is acceptable to the County to prepare and implement a detailed mitigation plan, which shall include the following requirements:

Following collection, seeds and bulbs shall be stored by a qualified nursery, or by an institution with appropriate storage facilities. Then, the topsoil of the *Calochortus* locations shall be scraped, stockpiled, and re-spread at the selected mitigation site(s).

The mitigation site(s) shall be located in dedicated open space on the project site, or at an appropriate offsite location acceptable to the County. The site shall be selected based on the species habitat requirements and to promote growth of the individual plantings and the population as a whole.

The mitigation site(s) shall be prepared for seeding and bulb planting as described in a detailed restoration plan.

The topsoil shall be re-spread in the selected location as approved by the project botanist. Approximately sixty percent (60%) of the seeds and bulbs shall be planted in the site during the fall, following soil preparation. Forty percent (40%) of the seeds and bulbs shall be kept in storage by a qualified nursery for subsequent seeding, if necessary.

Potential seed sources from donor sites shall also be identified in case it becomes necessary to collect additional seeds for use on the site, following performance of remedial measures.

***Monitoring & Timing**:* A detailed maintenance and monitoring plan for the mitigation site shall be developed by a qualified botanist prior to issuance of the grading permit. The plan shall include descriptions of maintenance activities appropriate for the site, monitoring requirements, and annual reporting requirements. The project botanist shall have the full authority to suspend any operation on the project site that is directly impacting *Calochortus* plants outside the approved development footprint, and to suspend any activity related to the *Calochortus* plants that is not consistent with the restoration plan. Any dispute regarding the consistency of an action with the restoration plan shall be resolved by the applicant and the Ventura County Planning Division. The site shall be maintained for five years to ensure *Calochortus* populations are self-sustaining.

***Standard of Success:*** The performance criteria developed in the maintenance and monitoring plan shall include requirements for a minimum of 60 percent germination of the amount of plant material collected and transferred to the mitigation site. This assumes that there will be a 40% mortality of the bulbs and seed plantings. The performance criteria should also include percent cover created by the established plants, density, and seed production requirements, and shall be developed by the project botanist following habitat analysis of an existing high-quality lily habitat. A qualified botanist shall conduct performance monitoring.

If the seed germination and bulb-sprouting goal of 60 percent is not achieved following the first season, remediation measures shall be implemented prior to planting with the remaining 40 percent of collected seeds and bulbs. Remedial measures shall include at a minimum: soil testing and amendments, control of invasive species, and physical disturbance of the planted areas by raking (or similar actions) to provide scarification of the seed.

***Mapped Information:*** The location of the translocated plants shall be mapped as a part of the 5-year monitoring plan.

## IMPACT 3. LOSS OF *JUGLANS CALIFORNICA* VAR. *CALIFORNICA* PLANTS KNOWN ONSITE

*Juglans californica* var. *californica* (Southern California Black Walnut) was observed onsite. This species is a CNPS List 4 species and considered to have limited distributions. While the recommended construction footprint avoids any impacts to this plant, it is possible that additional plants are located onsite that have not been addressed in this report. Any additional plants located in or near the construction footprint could be impacted by construction and disturbance activities onsite. Any additional grading or construction that occurrs on the northern boundary of the Hunnicutt parcel would impact approximately one individual *Juglans californica* var. *californica* tree.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less-than-significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Specific mitigation actions in regards to *Juglans californica* var. *californica* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 4 (MM4: Translocation of *Juglans californica* var. *californica* Known Onsite), which is included if additional plants are found within the construction footprint or associated fuel modification zone that were not observed during the 2009 field surveys.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less-than-significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Specific mitigation actions in regards to direct losses of *Juglans californica* var. *californica* are addressed in Mitigation Measure 4 (MM4: Translocation to *Juglans californica* var. *californica* Known Onsite).

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures:** As recommended, any future project should have a clustered design in the southern portion of the parcel to minimize the construction footprint in order to avoid or minimize impacts to biological resources, special-status species and their habitats. The following mitigation describes such avoidance measures.

## *MITIGATION MEASURE 4: TRANSLOCATION OF* JUGLANS CALIFORNICA *VAR.* CALIFORNICA *KNOWN ONSITE.*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** To mitigate for the loss of one *Juglans californica* var. *californica* tree onsite.

***Mitigation Action:*** *Juglans californica* var. *californica* fruit (walnuts) shall be collected from locally indigenous (onsite) sources. Seeds shall be gathered when ripe and transferred to a native plant nursery experienced with propagating *Juglans californica*, and grown out to 1-gallon container size, preferably in liners rather than 1-gallon pots. Seeds are a viable source for mitigation; however, nursery-grown plantings should have higher success. These plants shall be planted in suitable preserved habitat found onsite at a ratio of 10 plants for every 1 plant impacted by the project. Since approximately 1 individual tree would be impacted from the project, at least 10 trees will be required to mitigate for this species. The seedlings should be monitored and irrigated on a regular basis to ensure survival. *Juglans californica* can also be grown from mature stem cuttings and sprouted in a greenhouse. Rooted cuttings can then be planted at the mitigation

site(s). Planting should occur near the ephemeral drainage on the northernmost portion of the parcel. With proper maintenance and monitoring, the impacts should be fully mitigable. No sensitive habitat shall be impacted during *Juglans* mitigation efforts.

***Monitoring & Timing:*** The planted plants shall be maintained and monitored for a period of five (5) years after initial planting, with annual reports submitted to the County. A detailed development proposal would be necessary to determine potential mitigation areas for *Juglans californica* var. *californica* onsite.

***Standard of Success:*** The performance criteria developed in the maintenance and monitoring plan shall include requirements for a minimum of 60 percent germination of the amount of plant material collected and transferred to the mitigation site.

***Mapped Information:*** The location of the translocated trees shall be mapped as a part of the 5-year monitoring plan.

## IMPACT 4. LOSS OF RARE PLANTS POTENTIALLY OCCURRING ONSITE

A number of special-status plants were tracked by CNDDB that have the potential to occur on the Hunnicutt parcel but were not directly observed during the field surveys on site. All of these species are considered as possibly occurring on the project site as a result of inhabiting Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub habitats, both of which occur onsite.

Special-status plant species **possibly** occurring on the site include:

- ***Texosporium sancti-jacobi:*** Lichen found in chaparral habitat and open sites. In California *Texosporium sancti-jacobi* is found with *Adenostoma fasciculata*, *Eriogonum*, and *Selaginella*. The likelihood of occurrence is **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite. Grading and construction on site could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.93 acres of chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Astragalus brauntonii:*** Found in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valleys, and foothill grassland. Often in recent burned areas or disturbed areas, in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Atriplex coulteri:*** Found on coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley, and foothill grasslands. On ocean bluffs and ridge tops, as well as alkaline low places. Likelihood **possible** due to the coastal sage scrub community onsite. Approximately 0.178 acres of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.77 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.

- ***Calochortus plummerae:*** Found in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forests. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granite or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. Likelihood **possible** due to the coastal sage scrub community onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 0.178 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.77 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi:*** Found in coastal scrub and chaparral, often on dry slopes and flats. Sometimes found at the interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. On dry and sandy soils. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction on site could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Deinandra minthornii:*** Found in chaparral and coastal scrub. On sandstone outcrops and crevices in shrubland. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius of the project site. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae:*** Found in chaparral and coastal dunes (maritime), often on rocky areas and dunes. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite and rocky outcrops to the north. Grading and construction on site could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*:** Found in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland with open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas w/little soil. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia* [*D. cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*]:** Found in chaparral cismontane woodland on rocky, volcanic breccia. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens:*** Found in chaparral. On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite and rocky outcrops to the north. Closest occurrence within a 1-mile radius. Grading and

construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.

- ***Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia:*** Found in chaparral and coastal scrub. In canyons on sedimentary conglomerates; primarily on North-facing slopes. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Dudleya parva:*** Found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In clayey or volcanic soils on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides. Likelihood **possible** due to the coastal sage scrub community onsite and rocky slopes to the north. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. Approximately 0.178 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.77 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Dudleya verityi:*** Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. On volcanic rock outcrops in the Santa Monica Mountains. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite, and rocky out crop to the north. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 0.178 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.77 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Eriogonum crocatum:*** Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Often in the Conejo volcanic outcrops; rocky sites in general. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities onsite and rocky outcrops to the north. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Navarretia ojaiensis:*** Found in chaparral, coastal shrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Openings in scrublands or grasslands. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Nolina cismontana:*** Found in chaparral and coastal scrub. Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates; also known from gabbro. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under

MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.

- ***Pentachaeta lyonii:*** Found in chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Often in the edges of clearings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral community onsite. Closest occurrence within a 5-mile radius. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- ***Senecio aphanactis:*** Found in cismontane woodlands and coastal scrub. Often in drying alkaline flats. Likelihood **possible** due to the Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Approximately 0.178 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.77 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 2 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status plant species that have the likelihood of occurring onsite. Mitigation Measure 8 would reduce any impacts to special-status habitats that support the special status plants to less than significant.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 2 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status plant species that have the likelihood of occurring onsite. Mitigation Measure 8 would reduce any impacts to special status habitats that support the special-status plants to less than significant.

## Summary of Special-status Wildlife

No federally or state-listed wildlife species were observed on the Hunnicutt Property; however, 38 special-status wildlife species were tracked for the vicinity of the Hunnicutt property by CDFG's RareFind3 (CNDDB 2009a). Of these 38 special-status wildlife species, seven (7) have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site.

Two (2) special-status wildlife species **likely** occurring on the site: Santa Monica Grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentaloides*) and Trask Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta traskii* ssp. *traskii*).

Ten (10) special-status wildlife species **possibly** occurring on the site: Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), and *Myotis ciliolabrum* (Western Small-footed Myotis), Slotted Lancetooth Snail (*Haplotrema caelatum*), Zaca Shoulderband Snail (*Heminthoglypta phlyctaena*), Southern California Shoulderband Snail (*Heminthoglupta tudiculata* ssp. *convicta*), Ventura Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta venturensis*), Matilija

Shoulderband Snail (*Heminthoglypta willettii*), and Coast (San Diego) Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*),

## IMPACT 5. LOSS OF HABITAT FOR SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE THAT IS LIKELY TO OCCUR ONSITE

The chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities on the Hunnicutt parcel are ideal habitat for many of the special-status species that are tracked by CNDDB and are **likely** to occur on the Hunnicutt parcel; Santa Monica Grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentaloides*) and Trask Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta traskii traskii*). Any grading or construction onsite would reduce habitat likely to support these species.

Additional surveys by expert biologists may be needed to assess extent to which the Santa Monica Grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentaloides*) and Trask Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta traskii traskii*) occur on the property. These special-status wildlife species are likely to occur on the project site, but the extent of their distribution, if any, was not assessable in the time frame or budget of this ISBA.

- **Santa Monica Grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentaloides*):** The Santa Monica Grasshoppers habitats are coastal scrub and mixed chaparral. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. No image could be located for this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Trask Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta traskii traskii*):** Preferred habitat for the Trask Shoulderband Snail is coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Grading and construction on site could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status wildlife species.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status wildlife species.

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures:** The chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities on the Hunnicutt parcel are ideal habitat for many wildlife species. As recommended, any impacts could be avoided by a clustered project design in the southern portion of the parcel and following the mitigation measures below.

### *MITIGATION MEASURE 5: PRE CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS TO LOCATE AND RELOCATE ANY SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES ONSITE*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Avoid potential loss of any wildlife species.

***Mitigation Action:*** Prior to grading or site-clearing activities, a qualified biologist shall survey the construction areas of the site to determine if wildlife species are foraging, frequenting, or nesting on or adjacent to the construction areas. If any wildlife species are observed foraging, frequenting, or nesting during construction activities, the wildlife biologist shall allow the wildlife species to escape or shall relocate the wildlife species to a preserved area with similar required habitat.

***Monitoring & Timing:*** Pre-construction surveys completed two weeks prior to any disturbance would ensure that impacts to any special-status wildlife species are minimized.

***Standard of Success:*** Avoidance of impacts to wildlife species.

***Mapped Information*:** None

## IMPACT 6. LOSS OF HABITAT FOR SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE THAT ARE POSSIBLE TO OCCUR ONSITE

Ten special-status species were assessed as being **possible** to occur on the project site (see Table 16). All of these species are considered as possibly occurring on the project site as a result of inhabiting chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub habitats, both of which occur onsite. Construction and grading activities anticipated for the recommended construction footprint could result in the mortality of these species and will reduce approximately 0.931 acres of Chaparral ESHA and 0.77 acres of Coastal Sage Scrub of supporting habitat onsite. The degree of habitat impacted on the project site cannot be quantified at the time of this ISBA as no specific construction footprint yet

exists. Additional biological surveys of impacts to the special-status wildlife species (in Table 15) may be necessary when a specific construction footprint has been submitted for the project site.

- **Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*):** Resident in southern California Coastal Sage Scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. This species frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*):** The Pallid Bat requires deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests habitats. The pallid bat is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. The potential impact to this species on the project site is on foraging habitat in chaparral. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*):** The Western Mastiff Bat habitats consist of many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. The potential impact to this species on the project site is on foraging habitat in chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Western Small-Footed Myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*):** Wide range of habitats mostly arid wooded & brushy uplands near water. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.324 acres of Chaparral habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 0.931 acre of Chaparral habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Slotted Lancetooth Snail (*Haplotrema caelatum*):** This snail is a southern California endemic, known from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties, and rare in Ventura County. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this mollusk on its list of locally sensitive species. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Zaca Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta phlyctaena*):** This snail is a Santa Barbara/Ventura County endemic, known only from Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

The type locality is likely near or at Zaca Lake, hence its common name. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this mollusk on its list of locally sensitive species. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.

- **Southern Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta tudiculata convicta*):** This snail is a southern California endemic, known from the Transverse Ranges of Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, possibly to Riverside County, in the Los Angeles Basin, and in the Peninsular Ranges to northwestern Baja California. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this mollusk on its list of locally sensitive species. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Ventura Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta venturensis*):** This snail is a Ventura County endemic, known only from the type locality and the western end of Simi Valley, in Ventura County. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this mollusk on its list of locally sensitive species. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Matilija Shoulderband Snail (*Helminthoglypta willetti*):** This snail is a Ventura County endemic, known from mountainous areas in the county, including upper Sisar Canyon below Topatopa Bluffs. Ventura County Planning Division has placed this mollusk on sensitive species. It occurs in chaparral, Coast Live Oak, and riparian woodland habitats.its list of locally. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction onsite could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.
- **Coast (San Diego) Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum* [*blainvillii* population]):** The Coast Horned Lizard frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Prefers open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial and the abundant supply of ants and other insects. Likelihood **possible** due to the chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub communities onsite. Grading and construction on site could potentially reduce habitat that supports this species. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1. Up to 1.701 acres of ESHA habitat will be impacted under the current construction footprint recommendations.

Temporary harm to, or permanent loss of, any special-status wildlife species observed onsite is considered a *significant impact*; therefore, all potential impacts to special-status wildlife species possible to occur onsite should be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent possible. This project may contribute to this species' habitat destruction and fragmentation, which are ultimately responsible for the continuing decline of these sensitive species.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 (MM6: Protect Bird Nests) would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels for any special status wildlife species. Mitigation Measure 8 (MM8: ESHA Mitigation) would reduce the any impacts to special status habitats that support the special-status wildlife to less than significant.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status wildlife species. Mitigation Measure 8 would reduce any impacts to special-status habitats that support the special status wildlife to less than significant.

## IMPACT 7. LOSS OF AND DISTURBANCE TO BREEDING AND NESTING BIRDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

The potential for temporary harm to, or permanent loss of, observed and expected **breeding birds** within the project area still exists, especially with use of heavy equipment during construction. For example, birds (migratory or nesting birds) may be harmed or lost due to vegetation clearing with the use of heavy equipment or brush clearing. Take (killing, disturbance, harassing, etc.) of active bird nests is prohibited by California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, and migratory birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status wildlife species. Mitigation Measure 8 would reduce any impacts to special status habitats that support the special-status wildlife to less than significant.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status wildlife species. Mitigation Measure 8 would reduce any impacts to special-status habitats that support the special status wildlife to less than significant.

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures:** Mitigation Measure 6), described below, includes avoidance measures.

### *MITIGATION MEASURE 6: PROTECT BIRD NESTS*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Avoid the potential loss of protected native birds and their nests.

***Mitigation Action:*** Avoid violating the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or California Fish and Game Code §3503.

**Supplemental Surveys.** A qualified ornithologist shall survey the construction site prior to nesting season to identify any nests of birds that would be directly or indirectly affected by the construction activities. If nests were found prior to nesting season, then an additional survey two weeks prior to initiation of site disturbance would be needed to further identify any nests that would be directly or indirectly affected by the construction activities. Bird nesting typically occurs from February through August. Some bird species nest outside this period.

**Netting.** If the survey prior to the nesting season identified no nests onsite, barrier nets can be placed over vegetation to prohibit any nesting onsite during the construction period. This would result in only a temporal (one season) loss of nesting habitat onsite and would not require the additional survey two weeks prior to construction. The nets shall be made of fine mesh so to allow light and insects to pass through but prevent birds from passing through the mesh.

**Active Nests.** To protect any active nest sites, the following restrictions on construction are required between February and August (or until nests are no longer active as determined by a qualified biologist). Clearing limits shall be established a minimum of 300 feet in any direction from any occupied nest (or as otherwise deemed appropriate by the monitoring biologist). Access and land surveying shall not be allowed within 100 feet of any occupied nest (or as otherwise deemed appropriate by the monitoring biologist). Onsite nests shall be avoided until vacated. Any encroachment into the 300/100-foot-buffer area around the known nest shall only be allowed if it is determined by a qualified biologist that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants. Construction during the non-nesting season shall occur at the sites only if a qualified biologist has determined that fledglings have left the nest. Occupied nests adjacent to the construction site(s) may need to be avoided for short durations to ensure nesting success. Any nest permanently vacated for the season need not be protected.

***Monitoring & Timing:*** Survey of site prior to nesting season to identify any nests of birds that would be directly or indirectly affected by the construction activities and possibly a pre-construction survey of the construction site two weeks prior to initiation of site disturbance.

***Standard of Success:*** Avoidance of nesting birds and implementing avoidance measures.

***Mapped Information:*** None

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**B. Wetland Habitats** Project: **PS-M**; Cumulative: **PS-M**

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## IMPACT 8. DEGRADATION OF WETLAND FUNCTIONS OFFSITE

Within the Hunnicutt parcel, located along the northern boundary, there is an unnamed ephemeral drainage. Also just outside of the parcel, to the south, there is another unnamed ephemeral drainage. Little Sycamore Creek is located directly west of the property and Yerba Buena Road.

Ephemeral drainages directly and indirectly support downstream wetland habitats, and are jurisdictional (Corps) areas requiring permits to disturb.

Complying with Ventura County General Plan Biological Resources Policy 1.5.2-4, DMEC recommends that any development on the property be located more than 100 feet from the drainages and that any development be designed to avoid adverse affects on any wetland functions that are associated with this ephemeral drainages, in particular Little Sycamore Creek.

While a small portion of the recommended construction footprint overlaps the 100-foot buffer of the southern ephemeral drainage, this area is currently cleared of most brush for fuel modification and no additional changes to wetland functions associated with building in the construction footprint are anticipated to have any significant adverse effect on the drainage. Should other changes to habitat occur within the 100-foot fuel modification zone that is within the 100-foot riparian wetland buffer zone, a function impact assessment, using a regional HGM model (Lee et. al 2001) would be required to determine whether degradation to one or more wetland functions would be significant. As used elsewhere for such assessments to satisfy County requirements (DMEC 2006), a threshold of significance of 10 percent adverse change should be used.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 7 (Apply 100-foot Buffer Around Ephemeral Drainage) would protect any wetland function and ensure less than significant impacts.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 7 would protect any wetland function and ensure less than significant impacts.

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures:** Mitigation Measure 7, described below, would protect wetland functions associated with ephemeral drainage onsite.

## *MITIGATION MEASURE 7: APPLY 100-FOOT BUFFER AROUND EPHEMERAL DRAINAGE*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Apply a 100-foot buffer around the ephemeral drainage that is located on the northern boundary of the Hunnicutt parcel to protect wetland functions.

***Mitigation Action:*** Record a restrictive covenant with Assessor's Office prohibiting any development of vegetation clearing without assessment by County-approved biologist.

***Monitoring & Timing:*** Recordation must occur prior to finalization of lot legalization.

***Standard of Success:*** Evidence that restrictive covenant has been recorded.

***Mapped Information:*** The restrictive covenant area shall be synonymous with the parcel boundaries and buffered edge of the drainage.

**C. Coastal Habitats** Project: **PS-M**; Cumulative: **PS-M**

The project site is located within the coastal zone.

## IMPACT 8. LOSS OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREA (ESHA)

Loss of sensitive plant communities is considered potentially significant but can be mitigated. Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub in the Santa Monica Mountains, when part of a large, contiguous habitat, is considered an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESHA) and impacts to an ESHA are considered to be significant. Coastal sage Scrub, while not tracked by the CNDDB, is considered to be is a community at risk in the Santa Monica Mountain as discussed in Section 3.2 (Davis et al. 1995) (Boyd 1999.). Since the chaparral vegetation onsite is part of a larger, contiguous stand of chaparral and scrub habitat, it meets the Coastal Commission's definitions and criteria as an ESHA. Therefore, loss of chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub onsite would be considered a significant impact.

Vegetation of the Hunnicutt property is shown on Figure 5, Map of Plant Communities and Land Cover Types of the Project Site. Chaparral nearly covers the entire Hunnicutt property (approximately 5.14 acres). The plant community mainly making up the Chaparral habitat onsite is the *Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance (Bigpod Ceanothus). Coastal Sage Scrub occurs on the relatively flat, southernmost portion of the property (approximately 0.4 acre), as well as along the northern portion where the ephemeral drainage is located (approximately 0.1 acre). The plant community observed contributing to the Coastal Sage Scrub habitat at the Hunnicutt property project site is *Artemisia californica-Ceanothus megacarpus* Alliance.

Construction and grading activities anticipated for the recommended construction footprint will result in a direct loss of approximately 0.931 acre of Chaparral and 0.77 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub habitat onsite. There would be a loss of 1.701 acres of ESHA onsite, as shown on Figure 9, Map of Project Impacts to Natural Vegetation.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 8 (MM8: ESHA Mitigation) and Mitigation Measure 9 (MM9: Payment to an ESHA Impact Mitigation Fund) would reduce the any impacts to special-status habitats to less than significant.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 8 and Mitigation Measure 9 would reduce any impacts to special-status habitats to less than significant.

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures:** Any future project should have a clustered design to minimize the construction footprint in order to avoid or minimize impacts to biological resources.

## *MITIGATION MEASURE 8: ESHA MITIGATION*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Mitigation for any loss to coastal ESHA (approximately 0.931 acre of Chaparral and 0.77 acre of Coastal Sage Scrub) that would occur from construction and/or vegetation loss due to fuel modification.

***Mitigation Action:*** Approximately 1.701 acres of Environmentally Sensitive Habitats (ESHA), which includes Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub plant communities observed within construction footprint, will be impacted. Any amount of coastal ESHA that is impacted onsite will need to be mitigated for.

**Protect Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral ESHA Preserved Onsite**. The project shall protect all Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral onsite not impacted by construction in perpetuity by a legal instrument.

**Enhance Degraded Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral ESHA Preserved Offsite.** Since there is no land onsite that could be restored to either Chaparral or Coastal Sage Scrub (the entire site is already covered in these communities), then an offsite location should be located for restoration purposes.

Habitat enhancement of ESHA will include eradicating invasive exotics from the offsite location. The areas of Coastal Sage Scrub or Chaparral, from which invasive species will be eradicated, will be planted with supplemental species. This would increase native shrub canopy cover to match desired cover levels, and increase dominance by native species. Enhancement shall be based on the 1.5:1 enhancement ratio.

**Mitigation Site Selection.** The site for the mitigation shall be determined in coordination with the project applicant and resource agencies. The site shall be located in open space area that shall be purchased offsite. Appropriate sites shall have suitable hydrology and soils for the establishment of target native species.

**Site Preparation and Planting Implementation.** The site preparation shall include: protection of existing native species; trash and weed removal; native species salvage and reuse (i.e. duff); soil treatments (i.e. imprinting, decompacting); temporary irrigation installation; erosion control measures (i.e. rice or willow wattles); seed mix application; and container species

**Schedule and Maintenance.** A schedule shall be developed which includes planting to occur in late fall and early winter between October 1 and January 30. The maintenance plan shall include: weed control; herbivore control; trash removal; irrigation system maintenance; maintenance training; and replacement planting.

***Monitoring and Timing:*** A detailed mitigation plan shall be submitted for approval to the County prior to project implementation. The mitigation plan shall include specifics regarding enhancement, planting details, timing, and monitoring proposed for ESHA mitigation. The monitoring plan shall include: qualitative monitoring (i.e. photographs and general observations); quantitative monitoring (e.g. randomly placed transects); performance criteria as approved by the resource agencies; monthly reports for the first year and bimonthly thereafter; and annual reports for five years that shall be submitted to the resource agencies. The site shall be monitored and maintained for five (5) years to ensure successful establishment of ESHA habitat within the restored and created areas.

Long-term preservation of the site shall also be outlined in the conceptual mitigation plan to ensure the mitigation site is not impacted by future development. An appropriate legal instrument over the area to be preserved shall be recorded prior to implementation of site grading to ensure protection in perpetuity.

***Standard of Success:*** Mitigation is complete when the required amount of habitat created/enhanced, and/or protected has been determined to meet area and percent cover thresholds, which are based on percent cover and species richness values obtained from measurements obtained from control plots established onsite in areas of like habitat.

***Mapped Information:*** The location of the restored habitat shall be mapped as a part of the 5-year monitoring plan.

### *MITIGATION MEASURE 9: PAYMENT TO AN ESHA IMPACT MITIGATION FUND*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** For all ESHA that could not be mitigated offsite by Mitigation Measure 8, a contribution to an established mitigation fund would be required, at a ratio of 2:1, which is established to cover both direct and temporal habitat losses.

***Mitigation Action:*** In-lieu fee payment to the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority's Coastal Habitat Impact Mitigation Fund, to fund acquisition and protection of coastal sage scrub in the Santa Monica Mountains coastal zone. Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority's shall quantify the fee.

***Monitoring and timing:*** As required by the Planning Division.

***Standard of success:*** Payment to fund.

***Mapped information:*** None

| **D. Wildlife Movement and Connectivity (migration corridors)** | Project: **PS-M**; Cumulative: **PS-M** |
|---|---|

## IMPACT 9. DISRUPTION OF WILDLIFE MOVEMENT AND CONNECTIVITY

While no major evidence of wildlife movement or connectivity features were directly observed within the survey area, the site has core habitat and is adjacent to other core habitat that would be impacted by any development on the Hunnicutt parcel. There are a number of indirect impacts that would restrict wildlife movement that are associated with development in an area surrounded by native habitat including habitat loss, addition of humans and pets, lighting, and noise. These indirect impacts viewed in a cumulative context could be considered potentially significant unless mitigation measures are achieved.

Lighting of the urban development would inadvertently affect the behavior patterns of nocturnal and crepuscular (active at dawn and dusk) wildlife at these areas, especially amphibian and bat species. Of greatest concern is the effect on small ground-dwelling animals that use the darkness to hide from predators, and on owls that are specialized night foragers. Night lighting could inhibit wildlife from using the habitat adjacent to lighted areas.

Night lighting could negatively affect wildlife activities and wildlife vigor if exposed to bright artificial lighting from streetlights, or outdoor lighting at residences. While limited to the areas a short distance from the light source, and depending on the intensity of the outdoor lighting, such nuisance spillover lighting represents a potentially significant impact to wildlife sensitive to such lighting.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status wildlife species. Mitigation Measure 10 (MM10: County Review of Project Plans) and Mitigation Measure 11(MM11: Hooded Outdoor Lighting) would reduce the impacts to wildlife linkages and connectivity to less that significant.

***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 5 and Mitigation Measure 6 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status wildlife species. Mitigation Measure 10 and Mitigation Measure 11 would reduce the impacts to wildlife linkages and connectivity to less that significant.

**Avoidance and Minimization Measures:** Any future construction should occur along the southern boundary of the Hunnicutt parcel in order to minimize impacts to wildlife linkages and connectivity. Also, the use of low intensity lighting, animal proof trashcans, fencing to prevent domestic animals and wildlife from interacting should be used.

## *MITIGATION MEASURE 10: COUNTY REVIEW OF PROJECT PLANS*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Measures to partially mitigate for adverse impacts of landscaping nuisance lighting impacting wildlife in adjacent open space areas of the project site.

**Mitigation Action:** Prior to issuance of building permits, the County of Ventura shall ensure that the following elements are included in all project plans, as appropriate:

- All exterior lighting shall be designed and located as to avoid intrusive effects on adjacent residential properties and undeveloped areas adjacent to the project site. Motion detectors, low-intensity street lighting, and low-intensity exterior lighting shall be used throughout the development to the extent feasible. Lighting fixtures shall use shielding, if necessary, to prevent spill lighting on adjacent off-site areas;
- Design and placement of site lighting shall minimize glare affecting adjacent properties, buildings, and roadways;

- Fixtures and standards shall conform to state and local safety and illumination requirements;
- All trail/path and driveway lighting shall provide optimum public safety, while at the same time reducing nighttime light spillover and glare;
- Development projects shall use minimally reflective glass and all other materials used on exterior building and structures shall be selected to minimize reflective glare; and
- Automatic timers on lighting shall be designed to maximize personal safety during nighttime use while saving energy.

***Monitoring and timing:*** Prior to issuance of building permits.

***Standard of success:*** Impacts to wildlife minimized.

***Mapped information:*** None

### *MITIGATION MEASURE 11: HOODED OUTDOOR LIGHTING.*

***Impact & Mitigation Goal:*** Minimize impacts to wildlife linkages and connectivity by using hooded lighting outdoors.

***Mitigation Action:*** Require all street and outdoor lighting to be hooded to direct away from, or prevent light from entering, open space areas of the project site. Light intensity should be set as low as possible while meeting the primary objective of the outdoor lighting.

***Monitoring and timing:*** As required by the Planning Division.

***Standard of success:*** Impacts to wildlife minimized.

***Mapped information:*** None

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**E. Locally Important Species/Communities** **Project: PS-M; Cumulative: PS-M**

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## IMPACT 10. LOSS OF LOCALLY IMPORTANT PLANTS ONSITE

DMEC biologists located *Calochortus catalinae* (Catalina Mariposa Lily) and *Juglans californica* var. *californica* (Southern California Black Walnut), plants recognized by California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California as List 4 species and locally uncommon in Ventura County (Magney 2008), occurring on the survey area. The Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants (Magney 2008) lists an additional four vascular plants found occurring onsite. The locations of these plants onsite are shown on Figure 7, Map of Special Status Species and Sensitive Habitats. Impacts to these plants were avoided under the recommended construction footprint design. Any additional grading or construction onsite not described in this report would reduce habitat that is likely to support these species.

- ***Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus* (Jim Brush):** Found on dry and shrubby slopes. Locally rare in Ventura County (5 or fewer populations). Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1.

- ***Chaenactis artemisiifolia* (White Pincushion):** Found on open slopes, disturbed areas, and chaparral. Locally uncommon in Ventura County (6 to 10 populations). Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1.

- ***Cryptantha microstachys* (Tejon Forget-Me-Not):** Found on open sites, chaparral, and woodlands. Locally uncommon in Ventura County (6 to 10 populations). Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1.


- ***Yabea microcarpa* (Yabea):** Found on grassy slopes, dunes, chaparral, and Coast Live Oak Woodlands. Locally rare in Ventura County. Approximately 4.603 acres of ESHA (Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub) habitat on the project site would be protected under MM1.

***Significance Finding – Project Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 2 would reduce the project-level impacts to less than significant levels for any special-status plant species that have the likelihood of occurring onsite.

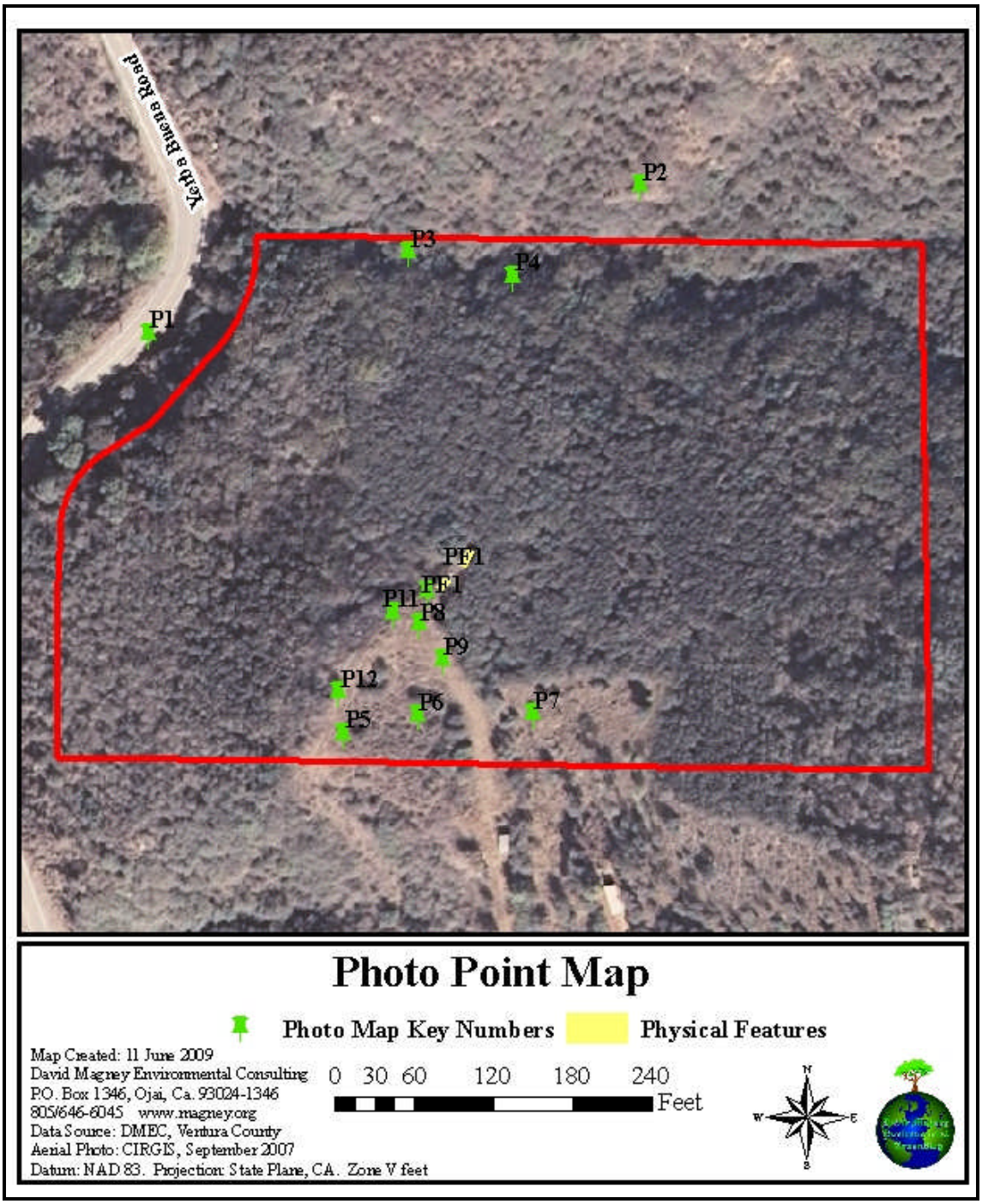
***Significance Finding – Cumulative Impacts:*** Potentially Significant but Mitigable. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels, until a specific project design is submitted. Mitigation Measure 2 would reduce the cumulative impacts to less than significant levels for any special status plant species that have the likelihood of occurring onsite.

# SECTION 5. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Since no specific development has been proposed, DMEC recommends that the entire property be covered in a restricted covenant to protect biological resources onsite. However, this assessment will allow for a construction footprint to be located within the southern portion of the Hunnicutt parcel, as shown in Figure 3. This area has been selected to minimize impacts on biological resources. The recommended construction footprint will only be acceptable if acceptance of the specific mitigation for each species as recommended in Section 4.

# SECTION 6. PHOTOGRAPHS

**Figure 10. Key Map of Photograph Views**



| Location |
|---|
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P1 |
| **Direction** |
| Looking North |
| **Description** |
| Looking Northward, up Yerba Buena Road (to the right of the Hunnicutt property). |

| Location |
|---|
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P2 |
| **Direction** |
| Looking Northwest |
| **Description** |
| Southwest facing rock outcrop north of the ephemeral drainage on the Hunnicutt property. |

| Location |
| --- |
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P3 |
| **Direction** |
| Looking Northwest |
| **Description** |
| Ephemeral drainage on the northern portion of the site. |

| Location |
| --- |
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P4 |
| **Direction** |
| Looking South-southwest |
| **Description** |
| Dense chaparral onsite. |

| Location |
| --- |
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P5 |
| **Direction** |
| - |
| **Description** |
| *Calochortus catalinae* located in mixed grassland and coastal sage scrub on the Southern most portion of the site. |

| Location |
| --- |
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P6 |
| **Direction** |
| West |
| **Description** |
| Looking west at coastal sage scrub. |

| Location |
| --- |
| Hunnicutt Parcel |
| Map Key |
| P7 |
| Direction |
| West |
| Description |
| View west of the boarder of ruderal grassland and coastal sage scrub on the southern most portion of the site. |

| Location |
| --- |
| Hunnicutt Parcel |
| Map Key |
| P8 |
| Direction |
| North |
| Description |
| View north, old equipment in the background. |

| Location |
|---|
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P9 |
| **Direction** |
| Southeast |
| **Description** |
| View southeast of previously graded access rood. |

| Location |
|---|
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P10 |
| **Direction** |
| East |
| **Description** |
| View east at the boundary of ruderal grassland and chaparral. |

| Location |
|---|
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P11 |
| **Direction** |
| North-northwest |
| **Description** |
| View north-northwest of Yerba Buena, in foreground cut brush pile and in background dense chaparral vegetation. |

| Location |
|---|
| **Hunnicutt Parcel** |
| **Map Key** |
| P12 |
| **Direction** |
| North-northeast |
| **Description** |
| Looking north-northeast at ruderal grassland community on the southern edge of the site |

# SECTION 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was written by David Magney, Callen Huff, and David Brown. Graphics were created by Mr. Magney and Ms. Huff. Photographs were taken by Mr. Magney.

Ventura County Planning Division biologist, Christina Danko, reviewed a draft of this report and provided valuable suggestions for improvement.

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# APPENDICES

## Appendix A – Summary of Biological Resource Regulations

## Appendix B– Plant Species Observed Onsite

## Appendix C – Wildlife Species Observed and Expected Onsite

## Appendix D - CNDDB Report

# APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

# 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 that 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) that 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 (CORPS). 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, CORPS 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 CORPS 404 Permit is triggered by moving (discharging) or placing materials—such as dirt, rock, geotextiles, concrete or culverts—into or within CORPS 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 CORPS 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 CORPS, meets all state water quality standards. In California, the state and regional water boards are responsible for certification of activities subject to CORPS Section 404 Permits.
**Permit Trigger:** A RWQCB 401 Certification is triggered whenever a CORPS 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 that 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 polices 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 sensitive 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 <u>Animal</u> 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. VCPD has adopted the CNPS Channel Islands Chapter list of vascular plants rare in Ventura County (Magney 2008).

**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 criterion 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 animal 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 B. PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ONSITE

## Plants Observed on the Hunnicutt Property

| Scientific Name[13] | Common Name | Habit[14] | Family[15] | Vouchered |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acourtia microcephala* | Sacapellote | PH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Artemisia californica* | California Sagebrush | S | Asteraceae | No |
| *Arundo donax** | Giant Reed | PG | Poaceae | No |
| *Asclepias fascicularis* | Narrowleaf Milkweed | PH | Apocynaceae | No |
| *Avena barbata** | Slender Wild Oat | AG | Poaceae | No |
| *Baccharis pilularis* ssp. *consanguinea* | Coyote Brush | S | Asteraceae | No |
| *Baccharis salicifolia* | Mulefat | S | Asteraceae | No |
| *Brassica nigra** | Black Mustard | AH | Brassicaceae | No |
| *Brickellia californica* | California Brickellbush | S | Asteraceae | No |
| *Bromus diandrus** | Ripgut Grass | AG | Poaceae | No |
| *Bromus hordeaceus** | Soft Chess | AG | Poaceae | No |
| *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens** | Red Brome | AG | Poaceae | No |
| ***Calochortus catalinae* (U) CNPS List 4** | Catalina Mariposa Lily | PH | Liliaceae | 842-09 |
| *Calystegia macrostegia* ssp. *intermedia* | Intermediate Morning-glory | PV | Convolvulaceae | 124-09, 840-09 |
| *Camissonia californica* | Mustard Primrose | AH | Onagraceae | 853-09 |
| *Conyza canadensis* | Horseweed | AH | Asteraceae | 850-09 |
| *Carduus pycnocephalus** | Italian Thistle | AH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Ceanothus megacarpus* var. *megacarpus* | Bigpod Ceanothus | S | Rhamnaceae | No |
| ***Ceanothus oliganthus* var. *sorediatus* (R)** | Jim Brush | S | Rhamnaceae | 125-09 |
| *Ceanothus spinosus* | Greenbark Ceanothus | S | Rhamnaceae | No |
| *Centaurea melitensis** | Tocalote | AH | Asteraceae | 838-09 |
| *Cercocarpus betuloides* var. *betuloides* | Birchleaf Mountain Mahogany | S | Rosaceae | No |

[13] * = Introduced plant species that have become naturalized. ** = Introduced/naturalized plants listed by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) (2006, 2007) as invasive and a threat to wildlands. + = Escaped ornamental species.

**Bold type** indicates special-status plant species.

(U)= Uncommon in Ventura County, (R)= Rare in Ventura County; Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants (Magney 2008)

CNPS List- see Table 9. California Native Plant Society Rare Plants List (CNPS List)

Scientific names of the plant species follow Hickman (1993) and Flora of North America Committee (1993-2007). Brackets [ ] indicate updated nomenclature, with old name in brackets.

[14] Habit definitions: AG = annual grass or graminoid; AH = annual herb; AV = annual vine; F = Fern; PG = perennial grass or graminoid; PH = perennial herb; PV = perennial vine; S = shrub; T = tree.

[15] Family taxonomy follows Flora of North America Committee (1993-2007).

| Scientific Name[13] | Common Name | Habit[14] | Family[15] | Vouchered |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Chaenactis artemisiifolia* (U)** | White Pincushion | AH | Asteraceae | 852-09 |
| *Chenopodium album* | Lamb's Quarters | AH | Chenopodiaceae | No |
| *Clematis lasiantha* | Pipestem Clematis | PV | Ranunculaceae | No |
| *Conium maculatum** | Poison Hemlock | BH | Apiaceae | No |
| ***Cryptantha microstachys* (U)** | Tejon Forget-Me-Not | AH | Boraginaceae | 835-09 |
| *Dichelostemma capitatum* ssp. *capitatum* | Blue Dicks | PG | Themidaceae | 123-09 |
| *Dryopteris arguta* | Coastal Wood Fern | PF | Dryopteridaceae | No |
| *Encelia californica* | California Bush Sunflower | S | Asteraceae | No |
| *Eriogonum cinereum* | Ashyleaf Buckwheat | S | Polygonaceae | 122-09 |
| *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum* | Leafy California Buckwheat | S | Polygonaceae | No |
| *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum* | Golden Yarrow | PH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Erodium cicutarium** | Redstem Filaree | AH | Geraniaceae | No |
| *Erodium moschatum** | Whitestem Filaree | AH | Geraniaceae | No |
| *Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia* | Eucrypta | AH | Boraginaceae | No |
| *Galium angustifolium* ssp. *angustifolium* | Narrow-leaved Bedstraw | S | Rubiaceae | No |
| *Galium aparine* | Catchseed Bedstraw | AH | Rubiaceae | No |
| *Galium nuttallii* ssp. *nuttallii* | Climbing Bedstraw | S | Rubiaceae | 834-09 |
| *Hesperoyucca* [*Yucca*] *whipplei* ssp. *whipplei* | Our Lord's Candle | S | Agavaceae | No |
| *Heteromeles arbutifolia* | Toyon | S | Rosaceae | No |
| *Hirschfeldia incana** | Summer Mustard | PH | Brassicaceae | No |
| *Hordeum murinum* ssp. *glaucum** | Summer Barley | AG | Poaceae | No |
| *Hypochaeris glabra** | Smooth Cat's-ear | AH | Asteraceae | 844-09 |
| *Isocoma menziesii* var. *menziesii* | Coastal Goldenbush | S | Asteraceae | 841-09 |
| ***Juglans californica* var. *californica* (U) CNPS List 4** | So. California Black Walnut | T | Juglandaceae | No |
| *Keckiella cordifolia* | Heart-leaved Bush Penstemon | S | Veronicaceae | 121-09 |
| *Lamium amplexicaule** | Dead Nettle | AH | Lamiaceae | No |
| *Lathyrus vestitus* | Pacific Peavine | PV | Fabaceae | No |
| *Lessingia filaginifolia* var. *filaginifolia* | California Cudweed-aster | PH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Leymus condensatus* | Giant Wildrye | PG | Poaceae | No |
| *Lonicera subspicata* | Southern Honeysuckle | S | Caprifoliaceae | No |
| *Lotus scoparius* var. *scoparius* | Deerweed | PH | Fabaceae | No |

| Scientific Name[13] | Common Name | Habit[14] | Family[15] | Vouchered |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lupinus succulentus* | Fleshy Lupine | AH | Fabaceae | No |
| *Malacothamnus fasciculatus* var. *fasciculatus* | Chaparral Bushmallow | S | Malvaceae | No |
| *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *tenuifolia* | Tenuated Cliff-aster | PH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Malosma laurina* | Laurelleaf Sumac | S | Anacardiaceae | No |
| *Marah macrocarpus* var. *macrocarpus* | Large-fruited Man-root | PV | Cucurbitaceae | No |
| *Marrubium vulgare** | White Horehound | S | Lamiaceae | No |
| *Medicago polymorpha** | Common Burclover | AH | Fabaceae | No |
| *Melica imperfecta* | Coast Melic Grass | PG | Poaceae | No |
| *Melilotus indica* | Sourclover | AH | Fabaceae | No |
| *Mirabilis californica* | Wishbone brush | | | No |
| *Mimulus aurantiacus* var. *aurantiacus* | Bush Monkeyflower | S | Phrymaceae | 836-09 |
| *Nassella pulchra* | Purple Needlegrass | PG | Poaceae | No |
| *Paeonia californica* | California Peony | PH | Paeoniaceae | No |
| *Pellaea andromedifolia* var. *andromedifolia* | Coffee Fern | PF | Pteridaceae | 845-09 |
| *Pentagramma triangularis* ssp. *triangularis* | Goldenback Fern | PF | Pteridaceae | No |
| *Phacelia parryi* | Parry Phacelia | PH | Boraginaceae | 851-09 |
| *Phacelia ramosissima* | Branching Phacelia | PH | Boraginaceae | 846-09 |
| *Plantago lanceolata* | Narrowleaf Plantain | PH | Plantaginaceae | No |
| *Pseudognaphalium* sp. | Everlasting | AH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Pterostegia drymarioides* | Fairy Mist | AH | Polygonaceae | No |
| *Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | T | Fagaceae | No |
| *Quercus berberidifolia* | California Scrub Oak | S | Fagaceae | No |
| *Rafinesquia californica* | Chicory | AH | Asteraceae | 833-09 |
| *Rhamnus ilicifolia* | Hollyleaf Redberry | S | Rhamnaceae | No |
| *Rhus integrifolia* | Lemonade Berry | S | Anacardiaceae | No |
| *Rhus ovata* | Sugar Bush | S | Anacardiaceae | No |
| *Ribes malvaceum* var. *malvaceum* | Chaparral Currant | S | Grossulariaceae | No |
| *Ribes speciosum* | Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry | S | Grossulariaceae | No |
| *Salvia mellifera* | Black Sage | S | Lamiaceae | No |
| *Sambucus mexicana* | Blue Elderberry | S | Caprifoliaceae | No |
| *Scrophularia californica* ssp. *californica* | California Figwort | PH | Scrophulariaceae | No |

| Scientific Name[13] | Common Name | Habit[14] | Family[15] | Vouchered |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Selaginella bigelovii* | Bigelow Spike-moss | M | Selaginellaceae | No |
| *Senecio vulgaris** | Common Groundsel, | AH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Solanum xanti* var. *xanti* | Chaparral Nightshade | S | Solanaceae | No |
| *Sonchus oleraceus** | Common Sow-thistle | AH | Asteraceae | No |
| *Stachys bullata* | Pink Hedge Nettle | PH | Lamiaceae | No |
| *Toxicodendron diversilobum* | Western Poison Oak | S/V | Anacardiaceae | No |
| *Urtica urens* | Dwarf Nettle | AH | Urticaceae | 849-09 |
| *Uropappus lindleyi* | Silver Puffs | AH | Asteraceae | 843-09 |
| *Venegasia carpesioides* | Canyon Sunflower | PH/S | Asteraceae | No |
| *Vulpia myuros* var. *myuros** | Rattail Fescue | AG | Poaceae | No |
| ***Yabea microcarpa* (R)** | Yabea | PH | Apiaceae | 839-09 |
| *Zigadenus fremontii* | Star Lily | PH | Melanthiaceae | 847-09 |

# APPENDIX C.
# WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ONSITE

## Wildlife Species Observed and Expected on the Hunnicutt Property

| Scientific Name[16] | Common Name | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| ***Reptiles*** | | |
| *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus* | Coastal Whiptail | Expected |
| *Coluber mormon* | Western Yellow-bellied Racer | Expected |
| *Crotalus oreganus helleri* | Southern Pacific Rattlesnake | Expected |
| *Crotalus viridis* | Western Rattlesnake | Expected |
| *Diadophis punctatus vandenburghi* | Monterey Ringneck Snake | Expected |
| *Elgaria multicarinata multicarinata* | California Alligator Lizard | Expected |
| *Elgaria multicarinata webbi* | San Diego Alligator Lizard | Expected |
| *Eumeces skiltonianus skiltonianus* | Western Skink | Expected |
| *Hypsiglena torquata klauberi* | San Diego Night Snake | Expected |
| *Lampropeltis getulus californiae* | California Kingsnake | Expected |
| *Lampropeltis zonata pulchra* | San Diego Mountain Kingsnake | Expected |
| *Leptotyphlops humilis humilis* | Southwestern Blind Snake | Expected |
| *Masticophis flagellum piceus* | Red Coachwhip | Expected |
| *Masticophis lateralis lateralis* | California Striped Racer | Expected |
| *Pituophis melanoleucus* | Gopher Snake | Expected |
| *Pituophis melanoleucus annectens* | San Diego Gopher Snake | Expected |
| *Rhinocheilus lecontei lecontei* | Western Long-nosed Snake | Expected |
| *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea* | Coastal Patch-nosed Snake | Expected |
| *Sceloporous occidentalis* | Western Fence Lizard | Expected |
| *Tantilla planiceps* | Western Black-headed Snake | Expected |
| *Trimorphodon biscutatus vandenburghi* | California Lyre Snake | Expected |
| *Uta stansburiana elegans* | California Side-blotched Lizard | Expected |
| ***Birds*** | | |
| *Aphelocoma californica* | Western Scrub-jay | Expected |
| *Baeolophus inornatus* | Oak Titmouse | Expected |
| *Buteo jamaicensis* | Red-tailed Hawk | Expected |
| *Buteo lineatus* | Red-shouldered Hawk | Expected |
| *Callipepla californica* | California Quail | **Observed** |
| *Calypte anna* | Anna's Hummingbird | **Observed** |
| *Carduelis psaltria* | Lesser Goldfinch | Expected |
| *Carduelis tristis* | American Goldfinch | Expected |
| *Carpodacus cassinii* | House Finch | Expected |
| *Cathartes aura* | Turkey Vulture | Expected |
| *Catherpes mexicanus* | Canyon Wren | **Observed** |
| *Chamaea fasciata* | Wrentit | **Observed** |
| *Colaptes auratus* | Northern Flicker | Expected |
| *Corvus caurinus* | American Crow | Expected |
| *Corvus corax* | Common Raven | Expected |
| *Dendroica petechia* | Yellow Warbler | Expected |
| *Empidonax difficilis* | Pacific-slope [Western] Flycatcher | Expected |

[16] An asterisk "*" after the scientific name indicated non-native species. **Bold** = special-status species observed onsite. Expected amphibians and reptiles are based on species reported within the Santa Monica Mountains, available at http://www.herpscope.com/smm/4. Expected butterflies are based on species reported by the USGS Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center's Butterflies of North America available at http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/bflyusa/chklist/states/counties/ca_111.htm.

| Scientific Name[16] | Common Name | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| *Euphagus cyanocephalus* | Brewer's Blackbird | Expected |
| *Falco sparverius* | American Kestrel | Expected |
| *Geothlypis trichas* | Common Yellowthroat | Expected |
| *Larus californicus* | California Gull | Expected |
| *Mimus polyglottos* | Northern Mockingbird | Expected |
| *Pipilo crissalis* | California Towhee | Expected |
| *Sayornis nigricans* | Black Phoebe | Expected |
| *Sialia mexicana* | Western Bluebird | Expected |
| *Sturnus vulgaris** | European Starling | Expected |
| *Toxostoma redivivum* | California Thrasher | Expected |
| *Zenaida macroura* | Mourning Dove | Expected |
| ***Mammals*** | | |
| *Bassariscus astutus* | Ringtail Cat | Expected |
| *Canis latrans* | Coyote | Expected |
| *Didelphis virginiana* | Virginia Opossum | Expected |
| *Lepus californicus* | Black-tailed Jackrabbit | Expected |
| *Lynx rufus* | Bobcat | Expected |
| *Mephitis mephitis* | Striped Skunk | Expected |
| *Microtus californicus* | California Vole | Expected |
| *Mustela frenata* | Long-tailed Weasel | Expected |
| *Neotoma fuscipes* | Dusky-footed Woodrat | **Observed** (nest) |
| *Perognathus californicus* | Pocket Mouse | Expected |
| *Peromyscus maniculatus* | Deer Mouse | Expected |
| *Procyon lotor* | Raccoon | Expected |
| *Puma concolor* | Mountain Lion | Expected |
| *Scapanus townsendii* | Townsend's Mole | Expected |
| *Spermophilus beecheyi beecheyi* | California Ground Squirrel | Expected |
| *Spilogale putorius* | Western Spotted Skunk | Expected |
| *Sylvilagus audubonii* | Audubon's Cottontail | Expected |
| *Sylvilagus bachmani* | Brush Rabbit | Expected |
| *Thomomys bottae* | Botta's Pocket Gopher | Expected |
| *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* | Gray Fox | Expected |
| *Ursus americanus* | Black Bear | Expected |
| ***Invertebrates*** | | |
| Arachnida: *Acari* | Deer Tick | Expected |
| Arachnida: Agelenidae | Funnel web spider | **Observed** |
| Arachnida: Lycosidae | Wolf Spider | Expected |
| Arachnida: Tetranychidae | Red spider-mite | Expected |
| Coleoptera | Bronze beetle | Expected |
| Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae | Pale Cucumber Beetle | Expected |
| Coleoptera: Coccinellidae | Six-spotted Ladybird Beetle | Expected |
| Coleoptera: *Eleodes* sp. | Darkling Beetle | Expected |
| Coleoptera: *Scyphophorus yuccae* | Yucca Weevil | Expected |
| Dermaptera: *Forficula auricularia* | European Earwig | Expected |
| Diptera: Asilidae*: Efferia* sp. | Robber fly | Expected |
| Diptera: Bombyliidae | Bee fly | Expected |
| Diptera: Culicidae (cf *Aedes albopictus*) | (Asian Tiger) Mosquito | **Observed** |
| Diptera: *Musca domestica* | House Fly | Expected |
| Diptera: Rhagionidae | Snipe Fly | **Observed** |

| Scientific Name[16] | Common Name | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| Diptera: *Tipula planicornis* | Common Crane Fly | **Observed** |
| Hemiptera | Plant bug | Expected |
| Hemiptera: *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* | White Fly | Expected |
| Homoptera: Aphidae | Green aphid | Expected |
| Homoptera: Cicadellidae | Pale yellow leafhopper | Expected |
| Homoptera: Coccoidea | Cottony scale | Expected |
| Hymenoptera | Wasp | Expected |
| Hymenoptera*:* Apidae: *Bombus* sp. | Black Bumble Bee | Expected |
| Hymenoptera*:* Apidae: *Bombus* sp. | Yellow-faced Bumble Bee | Expected |
| Hymenoptera: *Apis mellifera** | European Honey Bee | **Observed** |
| Hymenoptera: Formicidae | Native brown ant | Expected |
| Hymenoptera: Formicidae | Tiny red ant | Expected |
| Isoptera: Termopsidae | A Rottenwood termite | **Observed** |
| Lepidoptera: *Adelpha bredowii* | California Sister | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Anthocharis sara* | Pacific Orangetip | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Brephidium exile* | Western Pygmy-blue | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Calephelis nemesis* | Fatal Metalmark | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Celastrina "ladon"* | Spring Azure | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Coenonympha tullia* | Common Ringlet | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Colias eurytheme* | Orange Sulphur | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Danaus plexippus* | Monarch | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Erynnis brizo* | Sleepy Duskywing | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Euphydryas chalcedona* | Variable Checkerspot | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Glaucopsyche lygdamus* | Silvery Blue | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Habrodais grunus* | Golden Hairstreak | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Hesperia colorado* | Western Branded Skipper | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Hylephila phyleus* | Fiery Skipper | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Junonia coenia* | Common Buckeye | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Leptotes marina* | Marine Blue | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Limenitis lorquini* | Lorquin's Admiral | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Lycaena heteronea* | Blue Copper | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Nymphalis antiopa* | Mourning Cloak | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Ochlodes sylvanoides* | Woodland Skipper | **Observed** |
| Lepidoptera: *Panoquina errans* | Wandering Skipper | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Papilio rutulus* | Western Tiger Swallowtail | **Observed** |
| Lepidoptera: *Pieris rapae* | Cabbage White | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Plebeius* [*Icaricia*] *acmon* | Acmon Blue | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Plebeius* [*Icaricia*] *lupini* | Lupine Blue | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: Pterophoridae | Plume Moth | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Pyrgus scriptura* | Small Checkered-Skipper | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Satyrium californica* | California Hairstreak | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Strymon melinus* | Gray Hairstreak | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Tegeticula maculata* | Yucca Moth | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Vanessa annabella* | West Coast Lady | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Vanessa atalanta* | Red Admiral | Expected |
| Lepidoptera: *Vanessa cardui* | Painted Lady | Expected |
| Odonata: *Acrididae* (*Oedipodinae*) | Orange-winged grasshopper | Expected |
| Odonata: Tettigoniidae (Conocephidaceae) | Green Meadow Grasshopper | Expected |
| Orthoptera: Caelifera | A (Green ) Camel Cricket | **Observed** |
| Raphidioptera: Raphidiidae | Snakefly | Expected |

| Scientific Name[16] | Common Name | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| Zygentoma: *Lespisma sacchrina* | Silverfish | Expected |

# APPENDIX D.
# CNDDB REPORT

DMEC

## CNDDB Report for Hunnicutt Property and Surrounding Quadrangles

| SNAME | CNAME | GRANK | SRANK | CDFG | CNPSLIST | KEYQUAD | QUAD NAME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Accipiter cooperii* | Cooper's Hawk | G5 | S3 | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Actinemys marmorata pallida* | Southwestern Pond Turtle | G3G4T2T3Q | S2 | SC | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Actinemys marmorata pallida* | Southwestern Pond Turtle | G3G4T2T3Q | S2 | SC | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Actinemys marmorata pallida* | Southwestern Pond Turtle | G3G4T2T3Q | S2 | SC | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Aimophila ruficeps canescens* | Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow | G5T2T4 | S2S3 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Antrozous pallidus* | Pallid Bat | G5 | S3 | SC | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Aquila chrysaetos* | Golden Eagle | G5 | S3 | | | 3411826 | Calabasas |
| *Aquila chrysaetos* | Golden Eagle | G5 | S3 | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Aquila chrysaetos* | Golden Eagle | G5 | S3 | | | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri* | Coastal Western Whiptail | G5T3T4 | S2S3 | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri* | Coastal Western Whiptail | G5T3T4 | S2S3 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Astragalus brauntonii* | Braunton's Milkvetch | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Astragalus brauntonii* | Braunton's Milkvetch | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Atriplex coulteri* | Coulter's Saltbush | G2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Baccharis malibuensis* | Malibu Baccharis | G1 | S1.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Buteo regalis* | Ferruginous Hawk | G4 | S3S4 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *California macrophylla* | Round-leaved Filaree | G3 | S3.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411816 | Malibu Beach |
| *California macrophylla* | Round-leaved Filaree | G3 | S3.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411837 | Simi |
| *Calochortus plummerae* | Plummer's Mariposa Lily | G3 | S3.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Calochortus plummerae* | Plummer's Mariposa Lily | G3 | S3.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Calochortus plummerae* | Plummer's Mariposa Lily | G3 | S3.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Calochortus plummerae* | Plummer's Mariposa Lily | G3 | S3.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Calochortus plummerae* | Plummer's Mariposa Lily | G3 | S3.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis* | Southern Tarplant | G4T2 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana* | Orcutt's Pincushion | G5T3 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* | Western Snowy Plover | G4T3 | S2 | SC | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |

| SNAME | CNAME | GRANK | SRANK | CDFG | CNPSLIST | KEYQUAD | QUAD NAME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi* | Parry's Spineflower | G3T2 | S2 | | 1B.1 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Cicindela hirticollis gravida* | Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle | G5T2 | S1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Cicindela senilis frosti* | Senile Tiger Beetle | G4T1 | S1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Coelus globosus* | Globose Dune Beetle | G1 | S1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* | Salt Marsh Bird's-beak | G4?T2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411922 | Oxnard |
| *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. maritimus | Salt Marsh Bird's-beak | G4?T2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Danaus plexippus* | Monarch Butterfly | G5 | S3 | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Danaus plexippus* | Monarch Butterfly | G5 | S3 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Danaus plexippus* | Monarch Butterfly | G5 | S3 | | | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Deinandra minthornii* | Santa Susana Tarplant | G2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Deinandra minthornii* | Santa Susana Tarplant | G2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Deinandra minthornii* | Santa Susana Tarplant | G2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Dune Larkspur | G4T2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Dune Larkspur | G4T2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Blochman's Dudleya | G2T2 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Blochman's Dudleya | G2T2 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae* | Blochman's Dudleya | G2T2 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis* | Agoura Hills Dudleya | G5T1 | S1.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens* | Marcescent Dudleya | G5T2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens* | Marcescent Dudleya | G5T2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens* | Marcescent Dudleya | G5T2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia* | Santa Monica Dudleya | G5T2 | S2.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Dudleya parva* | Conejo Dudleya | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Dudleya parva* | Conejo Dudleya | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Dudleya verityi* | Verity's Dudleya | G1 | S1.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Dudleya verityi* | Verity's Dudleya | G1 | S1.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Eremophila alpestris actia* | California Horned Lark | G5T3Q | S3 | | | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Eriogonum crocatum* | Conejo Buckwheat | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411921 | Camarillo |

| SNAME | CNAME | GRANK | SRANK | CDFG | CNPSLIST | KEYQUAD | QUAD NAME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Eriogonum crocatum* | Conejo Buckwheat | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Eriogonum crocatum* | Conejo Buckwheat | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Eriogonum crocatum* | Conejo Buckwheat | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Eucyclogobius newberryi* | Tidewater Goby | G3 | S2S3 | SC | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Eumops perotis californicus* | Western Mastiff Bat | G5T4 | S3? | SC | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Eumops perotis californicus* | Western Mastiff Bat | G5T4 | S3? | SC | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Gila orcuttii* | Arroyo Chub | G2 | S2 | SC | | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Gila orcuttii* | Arroyo Chub | G2 | S2 | SC | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Gila orcuttii* | Arroyo Chub | G2 | S2 | SC | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Helminthoglypta traskii traskii* | Trask Shoulderband Snail | G1G2T1 | S1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Lasiurus blossevillii* | Western Red Bat | G5 | S3? | SC | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Lasiurus cinereus* | Hoary Bat | G5 | S4? | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri* | Coulter's Goldfields | G4T3 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Microtus californicus stephensi* | South Coast Marsh Vole | G5T1T2 | S1S2 | SC | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Myotis ciliolabrum* | Western Small-footed Myotis | G5 | S2S3 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Myotis yumanensis* | Yuma Myotis | G5 | S4? | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Navarretia ojaiensis* | Ojai Navarretia | G1 | S1 | | 1B.1 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Nolina cismontana* | Peninsular Nolina | G1 | S1.1 | | 1B.2 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* | Southern Steelhead - southern California ESU | G5T2Q | S2 | SC | | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Orcuttia californica* | California Orcutt Grass | G2 | S2.1 | | 1B.1 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Panoquina errans* | Wandering (=Saltmarsh) Skipper | G4G5 | S1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* | Belding's Savannah Sparrow | G5T3 | S3 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* | California Brown Pelican | G4T3 | S1S2 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Pentachaeta lyonii* | Lyon's Pentachaeta | G2 | S2 | | 1B.1 | 3411816 | Malibu Beach |
| *Pentachaeta lyonii* | Lyon's Pentachaeta | G2 | S2 | | 1B.1 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Pentachaeta lyonii* | Lyon's Pentachaeta | G2 | S2 | | 1B.1 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| Pentachaeta lyonii | Lyon's Pentachaeta | G2 | S2 | | 1B.1 | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Phrynosoma coronatum* (*blainvillii* | Coast (San Diego) Horned Lizard | G4G5 | S3S4 | SC | | 3411817 | Point Dume |

| SNAME | CNAME | GRANK | SRANK | CDFG | CNPSLIST | KEYQUAD | QUAD NAME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| population) | | | | | | | |
| *Phrynosoma coronatum* (*frontale* population) | Coast (California) Horned Lizard | G4G5 | S3S4 | SC | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Polioptila californica californica* | Coastal California Gnatcatcher | G3T2 | S2 | SC | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Rallus longirostris levipes* | Light-footed Clapper Rail | G5T1T2 | S1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Riparia riparia* | Bank Swallow | G5 | S2S3 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Senecio aphanactis* | Chaparral Ragwort | G3? | S1.2 | | 2.2 | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Senecio aphanactis* | Chaparral Ragwort | G3? | S1.2 | | 2.2 | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Sorex ornatus salicornicus* | Southern California Saltmarsh Shrew | G5T1? | S1 | SC | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | | | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | | | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| Southern Coastal Salt Marsh | Southern Coastal Salt Marsh | G2 | S2.1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| Southern Riparian Forest | Southern Riparian Forest | G4 | S4 | | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | G4 | S4 | | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | G4 | S4 | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | G4 | S4 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | G4 | S4 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Sternula antillarum browni* | California Least Tern | G4T2T3Q | S2S3 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Suaeda esteroa* | Estuary Seablite | G4 | S3.2 | | 1B.2 | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| *Taxidea taxus* | American Badger | G5 | S4 | SC | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Texosporium sancti-jacobi* | Woven-spored Lichen | G3 | S1.1 | | | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Thamnophis hammondii* | Two-striped Garter Snake | G3 | S2 | SC | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| *Thamnophis hammondii* | Two-striped Garter Snake | G3 | S2 | SC | | 3411817 | Point Dume |

| SNAME | CNAME | GRANK | SRANK | CDFG | CNPSLIST | KEYQUAD | QUAD NAME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis* | Sonoran Maiden Fern | G5T3 | S2.2? | | 2.2 | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis* | Sonoran Maiden Fern | G5T3 | S2.2? | | 2.2 | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Trimerotropis occidentiloides* | Santa Monica Grasshopper | G1G2 | S1S2 | | | 3411921 | Camarillo |
| *Trimerotropis occidentiloides* | Santa Monica Grasshopper | G1G2 | S1S2 | | | 3411817 | Point Dume |
| *Trimerotropis occidentiloides* | Santa Monica Grasshopper | G1G2 | S1S2 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Trimerotropis occidentiloides* | Santa Monica Grasshopper | G1G2 | S1S2 | | | 3411818 | Triunfo Pass |
| *Tryonia imitator* | Mimic Tryonia (=California Brackishwater Snail) | G2G3 | S2S3 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| Valley Needlegrass Grassland | Valley Needlegrass Grassland | G1 | S3.1 | | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| Valley Needlegrass Grassland | Valley Needlegrass Grassland | G1 | S3.1 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |
| Valley Oak Woodland | Valley Oak Woodland | G3 | S2.1 | | | 3411828 | Moorpark |
| Valley Oak Woodland | Valley Oak Woodland | G3 | S2.1 | | | 3411827 | Thousand Oaks |
| *Vireo bellii pusillus* | Least Bell's Vireo | G5T2 | S2 | | | 3411911 | Point Mugu |