PROJECT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS AND ADDENDUM TO THE CALVTP PEIR ◦
AUGUST 2022

Upper Los Angeles River Watershed *Arundo donax* Eradication Program

PREPARED FOR

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Cover photos: *Arundo donax* infestations in the Los Angeles River Watershed

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INTRODUCTION

Project Overview

The California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) evaluates the potential environmental effects of implementing qualifying vegetation treatments to reduce the risk of wildfire throughout the State Responsibility Area (SRA) in California. It was designed for use by state, special district, and local agencies to accelerate vegetation treatment project approvals determined to be within the scope of the PEIR. To support this effort, the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) developed CalVTP training modules, including example Project-Specific Analysis (PSA) documents to help guide state and local agencies in preparing their own PSAs under the CalVTP PEIR.

In partnership with parallel efforts occurring in the Tujunga Wash, Council for Watershed Health (CWH) developed a program to eradicate approximately 80 acres of Arundo (*Arundo donax;* common name giant reed) for the other remaining areas of the Upper Los Angeles River (ULAR) Watershed, as shown in Figure 1-1. Because Arundo spreads only by the dispersal of fragments downstream (no viable seed is produced), it is key to work from the top of a watershed towards the bottom. The ULAR subwatershed unit represents the headwaters of the larger Los Angeles River Watershed. This initiative will facilitate the development of programs that eradicate Arundo through use of the top-down treatment approach, generating long-term protection of water resources (CWH 2021).

Arundo is a non-native grass species that grows in dense stands. This highly invasive species uses between five and 10 times more water than native grass species in the same habitat and is a major fire hazard, with tall (25 to 30 feet) well-vented structures, and high biomass (up to 125 tons/acre). Arundo displaces native habitat and also blocks and diverts flows causing flood damage, modifying hydrologic processes and changing laterally unstable braided stream systems to single deep channel systems that do not favor native flora and fauna (CWH 2021).

The CWH intends to use this PSA and Addendum to provide California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance for the Coastal Conservancy to approve and implement this ULAR Watershed *Arundo donax* Eradication Program (Proposed Project).

CEQA Lead Agency and Proposed Project

Serving as the lead agency under CEQA, the Coastal Conservancy proposes to fund a portion of the vegetation treatments on approximately 80 acres of land identified for Arundo removal within the ULAR Watershed (Figure 1). The majority of Treatment Sites (i.e., locations where Arundo will be removed as part of the Proposed Project) are located in Los Angeles County with some Treatment Sites located in Ventura County and consist of a mix of Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction and Fuel Break treatment types, as described in Section 2.1 below. Treatment activities for the Proposed Project would consist of manual and herbicide treatments. These treatment types and treatment activities are consistent with those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Ongoing maintenance of the proposed vegetation treatments would involve the same vegetation treatment activities as the original treatment (i.e., manual and herbicide treatments).

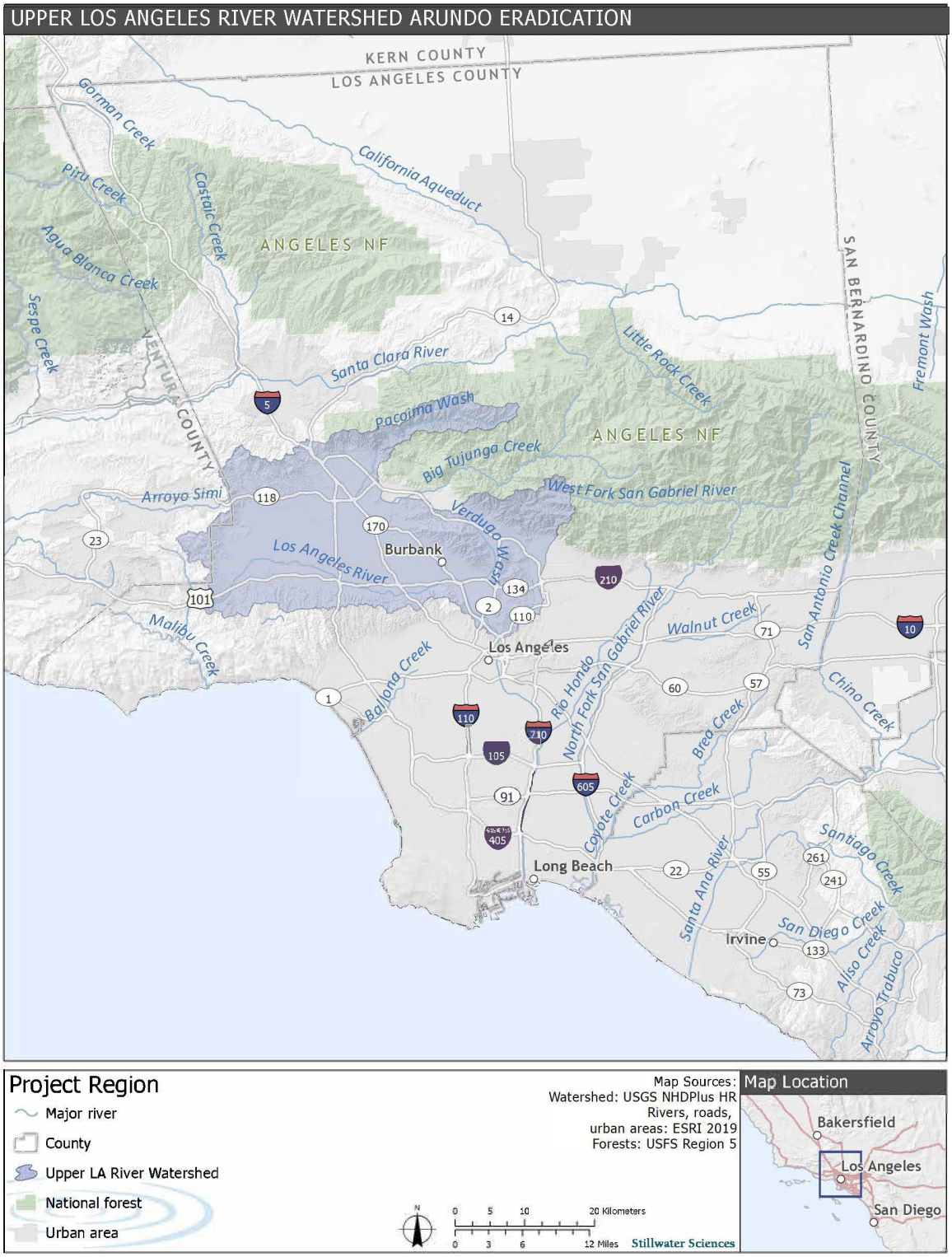

Figure 1. Project region.

The project boundaries for the ULAR Watershed *Arundo donax* Eradication Program lies mostly within the geographic boundaries of the upper Los Angeles River (514 mi^2). The Upper Tujunga Wash (153 mi^2) is not included within the project boundaries as an Arundo eradication program is currently being conducted by the National Forest Foundation in this area (with CEQA already completed). The project area includes both publicly and privately owned land within the ULAR Watershed with documented presence of Arundo stands as dense scattered clumps. Approximately 80 acres of Arundo will be controlled in the ULAR Watershed. The area has had several wildfires over the last five years, which highlights the need to remove and control Arundo before plant biomass accumulates again, creating a new fire risk. In addition, to help water savings, the removal of dead and dry stems of Arundo from the ULAR Watershed will prevent the accumulation of a fuel source that feeds wildfires and increases their intensity and destructive capacity.

Arundo stands will be treated using best management practices (BMPs) and will be controlled using aquatic approved herbicides by licensed contractors. An integrated pest management (IPM) process will be used that minimizes herbicide amounts and uses alternatives where appropriate. Most stands will be foliar treated with backpack sprayers, while canes would be bent and treated. All efforts will be made to minimize any impacts to other adjacent vegetation. Marking dye will be used to ensure treatment coverage and assure that there is no drift. At the request of property owners, small Arundo stands near roads or structures may be cut, hauled, and chipped at an off-site location, away from riparian areas and other vegetation, and cut stumps would be treated. Chipped Arundo biomass may be spread in the stand footprint, over disturbed areas (e.g., road edges, upland areas without native woody cover, or taken off site).

Purpose of This Document

This document serves as the PSA to evaluate whether the Proposed Project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. As described above, the treatment types and treatment activities are consistent with the CalVTP. Among the other criteria for determining whether a treatment project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR is whether it is within the CalVTP treatable landscape (i.e., the geographic extent of analysis covered in the PEIR). If a proposed vegetation treatment project is covered by the evaluation of environmental effects in the PEIR, it may be approved using a finding that the project is within the scope of the PEIR for its CEQA compliance, consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c)(2).

Portions (73.33 acres in total) of the Proposed Project treatment areas extend outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape, and are dispersed in small sections of the treatment areas (Figure 2). This scattered array of acres is located outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape because the boundary of the CalVTP treatable landscape was digitally developed and the large scale of the area did not allow high mapping resolution. If the areas of the Proposed Project outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar, landscape conditions as the treatable landscape, the environmental analysis in the PEIR would be applicable.

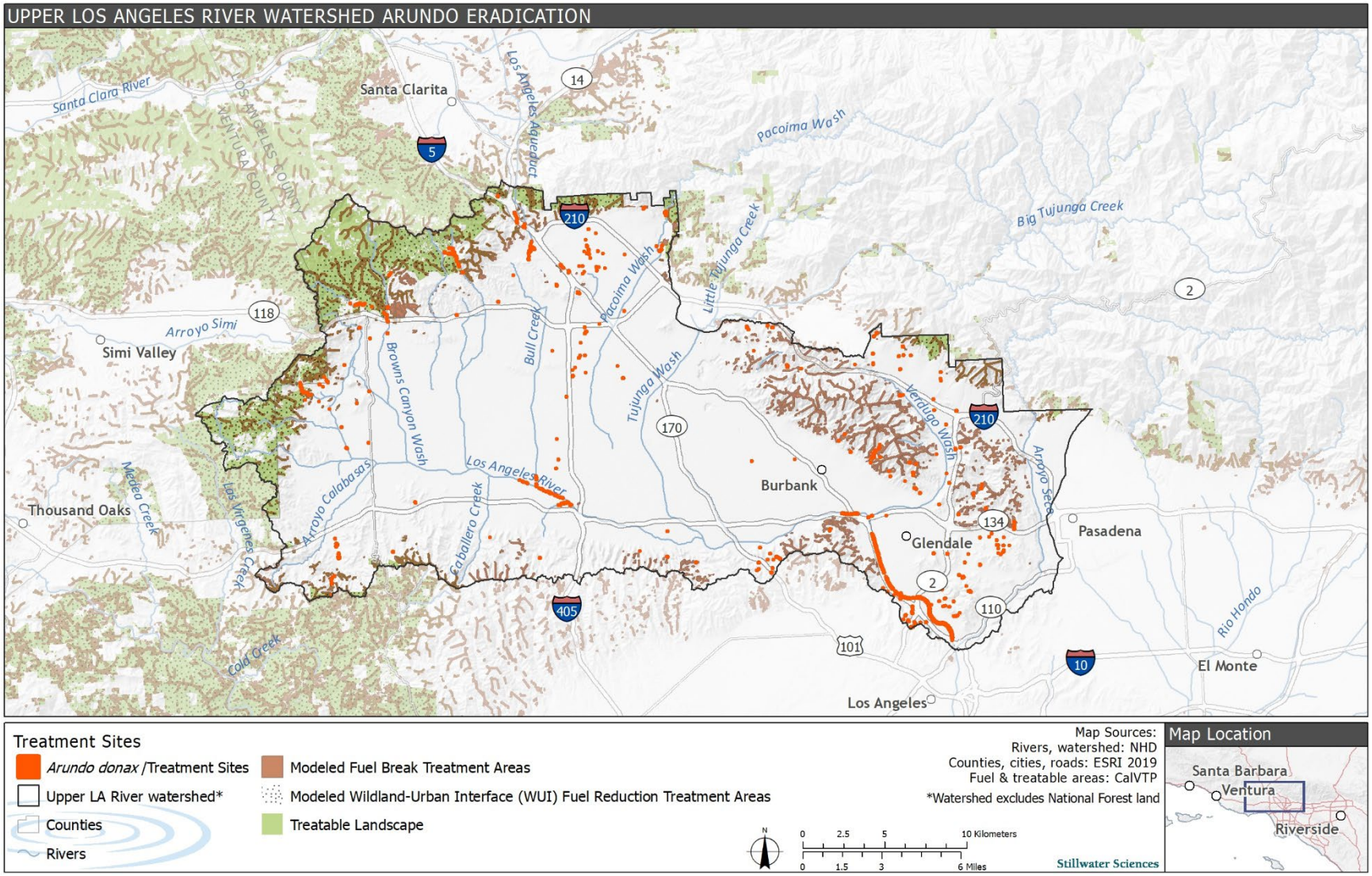

Figure 2. Treatment sites.

Per Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines, an Addendum to an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is appropriate when a previously certified EIR has been prepared and some changes or revisions to the project are proposed, or the circumstances surrounding the project have changed, but none of the following conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred:

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

The proposed change to the project, as analyzed in the PEIR, is the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape. The PSA checklist (refer to Section 3, "Project-Specific Analysis/Addendum") includes the analysis to support an Addendum to the CalVTP PEIR for the inclusion of proposed treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. The checklist evaluates each resource in terms of whether the larger treatment project, including the "changed condition" of additional geographic area, would result in significant impacts that would be substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR and/or would result in any new impacts that were not covered in the PEIR.

This document serves as both a PSA and an Addendum to the CalVTP PEIR to provide CEQA compliance for the proposed vegetation treatments within and outside of the treatable landscape. The project-specific mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP), which identifies the CalVTP standard project requirements (SPRs) and mitigation measures (MMs) from the PEIR that are applicable to the Proposed Project, is presented in Appendix A. The SPRs identified in

the MMRP have been incorporated into the proposed vegetation treatments as a standard part of treatment design and implementation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Vegetation Treatment Project Information

1.	Project Title:	Upper Los Angeles River (ULAR) *Arundo donax* Eradication Program
2.	Project Proponent Name and Address:	Council for Watershed Health 177 E. Colorado Blvd, Suite 200 Pasadena, CA 91105
3.	Contact Person Information and Phone Number:	Jason Casanova, Director of Planning and Information Design 213-229-9945 cas@watershedhealth.org
4.	Project Location:	Upper Los Angeles River Watershed
5.	Total Area to be Treated (acres):	Approximately 80 acres

6. Description of Project:

Initial Treatment
The ULAR *Arundo donax* Eradication Program (Proposed Project) aims to improve overall river health and provide watershed benefits. Objectives for the vegetation treatments are to:

Reduce fire risk;

Increase water availability for riparian plant species;

Improve flood capacity; and
Improve wildlife habitat and conditions for native vegetation species.

Treatment activities would include manual treatments only and aquatic approved herbicides by licensed contractors. Herbicides proposed for use include glyphosate and imazapyr (for areas where glyphosate is prohibited). The project proponent will implement an integrated pest management (IPM) process that uses the least disturbing and impacting control method, minimizing herbicide amounts and uses alternatives, where appropriate. Herbicide application would be limited to ground-based methods, such as using a backpack sprayer or painting herbicide onto cut stems. No aerial spraying of herbicides would occur. Most of the treatment activities would not require equipment beyond hand tools and chainsaws. The following equipment would be used to implement the cut-and-daub/cut-and-spray treatment:

Cut-and-daub/cut-and-spray. One brush chipper and ~.6-ton box truck to haul away biomass (as needed).

As indicated in Section 2.5.1, Description of Treatment Types, of the CalVTP PEIR, *"While vegetation treatments under the CalVTP may not be able to slow or halt such extreme fires; most fires that occur within the state are not highly wind driven and the proposed vegetation treatments can help slow and suppress them. Vegetation treatments can also play a valuable role in containing the more extreme fires, when weather conditions shift, wind subsides, and fire intensity decreases. By implementing the proposed treatment types, the CalVTP would strategically modify portions of the landscape to reduce losses from and improve resiliency to wildfire. The proposed treatment types are:*

Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction: Located in WUI-designated areas, fuel reduction would generally consist of strategic removal of vegetation to prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands, and vice versa.

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

The majority of Treatment Sites for the Proposed Project consist of a mix of Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction and Fuel Break treatment types, as shown in Figure 1-2. Any of the initial treatment options described below could be used in the Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction and Fuel Break areas. The majority of the fuel type within the ULAR Watershed is Grass and Shrub Fuel Type, with some Tree Fuel Type scattered throughout. See Section 2.4.1 of the CalVTP PEIR for a description of fuel types.

Implementation of initial treatments would require a crew size of no more than 20 to 25 members, with a typical crew size ranging from three to 16 people, along with their associated vehicles to travel to and from the treatment areas. No road closures would be required for treatments, including treatments along roadsides. Treatments would begin in late fall of 2022, depending on equipment/contractor availability, weather conditions, and other restrictions as indicated in this Addendum and permit requirements, and continue through early spring 2023 to avoid the nesting bird season.

If Arundo is directly adjacent to a trail or bike path, where people may come into contact with the plant, these areas would be closed off the day of treatment for approximately 24 hours (giving the herbicide enough time to dry and dissipate). There are only a few areas identified for removal where this could occur: Hansen Dam Recreation Area trails; Sepulveda Basin (along the LA River path on the Balboa Lake side); and the Glendale Narrows bike path, as shown in Figure 3.

The following methods would be used to treat Arundo:

Contingency. This method is a variation on spray only. Herbicide is sprayed onto the regrowth of Arundo that has recently been scoured by floods or burned by fire. Under these conditions, much of the Arundo biomass and surrounding vegetation has been removed, which facilitates access, reduces the amount of regrowth that must be sprayed, and is the cheapest treatment method to implement.

Spray only. This method has been shown to be effective in southern California areas where leaving dying and dead Arundo stems is appropriate (e.g., in areas with low Arundo cover and/or where dead material will not increase fire risks) (Giessow 2010, Neill 2010). Approved herbicides would be sprayed directly onto standing Arundo stems via backpack sprayers. This method does not involve biomass removal.

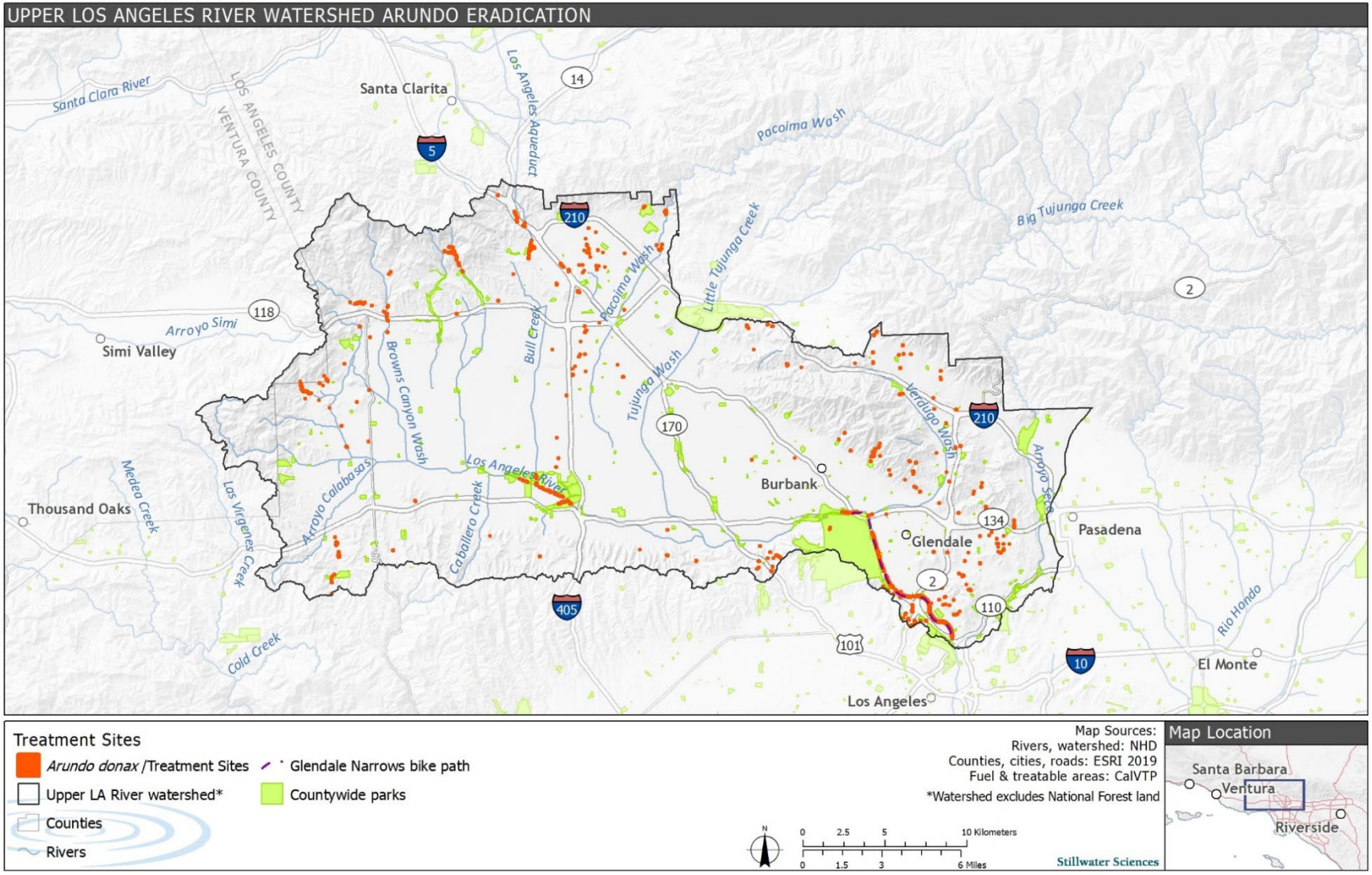

Figure 3. Recreational areas.

Bend-and-spray. This method requires minimal crews and equipment and minimizes the risk of herbicide application to non-target vegetation. As such, it is one of the most suitable methods for remotely located, small to moderately sized infestations, with interspersed native vegetation (Newhouser 2008, Coffman and Ambrose 2011). The bend-and-spray method involves at least one worker bending Arundo stems away from native vegetation and an herbicide applicator spraying the bent stems with an approved herbicide (Coffman and Ambrose 2011). The hook-and-spray method is a variation of this method that involves only one applicator, who hooks and bends Arundo stems with one hand and sprays the bent stems with herbicide with the other hand (Coffman and Ambrose 2011).

Cut-and-daub/cut-and-spray. Depending on the method with which Arundo stems are cut, this method can be appropriate in a wide variety of conditions. Both methods include cutting Arundo stems at or near the ground surface. Using cut-and-daub, cut Arundo stumps are immediately painted with an herbicide (Coffman and Ambrose 2011). Using cut-and-spray, cut Arundo stems are allowed to regrow for a season or two and then sprayed with herbicide. Arundo stems can be cut with a chainsaw or hand tools. Because cut *Arund*o stems can sprout into new plants, cut stems would not be allowed to fall in or near waterways (Coffman and Ambrose 2011).

Manual Only. Approximately 5 to 10 percent Arundo Treatment Sites could be treated with manual tools only without the use of herbicide where a) there is a strong anti-herbicide presence and b) it may be slightly feasible to remove all the rhizomes manually only if dealing with smaller single clumps. Normally, mechanical work would only be performed on initial treatment to reduce the amount of biomass (as requested by the property owner due to wildfire or safety issues).

No native woody vegetation would be treated as part of this Project. Marking dye would be used to ensure coverage and assure that there is no drift. Small Arundo stands near roads or structures may be cut, hauled, and chipped. Cut stumps would be treated. Chipped Arundo biomass may be spread in the stand footprint, over disturbed areas (road edges, upland areas without native woody cover, or taken off site). Additional target non-natives may also be treated at the biologist's/project lead's discretion (typically tamarisk, palms, castor bean, etc.). Standing water will not be diverted or entered.

All work would be performed by crews on foot. Treatments would occur with backpack sprayers (as indicated above). Cutting of Arundo canes would be handled with chainsaws. Arundo would be hauled on foot to disturbed areas outside of riparian habitat. Cut and hauled Arundo would then be chipped. Chippers would operate in disturbed areas (cleared parking areas, road shoulders, etc.). Chipped Arundo mulch would be spread in disturbed areas. Chippers would not enter areas with native riparian vegetation. No new roads, access, or staging areas will be cleared or created for the project. No mowers, excavators, or other mechanized equipment would be used in completing Project work.

No impacts to sensitive resources would occur. The project would enhance native riparian habitat. No ground disturbance would occur, only control of non-native vegetation (primarily *Arundo donax*).

No permanent impacts to bed, bank, or channel of the river riparian habitat would occur. No soil disturbance or clearing of native woody vegetation would occur. Temporary impacts are related to control of the target invasive non-native vegetation (the control of the target non-native vegetation itself). Most work is foliar treatment of Arundo in place. There the Arundo would be chipped and spread over previously disturbed areas (non-riparian, developed open areas- yards, laydown areas, etc.) with no plant cover or annual non-native vegetation cover as mulch.

Arundo removal on identified private property would be conducted at the request of private property owners. Small Arundo stands near roads or structures may be cut, hauled, and chipped at an off-site location, away from riparian areas and other vegetation, and cut stumps would be treated. Chipped Arundo biomass may be spread in the stand footprint, over disturbed areas (e.g., road edges, upland areas without native woody cover, or taken off site). A chipper and truck would be used to haul and chip these small Arundo strands if required by the property owner due to wildfire hazard (directly adjacent to a structure or if required by the USDA Forest Service). It is estimated that approximately five percent of Arundo biomass would need to be hauled away to local landfills.

Treatment Types

- ☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction
- ☒ Fuel Break
- ☐ Ecological Restoration

Treatment Activities

- ☐ Prescribed Burning (Broadcast), _____ acres
- ☐ Prescribed Burning (Pile Burning)
- ☐ Mechanical Treatment, _____ acres
- ☒ Manual Treatment, 4 to 8 acres
- ☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres
- ☒ Herbicide Application, 72 to 76 acres

Fuel Type

- ☒ Grass Fuel Type
- ☒ Shrub Fuel Type
- ☒ Tree Fuel Type

Treatment Maintenance

Maintenance/retreatment. Arundo maintenance would require approximately five years of follow-up treatments or maintenance to ensure that all Arundo biomass is killed (Giessow 2010, Neill 2010). Since retreatment is done on previously cut and/or treated Arundo, it would generally consist solely of herbicide application twice annually, after canes regrow to approximately six feet, for approximately five years.

Treatment Types

☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction
☒ Fuel Break
☐ Ecological Restoration

Treatment Activities

☐ Prescribed Burning (Broadcast), _____ acres
☐ Prescribed Burning (Pile Burning)
☐ Mechanical Treatment, _____ acres
☐ Manual Treatment, 4 to 8 acres
☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres
☒ Herbicide Application, 72 to 76 acres

Fuel Type

☒ Grass Fuel Type
☒ Shrub Fuel Type
☒ Tree Fuel Type

Use of the PSA for Treatment Maintenance

Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent will verify that the expected site conditions as described in the PSA are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the continued relevance of the PSA will be considered by the project proponent in light of potentially changed conditions or circumstances. Where the project proponent determines the PSA is no longer sufficiently relevant, the project proponent will determine whether a new PSA or other environmental analysis is warranted.

In addition to verifying that the PSA continues to provide relevant CEQA coverage for treatment maintenance, the project proponent will update the PSA at the time a maintenance treatment is needed when more than 10 years have passed since the approval of the PSA or the latest PSA update. For example, the project proponent may conduct a reconnaissance survey to verify conditions are substantially similar to those anticipated in the PSA. Updated information should be documented.

7. Regional Setting and Surrounding Land Uses:

The Upper Los Angeles River (ULAR) Watershed encompasses 514 square miles and is located primarily in LA County, with a small portion of the western watershed in Ventura County. The ULAR Watershed project area is bordered by the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains to the north; Santa Monica Mountains and urban land uses associated with the city of Los Angeles to the south; the Arroyo Seco (an upper tributary of the ULAR), the city of Pasadena and the Angeles National Forest to the east; and Simi Hills to the west.

8. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement

County of Los Angeles Significant Ecological Area (SEA) Ordinance

Coastal Act Compliance

☒ The Proposed Project is NOT within the Coastal Zone

☐ The Proposed Project is within the Coastal Zone (*check one of the following boxes*)

- ☐ A coastal development permit been applied for or obtained from the local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan, as applicable
- ☐ The local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan (in consultation with the local Coastal Commission district office) has determined that a coastal development permit is not required

9. **Native American Consultation**. *For treatment projects that are within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR, AB 52 consultation for AB 52 compliance has been completed. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection conducted consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 during preparation of the PEIR.*

Pursuant to CalVTP SPR CUL-2, an updated Native American contact list was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On July 22, 2022, consultation letters were sent via email and hardcopies were mailed on July 27, 2022 to the following tribes: Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians of California, Kizh Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe (Nation), Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. The Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians responded with a request for consultation on August 5, 2022, which was held on August 24, 2022.. In addition, on March 31, 2022, emails inviting the Gabrielino-Tongva, Chumash and the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians tribes to consult were sent by the Council for Watershed Health, the project proponent. A response was received from Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and two meetings were held on April 7, 2022 and April 19, 2022. Project specific implementation details were added to specific SPRs and mitigation measures as requested by the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. As of this writing, no other tribes have responded.

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this PSA and Addendum to the PEIR and the substantial evidence supporting it:

☒ I find that all of the effects of the Proposed Project (a) have been covered in the CalVTP PEIR, and (b) all applicable Standard Project Requirements and mitigation measures identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The Proposed Project within the CalVTP treatable landscape is, therefore, WITHIN THE SCOPE of the CalVTP PEIR. For the Proposed Project areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape, no new circumstances have occurred, nor has any new information been identified requiring new analysis or verification. Project changes would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts. **NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION** beyond this PSA and Addendum to the PEIR is required.

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

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

☐ I find that the Proposed Project will have effects that were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR or will have effects that are substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects may be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond the CalVTP PEIR's measures, revisions to the Proposed Project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project partners that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

☐ I find that the Proposed Project will have significant environmental effects that are (a) new and were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR and/or (b) substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Because one or more effects may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated to less than significant, an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** will be prepared.

Signature _____ Date _____

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

PD-3.2: Aesthetics and Visual Resources

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

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	SU	Impact AES-3, pp. 3.2-25–3.2-27	No	None	None	NA	NA	NA

[1] LTS: less than significant. SU: significant and unavoidable. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

The project is located in the ULAR Watershed and includes the San Fernando Valley, the Verdugo Mountains, and the foothills of the Santa Susana and San Gabriel ranges to the north and the Santa Monica Mountains to the south. Mapped Arundo stands in the proposed Treatment Sites are typically located on the ULAR channel or upland tributaries. In the vicinity of proposed Treatment Sites, sections of State Routes 101, 118, and 210 are eligible scenic highways (CalTrans 2019). The existing scenic resources are comparable to those in the adjacent CalVTP treatable landscape areas.

Impact AES-1

The proposed treatment consists of removal of Arundo using manual removal and herbicide application with ground-based methods and manual treatment, consistent with activities

considered in the CalVTP PEIR As described in the PEIR, herbicide application and manual or mechanical treatment would be temporary, intermittent, and continuously move through the project area. Treatment would often occur within concrete stream channels and therefore be unlikely to be visible from scenic vistas or state scenic highways. The project would incorporate SPR AES-2, which would avoid the staging of equipment within viewsheds of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. Short-term impacts to aesthetics and natural resources would be less than significant, which is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing scenic resources surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar to the areas within the treatable landscape; therefore, the short-term aesthetic impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatments are AES-2. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AES-2

The potential for vegetation removal to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR. Treatment Sites occur on privately and publicly owned land and in the vicinity of some recreation trails. Arundo removal using herbicide and mechanical treatments would retain any other visually dominant vegetation in the treatment areas. The goals of Arundo removal include reduction of fire risk, increased water availability for riparian plant species, and improved flood capacity and wildlife habitat, all of which would result in a long-term beneficial impact to aesthetic resources. Long-term impacts to aesthetics and natural resources would be less than significant, which is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing scenic resources surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar to the areas within the treatable landscape; therefore, the short-term aesthetic impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatments are AES-2. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact AES-3

This impact does not apply to the Proposed Project because no non-shaded fuel breaks are proposed.

New aesthetic and visual resource impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.2.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.2.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to aesthetics and visual resources would occur.

PD-3.3: Agriculture and Forestry Resources

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

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

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

Discussion

The Treatment Sites are located within and adjacent to forest land as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g). Forest land including California walnut woodland, coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood willow riparian forest, and southern sycamore alder riparian woodlands in addition to other native tree communities are present within or adjacent to some Treatment Sites. The treatment activities would include manual and herbicide treatments of Arundo exclusively, as described in Section 2.1 Vegetation Treatment Project Information. Most Arundo stands would be foliar treated with backpack sprayers, while canes would be bent and

treated. All efforts would be made to minimize any impacts to other adjacent vegetation, including native trees. Ongoing maintenance of the proposed vegetation treatments would involve the same vegetation treatment activities as the original treatment (i.e., manual and herbicide treatments). At the request of property owners, small Arundo stands near roads or structures may be cut, hauled, and chipped at an off-site location and cut stumps would be treated with herbicide. Chipped Arundo biomass may be spread in the stand footprint, over disturbed areas (e.g., road edges, upland areas without native woody cover, or taken off site).

Impact AG-1

The Proposed Project would result in the removal of Arundo within the Treatment Sites and includes treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR (i.e., manual and herbicide treatments). Most of the treatable landscape is located outside of forest land and is directly adjacent to developed and urban areas (Figure 1-2). Although treatments could occur within or directly adjacent to forest land (e.g., communities such as California walnut woodland, coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood willow riparian forest, and southern sycamore alder riparian woodlands), native trees or tree cover would not be negatively impacted. Removal of Arundo has the potential to improve the forest land conditions by removing competitive vegetation. Therefore, the treatment of Arundo would not result in the loss of or conversion of forest land to non-forest use or involve other changes in the existing environment which could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

The potential for proposed treatment activities to result in adverse impacts to forest land was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, vegetation cover in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites is similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to agriculture and forestry resources is also the same. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New agriculture and forestry resource impacts

The proposed treatment consists of removal of Arundo using manual and herbicide treatments, which is consistent with activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.3.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.3.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new impacts related to agriculture or forestry resources.

PD-3.4: Air Quality

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	SU	Table 3.4-1; Impact AQ-1, pp. 3.4-26–3.4-32; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	AQ-1, AQ-4	AQ-1	SU	No	Yes
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	LTS	Table 3.4-6; Impact AQ-2 pp. 3.4-33–3.4-34; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	HAZ-1, NOI-4, NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	LTS	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-3, pp. 3.4-34–3.4-35	Yes	AQ-4, AQ-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	SU	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-4, pp. 3.4-35–3.4-37	No	None	NA	NA	NA	NA
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	LTS	Impact AQ-5, pp. 3.4-37–3.4-38	Yes	HAZ-1, NOI-4, NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	SU	Section 2.5.2; Impact AQ-6; pp. 3.4-38	No	None	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] LTS: less than significant. SU: significant and unavoidable. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

The proposed treatment area is located in the South Central Coast and South Coast air basins, where air quality is managed by the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Portions of the proposed treatment area are designated as nonattainment for ozone, particulate matter (10 microns in diameter [PM_{10}] and 2.5 microns in diameter [$PM_{2.5}$]), and lead by California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) and/or national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The entire treatment area is in attainment for state and federal carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and sulfate standards.

Impact AQ-1

Vehicle (e.g., haul truck) and equipment (e.g., chipper) use during project treatment activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors that could exceed CAAQS and/or NAAQS thresholds. Project vehicle and equipment usage levels are consistent with or less than usage levels analyzed in the PEIR; therefore, emissions of criteria pollutants from project treatment activities are within the scope of the PEIR. The SPRs applicable to this impact are AQ-1 and AQ-4. Because the Proposed Project treatment activities include chemical and mechanical methods, rather than prescribed burning, emissions of criteria pollutants are expected to be minor; however, the project would implement Mitigation Measure AQ-1 to the extent feasible to ensure emissions of criteria pollutants are minimized.

Portions of the Treatment Sites extend beyond the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, these areas are located within the same air basins (South Central Coast and South Coast) and air districts (VCAPCD and SCAQMD) analyzed in the PEIR. Additionally, potential project vehicle and equipment emissions in these areas are identical to those described above, which are within the scope of the PEIR. Therefore, Impact AQ-1 would be the same throughout all project treatment areas and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was evaluated in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-2

Vehicle and equipment use during project treatment activities could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions and related health risk. Project vehicle and equipment usage levels are consistent with or less than usage levels analyzed in the PEIR; therefore, diesel emissions are within the scope of the PEIR. The SPRs applicable to this potential project impact are HAZ-1, NOI-4, and NOI-5.

Portions of the Treatment Sites extend beyond the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the air quality conditions and proximity to sensitive receptors in these areas are essentially the same as those in the same air basins (South Central Coast and South Coast) and air districts (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District and South Coast Air Quality Management District) analyzed in the PEIR. As such, Impact AQ-2 would be essentially the same throughout all project treatment areas and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was evaluated in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-3

The potential for ground-disturbing project activities to expose people to fugitive dust emissions containing asbestos was examined in the PEIR. Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) is potentially located within some project treatment areas (CGS 2021a). As discussed in Section 3.4.2, Environmental Setting, of the CalVTP PEIR, some areas within the treatable landscape contain serpentinite rock that was historically mined for NOA. Treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP could involve ground-disturbing activities such as vehicle travel on unpaved roads where NOA is present, which may result in NOA becoming airborne. Therefore, ground-disturbing project activities could expose people to fugitive dust emissions containing asbestos. Proposed treatment activities are consistent with those evaluated in the PEIR and, therefore, Project impacts are within its scope. The SPR applicable to this potential project impact is AQ-5.

Portions of the Treatment Sites extend beyond the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the potential for exposure to emissions containing asbestos is essentially identical in areas with naturally occurring asbestos, both for project Treatment Sites within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape analyzed in PEIR. Therefore, Impact AQ-3 would be the same for all project treatment areas with naturally occurring asbestos and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was evaluated in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-4

Impact AQ-4 does not apply to the project because treatment activities do not include prescribed burning.

Impact AQ-5

The potential for diesel-powered equipment used for treatments to result in short-term odorous diesel exhaust emissions was examined in the PEIR. Vehicle and equipment use during project treatment activities could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Diesel exhaust emissions would be temporary, would not be generated at any one location for an extended period, and would dissipate rapidly from the source with an increase in distance. Project vehicle and equipment usage levels are consistent with or less than usage levels analyzed in the PEIR; therefore, diesel emissions are within the scope of the PEIR. The SPRs applicable to this potential project impact are HAZ-1, NOI-4, and NOI-5. These SPRs would reduce exposure of receptors to diesel exhaust odors because they require diesel-powered equipment to be located away from receptors and also reduce the amount of time that engines would be idling and producing odorous emissions. Accordingly, treatment activities would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number or people. This impact would be less than significant and is within the scope of the PEIR.

Portions of the project treatment area extend beyond the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the air quality conditions and proximity to sensitive receptors in these areas are essentially the same as those in the same air basins (South Central Coast and South Coast) and air districts (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District and South Coast Air Quality Management District) analyzed in the PEIR. As such, Impact AQ-5 would be essentially the same throughout all project treatment areas and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was evaluated in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-6

Impact AQ-6 does not apply to the project because treatment activities do not include prescribed burning.

New air quality impacts

Proposed Project treatment activities are consistent with those addressed in the PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.4.1, Environmental Setting, and Section 3.4.2, Regulatory Setting, in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Within the boundary of the project area, however, the existing environmental conditions and air districts are essentially the same as those evaluated in the PEIR, so the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to air quality would occur.

PD-3.5: Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	LTS	Impact CUL-1, pp. 3.5-14–3.5-15	Yes	CUL-1, CUL-7, CUL-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	SU	Impact CUL-2, pp. 3.5-15–3.5-16	Yes	CUL-1, CUL-5, CUL-8	CUL-2	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	LTS	Impact CUL-3, p. 3.5-17	Yes	CUL-1, CUL-6, CUL-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	LTS	Impact CUL-4, p. 3.5-18	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: less than significant. SU: significant and unavoidable. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

Consistent with SPR CUL-1, a records search of the 80-acre treatment area, including the areas within and outside of the treatable landscape, were performed by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCIC). The records search was conducted on March 14, 2022 (SCIC File No. 23555.9618). The search revealed two archaeological sites, three historic (built environment) sites, one multicomponent historic district and structure, and one multicomponent district with both archaeological and historic features.

The following historic resources were identified in the records search. Griffith Park was identified as an historic district, which is identified as a Historic Cultural Monument (HCM), with several historic resources within the district. The wilderness area within Griffith Park is also identified as a historically sensitive resource. Based on information obtained from the records search, Griffith Park is significant under National Register Criterion A (Association with Events) as the largest urban park in the City of Los Angeles and in the United States, at the time it was evaluated. Griffith Park, as well as many of its individual features, has figured prominently in the history of the city of Los Angeles. It has provided recreational space for the community since 1898 and is home to the Los Angeles Zoo, the Griffith Park Observatory, and the Planetarium. The Park was also regularly used as an unofficial "backlot" for the early motion picture industry located in nearby Burbank and Hollywood (The Resource Agency 1994).

The LA River Bridge at Riverside Drive is identified as a historic resource for the bridge structure itself. This bridge is a reinforced concrete, T-beam structure with five spans supported by concrete wall piers and concrete abutments. The bottoms of the T-beams have a shallow arch form, and the piers have semi-circular ends. Art Deco details include the incised striping at the tops of the pier ends, the horizontal band of indentations below the railings, and the railings with pointed openings alternating with projecting, chevron shapes. At each pier, a projecting pylon with chevron detailing extends from the pier to the top of the railing and is topped by an ornamental streetlight (The Resource Agency 2004).

This bridge is not associated with important persons or events in the history of Los Angeles that would qualify it for National Register listing under Criteria A (Association with Events) or B (Association with Persons of Historical Importance). It is also not significant as a work of civil engineering. However, the bridge meets National Register Criterion C, at the local level of significance, for its Art Deco detailing, and as one of nearly thirty monumental, ornate bridges constructed in Los Angeles during the first half of the twentieth century. In addition, this bridge is considered to be an historical resource for the purpose of CEQA. The numerous Art Deco features on this bridge make it one of the best examples in Los Angeles of the style applied to a transportation structure (The Resource Agency 2004).

Universal City and Studios is identified as an historic district and the structures as historically significant. Beginning with several buildings and two sound stages, at the time of the historic resource inventory, Universal had expanded to thirty-four sound stages, offices, warehouses, a twenty-one-story hotel and a fifteen-story steel and glass administration building of the original 800 acres belonging to Universal, much of the land had been subdivided to provide for community residential housing. The studio also consists of a large back lot with numerous sets and an amphitheater that provides summer entertainment. Universal Studios was founded in 1915 by Carl Laemmle when he purchased a chicken ranch in the San Fernando Valley and converted it into a film studio. The term "city" was used because many of the workers and actors with the studio lived on the property. Starting as the first self-contained unincorporated movie community, Universal studios today supplies studio tours as well as an amphitheater which features popular

entertainment. In addition to films, the studio is one of the world's leading producers of television programs (The Resource Agency 2006).

The Glendale Narrows section of the Los Angeles River Channel, the structure itself, was identified as an historic resource and is also identified as a HCM. The Glendale Narrows is a 7-mile section of the 52-mile long Los Angeles River that flows between the community of Burbank and the City of Los Angeles neighborhood of Elysian Valley. Glendale Narrows is channelized with sloping grouted rock and concrete embankment walls and a natural or "soft" bottom that is largely covered by water-worn rocks and cobbles. Following the historic flood of March 3, 1938, the Glendale Narrows segment of the Los Angeles River was one of the first sections of the river to be channelized under the supervision of USACE. USACE developed a comprehensive flood control program that would protect the entire county from future flood events. The USACE program called for channelization of all the county's major rivers, not only the Los Angeles River, along with a range of other measures. Construction of the Los Angeles River channel began in late 1935 and was completed in 1959 (The Resource Agency 2013).

USACE is currently evaluating the historical significance of the LAR Channel as a whole. Therefore, the historical significance of the Glendale Narrows section of the LAR Channel may change. Per the records search results, the Glendale Narrows section of the Los Angeles River channel does not appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A (Association with Events), nor does it appear eligible for state or local historic designation by merit of its association with important historical events or patterns of events. While the system as a whole may be viewed as historically important, this particular section of the Los Angeles River channel does not possess any special or noteworthy associations with the flood control program developed and implemented by the USACE, the organization primarily responsible for its implementation (The Resource Agency 2013).

Similarly, this section of the Los Angeles River channel does not appear eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B (Association with Persons of Historical Importance), nor does it meet the criteria for state or local designation in this category. The effort to channelize the river was led by the USACE Los Angeles District. No individual members of the USACE were identified by the research who were particular responsible for the design and construction of this portion of the river channel, or for the LACDA flood control system generally (The Resource Agency 2013).

This section of the Los Angeles River channel does not appear eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction), or under state and local historical designation criteria for design. The existing channel is of standard design and materials, and comparable in appearance and function to the one hundred-plus miles of channels which have carried all of the county's principal rivers since the mid twentieth century. This segment displays no unique or innovative design elements (The Resource Agency 2013).

In addition to the resources above, one archaeological district, with archaeological resources as well and two prehistoric archaeological sites, containing bedrock milling features and lithic scatters were identified in the records search; the multicomponent site consists of historic period trash and prehistoric fragments, flakes and points.

Consistent with SPR CUL-2, an updated Native American contact list was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On July 22, 2022, consultation letters were sent via email and hardcopies were mailed on July 27, 2022 to the following tribes: Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians of California, Kizh

Nation, Gabrielino-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe (Nation), Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. The Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians responded with a request for consultation on August 5, 2022, which was held on August 24, 2022. In addition, on March 31, 2022, emails inviting the Gabrielino-Tongva, Chumash and the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians tribes to consult were sent by the Council for Watershed Health, the project proponent. A response was received from Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and two meetings were held on April 7, 2022 and April 19, 2022. Project specific implementation details were added to specific SPRs and mitigation measures as requested by the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. As of this writing, no other tribes have responded.

Impact CUL-1

The proposed treatment methods for removal of Arundo consists of manual treatment and herbicide application with ground-based methods, which is consistent with activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The potential for these treatment activities to damage historical resources was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. The CalVTP PEIR concluded that manual treatments and the use of herbicides would not damage historical resources. Manual treatment and herbicide application of Arundo with ground-based methods, described in Section 2.1, would not impact structures and/or structural features identified as historic in the records search. The wilderness area within Griffith Park is identified as a historically sensitive resource. Two Treatment Sites are proposed within Griffith Park. Herbicide and manual treatment activities would only target Arundo. Treatment of Arundo would allow native plant species to reclaim these areas and improve the integrity of the Griffith Park habitat. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant, which is within the scope of the PEIR. SPR CUL-8, would further reduce impacts to historic resources. SPR CUL-8 requires that workers be trained regarding protection of historical resources. Conducting record searches and avoiding known historical resources will avoid or minimize the risk of disturbance, damage, or destruction of historical resources by identifying, then avoiding and protecting the resources from damage that could be caused by treatment activities. Conducting worker awareness training will avoid or minimize the risk of disturbance, damage, or destruction of historical resources by training workers on how to identify and avoid known resources that could otherwise inadvertently be damaged by treatment activities.

Built-environment structures that have not yet been recorded or evaluated for historical significance could be present within the Treatment Sites. Structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, roadways) more than 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historical significance and are present in the Treatment Sites would be avoided pursuant to SPR CUL-7. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. The potential for these treatment activities to result in disturbance to, damage to, or destruction of built-environment structures that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance was examined in the PEIR.

These impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the intensity of ground disturbance and treatment activities are consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the area of Treatment Sites, the potential to encounter built-environment structures that have and have not yet been evaluated for historical significance in areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential impact to historical resources is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this impact are CUL-1, CUL-7, and CUL-8. This

determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-2

Treatment activities would involve the use of hand-held tools, herbicide and, in some instances, a chipper. These treatment activities require no soil disturbance or very shallow soil disturbance. However, it is possible that unique archaeological or subsurface historical resources would be disturbed during treatment activities. The NCIC records search, which covered all Treatment Sites, revealed two archaeological sites and one multicomponent site. One of the archaeological sites was used for dumping and a children's play area. The other site had substantial disturbance from vehicles and the site of a future housing development. Several of the sites within the archaeological district have been altered or destroyed by construction at the time; however, enough unaltered sites remained to constitute a district which could yield valuable archaeological information.

SPRs CUL-1 through CUL-5 and SPR CUL-8 require a records search, pre-field research, an archaeological survey, coordination with Native American groups, worker training to recognize sensitive cultural resources, and avoiding or protecting known resources. As part of SPR CUL-4, a survey would be conducted prior to treatment to identify any previously unrecorded archaeological sites; identified archaeological sites would be avoided or treated according to the provisions of SPR CUL-5. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery and subsequent damage of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources during treatment of Arundo was examined in the PEIR. This impact was identified as significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because of the large geographic extent of the treatable landscape and the possibility that there could be some rare instances where inadvertent damage of unknown resources may be extensive. For the Proposed Project, SPRs and Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would require every reasonable effort to identify and protect resources. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant with mitigation. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the intensity of ground disturbance of the treatment project and treatment activities are consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the area of Treatment Sites, the potential for discovery of archaeological resources is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment include CUL-1 through CUL-5 and CUL-8. Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would also apply to this treatment to protect any inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-3

On July 22, 2022, consultation letters were sent via email and hardcopies were mailed on July 27, 2022 to the following tribes: Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians of California, Kizh Nation, Gabrieline Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe (Nation), Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. The Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians responded with a request for consultation on August 5, 2022, which was held on August 24, 2022. In addition, on March 31, 2022, emails inviting the Gabrielino-Tongva, Chumash, and Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

tribes to consult were sent by the Council for Watershed Health, the project proponent. A response was received from Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and two meetings were held on April 7, 2022 and April 19, 2022. Project specific implementation details were added to specific SPRs and mitigation measures as requested by the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. As of this writing, no other tribes have responded.

Proposed treatment activities include manual treatments and herbicide application. The potential for treatment activities to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource was examined in the PEIR. As discussed in the PEIR, while tribal cultural resources may be identified within the treatable landscape during development of later treatment projects, implementation of SPRs would avoid any substantial adverse change to any tribal cultural resource. SPR CUL-1 requires a recent records search for cultural resources, which has been conducted. SPR CUL-2 requires consultation with geographically affiliated tribes, SPR CUL-3 requires a survey of the treatment area for archaeological and tribal cultural resources, and SPRs CUL-5 and CUL-6 require consulting with the geographically affiliated tribes to avoid or protect any identified tribal cultural resources. Specifically, SPR-6 requires that the project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), to develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. SPR CUL-8 requires worker awareness training and that treatment activities be halted if archaeological materials are discovered. Implementation of SPRs CUL-1 through CUL-6 and SPR CUL-8, would avoid any substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources. This impact would be less than significant and is within the scope of the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the area of Treatment Sites, the tribal cultural affiliations present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are similar to those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to tribal cultural resources is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment include CUL-1 through CUL-6 and CUL-8. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-4

Treatment activities would involve the use of hand-held tools, herbicide and, in some instances, a chipper. These treatment activities require no soil disturbance or very shallow soil disturbance. Therefore, likelihood to disturb human remains is low. The NCIC records search did not reveal any burials or sites containing human remains. The potential for treatment activities to uncover human remains was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the intensity of ground disturbance and treatment activities are consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR. Additionally, consistent with the PEIR, the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and Public Resources Code Section 5097 in the event of a discovery of human remains. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the area of Treatment Sites, the potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the impact related to disturbance of human remains is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resource impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.5.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.5.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources or human remains would occur.

PD-3.6: Biological Resources

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

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	LTSM	Impact BIO-5, pp 3.6-192–3.6-196	Yes	BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-10	BIO-2a, BIO-2c, BIO-5	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	LTS	Impact BIO-6, pp 3.6-197–3.6-198	Yes	BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-12	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	No Impact	Impact BIO-7, pp 3.6-198–3.6-199	Yes	BIO-1	NA	No Impact	No	Yes
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	No Impact	Impact BIO-8, pp 3.6-199–3.6-200	Yes	None	NA	No Impact	No	Yes

[1] LTS: less than significant. SU: significant and unavoidable. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

A desktop review of project-specific biological resources was conducted to identify special-status species and sensitive natural communities with the potential to occur in the Treatment Sites.

Special-status species are defined in this Addendum, as in the PEIR, as those that are:

- listed as endangered or threatened, rare, or proposed/candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or California Endangered Species Act (CESA);
- designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as a Species of Special Concern;
- designated by CDFW as Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515);
- designated as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA);
- included on CDFW's Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2 (CDFW 2022a);
- Species considered locally significant, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county or region (CEQA Section 15125 (c)) or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G); or
- Species that otherwise meets the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA Section 15380.

Sensitive natural communities are defined as vegetation types with a state ranking of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable) on CDFW's California Sensitive Natural Communities List (CDFW 2021) and include legacy natural communities in CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDB] and vegetation alliances or associations as described in the online version of A Manual of California Vegetation [CNPS 2022a]).

The special-status species and sensitive natural communities with the potential to occur on or near the Treatment Sites were identified through a query and/or review of the following sources:

- CDFW's CNDDB (CDFW 2022b);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS's) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) portal (USFWS 2022);
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2022b);
- Appendix BIO-3 (Tables 16 a, b; Tables17 a, b; and Table 19) in the PEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the Southern California Coast and Southern California Mountains and Valleys ecoregions, which encompass the Project Areas; and
- Table 3.6-27 (pages 3.6-97–3.6-98) in the PEIR (Volume II) for sensitive natural communities that could occur in the Southern California Coast or Southern California Mountains and Valleys ecoregions.

These database queries were based on a search of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles in which the Treatment Sites are located (i.e., Los Angeles, Hollywood, Malibu, Pasadena, Burbank, Van Nuys, Canoga Park, Calabasas, Sunland, San Fernando, Oat Mountain), and the surrounding 19 quadrangles (El Monte, Whittier, South Gate, Inglewood, Venice, Beverly Hills, Topanga, Point Dume, Thousand Oaks, Simi, Santa Susana, Val Verde, Newhall, Mint

Canyon, Agua Dulce, Acton, Condor Peak, Chilao Flat, and Mount Wilson). The database query results for plants, wildlife, and sensitive natural communities are presented in Appendix B.

The land cover and vegetation types within the Treatment Sites were identified using existing mapping from the Classification and Assessment with Landsat of Visible Ecological Groupings (CALVEG) datasets available through the California Land Cover Mapping and Monitoring Program (USDA Forest Service 2020) and based on the CALVEG regional dominance habitat classification scheme, which conforms to the National Vegetation Classification Standard (Federal Geographic Data Committee 2008).

The Treatment Sites comprise approximately 77.57 acres. As shown in Table 1, the majority of the Treatment Sites are classified as Fresh Emergent Wetland (23%); 8% is classified as Valley Foothill Riparian and 5% as Coastal Oak Woodland (Table 1; USDA Forest Service 2020). Those areas that were not mapped by CALVEG (i.e., 2.28 acres) would likely be classified as urban/developed.

Table 1. Vegetation types and land cover in the Treatment Sites.

CALVEG Alliances[1]	Area (acres)
Annual Grassland	1.21
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral	0.09
Coastal Oak Woodland	4.05
Coastal Scrub	1.55
Desert Wash	0.04
Fresh Emergent Wetland	18.01
Mixed Chaparral	2.62
Pasture	0.17
Valley Foothill Riparian	5.94
Total vegetated	**33.68**
Barren	10.34
Lacustrine	0.08
Unmapped[2]	33.47
Grand Total	**77.57**

[1] USDA Forest Service 2020

[2] These areas were not mapped by CALVEG; based on aerial imagery can be classified as disturbed or developed.

The habitat preferences and distributional range of each species from the database queries were compared with existing information to determine the potential for each species to occur in or adjacent to the Treatment Sites, resulting in a refined list of species that may be impacted by the Proposed Project. If a species' required habitat was lacking from the Treatment Sites or if the Treatment Sites is outside the species' known distribution or elevation range, the species was considered not likely to occur. Sixty of the special-status plant species have the potential to occur within the Treatment Sites (Table 2); 13 of those species have been documented in at least one of the Treatment Sites (Appendix B-1). Twenty-nine of the special-status wildlife species were determined to have potential to occur within the Treatment Sites (Table 3).

Additionally, the list of sensitive natural communities was reviewed; seven were determined to have the potential to occur in the Treatment Sites (Table 4); two of the seven are documented in the Treatment Sites (Appendix B-3).

Table 2. Special-status plant species with the potential to occur in the Treatment Sites.

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Habitat associations
Vascular Plants			
Arctostaphylos glandulosa subsp. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel manzanita	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE/–/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus*	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE/CE/1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	–/–/1B.2	In soils that are sometimes alkaline or clay in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*	Davidson's saltscale	–/–/1B.2	Alkaline soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	–/–/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE/CE/1B.1	In soils that are sometimes gravelly or sandy in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa-lily	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa-lily	–/–/1B.3	In soils that are sometimes serpentinite in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's mariposa-lily	–/–/1B.2	Mesic soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	–/–/1B.2	Rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	–/–/1B.1	Meadows and seeps, riparian scrub
Centromadia parryi subsp. *australis*	southern tarplant	–/–/1B.1	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools
Centromadia pungens subsp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	–/–/1B.1	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*	San Fernando Valley spineflower	–/CE/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Habitat associations
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	–/–/1B.1	In soils that are sometimes rocky or sandy in openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	–/–/2B.2	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	–/CR/1B.2	In rocky areas of chaparral, coastal scrub
Delphinium parryi subsp. *blochmaniae*	dune larkspur	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE/CE/1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub
Dudleya blochmaniae subsp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	–/–/1B.1	In soils that are often clay, or rocky or serpentinite in chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Dudleya cymosa subsp. *agourensis*	Agoura Hills dudleya	FT/–/1B.2	Rocky, volcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland
Dudleya cymosa subsp. *marcescens*	marcescent dudleya	FT/CR/1B.2	Rocky, volcanic soils in chaparral habitats
Dudleya cymosa subsp. *ovatifolia*	Santa Monica dudleya	FT/–/1B.1	In rocky and sometimes volcanic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub
Dudleya densiflora	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	–/–/1B.1	Granitic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	–/–/1B.2	Often in clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Dudleya parva	Conejo dudleya	FT/–/1B.2	In soils that are sometimes clay, gravelly, rocky, and/or volcanic in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Eriogonum crocatum	Conejo buckwheat	–/CR/1B.2	Rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button-celery	FE/CE/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	–/–/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest
Helianthus inexpectatus	Newhall sunflower	–/–/1B.1	Marshes and swamps, riparian woodland
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	–/–/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	–/–/2B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian scrub

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Habitat associations
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*	decumbent goldenbush	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub
Lasthenia glabrata subsp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	–/–/1B.1	Marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools
Lupinus paynei	Payne's bush lupine	–/–/1B.1	Coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bush-mallow	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland
Monardella hypoleuca subsp. *hypoleuca*	white-veined monardella	–/–/1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	FT/–/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	–/–/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	–/–/1B.2	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools
Navarretia setiloba	Piute Mountains navarretia	–/–/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub
Opuntia basilaris var. *brachyclada*	short-joint beavertail	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE/CE/1B.1	Vernal pools
Orobanche valida subsp. *valida*	Rock Creek broomrape	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	FE/CE/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	–/–/1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	–/–/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	–/–/1B.1	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub
Ribes divaricatum var. *parishii*	Parish's gooseberry	–/–/1A	Riparian woodland
Scutellaria bolanderi subsp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	–/–/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	–/–/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	–/–/2B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas
Spermolepis lateriflora	western bristly scaleseed	–/–/2A	Sonoran desert scrub
Stylocline masonii	Mason's neststraw	–/–/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Habitat associations
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	–/–/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	–/–/1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland
Thelypteris puberula var. *sonorensis*	Sonoran maiden fern	–/–/2B.2	Meadows and seeps
Bryophytes			
Tortula californica	California screw moss	–/–/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland

[1] Status:
Federal
- FE Federally listed as endangered
- FT Federally listed as threatened
- – No federal status

State
- CE California State listed as endangered
- CR California State listed as rare
- CT California State listed as threatened
- – No state status

CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank) List Ranks
- List 1A Plants are presumed extirpated or extinct
- List 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- List 2A Plant is extirpated in California
- List 2B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Ranks
- 0.1 Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
- 0.2 Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)
- 0.3 Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)

Table 3. Special-status wildlife species with moderate or high potential to occur in the Treatment Sites.

Common name Scientific name	Status[a] Federal/ State	Habitat association	Likelihood to occur in Treatment Sites
Fish			
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	FT/–	Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae	High/moderate
Arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	–/SSC	Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms	High/moderate
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus*	–/SSC	Shallow cobble and gravel riffles in permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17–20 °C	High/moderate
Amphibians			
Coast Range newt *Taricha torosa*	–/SSC	Terrestrial habitats, ponds, reservoirs and slow-moving streams	Moderate
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	–/SSC	Areas with sparse vegetation and/or short grasses in sandy or gravelly soils; primarily in washes, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, among grasslands, chaparral, or pine-oak woodlands; breeds in ephemeral rain pools with no predators	Moderate
Reptiles			
Western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	–/SSC	Permanent, slow-moving fresh or brackish water with available basking sites and adjacent open habitats or forest for nesting	High
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	–/SSC	Open areas with sandy soil and/or patches of loose soil and low/scattered vegetation in scrublands, grasslands, conifer forests, and woodlands; frequently found near ant hills	High
Southern California legless lizard *Aniella stebbinsi*	–/SSC	Sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces; warm, moist, loose soil for burrowing, areas beneath vegetation with leaf litter; also found in suburban gardens in Southern California	Moderate
Coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	–/SSC	Habitat generalists found in desert, woodland, and riparian communities	High
Two-striped garter snake *Thamnophis hammondii*	–/SSC	In or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian vegetation	High
Birds			
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	–/SFP	Lowland grasslands and wetlands with open areas; nests in trees near open foraging area	Moderate
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	–/ST	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats; forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and grain fields	Moderate (foraging only)

Common name Scientific name	Status[a] Federal/ State	Habitat association	Likelihood to occur in Treatment Sites
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	FD/SD, SFP	Wetlands, woodlands, cities, agricultural lands, and coastal area with cliffs (and rarely broken-top, predominant trees) for nesting; often forages near water	Low/Moderate
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	–/SSC	Open shrubland or woodlands with short vegetation and and/or bare ground for hunting; some tall shrubs, trees, fences, or power lines for perching; typically nest in isolated trees or large shrubs	Moderate
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE/SE	Nests in dense vegetative cover of riparian areas; often nests in willow or mulefat; forages in dense, stratified canopy	High
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	FT/SSC	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas & slopes	High
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	–/SSC	Open canopy, deciduous riparian woodland close to water, along streams or wet meadows	High
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	–/SSC	Early successional riparian habitats with a dense shrub layer and an open canopy	Moderate
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	–/ST, SSC	Feeds in grasslands and agriculture fields; nesting habitat components include open accessible water, a protected nesting substrate (including flooded or thorny vegetation), and a suitable nearby foraging space with adequate insect prey	High/moderate
Mammals			
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	–/SSC	Rocky areas within several habitats, including Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, chaparral, sagebrush, and desert habitats	High
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus* ssp. *bennettii*	–/SSC	Open or sparse grasslands and coastal scrub	Moderate
Big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	–/SSC	High cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites	Moderate
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	–/SSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species though may be found in crevices in large boulders and buildings	Moderate
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	–/SSC	Riparian forests, woodlands near streams, fields and orchards	Moderate
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	–/SSC	Roosts in trees within desert wash, valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, palm oasis	Moderate
California leaf-nosed bat *Macrotus californicus*	–/SSC	Roosts in mines and caves near the opening. Forages in desert washes and riparian areas.	Moderate

Common name Scientific name	Status[a] Federal/ State	Habitat association	Likelihood to occur in Treatment Sites
Townsend's western big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	–/SSC	Most abundant in mesic habitats, also found in oak woodlands, desert, vegetated drainages, caves or cave-like structures (including basal hollows in large trees, mines, tunnels, and buildings)	Moderate
Spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	–/SSC	Highly associated with cliffs and rock crevices, although may occasionally use caves and buildings; inhabit arid deserts, grasslands, and mixed coniferous forests	Moderate
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	–/SSC	Roosts in rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of vacant and occupied buildings; feeds in a variety of open woodland habitats	Moderate

[a] Status codes:

Federal
- FE = Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
- FT = Listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
- FD = Federally delisted

State
- SE = Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
- ST = Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
- SD = State Delisted
- SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
- SFP = CDFW Fully Protected species

Table 4. Sensitive natural communities with the potential to occur in the Treatment Sites.

Natural community (Holland 1986)	Rank[1] (Global/ State)	Corresponding sensitive natural communities (MCV alliances) with potential to occur in the Treatment Sites[3]
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	G1/S1.1	Scale broom scrub (*Lepidospartum squamatum* Shrubland Alliance; S3)
California Walnut Woodland[4]	G2/S2.1	California walnut groves (*Juglans californica* Forest & Woodland Alliance; S3.2)
Valley Oak Woodland	G3/S2.1	Valley oak woodland and forest (*Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance; S3)
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	G3/S3.2	Fremont Cottonwood Forest (*Populus fremontii* Forest Alliance; S3.2)
		Goodding's willow - red willow riparian woodland and forest (*Salix gooddingii* - *Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance; S3)
		Shining Willow Groves (*Salix lucida* subsp. *lasiandra* Forest & Woodland Alliance; S3.2)
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	G2/S2.1	None
Southern Riparian Scrub	G3/S3.2	California Rose Briar Patches (*Rosa californica* Shrubland Alliance, S3)
Southern Willow Scrub	G3/S2.1	Goodding's willow - red willow riparian woodland and forest (*Salix gooddingii* - *Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance; S3)
		Shining Willow Groves (*Salix lucida* subsp. *lasiandra* Forest & Woodland Alliance; S3.2)

[1] Status:
Global Rank
G1 Critically Imperiled
G2 Imperiled
G3 Vulnerable
State Rank
S1 Critically Imperiled
S2 Imperiled
S3 Vulnerable
Additional Threat Ranks:
0.1 Very threatened
0.2 Threatened

[2] Holland (1986).

[3] CNPS 2022a.

[4] Walnut Forest (G1/S1.1) came up in the CNDDB query and was considered synonymous with California Walnut Woodland.

Impact BIO-1

Treatment activities, including manual and herbicide treatments, may result in adverse impacts on special-status plant species with the potential to occur in the Treatment Sites (Table 2) either through direct mortality or damage or indirect damage by degrading special-status plant habitat.

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special-status plant species) would be present in the Treatment Sites. If special-status plants are determined to have the potential to occur, per SPR BIO-7, protocol-level surveys will be performed in the appropriate flowering times (e.g., early-blooming in April and late-blooming in June), prior to treatment[1]. If special-status plants listed under ESA or CESA are documented during the protocol level surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-1a would be implemented to avoid loss of identified special-status plants (i.e., a no-disturbance buffer will be established around the area occupied by the species; the buffer size will be determined by a qualified RPF or botanist). If special-status plants not listed under ESA or CESA are identified during protocol level surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-1b would be implemented. If any special-status plant is documented and cannot be avoided, Mitigation Measure BIO-1c will be implemented. Impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant with incorporation of these mitigation measures.

Additionally, treatment activities would likely result in the improvement of habitat for special-status plants, as Arundo displaces native species and degrades habitat (Stillwater Sciences 2018).

The less than significant impacts with implementation of mitigation to special-status plant species due to manual and herbicide treatment for Arundo is within the scope of the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because biological resources at the Treatment Sites outside the treatable landscape are comparable to conditions within the CalVTP treatable landscape, the potential impact related to special status plant species is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-6, BIO-7, BIO-9, GEO-1, GEO-7, HAZ-5, HAZ-6, and HYD-5. Mitigation measures applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-1a, BIO-1b and BIO-1c. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-2

Treatment activities, including manual and herbicide treatments, may result in significant impacts on special-status wildlife species within the Treatment Sites. Species with suitable habitat in the Treatment Sites are discussed in the following sections.

Special-status riparian birds

Treatment activities, including herbicide treatment, will include stands of *Arundo donax* within riparian areas suitable for least Bell's Vireo, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, and tricolored blackbird (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table). Suitable nesting habitat for least Bell's vireo, yellow warbler, and yellow-breasted chat includes willow scrub habitat, which is present within and adjacent to the Treatment Sites. There are several documented least Bell's

[1] To expedite, the first, early looming survey could be conducted at the same time as the reconnaissance-level survey if it was determined that there was the potential for special-status species during that visit. A list of comprehensive species would be generated and then added to during the late-blooming survey; all special-status plants will be documented and submitted to CNDDB.

vireo nests within the Treatment Sites at the Van Norman Bypass Reservoir (CDFW 2022b), and there have been extensive observations near Treatment Sites including in the Forest Lawn Cemetery and in the Simi Hills (CDFW 2022b, eBird 2022). There are several documented occurrences of yellow warblers suspected of nesting near Treatment Sites in analogous habitat along the Big Tujunga Creek (CDFW 2022b), and there have been extensive sightings of the species within and adjacent to most Treatment Sites (eBird 2022). The closest documented yellow-breasted chat nest, from 1979, is in nearby analogous habitat along the Santa Clara River (CDFW 2022b); as well, there have been numerous observations within the Treatment Sites at the Sepulveda Basin and the Los Angeles River (eBird 2022).

Suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbirds includes cattail marshes or other partially submerged vegetation near open water, within which they form large nesting colonies. This habitat is present within and adjacent to the Treatment Sites. There is a documented nesting colony on the north side of the Chatsworth Reservoir adjacent to a Treatment Site (CDFW 2022b), and there have been numerous sightings in the Sepulveda Basin and along the Los Angeles River (eBird 2022).

Treatment activities conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1–August 31), including herbicide application and manual treatment, could result in adverse effects on riparian birds if an individual ingested or came into direct contact with herbicides, as some herbicides may be toxic to riparian birds. Glyphosate treatment has been found to produce damage to reproductive systems of adult male ducks at high doses in vivo studies (Oliveira et al. 2007). Additionally, treatment activities could result in impacts to birds through disturbance, damage or direct loss of active nests or nesting colonies due to excessive auditory or visual stimulus (e.g., vehicles, personnel). This could potentially cause adults to abandon their nest, which would result in loss of any eggs or chicks which the nest contained. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status riparian birds was examined in the PEIR.

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special-status riparian bird species) would be present in the Treatment Sites. If sensitive riparian bird species have the potential to occur, and it is determined that adverse effects can clearly be avoided by conducting the treatment outside of the nesting season (February 1–August 31), then no further mitigation would be required. If the limited operating window is determined to be infeasible, then SPR BIO-10 would be implemented. Per SPR BIO-10, focused surveys for special-status bird nests, including least Bell's vireo, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, and tricolored blackbird, must be conducted in advance of any treatment activities. No further mitigation will be required if no active special-status birds or nests are observed during focused surveys. Likewise, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a would be implemented if active least Bell's vireo nests or tricolored blackbird nesting colonies are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, a no-disturbance buffer of an appropriate size, as determined through consultation with CDFW, would be established around active least Bell's vireo nests and tricolored blackbird nesting colonies. If a territorial male least Bell's vireo is found but no nest can be detected, then the approximate centroid of the bird's area of activity would be the point from which the buffer would be applied. Mitigation Measure BIO-2b would be implemented if active yellow warbler or yellow-breasted chat nests are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-2b, a no-disturbance buffer of an appropriate size, as determined through consultation with CDFW, would be established around active yellow warbler nests, yellow-breasted chat nests. Additionally, no treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, shall occur within any no-disturbance buffer. This would apply until all chicks have fledged and nesting activity between the pair of adults has ceased, which would be determined by a qualified Registered Professional Forester

(RPF) or biologist. With implementation of mitigation identified above, impacts to special-status riparian birds would be less than significant, which is within the scope of the PEIR.

Additionally, treatment activities would likely result in the improvement of habitat function for riparian birds, as *Arundo donax* encroaches on ideal nesting and foraging habitat for these species (CAL-IPC 2011), while using about three times as much water as comparable riparian vegetation (Iverson 1993). *Arundo donax* removal would allow plant species that make up suitable habitat for native riparian birds to reclaim these areas.

Special-status upland birds

Treatment activities, including manual and herbicide treatment, would primarily be focused on riparian areas containing *Arundo donax*, many of which are immediately adjacent to upland habitat types, including coastal sage scrub, chapparal, oak woodland, and oak savannah. These habitat types are suitable nesting and/or foraging grounds for the California gnatcatcher, white-tailed kite, loggerhead shrike, Swainson's hawk, and peregrine falcon (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table).

Suitable nesting habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher is strictly limited to coastal sage scrub, typically dominated with California sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), sages (*Salvia* spp.), and buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). While the coastal California gnatcatcher has been found residing outside of the coastal sage scrub community, it is completely dependent on this habitat for breeding. This habitat is present on more xeric flatlands and slopes adjacent to the Treatment Sites. There are several documented gnatcatcher nests immediately adjacent to Treatment Sites at the Van Norman Bypass Reservoir, and one nearby upstream of the Hansen Dam (CDFW 2022b). As well, several Treatment Sites in Brown's Canyon Wash and Aliso Canyon are within coastal California gnatcatcher designated critical habitat (USFWS 2022).

Suitable nesting habitat for the loggerhead shrike includes open shrubland near areas with bare ground, which is present in xeric flatlands and slopes adjacent to many Treatment Sites. Although there have not been any documented occurrences of nesting in the vicinity of the Treatment Sites, there have been numerous observations of loggerhead shrikes within and adjacent to Treatment Sites at the Sepulveda Basin and the Tujunga Wash (eBird 2022).

Suitable nesting habitat for the white-tailed kite include tall trees adjacent to open hunting grounds, such as the edges of a coast live oak woodland. This is present in upland areas adjacent to many Treatment Sites. There have been extensive observations of white-tailed kites near Treatment Sites along the stretches of the Los Angeles River adjacent to Griffith Park and Elysian Park, as well as at the Sepulveda Basin (eBird 2022). There is also a documented nesting occurrence nest in analogous habitat along the Santa Clara River (CDFW 2022b).

There is no suitable nesting habitat for the Swainson's hawk within the project area, there has not been a nesting record in the region for over 100 years (CDFW 2022b). Likewise, the peregrine falcon requires steep cliff faces or other very tall structures for nesting, and the only documented nesting occurrences in the region are several miles into the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in a mostly undeveloped area, along with one near Pasadena with a non-specific location (CDFW 2022b). However, both species are frequently seen foraging in and around Treatment Sites. There have been numerous observations of the Swainson's hawk and the peregrine falcon near the Tujunga Wash, the Sepulveda basin, and the Los Angeles River near Griffith Park and Elysian Park (eBird 2022). Treatment activities are unlikely to affect the Swainson's hawk or the peregrine falcon. Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the Treatment Sites and any individuals foraging in or nearby treatment areas can easily disperse away from any

project-related noise or disturbance. Additionally, they are unlikely to ingest anything which has come into direct contact with herbicides. Swainson's hawks typically forage over grasslands and agricultural fields. Peregrine falcons typically prey on birds, which can easily disperse away from any herbicide treatment activities. A small percentage of their diet consists of rodents and reptiles, but even if these prey items were to come into contact with herbicides, they would likely be in a dense *Arundo donax* thicket where peregrine falcons would be unlikely to capture them. Therefore, the Swainson's hawk and the peregrine falcon are not discussed further.

Treatment activities conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1–August 31), including herbicide application and manual treatment, could result in adverse effects on upland birds such as disturbance, damage or direct loss of active nests in upland habitat adjacent to the Treatment Sites due to excessive auditory or visual stimulus (e.g., vehicles, personnel). This could potentially cause adults to abandon their nest, which would result in loss of any eggs or chicks which the nest contained. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status riparian birds was examined in the PEIR.

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special-status upland bird species) would be present in the Treatment Sites. If sensitive upland bird species are determined to possibly be in the area, then SPR BIO-10 would be implemented. Per SPR BIO-10, focused surveys for special-status bird nests, including coastal California gnatcatcher, white-tailed kite, and loggerhead shrike, must be conducted in advance of any treatment activities. No further mitigation would be required if no active special-status bird nests are observed during focused surveys. Likewise, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a would be implemented if coastal California gnatcatcher or white-tailed kite nests are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, a no-disturbance buffer of an appropriate size, as determined through consultation with CDFW, would be established around active coastal California gnatcatcher and white-tailed kite nests. If a territorial male California gnatcatcher is found but no nest can be detected, then the approximate centroid of the bird's area of activity would be the point from which the buffer would be applied. Mitigation Measure BIO-2b would be implemented if active loggerhead shrike nests are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation measure BIO-2b, a no-disturbance buffer of an appropriate size, as determined through consultation with CDFW, would be established around active loggerhead shrike nests. Additionally, no treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, may occur within any no-disturbance buffer. This would apply until all chicks have fledged and nesting activity between the pair of adults has ceased, which would be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. With implementation of mitigation identified above, impacts to special-status upland birds would be less than significant, which is within the scope of the PEIR.

Habitat function for upland bird species would be maintained because treatment activities would be focused on removing monocultures of *Arundo donax*. These habitat features are not likely to be used by upland bird species frequently.

Special-status fishes

There have been few extensive surveys to determine fish species presence in the LA River watershed. Based on recent surveys conducted by SRMA (2020) arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*), resident rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)[2], Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus)*,

[2] The LA River watershed historically supported a population of steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* [*O. mykiss*]) belonging to the Southern California Steelhead Distinct Population Segment (DPS), which is listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. Steelhead (anadromous *O. mykiss*) are under the

and Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae)* are the only native freshwater fishes that presently occur in the watershed. Resident rainbow trout, the freshwater resident life history form of *O. mykiss* that do not migrate to the ocean, are currently, or have recently, been found in several headwater tributaries including Big Tujunga Creek and the Arroyo Seco above Devil's Gate Dam (SRMA 2020). Recently, 469 *O. mykiss* were translocated into the Arroyo Seco during fish rescue operations in streams impacted by wildfire (CDFW 2020). In April 2021, a resident rainbow trout was documented in the Arroyo Seco (ASF 2021).

On June 14, 2021, CDFW received a listing petition from California Trout to list Southern California Steelhead as endangered under California Endangered Species Act (CESA). In April 2022, the Fish and Game Commission (Commission) affirmed that the listing of California Steelhead may be warranted. CDFW has 12 to 18 months to review the petition, evaluate the best available scientific information relating to the species, and report back to the Commission on whether the petitioned action is warranted. During the candidacy phase (petition review period), the species is afforded all of the same protections as if it was a CESA-listed species. On May 13, 2022, the Commission provided public notice that Southern California steelhead is now a candidate species under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and as such, receives the same legal protection afforded to an endangered or threatened species (Cal. Reg. Notice Register 2022, No. 19-Z, p. 541; Fish & G. Code, §§ 2074.2, 2085.). The listing petition defines Southern California steelhead as all *O. mykiss*, including anadromous and resident life histories, below manmade and natural complete barriers to anadromy from the Santa Maria River, San Luis Obispo County (inclusive) to the U.S.-Mexico Border. As of May 13, 2022, take of Southern California steelhead (hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to do so) is prohibited. (Fish & G. Code, § 86). However, incidental take may be authorized with appropriate permits (CDFW 2022b).

While some suitable native fish habitat still exists in some mountain tributary streams within the watershed, extensive urbanization, flood control infrastructure, and water uses have severely altered the intervening reaches of the LA River and portions of the tributaries. The surface water reaches that are within the Arundo removal area are fragmented and degraded, resulting in numerous barriers and impediments that prevent or limit movements of fish between habitats, reduced available habitat, and disrupt habitat forming processes for fish species (Stillwater Sciences 2020). Several projects and planning efforts by the City of Los Angeles, the Wildlife Conservation Board, the Arroyo Seco Foundation, and CWH are in the works along the LA River aimed at restoration, fish passage improvement and Steelhead reestablishment. The City of Los Angeles and USACE Los Angeles River Ecosystem Restoration and Recreation Project (LARERR) includes the creation and reestablishment of historic riparian strand and freshwater marsh habitat to support increased populations of wildlife and enhance habitat connectivity within the study area, as well as to provide opportunities for connectivity to ecological zones, such as the Santa Monica Mountains, Verdugo Hills, Elysian Hills, and San Gabriel Mountains. The Reach 8A Pilot Project is a quarter-mile project proposed within the LA River Flood Control Channel from the downstream side of the N Main Street crossing. The project would contribute to upstream steelhead passage through construction of a fish passage and habitat structures. The Reach 8A Pilot Project would link to other biodiversity projects within the City of LA, the LA River Watershed, and its upper tributaries (Arroyo Seco and Tujunga watersheds).

ESA jurisdiction of National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), where NMFS implements the ESA with respect to steelhead. Resident rainbow trout (resident *O. mykiss*) are currently under the jurisdiction of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service but are not considered a special status species. The legal jurisdiction of NMFS, pursuant to the ESA, does not currently extend above impassable barriers, which specifically excludes *O. mykiss* populations in the upper LA River tributaries, all of which exist upstream of impassable dams.

Special-status fish species that could occur in surface waters directly adjacent to Arundo removal areas include Santa Ana sucker, arroyo chub, and Santa Ana speckled dace (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table). These fish species may be present in the wetted areas of Big Tujunga Creek and some of the other upper tributaries adjacent to where Arundo removal may occur; however, there is limited suitable habitat for these species within the Arundo removal areas. For example, downstream of Hansen Dam in the lower reaches of Big Tujunga (i.e., Tujunga Wash), habitat conditions are not generally suitable for aquatic species due to channelization and the ephemeral nature of the stream as it enters the valley (Stillwater Sciences 2020).

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special status fish species) would be present at the Arundo removal area. If sensitive fish species are determined to be present in the area, then SPR BIO-10 would result in focused fish surveys to be conducted in advance of treatment activities. If special-status fish species are determined to occur, then SPR BIO-2 would require all personnel working at to remove Arundo to receive training from a qualified RPF or a biologist familiar with the species. If Santa Ana sucker, a federally threatened species, is identified within the Arundo treatment areas during the focused surveys, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2a would be implemented and occupied habitat would be avoided during treatment, to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance, as feasible. If Mitigation Measure BIO-2a cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, then appropriate habitat would be acquired and/or protected through Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. If arroyo chub or Santa Ana speckled dace, CDFW species of special concern, is identified within the treatment areas during the focused surveys, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2b would be implemented and occupied habitat would be avoided during treatment, to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance, as feasible. If Mitigation Measure BIO-2b cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, then appropriate habitat would be acquired and/or protected through Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. Overall, mortality and injury should not occur, and disturbance to fish species is unlikely due to treatment crews avoiding surface waters during Arundo removal activities.

Identification and protection of sensitive natural communities (including surface water resources) would be implemented through SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-4, SPR HYD-1, SPR HYD-4, and SPR HYD-5. Safe handling of herbicides would be required through SPR HAZ-5 and SPR HAZ-6. Water quality requirements would be conformed with, and aquatic habitat would be protected via SPR HYD-1, SPR HYD-3, and SPR HYD-4. SPR BIO-9 would prevent the spread of invasive wildlife (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail [*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*]) which may be harmful to native fish species in the Arundo removal areas. SPR GIO-1 would suspend herbicide treatments if National Weather Service forecasts 30% or more chance of rain within 24 hours.

Habitat function for special status fish species would be improved by Arundo removal activities because Arundo presence reduces habitat for Santa Ana sucker and other special status species in the form of reduced water quality, altered hydrological regimes, reduced groundwater availability, altered flow, and improvement to habitat for nonnative aquatic species that can be predators to native fish (USFWS 2017a, b; Moyle et al. 2015).

With implementation of SPRs and mitigation measures identified above, impacts to fish species due to manual and herbicide treatment for Arundo would be less than significant, which was examined and within the scope the CalVTP PEIR. Biological resources in the upland tributaries outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape are comparable to conditions within the CalVTP

treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to special status fish species is also the same. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Special-status bats

Treatment activities, including herbicide and manual treatment, would primarily be focused on riparian areas containing monocultures of *Arundo donax*, which does not provide suitable habitat for special-status bats. However, many of the Treatment Sites are immediately adjacent to rocky outcrops and various woodland habitat types. These areas include suitable habitat for eight special-status bat species; big free-tailed bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat, western yellow bat, California leaf-nosed bat, Townsend's western big-eared bat, spotted bat, and pallid bat (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table). Treatment activities conducted in the vicinity of suitable habitat during bat maternity season (April 1–August 31) could result in disturbance of active bat roosts due to excessive auditory or visual stimulus (e.g., heavy equipment, vehicles, personnel). This could potentially cause adults to abandon the roost, which may result in loss of any young. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status bats was examined in the PEIR.

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special-status bat species) would be present at the Arundo removal area. If sensitive bat species are determined to possibly be in the area, then SPR BIO-10 would be implemented. Per SPR BIO-10, focused surveys for special-status bat roosts must be conducted in advance of any treatment activities adjacent to suitable habitat. No further mitigation would be required if no active special-status bat roosts are observed during focused surveys. Likewise, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b would be implemented if active special-status bat roosts are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-2b, a no-disturbance buffer of an appropriate size, as determined through consultation with CDFW, would be established around active special-status bat roosts. Additionally, no treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, may occur within any no-disturbance buffer until the end of bat maternity season, which is April 1–August 31. With implementation of SPRs and mitigation measures identified above, impacts to special-status bats species due to manual and herbicide treatment for Arundo would be less than significant, which was examined and within the scope the CalVTP PEIR.

Habitat function for special-status bats would be maintained because treatment activities would be focused on removing monocultures of *Arundo donax*. These areas do not provide suitable habitat for special-status bats.

Special-status ground-nesting mammals

Treatment activities, including herbicide and manual treatment, would primarily be focused on riparian areas containing *Arundo donax.* As well, many of the treatment areas are immediately adjacent to coastal sage scrub, chaparral, rocky outcrops, and sparse grasslands. These areas include suitable habitat for two special-status ground-nesting mammals; San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit and San Diego desert woodrat (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table). Suitable habitat for the San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit includes sparse grasslands and coastal sage scrub, which is present in upland habitats surrounding many Treatment Sites. This species has a year-round maternity season, and it is usually known to nest in shallow depressions placed beneath shrubs (Flinders and Chapman 2003). There is a documented occurrence of this species 0.6 miles north of a Treatment Site in the Big Tujunga Wash (CDFW 2022c).

Suitable habitat for the San Diego desert woodrat is broadly defined and includes rocky areas within numerous habitat types including chapparal and sagebrush; as such, it is a habitat generalist. These habitat types can be found in and around the vicinity of many Treatment Sites. Studies of breeding and nesting habits for this subspecies are lacking, however the closely related desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*) is known to nest in large stick nests called middens, 90% of which are placed at the base of large trees (Stones and Hayward 1968). There are several documented occurrences, with one being 0.2 miles outside of the Treatment Site along the Old Road in Weldon Canyon (located directly between 2 Treatment Sites), and others from Forest Lawn Cemetery and the Santa Susana Pass (CDFW 2022c).

Treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, could result in adverse impacts on special-status ground-nesting mammals such as disturbance, damage or direct loss of active nests in upland habitat adjacent to treatment areas due to excessive auditory or visual stimulus (e.g., heavy equipment, vehicles, personnel), or in the case of the San Diego desert woodrat, due to damage to the nest while accessing treatment areas on foot. This could potentially cause adults to abandon their nest, which would result in loss of any young which the nest contained. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse impacts on special-status ground-nesting wildlife was examined in the PEIR.

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special-status ground-nesting mammal species) would be present in Treatment Sites. If sensitive ground-nesting mammal species are determined to possibly be in the area, then SPR BIO-10 would be implemented. Per SPR BIO-10, focused surveys for special-status ground-nesting mammals must be conducted in advance of any treatment activities. No further mitigation would be required if active special-status mammal nests are not observed during focused surveys. Likewise, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b would be implemented if active special-status mammal nests are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-2b a no-disturbance buffer of sufficient size to prevent disturbance must be established around active San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit or San Diego desert woodrat nests. No treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, may occur within these no-disturbance buffers. This would apply to the San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit until it is determined that the young had left the nest by a qualified RPF or biologist. In the case of the San Diego desert woodrat, it is impossible to tell whether the young have left the nest without destroying it. As such, this would apply until it is determined that the nest is likely no longer occupied by a qualified RPF or biologist. With implementation of mitigation, impacts to special-status ground-nesting mammals would be less than significant, which was examined and within the scope of the PEIR.

Habitat function for special-status ground-nesting mammals would be maintained because treatment activities would be focused on removing monocultures of *Arundo donax*. These habitat features are not likely to be used by special-status ground-nesting mammal species frequently.

Special-status amphibians and aquatic reptiles

Treatment activities, including manual and herbicide treatment, would be conducted near various aquatic habitats, suitable for the Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, western pond turtle, and two-striped garter snake (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table). Suitable habitat for Coast range newt includes various terrestrial habitats near ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams, using aquatic habitats for breeding for a period of 6 to 12 weeks between late December and early May, depending on location. Larvae will remain in these habitats until late summer or early fall. Similarly, the western spadefoot spends most of its time on land in areas of sparse vegetation featuring sandy or gravelly soils, primarily in washes or other dry watercourses, while

breeding in nearby ephemeral rain pools when they form. Most of the spadefoot's life is spent underground in burrows, and they are typically only active between October and May. Terrestrial habitats for these species are present within and adjacent to the Treatment Sites, and aquatic habitat is present immediately adjacent to many Treatment Sites. There are documented occurrences of Coast Range newt near the Treatment Sites in Limekiln Canyon (CDFW 2022c). There are numerous documented occurrences of the western spadefoot near Treatment Sites in the Simi Hills, the foothills of the Santa Susana mountains, and near Aliso Canyon Wash (CDFW 2022c).

Suitable habitat for the western pond turtle includes permanent slow-moving water, and adjacent uplands are used for nesting as early as April, with most hatchlings returning to an aquatic habitat by November. Similarly, the two-striped garter snake utilizes permanent water sources for foraging and ventures into upland habitats at night to retreat into burrows or other shelters. Terrestrial habitats for these species are present within and adjacent to the Treatment Sites, and aquatic habitat is present immediately adjacent to many Treatment Sites. There are documented occurrences of the western pond turtle within the Treatment Sites at the Sepulveda Basin and Box Canyon, along with numerous nearby occurrences along Pacoima Creek, Big Tujunga Creek, and in the Santa Monica Mountains (CDFW 2022c). Occurrences of the two-striped garter snake have been documented near Treatment Sites in Brown Canyon, Topanga State Park, and Sullivans Canyon (CDFW 2022c).

Treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, could result in adverse effects on special-status amphibians and aquatic reptiles if an individual ingested or came into direct contact with herbicides, as some herbicides may be toxic to amphibians and reptiles. Exposure to environmentally relevant concentrations of several Glyphosate products was shown to produce morphological changes in North American frogs by Howe et al. (2009). Additionally, manual treatment activities could result in adverse effects on amphibians and aquatic reptiles. Individuals (or their burrows) could be accidentally crushed or damaged by personnel or equipment (such as trucks) while outside of aquatic habitat. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status amphibians and aquatic reptiles was examined in the PEIR.

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special-status amphibians and aquatic reptiles) would be present in Treatment Sites. If sensitive aquatic amphibian and reptile species are determined to possibly be in the area, then SPR BIO-10 would be implemented. Per SPR BIO-10, focused surveys for special-status amphibians and aquatic reptiles must be conducted in advance of any treatment activities. No further mitigation will be required if no special-status amphibians and aquatic reptiles are observed during focused surveys. Likewise, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented if active special-status amphibians and aquatic reptiles are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-2b, a no-disturbance buffer must be established around active special-status amphibian and reptile burrows and nursery sites (egg masses, a vernal pool filled with tadpoles, etc.), the size of which should be determined through consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additionally, no treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, may occur within any no-disturbance buffer. This would apply until any burrow or nursery sites were unoccupied, which would be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. With implementation of mitigation, impacts to special-status amphibians would be less than significant, which was examined and within the scope of the PEIR.

Habitat function for special-status amphibians and aquatic reptile species would be improved by Arundo removal activities. Arundo can lower the water table (Iverson 1993), which reduces habitat for amphibians and aquatic reptiles and restricts movement into upland areas used by aquatic amphibians and reptiles (CAL-IPC 2011).

Special-status terrestrial reptiles

Treatment activities, including manual and herbicide treatment, would be conducted in and near various terrestrial habitats, suitable for the Southern California legless lizard, coast horned lizard, and the coastal whiptail (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table). Suitable habitat for coastal whiptail and coast horned lizard includes alluvial scrub, coast live oak woodland, riparian areas (coastal whiptail only), and coastal sage scrub. There are numerous nearby documented occurrences of the coastal whiptail in the Pacoima Wash, Simi Hills and the Lopez Reservoir (CDFW 2022c). There are documented occurrences of the coast horned lizard within the project area in Devils Creek, along with numerous nearby occurrences in the Pacoima Wash, the Simi Hills, and the Big Tujunga Wash (CDFW 2022c).

Suitable habitat for the Southern California legless lizard includes any area with suitable sandy soils and lots of leaf litter. There are documented occurrences within the project area at Elyria Canyon Park, along with numerous nearby occurrences in the Verdugo Wash, Sutton Canyon, and near the Los Angeles River (CDFW 2022c). However, these occurrences likely do not represent the full extent of this species within the project area, because this species is not often surveyed for and is difficult to find since it occurs almost exclusively underground.

Treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, could result in adverse effects on special-status terrestrial reptiles if an individual ingested or came into direct contact with herbicides while foraging in treatment areas, as it is unclear whether herbicides used during treatment may be toxic to reptiles. Although less commonly studied than other taxa, herbicides have been shown to produce nonlethal behavioral changes in some lizards (Freitas et al. 2020). Additionally, manual treatment activities could result in adverse effects on terrestrial reptiles. Individuals (or their burrows) could be accidentally crushed or damaged by personnel or equipment (such as trucks). The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status terrestrial reptiles was examined in the PEIR.

SPR BIO-1 would require a reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment where it would be determined if sensitive resources (including special-status terrestrial reptiles) would be present at the Arundo removal area. If sensitive terrestrial reptile species are determined to possibly be in the area, then SPR BIO-10 would be implemented. Per SPR BIO-10, focused surveys for special-status terrestrial reptiles must be conducted in advance of any treatment activities. No further mitigation will be required if no special-status terrestrial reptiles are observed during focused surveys. Likewise, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented if active special-status terrestrial reptiles are observed during focused surveys. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-2b, a no-disturbance buffer must be established around active special-status terrestrial reptile burrows and nursery sites, the size of which should be determined through consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. No treatment activities, including herbicide application and manual treatment, may occur within any no-disturbance buffer. This would apply until any burrow or nursery sites were unoccupied, which would be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. With implementation of mitigation, impacts to special-status terrestrial reptile species would be less than significant, which was examined and within the scope of the PEIR.

Habitat function for special-status terrestrial reptile species would be maintained because treatment activities would be focused on removing monocultures of *Arundo donax*. This would

create more open, sandy habitat which can be used by the coastal whiptail and the coast horned lizard. Likewise, the Southern California legless lizard is not known to prefer soil conditions in stands of *Arundo donax* over the native vegetation which would eventually recolonize the area.

Conclusion

The adverse impacts to special status wildlife species, other than fish species, due to manual and herbicide treatment for Arundo was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, biological resources in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites is similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to special status wildlife species is also the same. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-9, and BIO-10, GEO-1, HAZ-5, HAZ-6, HYD-4, and HYD-5. Mitigation Measures BIO-2a and BIO-2b are also applicable to the proposed treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Manual and herbicide treatment activities conducted near surface water could result in adverse impacts to fish if an individual came into direct contact with herbicides, as some herbicides may be toxic to fish. Direct impacts such as disturbance, damage, or direct loss of fish due to treatment activities would not occur because crews performing treatment activities would avoid surface water, and therefore direct impacts to fish. The potential for proposed treatment activities to result in adverse impacts to fish species was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. With implementation of mitigation, this impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, fish habitat in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites is similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to fish species is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-9, HAZ-5, HAZ-6, HYD-1, HYD-3, HYD-4, and HYD-5. Mitigation Measures BIO-2a, BIO-2b and Bio-2c are also applicable to the proposed treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-3

Treatment activities, including manual and herbicide treatments, may result in adverse impacts on sensitive natural communities and riparian habitat by removing or degrading habitat. The desktop review, per SPR BIO-1, determined that seven sensitive natural communities have the potential to be impacted by the Project (Table 4); all of these vegetation types are riparian habitat. Additional riparian habitat types have the potential to occur; although the vegetation mapping available for the Project Area (CALVEG 2020) is very coarse and protocol level surveys are required to determine if the communities do occur.

Per SPR BIO-1 a reconnaissance-level survey would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if sensitive resources (including sensitive natural communities and riparian habitat) are present in the Treatment Sites. Vegetation classification is not time-sensitive, so it should be feasible to determine if sensitive natural communities and riparian habitat are present during the initial survey, and they can therefore be mapped per SPR BIO-3. The target species of the Proposed Project (i.e., *Arundo donax*) occurs in riparian habitats and as such, these areas (including those

that are designated as sensitive natural communities) cannot be fully avoided. In compliance with SPR BIO-4, herbicide would be applied by hand and at ground-level, and treatments would occur during low-flow periods. Impacts to riparian habitat would be less than significant with implementation of the SPRs and Mitigation Measures listed below. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR.

Additionally, treatment activities would likely result in the improvement of riparian habitat, as Arundo displaces native species and degrades habitat (Stillwater Sciences 2018), while using about three times as much water as comparable riparian vegetation (Iverson 1993).

The adverse impacts to sensitive natural communities and riparian habitats due to manual and herbicide treatment for Arundo was examined and is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, biological resources in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to riparian habitats and sensitive natural communities is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-6, BIO-7, BIO-9, GEO-1, GEO-7, HAZ-5, HAZ-6, HYD-4, and HYD-5. Mitigation Measures BIO-3a and Bio-3b are also applicable to the proposed treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-4

Treatment activities, including manual and herbicide treatments, may result in adverse impacts on wetlands by removing or degrading habitat. The target species of the Proposed Project (i.e., *Arundo donax*) occurs in riparian habitats and as such, these areas cannot be fully avoided. In compliance with Mitigation Measure BIO-4, where riparian habitats include waters under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the state (i.e., CDFW and California Water Board), herbicide would be applied by hand and at ground-level, and treatments would occur during low-flow periods. State and federally protected wetlands that are outside of potentially jurisdictional waters (i.e., adjacent wetlands) will be delineated and avoided at all times of the year (Mitigation Measure BIO-4).

The adverse impacts to wetlands due to manual and herbicide treatment for Arundo was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, biological resources in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to wetlands is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-9. Mitigation Measure BIO-4 is also applicable to the proposed treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-5

Nursery sites

Nursery sites, such as bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, or bird rookeries may be in or near Treatment Sites. Noise or visual disturbance resulting from treatment activities could cause a

potentially significant disturbance to nursery sites. As well, they may be potentially degraded by treatment activities if they are within the Arundo removal area. SPR's BIO-1 and BIO-10 require identification of nursery sites prior to treatment activities. As was discussed in the PEIR, implementation of these SPR's would minimize these impacts. However, wildlife nursery sites could still be damaged, disturbed or degraded by treatment activities. Impacts would further be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2c and BIO-5. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR.

Fish Migration

Special-status fish species that could occur in surface waters directly adjacent to Arundo removal areas include Santa Ana sucker, arroyo chub, and Santa Ana speckled dace, all of which do not migrate, but instead move around the watershed opportunistically when conditions are conducive to passage (Appendix B, Table B-2, Wildlife Scoping Table).

As discussed above, the surface water reaches that are within and immediately adjacent to the Arundo removal area are fragmented and degraded, resulting in numerous barriers and impediments present that prevent or limit movements of fish between habitats, reduced available habitat, and disrupted habitat forming processes for fish species (Stillwater 2020). Anadromous (i.e., migratory) fish species, including ocean-run steelhead and Pacific lamprey, would not occur in, adjacent to, or would not migrate through the Arundo removal area. However, impacts to surface water as a potential migration corridor was included below.

Direct impacts to potential migration corridors such as disturbance, damage, or barriers to surface water due to treatment activities would not occur because crews performing treatment activities would avoid surface water, and therefore impacts to fish migration. Removed Arundo would be chipped onsite or hauled and chipped at an off-site location and would not result in migration barriers within surface water. SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2c would limit impacts to special status species' habitat. Overall, disturbance to fish species movement is unlikely due to treatment crews avoiding surface waters during Arundo removal activities. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR.

Terrestrial wildlife movement

Larger terrestrial wildlife species can be found in the project vicinity, including mountain lions and mule deer. As was discussed in the PEIR, these species often use riparian areas as movement corridors throughout their home ranges, which can be as large as several hundred miles. Landscape-level connectivity constraints could significantly impact populations of these species.

Significant barriers between populations of larger wildlife species already exist in the form of highways, as well as fragmentation and urban development within their home ranges. In the context of the Los Angeles area, places where these species can cross highways are considered key connections between these populations. There is currently no dedicated wildlife crossing point over the 101 or the 5 freeways. However, the stretch of the 118 between the Simi hills and the Santa Susana mountains can be safely crossed via the Santa Susana Wildlife Tunnel, which none of the Arundo removal areas are near enough to impact. The Arundo removal treatments may cause some of these species to temporarily shift their movement to avoid active treatment sites within their ranges; but project implementation would not create any long-term or landscape-level barriers to movement for larger terrestrial wildlife species. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

The potential for smaller wildlife species movement and migration to be impacted by manual and herbicide treatment was also examined in the PEIR. Typically, these species do not move or migrate long distances, except for birds and bats. The entirety of the treatment area is within The Pacific Flyway; and as such there is potentially suitable overwintering or stopover habitat for birds within the treatment area. The Arundo removal treatments may cause some of these species to temporarily shift their movement to avoid active treatment sites within these areas; but project implementation would not create any long-term barriers to movement for smaller wildlife species. Additionally, habitat quality is expected to improve long-term because of Arundo removal, which would likely aid in movement through these habitats. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

The potential for wildlife movement and migration corridors and nurseries to be impacted by manual and herbicide treatment was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, biological resources surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to movement and migration corridors and nurseries is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-10. Mitigation Measures BIO-2a, Bio-2c and BIO-5 are also applicable to the proposed treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-6

Suitable habitat for common wildlife, including nesting birds, is present within and adjacent to the treatment area. Treatment activities would be conducted outside the nesting bird season (February 1–August 31). If treatment activities are conducted during the nesting bird season, including herbicide application and manual treatment, adverse effects on nesting birds could result if an individual ingested or came into direct contact with herbicides while foraging, as some herbicides may be toxic to birds (Oliveira et al. 2007). Additionally, treatment activities could result in disturbance, damage or direct loss of active nests due to excessive auditory or visual stimulus (e.g., vehicles, personnel). This could potentially cause adults to abandon their nest, which would result in loss of any eggs or chicks which the nest contained. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status riparian birds was examined in the PEIR.

Per SPR BIO-12, focused surveys for common nesting birds must be conducted by a qualified RPF or biologist in advance of any treatment activities conducted in the nesting bird season. No further mitigation would be required if no active bird nests are observed during focused surveys. Likewise, if bird nests are observed during focused surveys, feasible impact avoidance strategies, such as establishment of an appropriate no-work buffer around nests, deference of treatment, or slight modification of treatment method, would be implemented to avoid disturbance to the nest. Appropriate measures should be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist.

The potential adverse effect to common wildlife, including nesting birds was examined the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, biological resources surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar

within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential to impact common wildlife is also the same, as described above. Therefore, no new impacts related to common wildlife, such as nesting birds, would occur. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, and BIO-12. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-7

The potential for treatment activities to conflict with local policies or ordinances related to biological resources, was examined in then PEIR. Applicable local ordinances related to biological resources are discussed below.

Section 46.00 of the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code regulates the removal of protected trees or shrubs, defining "removal" as any act that will cause a protected tree or shrub to die, including, but not limited to, acts that inflict damage upon the root system or other part of the tree or shrub by fire, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery, or by changing the natural grade of land by excavation or filling the drip line area around the trunk. Herbicide and manual treatment activities would only target *Arundo donax* and other nonnative plants such as tamarisk. Therefore, project activities would not conflict with this ordinance.

Title 22 Part 6 of the County Code of Los Angeles prohibits the damaging or removal of oak trees over 25 inches in circumference or an oak with 2 or more trunks totaling 38 inches in combined circumference, along with replacements for permitted removals of such trees. Herbicide and manual treatment activities would only target *Arundo donax* and other nonnative plants such as tamarisk. Therefore, project activities would not conflict with this ordinance.

The potential for treatment activities to result in conflict with local policies or ordinances related to biological resources is within the scope of the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, plans and polices related to biological resources in the jurisdictions surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential to conflict with local policies or ordinances is also the same, as described above. Therefore, no new impacts related to conflicts with local policies or ordinances would occur. SPR BIO-1 is the only SPR applicable to the proposed treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-8

The potential for treatment activities to result in conflict with the provisions of an adopted natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan, or other approved habitat plan was examined in then PEIR. Treatment activities are not within the plan area of either an adopted natural community conservation plan or a habitat conservation plan. However, the treatment area is within the plan area of several other approved habitat plans. Provisions of these plans relating to biological resources are discussed below.

The conservation element of the Los Angeles City General Plan, adopted in 2001, is part of a comprehensive policy document that informs future land use decisions within the physical boundaries of the entire city of Los Angeles. The conservation element of the General Plan includes its endangered species objective in Section 6:

10. *Protect and promote the restoration, to the greatest extent practical, of sensitive plant and animal species and their habitats.*

Herbicide and manual treatment activities are consistent with this objective, because *Arundo donax* encroaches on ideal habitat for numerous endangered species (CAL-IPC 2011). *Arundo donax* removal would allow plant species that make up suitable habitat for numerous state and federally listed species to reclaim these areas. Additionally, treatment activities do not conflict with other goals or provisions listed in the Los Angeles City General Plan.

The Los Angeles County General Plan, adopted in 2015, is a policy framework meant to provide a vision for sustainable growth in the unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County. Numerous project areas are included in unincorporated areas. Chapter 9 of the General Plan makes up the Conservation and Natural Resources element. This element includes the following goal regarding the protection of biological resources:

1. *Goal C/NR 3: Permanent, sustainable preservation of genetically and physically diverse biological resources and ecological systems including: habitat linkages, forests, coastal zone, riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, woodlands, alpine habitat, chaparral, shrublands, and SEAs*

Herbicide and manual treatment activities are consistent with this goal, because *Arundo donax* encroachment threatens the preservation of riparian ecosystems and their associated biological resources. Additionally, treatment activities would not conflict with other goals or provisions listed in the Los Angeles County General Plan.

The Santa Monica Mountains North Area Plan (SMMNAP), adopted in 2002 and updated in 2021, is a component of the Los Angeles General Plan focused specifically on the regulation of development within the Santa Monica Mountains North Area, which contains several project areas. This plan outlines the following goals:

1. *Goal CO-1: Preserve open space areas for the benefit of human and natural communities across the region.*
2. *Goal CO-2: An environment that supports significant animal and plant communities in an undisturbed condition and retains the greatest possible protection in the North Area.*
3. *Goal CO-5: Preserve tree populations throughout the North Area, including native trees and trees of historic value.*

Herbicide and manual treatment activities are consistent with these goals because the spread of *Arundo donax* reduces viability of these areas for use by human communities, along with occupation by natural communities. Additionally, treatment activities would not conflict with other goals or provisions listed in the SMMNAP.

The Significant Ecological Areas Program (SEA), adopted in 2019, was originally adopted as part of the County General Plan. The SEA Program was created to focus on the unique issues in undeveloped areas of the county relating to the balance of development and biological resource conservation. Areas classified as SEA's are subject to stricter environmental review standards for projects occurring within them. Some Treatment Sites are located with four SEAs: Santa Monica Mountains (Both Incorporated City and Unincorporated), Santa Susana Mountains/Simi Hills (Both Incorporated City and Unincorporated), Griffith Park (Incorporated City only), and Verdugo Mountains (Incorporated City only). This plan outlines the following provisions:

1. *CH. 3: Protected trees*

The SEA Ordinance includes the following Development Standards for SEA Protected Trees:

1. *Establishment of the tree protected zone,*
2. *Limitation on number and extent of encroachments allowed:*
   no more than four encroachments into the TPZ of SEA Protected Trees; and no more than 10 percent encroachment into the TPZ of each of those protected trees.
3. *Limitation on number and size of removals allowed:*
   removal of one SEA Protected Tree8 is allowed through Ministerial SEA Review; but the tree to be removed cannot be a Heritage Tree.

2. *CH. 7: Habitat restoration*

   Removal of non-native species in patches of native habitat shall be conducted in such a way as to minimize impacts to the existing native vegetation.
   Preemergent herbicide should never be used, as it may affect rare species in the seed bank.

No trees would be removed as part of the Proposed Project. Only allowable treatment methods would be used within SEA areas. *Arundo donax* encroaches on ideal habitat for numerous native species (CAL-IPC 2011). *Arundo donax* removal would allow native plant species to reclaim these areas and improve habitat. Treatment activities would be consistent with these SEA provisions, as applicable. Additionally, treatment activities would not conflict with other goals or provisions listed in the SEA Program.

The Los Angeles River Master Plan (LARMP), recently updated, is a 50-year planning document that envisions the LA River as a multi-benefit resource that serves as critical flood risk infrastructure (Geosyntec et al. 2022). Numerous project areas are located within the areas addressed by the LARMP. This plan outlines the following goals:

1. *Support healthy, connected ecosystems.*

   Planning and development efforts along the river must create habitat areas large enough to support native functioning ecosystems.

2. *Promote healthy, safe, clean water.*

   The 2020 LA River Master Plan would facilitate the development of corridor-based water quality projects and programs to help promote healthy, safe, clean water.

Herbicide and manual treatment activities are consistent with these goals because the spread of *Arundo don*ax reduces the available habitat size of numerous native species which inhabit the river, including least Bell's vireo (CAL-IPC 2011). Removing *Arundo donax* from the river would also address flood risk and resiliency; Arundo reduces flood capacity by trapping sediment and forming large hummocks that can be difficult to wash away once the tightly knit root systems grow in (Geosyntec et al. 2021). Additionally, treatment activities would not conflict with other goals or provisions listed in the LARMP.

The Greater Los Angeles County Region Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (GLACR IRWMP), updated in 2014, is a regional plan designed to improve collaboration in water resource management, which identifies specific regional watershed-based priorities for implementation projects (IRWM 2014). One of the subregions discussed in the plan is the ULAR Watershed, which contains some of the Treatment Sites. This plan outlines the following goal regarding habitat enhancement:

1. *Protect, restore, and enhance natural processes and habitats.*

Herbicide and manual treatment activities are consistent with this goal, because *Arundo donax* encroaches on ideal habitat for numerous native species (CAL-IPC 2011). *Arundo donax* removal would allow native plant species to reclaim these areas. Additionally, treatment activities would not conflict with other goals or provisions listed in the GLACR IRWMP.

The Watershed and Open Space Plan for the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers (Common Ground), adopted in 2001 by the California Natural Resources Agency, is meant to outline goals for use in open space planning within the watersheds of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. This plan outlines the following guiding principles:

2. *Improve habitat quality, quantity, and connectivity.*
3. *Improve flood safety through restoration of river and creek ecosystems.*

Herbicide and manual treatment activities are consistent with these guiding principles because the spread of *Arundo don*ax reduces the available habitat size of numerous native species which inhabit the LA River, including least Bell's vireo (CAL-IPC 2011). Removing *Arundo donax* from the LA River would also address flood safety; Arundo reduces flood capacity by trapping sediment and forming large hummocks that can be difficult to wash away once the tightly knit root systems grow in (Geosyntec et al. 2021). Additionally, treatment activities would not conflict with other guiding principles or provisions listed in the Watershed and Open Space Plan.

The potential for treatment activities to conflict with the provisions of an adopted natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan, or other approved habitat plan is within the scope of the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, plans and polices associated with natural community conservation plans and habitat conservation plans covering the Treatment Sites are similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential to conflict with natural community conservation plans or habitat conservation plans is also the same, as described above. Therefore, no new impacts related to potential conflict with the provisions of an adopted natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan, or other approved habitat plan would occur. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New biological resource impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.6.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.6.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, impacts related to biological resources within the scope and consistent with those covered in the PEIR, as described above. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to biological resources would occur.

PD-3.7: Energy Resources

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project1**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	LTS	Impact ENG-1, pp. 3.9-7–3.9-8	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

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

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

Discussion

The treatment activities would include manual treatments in multiple locations (Figure 1-2). This would result in utilizing energy through fossil fuels during operation of equipment and vehicles to access the treatment areas and during treatment activities. The construction or operation of additional energy infrastructure would not occur during the Proposed Project.

Impact ENG-1

Utilizing energy through fossil fuels would occur during operation of equipment and vehicles to access the treatment areas and during treatment activities. Although the treatment activities utilize energy through fossil fuels, the activity types (i.e., equipment and vehicle usage) and duration of proposed use would be within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. Utilizing energy during treatment activities to remove Arundo, a fire hazard, has potential to decrease energy consumption in the long run. The presence of Arundo within the Treatment Sites could result in increased wildfire risk if it is not treated. As discussed in the CalVTP PEIR, the presence of wildfire results in immediate and wasteful energy consumption during response due to priorities when fighting the

fire. When wildfire risk is decreased through Arundo removal, the chance of utilizing wasteful energy when responding to wildfires is also minimized.

The adverse impacts to energy resources associated with manual and herbicide treatment activities were examined in the CalVTP PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, energy consumption in the area of the surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to energy resources is also the same. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New energy resource impacts

The proposed treatment consists of removal of Arundo using treatments consistent with activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.9.1, "Regulatory Setting," and Section 3.9.2, "Environmental Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new significant impacts related to energy resources.

PD-3.8: Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	LTS	Impact GEO-1, pp. 3.7-27–3.7-30	Yes	GEO-1–GEO-5, GEO-7, GEO-8, AQ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	LTS	Impact GEO-2, pp. 3.7-30–3.7-31	Yes	GEO-1, GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes

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

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

Discussion

The proposed Treatment Sites are located in the ULAR Watershed and includes the San Fernando Valley, the Verdugo Mountains, and the foothills of the Santa Susana and San Gabriel ranges to the north and the Santa Monica Mountains to the south. The proposed treatment area lies in the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province. Mapped Arundo stands in the proposed Treatment Sites are typically located on the ULAR channel or upland tributaries. The ULAR channel and San Fernando Valley floor are highly urbanized, and minimal bare soil is present (NRCS and UC Davis 2019). The upland tributaries extend into the surrounding mountain ranges, where slopes

are steeper and dominated by scrub vegetation types. The landscape, soils, and fire history in the upland tributaries are comparable to the adjacent CalVTP treatable landscape.

Impact GEO-1

The proposed treatment consists of removal of Arundo using manual treatment and herbicide application with ground-based methods, consistent with activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. Treatment would occur in concrete stream channels and adjacent urban areas, and, as described in the PEIR, has the potential to increase erosion rates and loss of topsoil in the short term. With the incorporation of SPRs listed below, impacts related to erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the uses and types of equipment, treatment activities and extent of vegetation removal are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Slopes, soils, and fire history at the Treatment Sites are comparable to conditions within the treatable landscape, so the potential impact related to soil erosion is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are GEO-1 through GEO-5, GEO-7, GEO-8, and AQ-3. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact GEO-2

Proposed treatment of Arundo would occur in the ULAR channel and adjacent urban areas and in upland tributaries. The ULAR channel and adjacent urban areas lie on the San Fernando Valley floor, where topography is mostly flat and landslide hazards are minimal. The upland tributaries are located on steeper slopes, and some are in recent burn areas. Much of this mountainous area is classified as a landslide hazard zone (CGS 2021b). With the incorporation of SPRs listed below, impacts related to landslide hazards would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed extent of vegetation removal and required avoidance of steep slopes and areas of instability are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, slopes, soils, and fire history at the Treatment Sites are comparable to those in the within the CalVTP treatable landscape; therefore, the impact to lands, the potential impact related to landslide risk would be the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are GEO-1, GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-7, and GEO-8. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resource impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.7.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.7.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to geology, soils, paleontology, or mineral resources would occur.

PD-3.9: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project1**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation of an Agency Adopted for the Purpose of Reducing the Emissions of GHGs	LTS	Impact GHG-1, pp. 3.8-10–3.8-11	Yes	None	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GHG-2: Generate GHG Emissions through Treatment Activities	PSU	Impact GHG-2, pp. 3.8-11–3.8-17	Yes	None	None	LTS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: less than significant. PSU: potentially significant and unavoidable. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

Impact GHG-1

Vehicle (e.g., haul truck) and mechanical equipment (e.g., chipper) use during project treatment activities would result in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Project treatment activities are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR, which evaluated the consistency of these treatment methods with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions. The Proposed Project would be consistent with applicable state plans and policies for carbon management in natural and working landscapes. This impact would be less than significant. GHG emissions from Project treatment

activities are within the scope of the PEIR. SPR GHG-1 is not applicable because the project is treating *Arundo donax* stands rather than the timberlands covered by the Assembly Bill 1504 Carbon Inventory Process.

Portions of the project treatment area extend beyond the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, these areas are covered by the same plans, policies, and regulations analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, Impact GHG-1 would be the same throughout all project treatment areas and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was evaluated in the PEIR.

Impact GHG-2

Vehicle and mechanical equipment use during project treatment activities would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Project treatment activities are consistent with, and thus within the scope of, the PEIR. However, because project treatment activities are limited to chemical and mechanical removal of *Arundo donax* stands, GHG emissions would be minimal relative to prescribed burning methods evaluated in the PEIR, and, as such, SPR AQ-3 and MM GHG-2 are not applicable to this project.

Portions of the project treatment area extend beyond the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape, constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the proposed treatment activities and the climatic conditions in these areas are essentially identical to those in areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, Impact GHG-2 would be the same throughout all project treatment areas and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was evaluated in the PEIR.

New GHG emissions impacts

Proposed Project treatment activities are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.8.1, Environmental Setting, and Section 3.8.2, Regulatory Setting, in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Within the boundary of the project area, however, the proposed treatment activities and existing environmental conditions are essentially the same as those evaluated in the PEIR, so the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to GHG emissions would occur.

PD-3.10: Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project1**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	LTS	Impact HAZ-1, pp. 3.10-14–3.10-15	Yes	HAZ-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	LTS	Impact HAZ-2, pp. 3.10-15–3.10-18	Yes	HAZ-5–HAZ-9	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	PS	Impact HAZ-3, pp. 3.10-18–3.10-19	Yes	NA	HAZ-3	PS	No	Yes

[1] LTS: less than significant. PS: potentially significant. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

Impact HAZ-1

Treatment activities would require the use of hand-held tools and, in some instances, a chipper. As discussed in the PEIR, fuels, oils, and lubricants associated with equipment operation may

result in health hazards if released into the environment. With the incorporation of SPR HAZ-1, which requires that equipment be maintained and inspected for leaks, impacts related to hazardous materials would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the types of treatments and associated equipment and types of hazardous materials that would be used is consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because the exposure potential and regulatory conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, the potential impact from hazardous materials is also the same, as described above. SPR HAZ-1 is applicable to this treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact HAZ-2

Treatments would include application of aquatic-approved herbicides to Arundo using ground-based methods such as backpack spraying or painting herbicide onto cut stems. No aerial spraying of herbicides would occur. Herbicides would be applied by licensed applicators in compliance with all laws, regulations, and herbicide label instructions. As discussed in the PEIR, herbicide application may result in health hazards. With the incorporation of SPRs listed below, impacts related to herbicides would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the types of herbicides and application methods that would be used are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because regulatory conditions and exposure potential near the Treatment Sites outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the CalVTP treatable landscape, the potential impact from herbicide use is also the same, as described above. SPRs HAZ-5 through HAZ-9 are applicable to this treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact HAZ-3

The proposed treatment consists of removal of Arundo using herbicide and hand-held tools and would not require soil disturbance, so there would be low potential to expose workers, the public, and the environment to hazardous materials if present. Per Mitigation Measure HAZ-3, database searches for hazardous materials sites in the area of the Treatment Sites were conducted (CADTSC 2022, CalEPA 2022, SWRCB 2022). The search results were used to compile a list of hazardous materials sites in proximity to the treatment areas. Because hazardous materials sites were identified in the vicinity of the Treatment Sites, impacts related to hazardous materials exposure would be potentially significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment methods and equipment are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because regulatory conditions and the presence of potential hazardous material sites near the Treatment Sites outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the CalVTP treatable landscape, the potential impact related to hazardous materials exposure is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact, and no additional mitigation is required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New hazardous materials, public health and safety impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.10.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.10.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions in the areas outside the treatable landscape are similar to those within the treatable landscape. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any additional significant impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to hazardous materials or public health and safety would occur.

PD-3.11: Hydrology and Water Quality

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

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory	LTS	Impact HYD-3, p. 3.11-29	No	None	NA	NA	NA	NA
Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	LTS	Impact HYD-4, pp. 3.11-30–3.11-31	Yes	HYD-1, HYD-4, HYD-5, HAZ-5, HAZ-7, BIO-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	LTS	Impact HYD-5, p. 3.11-31	Yes	HYD-4, HYD-6, GEO-1, GEO-2, GEO-4, GEO-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes

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

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

Discussion

The Treatment Sites are within the ULAR Watershed, extending from the river's headwaters in the Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains downstream to the confluence with Arroyo Seco. The Treatment Sites exclude Upper Tujunga Wash. The Los Angeles River flows west to east through the San Fernando Valley, turning south-southeast at I-5 near Glendale. The river is confined to a concrete channel for much of its course, with the exception of the channel below Sepulveda Reservoir and Sepulveda Dam. Major tributaries in the treatment area include Aliso Creek, Bull Creek, Tujunga Wash, and Verdugo Wash. The Chatsworth, Los Angeles, Pacoima, and Encino reservoirs are within the proposed treatment area. Mapped Arundo stands within Treatment Sites are typically located on the ULAR channel or upland tributaries.

Impact HYD-1

This impact does not apply to the Proposed Project because prescribed burning is not a proposed treatment activity.

Impact HYD-2

Treatment activities would require the use of hand-held tools, herbicide and, in some instances, a chipper. The PEIR covers potential impacts of mechanical and manual treatment activities on water quality. The water quality impacts associated with the use of chippers and hand-held tools were analyzed in the PEIR. Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) would be implemented for any watercourses within treatment areas, in accordance with SPR HYD-4. With the incorporation of SPR HYD-4 and additional SPRs listed below, the impact of the proposed treatment on water quality would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and equipment type are consistent with activities and equipment covered in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Surface water conditions near the Treatment Sites that are outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape are comparable to those within the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential impact associated with proposed treatment activities on water quality is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are HYD-1, HYD-2, HYD-4, HYD-6, GEO-1, GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-7, and HAZ-1. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-3

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

Impact HYD-4

Proposed treatment activities would include ground application of herbicides. Arundo stands would be treated using best management practices (BMPs) and would be controlled using approved aquatic herbicides by licensed contractors. An IPM process would be used that minimizes the amount of herbicide applied and the use of alternatives where appropriate. All herbicide application would comply with EPA and California Department of Pesticide Regulation label standards. Most stands would be foliar treated with backpack sprayers, avoiding impacts to adjacent vegetation. Marking dye would be used to ensure treatment coverage and ensure that there is no herbicide drift. WLPZs would be implemented for any watercourses within treatment areas, in accordance with SPR HYD-4. Herbicide application would be limited to ground-based methods, consistent with the analysis in the PEIR. With the incorporation of SPR HYD-4 and additional SPRs listed below, the impact associated with treatment activities on water quality would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because herbicide treatment is consistent with activities covered in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Surface water conditions in proximity to the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the water quality impact associated with proposed treatment activities is alsothe same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatment are HYD-1, HYD-4, HYD-5, HAZ-5, HAZ-7, and BIO-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-5

Potential ground disturbance and erosion impacts associated with initial and maintenance treatments are expected to be minor, but could directly or indirectly modify existing drainage patterns. The potential for treatment activities to alter existing drainage patterns was analyzed in the in the PEIR. With the incorporation of the SPRs listed below, impacts to site drainage and existing drainage patterns would be less than significant. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the uses and types of equipment, treatment activities, and extent of vegetation removal are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Surface water conditions and drainage patterns in proximity to Treatment Sites outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape are comparable to those within the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact assoacited with proposed treatment activities on existing drainage patterns would also be the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HYD-4, HYD-6, GEO-1, GEO-2, GEO-4, and GEO-5. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New hydrology and water quality impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.11.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.11.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to hydrology and water quality that are present at Treatment Sites outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts associated with proposed treatment

activities are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No other changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any additional significant impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to hydrology or water quality would occur.

PD-3.12: Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project1**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	LTS	Impact LU-1, pp. 3.12-13–3.12-14	Yes	AD-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	LTS	Impact LU-2, pp. 3.12-14–3.12-15	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

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

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

Discussion

Initial treatment and maintenance activities would occur on federal, California, local government, regional government, and private properties.

Impact LU-1

Initial and maintenance treatment activities would occur on property owned by federal, state, regional and local government, and private owners. As indicated in the Section 4.5, "Biological Resources" above, treatment activities would be conducted in accordance with the City's Municipal Code, which protects specific trees and shrubs (Section 46.00) and the Los Angeles

County Municipal Code, which protects oak trees of a certain size (Title 22, Part 6). In addition, as noted in Section 4.5, "Biological Resources," treatment activities would be conducted in accordance with the Los Angeles City General Plan, Section 6 and Goal C/NR 3, which protects and promotes the restoration of sensitive plants, wildlife, and their habitats and preserves the diversity of biological resources (including habitat linkages, forests, coastal zone, riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, woodlands, alpine habitat, chaparral, shrublands, and SEAs). As discussed in Section 4.5, "Biological Resources," treatment activities would be conducted in accordance with the SEA Program, LARMP, GLACR IRWMP, and the Watershed and Open Space Plan, as applicable. As noted in Section 4.12, "Noise," below, treatment activities would be in compliance with Los Angeles County and Ventura County noise restrictions. Additionally, as discussed in Section 4.9, "Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety" treatment activities would be implemented consistent with Goals PS/F 5.4 and PS/F 5.5 of the Los Angeles County General Plan which manages waste stream and energy usage within waste management facilities. In addition, all other applicable federal, state, and local regulations, plans and polices would be adhered to during treatment activities.

The potential for proposed treatment activities to occur on lands that are owned and managed by various entities (i.e., state agencies, private owners, special districts, non-profit organizations, cities, and counties) was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. In addition, the potential for treatment activities to result in an environmental impact due to a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and land use are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, land use in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites is similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential impact related to land use and planning, population, and housing is also the same, as described above. SPR AD-3 would be adhered to during treatment activities and no conflict would occur. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact LU-2

The Proposed Project would result in the removal of Arundo on approximately 80 acres at the Treatment Sites, which is within the amount covered in the CalVTP EIR (i.e., 250,000 acres of treated land). The potential for initial and maintenance treatment to result in a substantial population growth as a result of increased employee demand was also examined in the CalVTP EIR. Impacts associated with short-term increases in the demand for workers during implementation of the Proposed Project are within the scope of the PEIR because the number of workers required for implementation of the treatments would be consistent with and less than the crew size analyzed in the PEIR for the types of treatments proposed (i.e., up to 25 workers for). This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the acreage of Treatment Sites and potential new employees are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, land use, population, and housing characteristics in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites is similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential impact related to population and housing is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New land use and planning, population and housing impacts

Proposed Project is consistent with treatment types and activities evaluated in the PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.12.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.12.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The existing environmental conditions present at the Treatment Sites outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new impacts related to land use, population, or housing. Therefore, no new impacts related to land use and planning, population and housing would occur.

PD-3.13: Noise

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project1**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	LTS	Impact NOI-1, pp. 3.13-9–3.13-12 ; Appendix NOI-1	Yes	AD-3, NOI-1, NOI-2, NOI-3, NOI-4, NOI-5, NOI-6	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact NOI-2, p. 3.13-12	Yes	NOI-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes

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

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

Discussion

Impact NOI-1

Treatment activities would involve the use hand-held tools such as chainsaws and occasionally a chipper which would generate a short-term increase in ambient noise levels surrounding treatment activities. The quantity and type of equipment proposed for the Project are consistent with those addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the noise impact is within the scope of the PEIR. All proposed treatment activities would also be in compliance with Los Angeles County and Ventura County

noise restrictions because activities would be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. The SPRs applicable to the Proposed Project are NOI-1 are AD-3 and NOI-1 through NOI-6.

The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape are covered by the same noise ordinances and have similar exposure potential (i.e., presence of nearby sensitive receptors) to Treatment Sites within the treatable landscape; therefore, the noise impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact NOI-2

Proposed treatment activities would utilize large trucks to transport equipment to and from the project area and, for approximately five percent of the 80 acres, to haul removed Arundo material to approved disposal facilities off site. The potential for short-term, truck-generated noise impacts was analyzed in the PEIR and Proposed Project hauling activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPR NOI-1 is applicable to the proposed treatments; therefore, all proposed hauling activities would occur during weekday, daytime hours, which are less noise-sensitive than nighttime hours when noise has the potential to cause sleep disturbance. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the quantity and types of equipment proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Treatment Sites outside the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape are covered by the same noise ordinances and have similar exposure potential (i.e., presence of nearby sensitive receptors) to Treatment Sites within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the noise impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR

New noise impacts

Proposed Project treatment and hauling activities are consistent with activities covered in the PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.13.1, “Environmental Setting,” and Section 3.13.2, “Regulatory Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the proposed treatment activities and surrounding noise exposure potential at the Treatment Sites outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts are the same and consistent with those covered in the PEIR, as described above. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new impacts. Therefore, no new noise impacts would occur.

PD-3.14: Recreation

Impact in the PEIR			**Project-specific Checklist**					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	**Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR**	**Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR**	**Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?**	**List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]**	**Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project**	**Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?**	**Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?**
Would the project:								
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	LTS	Impact REC-1 pp. 3.14-6–3.14-7	Yes	REC-1	No	LTS	No	Yes

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

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

Discussion

There are several recreational areas located within the upper Los Angeles River watershed. Notable recreational areas include the Angeles National Forest, Deukmejuan Wilderness Park, Hansen Dam Park, Sepulveda Wildlife Area, Glen Haven Memorial Park, Porter Rance Park, Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park, O'Melveny Park, Veterans Memorial Community Regional Park, Chatsworth Oaks Park, Creekside Park, Sepulveda Dam Recreation Area, Wilacre Park, El Paseo de Cahuenga Park, Griffith Park, and Elysian Park.

Impact REC-1

Initial treatment and maintenance activities would occur within or adjacent to recreational areas such as those previously mentioned. The majority of recreational trails would not be impacted by Arundo removal activities. However, if treated Arundo is directly adjacent to a trail or bike path where people may come into contact with the plant, then the trail may be closed temporarily the

day of treatment (i.e., for 24 hours) to allow the herbicide time to dry and dissipate to minimize the public safety hazard. These closures may occur at the Hansen Dam Recreational Area trails, Sepulveda Basin, and the Glendale Narrows bicycle path.
The potential for vegetation treatment and maintenance activities to result in short-term, safety-related recreational closures was analyzed in the CalVTP PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, recreational use in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites is similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential impact related to recreational resources is also the same, as described above. SPR REC-1 is applicable to the proposed treatments. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New recreation impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.14.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.14.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The existing environmental conditions, related to recreational resources, that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, impacts associated with the Proposed Project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new impacts related to recreation. Therefore, no new impacts related to recreational resources would occur.

PD-3.15: Transportation

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

[1] LTS: less than significant. PSU: potentially significant and unavoidable. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

Impact TRAN-1

The proposed treatment would not result in long-term operational increases in vehicular traffic. Short-term increases would occur due to crew member and equipment transport, as well as potential hauling of chipped Arundo biomass for off-site disposal, which would only occur for approximately 5 percent of treated Arundo. The temporary increases to traffic would occur along roads used to access treatment areas including, but not limited to, Interstate 5, Sepulveda Boulevard, Burbank Boulevard, and U.S. Route 101. The initial and maintenance treatments at Treatment Sites would not occur simultaneously and short-term vehicular traffic increases would be dispersed across several roads during different times. No vehicular roads would be closed due to the Proposed Project. With the incorporation of the SPRs listed below, temporary traffic impacts would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment duration and limited number of vehicles (i.e., heavy equipment transport, crew vehicles for crew members) associated with the proposed treatments are consistent are consistent with the activities addressed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because road and traffic conditions near the Treatment Sites outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape are similar to those within the adjacent treatable landscape, the transportation impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are TRAN-1 and AD-3. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR

Impact TRAN-2

This impact does not apply to the Proposed Project because no construction, redesign, or alteration of roadways would occur.

Impact TRAN-3

Initial and maintenance treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled (VMT) above baseline conditions because the project would require vehicle trips for workers and equipment transportation to access Treatment Sites. The PEIR identifies Impact TRAN-3 as potentially significant and unavoidable because implementation of the CalVTP would result in a net increase in VMT. However, as described under Impact TRAN-3 in the PEIR, individual treatment projects are expected to generate fewer than 110 trips per day, which the *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* (OPR 2018) classifies as a less-than-significant transportation impact. Treatments are expected to require a crew size of no more than 20-25 members, with a typical crew size ranging from three to 16 people. Even if multiple treatments occur simultaneously, the total increase in VMT would not exceed 110 trips per day. Because crew members may travel from different locations within the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, additional vehicle trips would be dispersed over multiple routes. These temporary and less-than-significant increases in VMT are within the scope of the impacts evaluated in the PEIR because the duration an increase in vehicle trips is consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because road and transportation conditions near the Treatment Sites outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape are comparable to those within the CalVTP treatable landscape, the impact to VMT will be the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New transportation impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.15.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.15.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present at the Treatment Sites outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts are the same and consistent with those covered in the PEIR, as described above. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to transportation would occur.

PD-3.16: Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems

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

[1] LTS: less than significant. PSU: potentially significant and unavoidable. NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

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

Discussion

Impact UTIL-1

The proposed treatment consists of removal of Arundo using herbicide and hand-held tools and would not require water supply. Arundo stands transpire five times more water than native riparian vegetation, so eradication of Arundo would increase local water supply. For every acre of Arundo removed, an estimated 20 acre-feet per year of water would be available downstream for capture and recharge into the San Fernando Groundwater Basin and for in-stream flows along the Glendale Narrows (CAL-IPC 2011). Therefore, Impact UTIL-1 does not apply to the Proposed Project.

Impact UTIL-2

As part of the proposed treatment, small Arundo stands near roads or structures would be cut, hauled, and chipped. Chipped Arundo biomass may be spread in the stand footprint or over disturbed areas (e.g., road edges or upland areas without native woody cover) or taken offsite. It is estimated that approximately five percent of the 80 acres of Arundo biomass would need to be transported offsite for processing (i.e., biomass power plant, wood product processing facility, composting). Some trash removal associated with encampments may be required prior to Arundo removal within the Glendale Narrows portion of the LAR. This has been the case for USACE's Arundo removal efforts within the LAR. The biomass associated with Arundo removal is less than 0.002% of the 250,000 acres of vegetation treatments per year covered in the PEIR. The project would incorporate SPR UTIL-1, which requires preparation of an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating manual and mechanical treatment activities that would require Arundo biomass to be hauled away in order to ensure that adequate processing facility capacity exists to accept the treated materials. However, existing biomass power plants, wood product processing, and composting facilities may not have the capacity to process the biomass from treatment activities. This impact would be potentially significant. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment methods, the amount of organic waste that would be transported offsite, and organic waste disposal procedures are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because waste disposal infrastructure in the vicinity of the Treatment Sites located outside and within the treatable landscape are similar, the potential impacts related to solid waste are also the same, as described above. SPR UTIL-1 is applicable to the proposed treatments. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact UTIL-3

As part of the proposed treatment, small Arundo stands near roads or structures would be cut, hauled, and chipped. Chipped Arundo biomass may be spread in the stand footprint or over disturbed areas (e.g., road edges, upland areas without native woody cover) or taken offsite. It is estimated that approximately five percent of the 80 acres of Arundo biomass would need to be transported offsite for processing (i.e., biomass power plant, wood product processing facility, composting). This is less than 0.002% of the 250,000 acres of vegetation treatments per year covered in the PEIR. The project would be consistent with the following goals and policies for solid waste in the Los Angeles County General Plan (LA County 2015):

- Goal PS/F 5: Adequate disposal capacity and minimal waste and pollution

Policy PS/F 5.4: Encourage solid waste management facilities that utilize conversion and other alternative technologies and waste to energy facilities.
Policy PS/F 5.5: Reduce the County's waste stream by minimizing waste generation and enhancing diversion.

The project would also be consistent with the following goals and policies for solid waste in the Ventura County General Plan (Ventura County 2020)

- Goal PFS-5: To maximize recycling, reuse, and composting of solid waste and ensure the safe handling and disposal of the remaining solid and hazardous waste.

  Policy PFS-5.6: The County shall promote value-added alternatives to solid waste management, such as compost, energy, biochar, and wood products to avoid open burning of agricultural biomass wastes.

As discussed in the PEIR, the proposed treatment would comply with federal and state goals, statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The project would incorporate SPR UTIL-1, which requires preparation of an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating manual and mechanical treatment activities that would require Arundo biomass to be hauled away in order to ensure that adequate processing facility capacity exists to accept the treated materials. SPR UTIL-1 also prohibits disposal of solid organic waste generated during treatments at a landfill and requires instead that any solid waste transported offsite be disposed of at a biomass power plant, wood product processing facility, and/or composting facility. The project would also incorporate SPR AD-3, which requires that the proposed treatment to be consistent with local plans, policies, and ordinances. With the incorporation of SPRs UTIL-1 and AD-3, impacts related to the compliance with solid waste regulations would be less than significant. This is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment methods, the amount of organic waste that would be transported offsite, and organic waste disposal procedures are consistent with activities addressed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. Because the regulatory setting applicable to the Treatment Sites located within and outside the treatable landscape are similar, the potential impacts related to the compliance with solid waste regulations are also the same, as described above. SPRs UTIL-1 and AD-3 are applicable to this project. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

New public services, utilities and service systems impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.16.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.16.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The infrastructure, regulatory, and environmental conditions at the Treatment Sites outside the treatable landscape are comparable to those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts are the same and consistent with those covered in the PEIR, as described above. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any additional impacts. Therefore, no new impacts related to public services, utilities, and service systems would occur.

PD-3.17: Wildfire

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

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

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

Discussion

Impact WIL-1

Activities include manual treatment of Arundo (i.e., utilizing hand tools or chainsaws) in addition to utilizing vehicles to travel to and from the project areas. These activities could pose a risk of wildfire ignition, as examined within the CalVTP PEIR. However, the presence of Arundo within the Treatable Sites could result in increased wildfire risk if it is not treated. The treatment of Arundo, a significant fire hazard, would result in decreased risk of wildfires within the Treatable Sites in the long-term.

The potential increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of treatments was examined in the PEIR. The potential increase in fire risk associated with the use of vehicles and heavy machinery are within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities, types of equipment and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites located outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, vegetation cover and land use in the area surrounding the Treatment Sites are similar within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential impact related to wildfires is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatments include HAZ-2, HAZ-3, and HAZ-4, which would minimize accidental ignition by requiring machine-powered hand tools to have approved spark arrestors, requiring crews to carry fire extinguishers, shovels, and axes or Pulaskis (axe-adze combination tools), and prohibiting smoking outside of designated smoking areas. In addition, a large percentage of Treatment Sites are located adjacent to urban areas (Figure 1-2), which decreases the risk of wildfire spread. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a more severe impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact WIL-2

Prescribed burning is not a treatment activity proposed as part of the Proposed Project. Therefore, the potential for post-fire landslides after prescribed burning and potential exposure of people or structures to post-fire landslides would not occur. Therefore, Impact WIL-2 does not apply to the Proposed Project.

New wildfire impacts

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.17.1, “Regulatory Setting,” and Section 3.17.2, “Environmental Setting,” in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The inclusion of land associated with the Treatment Sites located outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. The infrastructure, regulatory, and environmental conditions related to wildfire that are present at the Treatment Sites, outside the treatable landscape, are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, impacts associated with proposed treatments are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in any new impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to wildfire risk would occur. Therefore, no new impact related to wildfire risk would occur.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Introduction

Per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the State CEQA Guidelines (PRC Section 21081.6 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15091[d] and 15097) public agencies are required "to adopt a reporting and monitoring program for changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is required for approval of a proposed project where mitigation measures are identified to reduce potential significant impacts. Standard project requirements (SPRs), which are part of the project description, have been incorporated to avoid or minimize significant impacts. Where potentially significant impacts remain after application of SPRs, mitigation measures have been identified to further reduce impacts. While only mitigation measures are required to be identified in an MMRP, both SPRs and mitigation are included in this MMRP to assist in implementation of all environmental protection features of later activities consistent with the CalVTP PEIR.

Purpose of Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

This MMRP has been prepared to facilitate the implementation of SPRs and mitigation measures. The table below presents each SPR and mitigation measure from the CalVTP PEIR that is applicable to the project, the timing of its planned implementation, the implementing entity, and the entity with monitoring responsibility. The numbering of SPRs and mitigation measures corresponds to the numbering used in the PEIR. SPRs and mitigation measures that are referenced more than once in the PSA/Addendum are not duplicated in the MMRP. Project-specific clarifications have been added for certain SPRs to define certain resources or conditions under which the SPR will be implemented. Clarification to SPRs in the PEIR are shown in underline. In all cases, the additional project-specific clarifications maintain the SPRs and mitigation measures as equivalent or more effective than those presented in the PEIR.

Roles and Responsibilities

Unless otherwise specified herein, the California State Coastal Conservancy in conjunction with the Council for Watershed Health (CWH) is responsible for taking all actions necessary to implement the mitigation measures according to the specifications provided for each measure and for demonstrating that the action has been successfully completed. California State Coastal Conservancy in conjunction with CWH will be responsible for implementation of mitigation measures pursuant to Section 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Reporting

CWH shall document and describe the compliance of the project treatment work with the required SPRs and mitigation measures either by adapting the project-specific MMRP table or preparing a separate post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) pursuant to the requirements of SPR AD-7.

How To Use the Table

The categories identified in the attached MMRP table are described below.

- **SPRs and Mitigation Measures.** This column provides the text of the applicable SPR or adopted mitigation measure.
- **Timing.** This column identifies the time frame in which the SPR or mitigation measure will be implemented (e.g., prior to treatment, during treatment, etc.).
- **Implementing Entity**. This column identified the implementing entity is the agency or organization responsible for carrying out the SPR or mitigation measure.
- **Verifying/Monitoring Entity**. This column identifies the party responsible for verifying and monitoring implementation of the SPR or mitigation measure.

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Administrative Standard Project Requirements				
SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent will design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent will post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	One to three days prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. Information on proposed projects (PSA in progress): GIS data that include project location (as a point); project size (typically acres); treatment types and activities; and contact information for a representative of the project proponent. The project proponent will provide information on the proposed project to the Board or CAL FIRE as early as feasible in the planning phase. The project proponent will provide this information to the Board or CAL FIRE with sufficient lead time to allow those agencies to make the information available to the public no later than two weeks prior to project approval. The project proponent may also make information available to the public via other mechanisms (e.g., the proponent's own website). Information on approved projects (PSA complete): A completed PSA Environmental Checklist; A completed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (using Attachment A to the Environmental Checklist); GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the project area, showing the extent of each treatment type included in the project (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction). Information on completed projects: GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the treated area, showing the extent of each treatment type implemented (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) A post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) that includes Size of treated area (typically acres); Treatment types and activities; Dates of work; A list of the SPRs and mitigation measures that were implemented Any explanations regarding implementation if required by SPRs and mitigation measures (e.g., explanation for feasibility determination required by SPR BIO-12; explanation for reduction of a no-disturbance buffer below the general minimum size described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-2b). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to, during, and following treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Aesthetic and Visual Resource Standard Project Requirements				
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: The project proponent will store all treatment-related materials, including vehicles, vegetation treatment debris, and equipment, outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. The project proponent will also locate materials staging and storage areas outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
Air Quality Standard Project Requirements				
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: The project proponent will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent will implement the following measures: Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol. If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations. Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113. Suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may "cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property," per Health and Safety Code Section 41700. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: The project proponent will avoid ground-disturbing treatment activities in areas identified as likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) per maps and guidance published by the California Geological Survey, unless an Asbestos Dust Control Plan (17 CCR Section 93105) is prepared and approved by the air district(s) with jurisdiction over the treatment area. Any NOA-related guidance provided by the applicable air district will be followed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources Standard Project Requirements				
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: An archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the applicable state or local agency procedures. Instead of conducting a new search, the project proponent may use recent record searches containing the treatment area requested by a landowner or other public agency in accordance applicable agency guidance. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Completed	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List. Using the appropriate Native Americans Contact List, the project proponent will notify the California Native American Tribes in the counties where the treatment activity is located. The notification will contain the following: A written description of the treatment location and boundaries. Brief narrative of the treatment objectives. A description of the activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages. A map of the treatment area at a sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities. A request for information regarding potential impacts to cultural resources from the proposed treatment. A detailed description of the depth of excavation, if ground disturbance is expected. In addition, the project proponent will contact the NAHC for a review of their Sacred Lands File. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	In process	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. The purpose of this research is to properly inform survey design, based on the types of resources likely to be encountered within the treatment area, and to be prepared to interpret, record, and evaluate these findings within the context of local history and prehistory. The qualified archaeologist and/or archaeologically trained resource professional will review records, study maps, read pertinent ethnographic, archaeological, and historical literature specific to the area being studied, and conduct other tasks to maximize the effectiveness of the survey. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. **Project Specific Implementation:** Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, and other affected tribes as requested, shall be consulted and shall coordinate with archeologist on this measure.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically-trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. The survey methodology (e.g., pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation) depends on whether the area has a low, moderate, or high sensitivity for resources, which is based on whether the records search, pre-field research, and/or Native American consultation identifies archaeological or historical resources near or within the treatment area. A survey report will be completed for every cultural resource survey completed. The specific requirements will comply with the applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. **Project Specific Implementation:** Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, and other affected tribes as requested, shall be consulted. A cultural monitor shall be present during Arundo treatment, in culturally sensitive areas as identified by the tribe.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. The project proponent, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. These protection measures will be written in clear, enforceable language, and will be included in the survey report in accordance with applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. **Project Specific Implementation:** For tribal cultural resource, as determined by the tribal representative, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians or other affected tribe shall be consulted regarding the items found and treatment/recording process.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: The project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. The project proponent will provide the tribe(s) the opportunity to submit comments and participate in consultation to resolve issues of concern. The project proponent will defer implementing the treatment until the tribe approves protection measures, or if agreement cannot be reached after a good-faith effort, the proponent determines that any or all feasible measures have been implemented, where feasible, and the resource is either avoided or protected. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. **Project Specific Implementation:** Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, and other affected tribes as requested, shall be consulted with regard to this measure.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. Within a buffer of 100 feet of the built historical resource, there will be no prescribed burning or mechanical treatment activities Buffers less than 100 feet for built historical resources will only be used after consultation with and receipt of written approval from a qualified archaeologist. If the records search does not identify known historical resources in the treatment area, but structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, roadways) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historic significance are present in the treatment area, they will similarly be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. **Project Specific Implementation:** For historic resources with a tribal component, the affected tribe(s) shall be consulted; the affected tribe(s) shall be provided the opportunity to consult with archeologist.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. **Project Specific Implementation:** The project proponent shall hire an appropriate member from an affected tribe to conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program. The training would need to be conducted at the beginning of the treatment processes and for any new workers who join after the initial training.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Biological Resources Standard Project Requirements				
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. The project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment, no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, and no more than one year between completion of the PSA and implementation of the treatment project. The data reviewed will include the biological resources setting, species and sensitive natural communities tables, and habitat information in this PEIR for the ecoregion(s) where the treatment will occur. It will also include review of the best available, current data for the area, including vegetation mapping data, species distribution/range information, CNDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, relevant BIOS queries, and relevant general and regional plans. Reconnaissance-level biological surveys will be general surveys that include visual and auditory inspection for biological resources to help determine the environmental setting of a project site. The qualified surveyor will 1.) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and 2.) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. The surveyor will also record any incidental wildlife observations. For each treatment project, habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat and no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, unless it can be demonstrated in the PSA that habitat assessments older than one year remain valid (e.g., site conditions are unchanged and no treatment activity has occurred since the assessment). If more than one year passes between completion of the PSA and initiation of the treatment project, the project proponent will verify the continued accuracy of the PSA prior to beginning the treatment project by reviewing for any data updates and/or visiting the site to verify conditions. Based on the results of the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the treatment:	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided. If, based on the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the qualified RPF or biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment: a. by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or b. by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites). Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat. For physical avoidance, a buffer may be implemented as determined necessary by the qualified RPF or biologist. 2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided. Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected, as described in the SPRs below. Further review may include contacting USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, CNPS, or local resource agencies as necessary to determine the potential for special-status species or other sensitive biological resources to be affected by the treatment activity. Focused or protocol-level surveys will be conducted as necessary to determine presence/absence. If protocol surveys are conducted, survey procedures will adhere to methodologies approved by resource agencies and the scientific community, such as those that are available on the CDFW webpage at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols. Specific survey requirements are addressed for each resource type in relevant SPRs (e.g., additional survey requirements are presented for special-status plants in SPR BIO-7). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats with the potential to occur in the treatment area; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will immediately contact CDFW or USFWS, as appropriate, if any wildlife protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is encountered and cannot leave the site on its own (without being handled). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health, CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate
Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats				
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided, the project proponent will: require a qualified RPF or biologist to perform a protocol-level survey following the CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018) of the treatment area prior to the start of treatment activities for sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats. Sensitive natural communities will be identified using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), or referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website). map and digitally record, using a Global Positioning System (GPS), the limits of any potential sensitive habitat and sensitive natural community identified in the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats[1] to retain or improve habitat functions by implementing the following within riparian habitats: Retain at least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation within the limits of riparian habitat identified and mapped during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3. Native riparian vegetation will be retained in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities. Treatments will be limited to removal of uncharacteristic fuel loads (e.g., removing dead or dying vegetation), trimming/limbing of woody species as necessary to reduce ladder fuels, and select thinning of vegetation to restore densities that are characteristic of healthy stands of the riparian vegetation types characteristic of the region. This includes hand removal (or mechanized removal where topography allows) of dead or dying riparian trees and shrubs, invasive plant removal, selective thinning, and removal of encroaching upland species. Removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, cottonwood) will be minimized to the extent feasible and 75 percent of the pretreatment native riparian hardwood tree canopy will be retained. Because tree size varies depending on vegetation type present and site conditions, the tree size retention parameter will be determined on a site-specific basis depending on vegetation type present and setting; however, live, healthy, native trees that are considered large for that type of tree and large relative to other trees in that location will be retained. A scientifically based, project-specific explanation substantiating the retention size parameter for native riparian hardwood tree removal will be provided in the Biological Resources Discussion of the PSA. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, presence of sufficient seed trees, light availability, and changes in stream shading may inform the tree size retention requirements. Removed trees will be felled away from adjacent streams or waterbodies and piled outside of the riparian vegetation zone (unless there is an ecological reason to do otherwise that is approved by applicable regulatory agencies, such as adding large woody material to a stream to enhance fish habitat, e.g., see Accelerated Wood Recruitment and Timber Operations: Process Guidance from the California Timber Harvest Review Team Agencies and National Marine Fisheries Service). Vegetation removal that could reduce stream shading and increase stream temperatures will be avoided. Ground disturbance within riparian habitats will be limited to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments. This will consist of the minimum disturbance area necessary to reduce hazardous fuels and return the riparian community to a natural fire regime (i.e.,	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Condition Class 1) considering historic fire return intervals, climate change, and land use constraints. Only hand application of herbicides approved for use in aquatic environments will be allowed and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. The project proponent will notify CDFW when required by California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and appropriate protections for the retention of shaded riverine habitat, including buffers and other applicable measures to prevent erosion into the waterway. In consideration of spatial variability of riparian vegetation types and condition and consistent with California Forest Practice Rules Section 916.9(v) (February 2019 version), a different set of vegetation retention standards and protection measures from those specified in the above bullets may be implemented on a site-specific basis if the qualified RPF and the project proponent demonstrate through substantial evidence that alternative design measures provide a more effective means of achieving the treatment goals objectives and would result in effects to the Beneficial Functions of Riparian Zones equal or more favorable than those expected to result from application of the above measures. Deviation from the above design specifications, different protection measures and design standards will only be approved when the treatment plan incorporates an evaluation of beneficial functions of the riparian habitat and with written concurrence from CDFW. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement the following best management practices to prevent the spread of Phytopthora and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (Fusarium), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle): clean and sanitize vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothes before arriving at a treatment site and when leaving a contaminated site, or a site in a county where contamination is a risk; include training on Phytopthora diseases and other plant pathogens in the worker awareness training; minimize soil disturbance as much as possible by limiting the number of vehicles, avoiding off-road travel as much as possible, and limiting use of mechanized equipment; minimize movement of soil and plant material within the site, especially between areas with high and low risk of contamination; clean soil and debris from equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from high risk to low risk areas or between widely separated portions of a treatment area; and follow the procedures listed in Guidance for plant pathogen prevention when working at contaminated restoration sites or with rare plants and sensitive habitat (Working Group for Phytoptheras in Native Habitats 2016). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Special-Status Plants				
SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." Surveys to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species will be conducted in suitable habitat that could be affected by the treatment and timed to coincide with the blooming or other appropriate phenological period of the target species (as determined by a qualified RPF or botanist), or all species in the same genus as the target species will be assumed to be special-status. If potentially occurring special-status plants are listed under CESA or ESA, protocol-level surveys to determine presence/absence of the listed species will be conducted in all circumstances, unless determined otherwise by CDFW or USFWS. For other special-status plants not listed under CESA or ESA, as defined in Section 3.6.1 of this PEIR, surveys will not be required under the following circumstances: If protocol-level surveys, consisting of at least two survey visits (e.g., early blooming season and later blooming season) during a normal weather year, have been completed in the 5 years before implementation of the treatment project and no special-status plants were found, and no treatment activity has occurred following the protocol-level survey, treatment may proceed without additional plant surveys. If the target special-status plant species is an herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte species, the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the target species to reestablish following treatment. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Invasive Plants and Wildlife				
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. The project proponent will take the following actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail): clean clothing, footwear, and equipment used during treatments of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, other debris or seed-bearing material, or water (e.g., rivers, streams, creeks, lakes) before entering the treatment area or when leaving an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife; for all heavy equipment and vehicles traveling off road, pressure wash, if feasible, or otherwise appropriately decontaminate equipment at a designated weed-cleaning station prior to entering the treatment area from an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect native species; inspect all heavy equipment, vehicles, tools, or other treatment-related materials for sand, mud, or other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in the treatment area. If the equipment is not clean, the qualified RPF or biological technician will deny entry to the work areas; stage equipment in areas free of invasive plant infestations unless there are no uninfested areas present within a reasonable proximity to the treatment area; identify significant infestations of invasive plant species (i.e., those rated as invasive by Cal-IPC or designated as noxious weeds by California Department of Food and Agriculture) during reconnaissance-level surveys and target them for removal during treatment activities. Treatment methods will be selected based on the invasive species present and may include herbicide application, manual or mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and/or herbivory, and will be designed to maximize success in killing or removing the invasive plants and preventing reestablishment based on the life history characteristics of the invasive plant species present. Treatments will be focused on removing invasive plant species that cause ecological harm to native vegetation types, especially those that can alter fire cycles; treat invasive plant biomass onsite to eliminate seeds and propagules and prevent reestablishment or dispose of invasive plant biomass offsite at an appropriate waste collection facility (if not kept on site); transport invasive plant materials in a closed container or bag to prevent the spread of propagules during transport; and implement Fire and Fuel Management BMPs outlined in the "Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Mangers" (Cal-IPC 2012, or current version). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Wildlife				
SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries, monarch overwintering sites) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. The qualified RPF or biologist will determine if following an established protocol is required, and the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate survey protocols. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. Focused or protocol surveys for a special-status species with potential to occur in the treatment area may not be required if presence of the species is assumed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	No more than 14 days prior to treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health, CDFW and/or USFWS, as necessary

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. If active nesting season avoidance is not feasible, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a survey for common nesting birds, including raptors. Existing records (e.g., CNDDB, eBird database, State Wildlife Action Plan) should be reviewed in advance of the survey to identity the common nesting birds, including raptors, that are known to occur in the vicinity of the treatment site. The survey area will encompass reasonably accessible areas of the treatment site and the immediately surrounding vicinity viewable from the treatment site. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on the potential species in the area, location of suitable nesting habitat, and type of treatment. For vegetation removal or project activities that would occur during the nesting season, the survey will be conducted at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies. Typically, this timeframe would be up to 3 weeks before treatment. The survey will occur in a single survey period of sufficient duration to reasonably detect nesting birds, including raptors, typically one day for most treatment projects (depending on the size, configuration, and vegetation density in the treatment site), and conducted during the active time of day for target species, typically close to dawn and/or dusk. The survey may be conducted concurrently with other biological surveys, if they are required by other SPRs. Survey methods will be tailored by the qualified RPF or biologist to site and habitat conditions, typically involving walking throughout the survey area, visually searching for nests and birds exhibiting behavior that is typical of breeding (e.g., delivering food). If an active nest is observed (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) or determined to likely be present based on nesting bird behavior, the project proponent will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: Establish Buffer. The project proponent will establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Factors to be considered for determining buffer location will include: presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and expected treatment activities. Nests of common birds within the buffer need not be monitored during treatment. However, buffers will be maintained until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Conduct a survey for common nesting birds (if needed) at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies (typically, up to 3 weeks before treatment); if an active nest is observed, implement avoidance strategies prior to and during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
technician. Modify Treatment. The project proponent will modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active nest to avoid disturbance of active nests (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by the project proponent in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist. Defer Treatment. The project proponent will defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the treatment site that could disturb the active nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. Feasible actions will be taken by the project proponent to avoid loss of common native bird nests. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance strategies will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this SPR will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. Considerations may include limitations on the presence of environmental and atmospheric conditions necessary to execute treatment prescriptions (e.g., the limited seasonal windows during which prescribed burning can occur when vegetation moisture, weather, wind, and other physical conditions are suitable). If it is infeasible to avoid loss of common bird nests (not including raptor nests), the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies is infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). The following avoidance strategies may also be considered together with or in lieu of other actions for implementation by a project proponent to avoid disturbance to raptor nests: Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will monitor an active raptor nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation, nest defense, or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying off the nest). If breeding raptors are showing signs of nest disturbance, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases. Retention of Raptor Nest Trees. Trees with visible raptor nests, whether occupied or not, will be retained. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resource Standard Project Requirements				
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. Activities that cause mechanical soil disturbance may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no longer saturated (i.e., when soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur). Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment if there is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. If use of heavy equipment is required in saturated areas, other measures such as operating on organic debris, using low ground pressure vehicles, or operating on frozen soils/snow covered soils will be implemented to minimize soil compaction. Existing compacted road surfaces are exempted as they are already compacted from use. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		During treatment if there is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. If mechanical, prescribed herbivory, or prescribed burn treatment activities could result in substantial sediment discharge from soil disturbed by machinery, animal hooves, or being bare, organic material from mastication or mulch will be incorporated onto at least 75 percent of the disturbed soil surface where the soil erosion hazard is moderate or high, and 50 percent of the disturbed soil surface where soil erosion hazard is low to help prevent erosion. Where slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface. This SPR only applies to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent of the project area treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During mechanical activities that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. If erosion control measures are not properly implemented, they will be remediated prior to the first rainfall event per SPR GEO-3 and GEO-8. Additionally, the project proponent will inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event. Any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours per the methods stated in SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-8. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season; if erosion control measures are not properly implemented, remediate prior to the first rainfall event; inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event; any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). Where waterbreaks cannot effectively disperse surface runoff, including where waterbreaks cause surface run-off to be concentrated on downslopes, other erosion controls will be installed as needed to maintain site productivity by minimizing soil loss. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion: To minimize erosion, the project proponent will: (1) Prohibit use of heavy equipment where any of the following conditions are present: (i) Slopes steeper than 65 percent. (ii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme. (iii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent that lead without flattening to sufficiently dissipate water flow and trap sediment before it reaches a watercourse or lake. (2) On slopes between 50 percent and 65 percent where the erosion hazard rating is moderate, and all slope percentages are for average slope steepness based on sample areas that are 20 acres, or less, heavy equipment will be limited to: (i) Existing tractor roads that do not require reconstruction, or (ii) New tractor roads flagged by the project proponent prior to the treatment activity. (3) Prescribed herbivory treatments will not be used in areas with over 50 percent slope. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). If unstable areas or soils are identified within the treatment area, are unavoidable, and will be potentially directly or indirectly affected by the treatment, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) will determine the potential for landslide, erosion, of other issue related to unstable soils and identity measures (e.g., those in SPR GEO-7) that will be implemented by the project proponent such that substantial erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment on slopes greater than 50 percent	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Hazardous Material and Public Health and Safety Standard Project Requirements				
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. Prior to the start of treatment activities, the project proponent will inspect all equipment for leaks and inspect everyday thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Any equipment found leaking will be promptly removed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: The project proponent will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas: The project proponent will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. The SPRP will include (but not be limited to): a map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides; a list of items required in an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity; procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to herbicide treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations: The project proponent will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application. The project proponent will prepare all herbicide applications to do the following: Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA. Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions. Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation. Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health, Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers: The project proponent will triple rinse all herbicide and adjuvant containers with clean water at an approved site, and dispose of rinsate by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR Section 6684. The project proponent will puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions will be followed. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment will not be cleaned, and personnel will not be washed in a manner that would allow contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment area or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During herbicide treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas: The project proponent will employ the following herbicide application parameters during herbicide application to minimize drift into public areas: application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative); spray nozzles will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift; low nozzle pressures (30-70 pounds per square inch) will be utilized to minimize drift; and spray nozzles will be kept within 24 inches of vegetation during spraying. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During herbicide treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas: For herbicide applications occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet, the project proponent will post signs at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides. The signs will include the signal word (i.e., Danger, Warning or Caution), product name, and manufacturer; active ingredient; EPA registration number; target pest; treatment location; date and time of application; restricted entry interval, if applicable per the label requirements; date which notification sign may be removed; and a contact person with a telephone number. Signs will be posted prior to the start of treatment and notification will remain in place for at least 72 hours after treatment ceases. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During herbicide treatment activities occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
Hydrology and Water Quality Standard Project Requirements				
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. If applicable, this includes compliance with the conditions of general waste discharge requirements (WDR) and waste discharge requirement waivers for timber or silviculture activities where these waivers are designed to apply to non-commercial fuel reduction and forest health projects. In general, WDR and Waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that Water Board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions. The specifications for each WDR and Waiver vary by region. Regions 2 (San Francisco Bay), 4 (Los Angeles), 8 (Santa Ana), and 7 (Colorado River) are highly urban or minimally forested and do not offer WDRs or Waivers for fuel reduction or vegetation management activities. The current applicable WDRs and Waivers for timber and vegetation management activities are included in Appendix HYD-1. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in the table below, which is based on 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). WLPZ's are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Wider WLPZs are required for steep slopes. Procedures for Determining Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) widths	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Establish WLPZs during design of treatment project (complete; see PSA); implement WLPZ protections during treatment	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements					Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Water Class	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV				
Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use	1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area and/or 2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.	1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or 2) Aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species. 3) Excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.	No aquatic life present, watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high-water flow conditions after completion of timber operations.	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.				
WLPZ Width (ft) – Distance from top of bank to the edge of WLPZ								
< 30 % Slope	75	50	Sufficient to prevent the degradation of downstream beneficial uses of water. Determined on a site-specific basis.					
30-50 % Slope	100	75						
>50 % Slope	150	100						
Source: 14 CCR Section 916.5 [936.5, 956.5] (February 2019 version)								

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
The following WLPZ protections will be applied for all treatments: Treatment activities with WLPZs will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. If this percentage is reduced a qualified RPF will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the percent surface cover reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced percent as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). This requirement is based on 14 CCR Section 916.4 [936.4, 956.4] Subsection (b)(6) (February 2019 version) and 14 CCR Section 916.5 (February 2019 version). Equipment, including tractors and vehicles, must not be driven in wet areas or WLPZs, except over existing roads or watercourse crossings where vehicle tires or tracks remain dry. Equipment used in vegetation removal operations will not be serviced in WLPZs, within wet meadows or other wet areas, or in locations that would allow grease, oil, or fuel to pass into lakes, watercourses, or wet areas. WLPZs will be kept free of slash, debris, and other material that harm the beneficial uses of water. Accidental deposits will be removed immediately. Burn piles will be located outside of WLPZs. No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within WLPZs however low intensity backing fires may be allowed to enter or spread into WLPZs. Within Class I and Class II WLPZs, locations where project operations expose a continuous area of mineral soil 800 square feet or larger shall be treated for reduction of soil loss. Treatment shall occur prior to October 15th and disturbances that are created after October 15th shall be treated within 10 days. Stabilization measures shall be selected that will prevent significant movement of soil into water bodies and may include but are not limited to mulching, rip-rap, grass seeding, or chemical soil stabilizers. Where mineral soil has been exposed by project operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class I, II, or III within a WLPZ, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses or lakes in amounts that would adversely affect the quality and beneficial uses of the watercourse. Where necessary to protect beneficial uses of water from project operations, protection measures such as seeding, mulching, or replanting shall be used to retain and improve the natural ability of the ground cover within the WLPZ to filter sediment, minimize soil erosion, and stabilize banks of watercourses and lakes. Equipment limitation zones (ELZs) will be designated adjacent to Class III and Class IV watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side-slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. An RPF will describe the limitations of				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
heavy equipment within the ELZ and, where appropriate, will include additional measures to protect the beneficial uses of water. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: The project proponent will implement the following measures when applying herbicides: Locate herbicide mixing sites in areas devoid of vegetation and where there is no potential of a spill reaching non-target vegetation or a waterway. Use only herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments when working in riparian habitats or other areas where there is a possibility the herbicide could come into direct contact with water. Only hand application of herbicides will be allowed in riparian habitats and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. No terrestrial or aquatic herbicides will be applied within WLPZs of Class I and II watercourses, if feasible. If this is not feasible, hand application of herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments may be used within the WLPZ provided that the project proponent notifies the applicable regional water quality control board no fewer than 15 days prior to herbicide application. The feasibility of avoiding herbicide application within WLPZ of Class I and II watercourses will be determined by the project proponent and may be based on whether doing so will preclude achieving CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. The reasons for infeasibility will be documented in the PSA. No herbicides will be applied within a 50-foot buffer of ESA or CESA listed plant species or within 50 feet of dry vernal pools. For spray applications in and adjacent to habitats suitable for special-status species, use herbicides containing dye (registered for aquatic use by DPR, if warranted) to prevent overspray. Application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative); No herbicide will be applied during precipitation events or if precipitation is forecast 24 hours before or after project activities. This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During herbicide treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: If a treatment activity is adjacent to a roadway with stormwater drainage infrastructure, the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure will be marked prior to ground disturbing activities. If a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during project activities, the project proponent will coordinate with owner of the system or feature to repair any damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
Noise Standard Project Requirements				
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: The project proponent will require that operation of heavy equipment associated with treatment activities (heavy off-road equipment, tools, and delivery of equipment and materials) will occur during daytime hours if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). Cities and counties in the treatable landscape typically restrict construction-noise (which would apply to vegetation treatment noise) to particular daytime hours. If the project proponent is subject to local noise ordinance, it will adhere to those to the extent the project is subject to them. If the applicable jurisdiction does not have a noise ordinance or policy restricting the time-of-day when noise-generating activity can occur noise-generating vegetation treatment activity will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: The project proponent will require that all powered treatment equipment and power tools will be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses: The project proponent will locate treatment activities, equipment, and equipment staging areas away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship), to the extent feasible, to minimize noise exposure. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. Notification will include anticipated dates and hours during which treatment activities are anticipated to occur and contact information, including a daytime telephone number, of the project representative. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will also be included in the notification. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
Recreation Standard Project Requirements				
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If a treatment activity would require temporary closure of a public recreation area or facility, the project proponent to will coordinate with the owner/manager of that recreation area or facility. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. Additionally, notification of the treatment activity will be provided to the Administrative Officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) of the county(ies) in which the affected recreation area or facility is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Approximately 2 weeks prior to treatment activities requiring temporary closure of public recreation areas or facilities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Transportation Standard Project Requirements				
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. A TMP will be needed if traffic generated by the project would result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes for individual vegetation treatments. If needed, a TMP will be prepared to provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstructions, hazards, and service level degradation along affected roadway facilities. The scope of the TMP will depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific treatment activities under the CalVTP. Measures included in the TMP could include (but are not be limited to) construction signage to provide motorists with notification and information when approaching or traveling along the affected roadway facilities, flaggers for lane closures to provide temporary traffic control along affected roadway facilities, treatment schedule restrictions to avoid seasons or time periods of peak vehicle traffic, haul-trip, delivery, and/or commute time restrictions that would be implemented to avoid peak traffic days and times along affected roadway facilities. If the TMP identifies impacts on transportation facilities outside of the jurisdiction of the project proponent, the TMP will be submitted to the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadways prior to commencement of vegetation treatment projects. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment and implement during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health and agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways
Smoke generated during prescribed burn operations could potentially affect driver visibility and traffic operations along nearby roadways. Direct smoke impacts to roadway visibility and indirect impacts related to driver distraction will be considered during the planning phase of burning operations. Smoke impacts and smoke management practices specific to traffic operations during prescribed fire operations will be identified and addressed within the TMP. The TMP will include measures to monitor smoke dispersion onto public roadways, and traffic control operations will be initiated in the event burning operations could affect traffic safety along any roadways. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:		Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Public Services and Utilities Standard Project Requirements				
SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan. For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. The Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will include the amount (e.g., tons) of solid organic waste to be managed onsite (i.e., scattering of wood materials, generating unburned piles, and pile burning) and transported offsite for processing (i.e., biomass power plant, wood product processing facility, composting). If the project proponent intends to transport solid organic waste offsite, the Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will clearly identify the location and capacity of the intended processing facility, consistent with local and state regulations to demonstrate that adequate capacity exists to accept the treated materials. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment and implement during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Air Quality				
Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment. It is acknowledged that due to cost, availability, and the limits of current technology, there may be circumstances where implementation of certain emission reduction techniques will not feasible. The project proponent will document the emission reduction techniques that will be applied and will explain the reasons other techniques that could reduce emissions are infeasible. Techniques for reducing emissions may include, but are not limited to, the following: Diesel-powered off-road equipment used in construction will meet EPA's Tier 4 emission standards as defined in 40 CFR 1039 and comply with the exhaust emission test procedures and provisions of 40 CFR Parts 1065 and 1068. Tier 3 models can be used if a Tier 4 version of the equipment type is not yet produced by manufacturers. This measure can also be achieved by using battery-electric off-road equipment as it becomes available. Prior to implementation of treatment activities, the project proponent will demonstrate the ability to supply the compliant equipment. A copy of each unit's certified tier specification or model year specification and operating permit (if applicable) will be available upon request at the time of mobilization of each unit of equipment. Use renewable diesel fuel in diesel-powered construction equipment. Renewable diesel fuel must meet the following criteria: meet California's Low Carbon Fuel Standards and be certified by CARB Executive Officer; be hydrogenation-derived (reaction with hydrogen at high temperatures) from 100 percent biomass material (i.e., non-petroleum sources), such as animal fats and vegetables; contain no fatty acids or functionalized fatty acid esters; and have a chemical structure that is identical to petroleum-based diesel and complies with American Society for Testing and Materials D975 requirements for diesel fuels to ensure compatibility with all existing diesel engines. Electric- and gasoline-powered equipment will be substituted for diesel-powered equipment. Workers will be encouraged to carpool to work sites, and/or use public transportation for their commutes. Off-road equipment, diesel trucks, and generators will be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources				
Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified archaeologist will assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop a primary records report that will comply with applicable state or local agency procedures. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, a data recovery plan will be prepared. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find constitutes a unique archaeological resource, subsurface historical resource, or tribal cultural resource), the archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop appropriate procedures to protect the integrity of the resource. Procedures could include preservation in place (which is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites), archival research, subsurface testing, or recovery of scientifically consequential information from and about the resource. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center. **Project Specific Implementation:** Based on previous surveys and tribal information that help to identify Treatment Sites as low, medium, or high priority areas, a tribal representative may be involved for in-situ monitoring and survey for high priority areas, as requested by consulted tribes. This is in addition to SPR CUL-4.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	During ground-disturbing activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Biological Resources				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway), exceptions to this requirement are listed later in this measure. The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from listed plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging listed plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. For example, paint-on or wicking application of herbicides to invasive plants may be implemented within 50 feet of listed plant species without posing a risk, especially if the listed plants are dormant at the time of application. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform the determination of buffer width. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 50 feet from a listed plant, a qualified RPF or botanist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) with a science-based justification for the deviation. No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within 50 feet of listed plants. For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid loss by implementing no-disturbance buffers, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1c. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location, that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to listed plants, no compensatory mitigation for loss of individuals will be required.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement the following measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat: Physically avoid the area occupied by the special-status plants by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by species and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from special-status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid loss of or damaging to special-status plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined by a qualified RPF or botanist and will depend on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform an appropriate buffer size and shape. Treatments may be conducted within this buffer if the potentially affected special-status plant species is a geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species, and the treatment can be conducted outside of the growing season (e.g., after it has completed its annual life cycle) or during the dormant season using only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of special-status plants or destroy the seedbank. Treatments will be designed to maintain the function of special-status plant habitat. For example, for a fuel break proposed in treatment areas occupied by special-status plants, if the removal of shade cover would degrade the special-status plant habitat despite the requirement to physically or seasonally avoid the special-status plant itself, habitat function would be diminished and the treatment would need to be modified or precluded from implementation.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within the special-status plant buffer. A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the special-status plant species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment would not maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat (i.e., the habitat would be rendered unsuitable) or because the loss of special-status plants would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status plant species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status plants would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status plants or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-1c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status plants, no compensatory mitigation will be required.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. The first priority for compensatory mitigation will be preserving and enhancing existing populations outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, or if that is not an option because	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
existing populations that can be preserved in perpetuity are not available, one of the following mitigation options will be implemented by the project proponent instead: creating populations on mitigation sites outside of the treatment area through seed collection and dispersal (annual species) or transplantation (perennial species); purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or USFWS-approved conservation or mitigation bank in sufficient quantities to offset the loss of occupied habitat; and if the affected special-status plants are not listed under ESA or CESA, compensatory mitigation may include restoring or enhancing degraded habitats so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant species in the future. If relocation efforts are part of the Compensatory Mitigation Plan, the plan will include details on the methods to be used, including collection, storage, propagation, receptor site preparation, installation, long-term protection and management, monitoring and reporting requirements, success criteria, and remedial action responsibilities should the initial effort fail to meet long-term monitoring requirements. The following performance standards will be applied for relocation: the extent of occupied area will be substantially similar to the affected occupied habitat and will be suitable for self-producing populations. Re-located/re-established populations will be considered suitable for self-producing when: habitat conditions allow for plants to reestablish annually for a minimum of 5 years with no human intervention, such as supplemental seeding; and reestablished habitats contain an occupied area comparable to existing occupied habitat areas in similar habitat types in the region. If preservation of existing populations or creation of new populations is part of the mitigation plan, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands and actions (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement, restoration or enhancement actions), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanisms (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory plant populations will be preserved in perpetuity. If mitigation includes dedication of conservation easements, purchase of mitigation credits, or other offsite conservation measures, the details of these measures will be included in the mitigation plan, including information on responsible parties for long-term management, conservation easement holders, long-term management requirements, funding assurances, and success criteria such as those listed above and other details, as appropriate to target the preservation of long term viable populations. If mitigation includes restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored habitat. If the loss of occupied habitat cannot be offset (e.g., if preservation of existing populations or creation of new populations through relocation efforts are not available for a certain species), and as a result treatment activities would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of listed plant species, then the treatment will not qualify as within the scope of this PEIR. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities) If California Fully Protected Species or species listed under ESA or CESA are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals The project proponent will implement one of the following 2 measures to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: 1. Treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current and commonly accepted science and considering published agency guidance; OR 2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries will be consulted to determine if there is a period of time within which treatment could occur that would avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid mortality, injury or disturbance by implementing one of the two options listed above, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. Injury or mortality of California Fully Protected Species is prohibited pursuant to Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code and will be avoided. Maintain Habitat Function The project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function, by implementing the following: While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; dens; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris; food sources). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that listed or fully protected wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., Humboldt marten, fisher, spotted owl, coastal California gnatcatcher, riparian woodrat) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted [e.g., 50 percent for coastal California gnatcatcher]) such that habitat function is maintained. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. Because this measure pertains to species listed under CESA or ESA or are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries regarding the determination that habitat function is maintained. If consultation determines that the treatment will not maintain habitat function for the special-status species, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Mitigation Measure BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals The project proponent will implement the following to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: For all treatment activities except prescribed burning, the project proponent will establish a no-disturbance buffer around occupied sites (e.g., nests, dens, roosts, middens, burrows, nurseries). Buffer size will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current, commonly accepted science and will consider published agency guidance; however, buffers will generally be a minimum of 100 feet, unless site conditions indicate a smaller buffer would be sufficient for protection or a larger buffer would be needed. Factors to be considered in determining buffer size will include, but not be limited to, the species' tolerance to disturbance; the presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography; nest height; locations of foraging territory; baseline levels of noise and human activity; and treatment activity. Buffer size may be adjusted if the qualified RPF or biologist determines that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect (i.e., cause mortality, injury, or disturbance to) the species within the nest, den, burrow, or other occupied site. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 100 feet from an occupied site, a qualified RPF or biologist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species. For prescribed burning, the project proponent will implement the treatment outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, the qualified RPF or biologist will determine the period of time within which prescribed burning could occur that will avoid or minimize mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. The project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate limited operating periods. Maintain Habitat Function For all treatment activities, the project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function by implementing the following: While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that special-status wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., northern goshawk, Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted) such that the habitat function is maintained. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding habitat function. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status wildlife species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' habitat or because the loss of special-status wildlife would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status wildlife species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status wildlife would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status wildlife or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the non-listed special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status wildlife, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding the determination that a non-listed special-status species would benefit from the treatment.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensation may include: 1. Preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity; this may entail purchasing mitigation credits and/or lands from a CDFW- or USFWS-approved entity in sufficient quantity to offset the residual significant impacts, generally at a ratio of 1:1 for habitat; and	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
2. Restoring or enhancing existing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area (including decommissioning roads, adding perching structures, removing existing perching structures, or removing existing movement barriers or other existing features that are adversely affecting the species). The project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects, and: 1. For preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanisms for long-term conservation (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory habitat will be preserved in perpetuity. 2. For restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored habitat. Review requirements are as follows: The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan in order to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan. For species listed under ESA or CESA or a California Fully Protected Species, the project proponent will submit the mitigation plan to CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries for review and comment. For other special-status wildlife species the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding the availability and applicability of compensatory mitigation and other related technical information. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Mitigation Measure BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: Reference the Manual of California Vegetation, Appendix 2, Table A2, Fire Characteristics (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/) or other best available information to determine the natural fire regime of the specific sensitive natural community type (i.e., alliance) present. The condition class and fire return interval departure of the vegetation alliances present will also be determined. Design treatments in sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands to restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the affected sensitive natural community. Treatments will be designed to replicate the fire regime attributes for the affected sensitive natural community or oak woodland type including seasonality, fire return interval, fire size, spatial complexity, fireline intensity, severity, and fire type as described in Fire in California's Ecosystems (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). Treatments will not be implemented in sensitive natural communities that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time required for that vegetation type to recover from fire) or within Condition Class 1. To the extent feasible, no fuel breaks will be created in sensitive natural communities with rarity ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) and S2 (imperiled). To the extent feasible, fuel breaks will not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover from a stand of sensitive natural community vegetation in sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3 (vulnerable) or in oak woodlands. In forest and woodland sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3, and in oak woodlands, only shaded fuel breaks will be installed, and they will not be installed in more than 20 percent of the stand of sensitive natural community or oak woodland vegetation (i.e., if the sensitive natural community covers 100 acres, no more than 20 acres will be converted to create the fuel break). Use prescribed burning as the primary treatment activity in sensitive natural communities that are fire dependent (e.g., closed-cone forest and woodland alliances, chaparral alliances characterized by fire-stimulated, obligate seeders), to the extent feasible and appropriate based on the fire regime attributes as described in Fire in California's Ecosystems (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009 or	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). Time prescribed herbivory to occur when non-target vegetation is not susceptible to damage (e.g., non-target vegetation is dormant or has completed its reproductive cycle for the year). For example, use herbivores to control invasive plants growing in sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities when sensitive vegetation is dormant but invasive plants are growing. Timing of herbivory to avoid non-target vegetation will be determined by a qualified botanist, RPF, or biologist based on the specific vegetation alliance being treated, the life forms and life conditions of its characteristic plant species, and the sensitivity of the non-target vegetation to the effects of herbivory. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance measures will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this mitigation measure will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. If the avoidance measures are determined by the project proponent to be infeasible, the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies are infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the affected sensitive natural community will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat functions of the sensitive natural community or oak woodland. If the project proponent determines the impact on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss or degradation of sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-3b will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to a sensitive natural community or oak woodland, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the community (or similar community) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will implement the following actions: Compensate for unavoidable losses of sensitive natural community and oak woodland acreage and function by: restoring sensitive natural community or oak woodland functions and acreage within the treatment area; restoring degraded sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function; or preserving existing sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands of equal or better value to the sensitive natural community lost through a conservation easement at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function. The project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects, and: 1. For preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanism for long-term conservation (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory habitat will be preserved in perpetuity. 2. For restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored or enhanced habitat. The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan in order to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health, CDFW, and/or any other applicable responsible agency

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands Impacts to wetlands will be avoided using the following measures: The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of federally protected wetlands[3] according to methods established in the USACE wetlands delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the appropriate regional supplement for the ecoregion in which the treatment is being implemented. The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of wetlands that may not meet the definition of waters of the United States, but would qualify as waters of the state, according to the state wetland procedures (California Water Boards 2019 or current procedures).	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health
A qualified RPF or biologist will establish a buffer around wetlands and mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The buffer will be a minimum width of 25 feet but may be larger if deemed necessary. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented. A qualified RPF or biological technician will periodically inspect the materials demarcating the buffer to confirm that they are intact and visible, and wetland impacts are being avoided. Within this buffer, herbicide application is prohibited. Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited. Accordingly, the following activities are not allowed within the buffer zone: mechanical treatments, prescribed herbivory, equipment and vehicle access or staging. Only prescribed (broadcast) burning may be implemented in wetland habitats if it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that: No special-status species are present in the wetland habitat The wetland habitat function would be maintained. The prescribed burn is within the normal fire return interval for the wetland vegetation types present Fire containment lines and pile burning are prohibited within the buffer No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within the wetland buffer	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites The project proponent will implement the following measures while working in treatment areas that contain nursery sites identified in surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10: Retain Known Nursery Sites. A qualified RPF or biologist will identify the important habitat features of the wildlife nursery and, prior to treatment activities, will mark these features for avoidance and retention during treatment Establish Avoidance Buffers. The project proponent will establish a non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site if activities are required while the nursery site is active/occupied. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on potential effects of project-related habitat disturbance, noise, visual disturbance, and other factors. No treatment activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified RPF or biologist confirms that the nursery site is no longer active/occupied. Monitoring of the effectiveness of the non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site by a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician during and after treatment activities will be required. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in potential adverse effects to special-status species.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to and during treatment activities	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety				
Mitigation Measure HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials. If it is determined that hazardous materials sites could be located within the boundary of a treatment site, the project proponent will conduct a DTSC EnviroStor web search (https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/) and consult DTSC's Cortese List to identify any known contamination sites within the project site. If a proposed mechanical treatment or prescribed burn is located on a site included on the DTSC Cortese List as containing potential soil contamination that has not been cleaned up and deemed closed by DTSC, the area will be marked and no prescribed burning or soil disturbing treatment activities will occur within 100 feet of the site boundaries. If it is determined through coordination with landowners or after review of the Cortese List that no potential or known contamination is located on a project site, the project may proceed as planned.	Initial Treatment: Treatment Maintenance:	Prior to treatment projects Database searches are complete; see results in the PSA	Council for Watershed Health	Council for Watershed Health

[1] **Project Specific Clarification:** These habitats may include waters under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the state (i.e., CDFW and California Water Board).

[2] **Project Specific Clarification:** Low-flow would be determined based on publicly available stream gage data for each stream where treatment would be conducted. No work would occur within 48 hours of a storm event or if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours.

[3] Wetlands as defined here are restricted to those that are adjacent, i.e., outside areas that are potentially jurisdictional waters (both federal and state).

Appendix B

Database Query Results for Special-status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities

Table B-1. Database query results for special-status plant species.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
Vascular plants						
Abrams' oxytheca *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *abramsii*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS	June–August	3,750–6,750	Chaparral	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
San Gabriel manzanita *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* subsp. *gabrielensis*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	March	1,950–4,920	Chaparral	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, USFWS, CNDDB	May–August	10–560	On sandy soils in openings of marshes and swamps	No; suitable habitat not present.
Braunton's milk-vetch *Astragalus brauntonii*	FE/–/1B.1	CNPS, USFWS, CNDDB	January–August	15–2,100	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Ventura Marsh milk-vetch *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, USFWS, CNDDB	(sometimes June) August–October	5–115	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Coastal dunes milk-vetch *Astragalus tener* var. *titi*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, USFWS, CNDDB	March–May	5–165	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
Coulter's saltbush *Atriplex coulteri*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	March–October	10–1,510	In soils that are sometimes alkaline or clay in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
South coast saltscale *Atriplex pacifica*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	March–October	0–460	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas	No; suitable habitat not present.
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	June–October	80–6,235	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools	No; suitable habitat not present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–October	35–655	Alkaline soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Malibu baccharis *Baccharis malibuensis*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	August	490–1,000	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, USFWS, CNDDB	(sometimes February) March–June	230–2,705	In soils that are sometimes gravelly or sandy in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Slender mariposa-lily *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	March–June (sometimes November)	1,050–3,280	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present. A population was previously documented in the Treatment Sites but has since been extirpated (CDFW 2022).
Late-flowered mariposa-lily *Calochortus fimbriatus*	–/–/1B.3	CNPS, CNDDB	June–August	900–6,250	In soils that are sometimes serpentinite in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Palmer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–July	2,330–7,840	Mesic soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Alkali mariposa-lily *Calochortus striatus*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–June	230–5,235	Alkaline, mesic soils in chaparral, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub	No; suitable habitat not present.
Intermediate mariposa-lily *Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	May–July	345–2,805	Rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
Lucky morning-glory *Calystegia felix*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	March–September	100–705	Meadows and seeps, riparian scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Mt. Gleason paintbrush *Castilleja gleasoni*	–/CR/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	May–June (sometimes September)	3,805–7,120	Granitic soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
Southern tarplant *Centromadia parryi* subsp. *australis*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	May–November	0–1,575	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022).
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* subsp. *laevis*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	April–September	0–2,100	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Orcutt's pincushion *Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	January–August	0–330	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes	No; suitable habitat not present.
Coastal goosefoot *Chenopodium littoreum*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–August	35–100	Coastal dunes	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
Salt marsh bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum* subsp. *maritimum*	FE/CE/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	May–October (sometimes November)	0–100	Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
San Fernando Valley spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*	–/CE/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	April–July	490–4,005	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022).
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	April–June	900–4,005	In soils that are sometimes rocky or sandy in openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
California saw-grass *Cladium californicum*	–/–/2B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	June–September	195–5,250	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*	–/–/2B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	July–October	50–920	Marshes and swamps	No; suitable habitat not present.
Santa Susana tarplant *Deinandra minthornii*	–/CR/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	July–November	920–2,495	In rocky areas of chaparral, coastal scrub	Yes; this species is documented within 50 feet of the Treatment Sites in mixed chaparral habitat (CDFW 2022).
Dune larkspur *Delphinium parryi* subsp. *blochmaniae*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–June	0–655	Chaparral, coastal dunes	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Beach spectaclepod *Dithyrea maritima*	–/CT/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	March–May	10–165	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	April–June	655–2,495	Sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022).
Blochman's dudleya *Dudleya blochmaniae* subsp. *blochmaniae*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	April–June	15–1,475	In soils that are often clay, or rocky or serpentinite in chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
Agoura Hills dudleya *Dudleya cymosa* subsp. *agourensis*	FT/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	May–June	655–1,640	Rocky, volcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Marcescent dudleya *Dudleya cymosa* subsp. *marcescens*	FT/CR/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	April–July	490–1,705	Rocky, volcanic soils in chaparral habitats	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
Santa Monica dudleya *Dudleya cymosa* subsp. *ovatifolia*	FT/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	March–June	490–5,495	In rocky and sometimes volcanic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
San Gabriel Mountains dudleya *Dudleya densiflora*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS	March–July	800–2,000	Granitic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–July	50–2,590	Often in clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
Conejo dudleya *Dudleya parva*	FT/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	May–June	195–1,475	In soils that are sometimes clay, gravelly, rocky, and/or volcanic in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Conejo buckwheat *Eriogonum crocatum*	–/CR/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–July	165–1,905	Rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
San Diego button-celery *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	April–June	65–2,035	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Island wallflower *Erysimum insulare*	–/–/1B.3	CNPS	March–July	0–985	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes	No; suitable habitat not present.
San Gabriel bedstraw *Galium grande*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	January–July	1,395–4,920	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Newhall sunflower *Helianthus inexpectatus*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	August–October	1,000–1,000	Marshes and swamps, riparian woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Los Angeles sunflower *Helianthus nuttallii* subsp. *parishii*	–/–/1A	CNPS, CNDDB	August–October	35–5,005	Marshes and swamps	No; suitable habitat not present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	February–July (sometimes September)	230–2,660	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	–/–/2B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	September–May	0–3,985	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Decumbent goldenbush *Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–November	35–445	Chaparral, coastal scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* subsp. *coulteri*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	February–June	5–4,005	Marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022).
San Gabriel linanthus *Linanthus concinnus*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–July	4,985–9,185	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
Payne's bush lupine *Lupinus paynei*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	March–April (sometimes May–July)	720–1,380	Coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Davidson's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus davidsonii*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	June–January	605–3,740	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
White-veined monardella *Monardella hypoleuca* subsp. *hypoleuca*	–/–/1B.3	CNPS, CNDDB	(sometimes April) May–August (sometimes September–December)	165–5,005	Chaparral, cismontane woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Mud nama *Nama stenocarpa*	–/–/2B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	January–July	15–1,640	Marshes and swamps	No; suitable habitat not present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	FE/CT/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	April–October	15–1,085	Marshes and swamps	No; suitable habitat not present.
Spreading navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*	FT/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	April–June	100–2,150	Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Ojai navarretia *Navarretia ojaiensis*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	May–July	900–2,035	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
prostrate vernal pool navarretia *Navarretia prostrata*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–July	10–3,970	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Piute Mountains navarretia *Navarretia setiloba*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	April–July	935–6,890	Cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Chaparral nolina *Nolina cismontana*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	(sometimes March) May–July	460–4,185	Chaparral, coastal scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Short-joint beavertail *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	April–June (sometimes August)	1,395–5,905	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
California Orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	April–August	50–2,165	Vernal pools	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
Rock Creek broomrape *Orobanche valida* subsp. *valida*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	May–September	3,380–6,560	Chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Lyon's pentachaeta *Pentachaeta lyonii*	FE/CE/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB, USFWS	(sometimes February) March–August	100–2,265	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Brand's star phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	March–June	5–1,310	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
Ballona cinquefoil *Potentilla multijuga*	–/–/1A	CNPS, CNDDB	June–August	0–5	Meadows and seeps	No; species is not within elevation range of the Treatment Areas.
White rabbit-tobacco *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*	–/–/2B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	(sometimes July) August–November (sometimes December)	0–6,890	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
Nuttall's scrub oak *Quercus dumosa*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	February–April (sometimes May–August)	50–1,310	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Parish's gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*	–/–/1A	CNPS, CNDDB	February–April	215–985	Riparian woodland	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
Southern mountains skullcap *Scutellaria bolanderi* subsp. *austromontana*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	June–August	1,395–6,560	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	–/–/2B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	January–April (sometimes May)	50–2,625	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Salt spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	–/–/2B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	March–June	50–5,020	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Western bristly scaleseed *Spermolepis lateriflora*	–/–/2A	CNPS, CNDDB	March–April	1,200–2,200	Sonoran desert scrub	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Mason's neststraw *Stylocline masonii*	–/–/1B.1	CNPS, CNDDB	March–May	330–3,935	Chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.

Scientific name Common name	Status[1] Federal/State/ CRPR	Query source	Blooming period	Elevation range (feet)	Habitat associations	Potential to occur in the Treatment Sites?
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	July–November	5–6,695	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Greata's aster *Symphyotrichum greatae*	–/–/1B.3	CNPS, CNDDB	June–October	985–6,595	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland	Yes; this species is documented in the Treatment Areas (CDFW 2022).
Sonoran maiden fern *Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*	–/–/2B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	January–September	165–2,000	Meadows and seeps	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Bryophytes						
California screw moss *Tortula californica*	–/–/1B.2	CNPS, CNDDB	N/A	35–4,790	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.

[1] Status:
Federal
FE Federally listed as endangered
FT Federally listed as threatened
– No federal status
State
CE California State listed as endangered
CR California State listed as rare
CT California State listed as threatened
– No state status
CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank) List Ranks
List 1A Plants are presumed extirpated or extinct
List 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
List 2A Plant is extirpated in California
List 2B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
CRPR Threat Ranks
0.1 Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
0.2 Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)
0.3 Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)

Table B-2. Database query results for special-status wildlife and fish species.

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Invertebrates					
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	CDFW, USFWS	FE/–	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties.	Vernal pools and other non-vegetated ephemeral pools with a minimum depth of 12 inches; typically found in coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands	None; only extant population in LA county is at Madrona Marsh (CDFW 2022)
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	CDFW, USFWS	FT/–	Central Valley, central and south Coast Ranges from Tehama County to Santa Barbara County; isolated populations also in Riverside County	Vernal pools; also found in sandstone rock outcrop pools	Low; vernal pools not expected in Treatment Sites; documented in 2010 northwest of Golden Valley high school, Santa Clarita, roughly 4 miles northeast of Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
Monarch butterfly (overwintering populations) *Danaus plexippus*	CDFW, USFWS	FC/–	Within 1.5 miles of Pacific Ocean South of Fort Bragg to Mexican border	Roosts in eucalyptus, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress	None; outside of species' overwintering population range
El Segundo blue butterfly *Euphilotes battoides allyni*	CDFW	FE/–	Known only from Malaga cove, the airport dunes, and the Chevron preserve in the Los Angeles Area	Inhabits coastal dunes, known host plant is *Eriogonum parvifolium*	None; outside of species' known range and no suitable habitat in Treatment Sites; documented in 2005 near LAX 14 miles southeast of Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	CDFW	FE/–	Known only from western Riverside and southern San Diego counties	Inhabits sunny openings in chaparral and coastal sage scrub on hills and mesas near the coast; requires high densities of food plants *Plantago erecta, P. insularis, Orthocarpus purpurescens.*	None; considered extirpated within Treatment Sites by USFWS, last documented in Mint Canyon in 1920 (CDFW 2022)

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Fish					
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	CDFW, USFWS	FT/	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams, but also occurs in Santa Clara River watershed	Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae	High/moderate; documented in Big Tujunga Creek outside of, but hydrologically connected to, the Treatment Sites; likelihood to occur is limited by habitat availability and presence of non-native predatory species.
Arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	CDFW	–/SSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin; introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins	Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms	High/moderate; documented in Pacioma Wash and Big Tujunga Creek outside of, but hydrologically connected to, the Treatment Sites; likelihood to occur is limited by habitat availability and presence of non-native predatory species
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers; may be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system	Shallow cobble and gravel riffles in permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17–20 °C	High/moderate; documented in Big Tujunga Creek outside of, but hydrologically connected to, the Treatment Sites; likelihood to occur is limited by habitat availability and presence of non-native predatory species
Steelhead, Southern California DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	CDFW	FE/SCE	Federal listing refers to populations from the Santa Maria River in San Luis Obispo County south to the U.S-Mexico border. Coastal California streams from the Santa Maria River to the U.S.-Mexico border. State Candidate listing refers to populations below manmade and natural complete barriers to anadromy from the Santa Maria River, San Luis Obispo County (inclusive) to the U.S.-Mexico Border	Rivers and streams with cold water, clean gravel of appropriate size for spawning, high dissolved oxygen, and suitable rearing habitat; typically rear in freshwater for one or more years before migrating to the ocean	Low; steelhead have not been observed in the Treatment Sites, although resident rainbow trout are present in LA River tributaries upstream of barriers (SRMA 2020); the occurrence of Southern California steelhead DPS within the Treatment Sites is limited by habitat availability, migration barriers, water quality, flow conditions, and predatory non-native species

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Unarmored threespine stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus willia msonii*	CDFW, USFWS	FE/SE, SFP	Upper Santa Clara River and its tributaries in Los Angeles County, San Antonio Creek in Santa Barbara County, and Shay Creek in San Bernardino County	Slow-moving reaches or quiet-water microhabitats in coastal streams and rivers, with a preference for cool (<75°F), clear pools and backwater areas with abundant vegetation	Low; the species is likely extirpated in the Los Angeles River watershed (SMAR 2020, USFWS 2009) and is limited by habitat availability and predatory non-native species
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	CDFW, USFWS	FE/Critical habitat (Designated)	San Diego county north to the mouth of the Smith River in Del Norte County	Coastal lagoons and the uppermost zone of brackish large estuaries; prefer sandy substrate for spawning, but can be found on silt, mud, or rocky substrates; can occur in water up to 15 ft in lagoons and within a wide range of salinity (0–42 ppt)	None; fish barriers are present downstream of the Treatment Sites that preclude movement upstream; in addition, the Treatment Sites are too far from suitable coastal habitats.
Pacific lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus*	N/A	–/SSC	Coastal rivers and streams with access to the ocean	Spawning in gravel riffles with fast moving currents and rearing in soft sand or mud	Low; limited by habitat availability, migration barriers, water quality, flow conditions, and predatory non-native species
Amphibians					
Coast Range newt *Taricha torosa*	CDFW	–/SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County	Terrestrial habitats, ponds, reservoirs and slow-moving streams	Moderate; documented occurrence 1 mile east of Treatment Sites in Limekiln Canyon 2015 (CDFW 2022); potential habitat within the Treatment Sites

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	CDFW	–/SSC	Near Redding, south throughout the Central Valley and nearby foothills; Coast Ranges south of Monterey Bay; and coastal southern California south of the Transverse Mountains and west of the Peninsular Mountains	Areas with sparse vegetation and/or short grasses in sandy or gravelly soils; primarily in washes, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, among grasslands, chaparral, or pine-oak woodlands; breeds in ephemeral rain pools with no predators	Moderate; numerous documented occurrences in Simi hills and foothills of transverse ranges; documented 0.8 miles east of the Treatment Sites in 2000 near Aliso Canyon Wash (CDFW 2022); potential habitat in the Treatment Sites
Arroyo toad *Bufo californicus*	CDFW, USFWS	FE/SSC	San Luis Obispo County to Baja California	Washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas with willows, sycamores, oaks, cottonwoods; needs exposed sandy stream sides with stable terraces for burrowing, with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding	Low; last documented occurrence in 1970 at confluence of Dayton and Chatsworth creeks in or adjacent to Treatment Sites; population is presumed extirpated; nearest known extant population is 4.5 miles north of Treatment Sites along Big Tujunga Creek (CDFW 2022), though there may be suitable habitat in Treatment Sites

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	CDFW, USFWS	FT/SSC Critical habitat (Designated)	Largely restricted to coastal drainages on the central coast from Mendocino County to Baja California; in the Sierra foothills south to Tulare and possibly Kern Counties	Breeds in still or slow-moving water with emergent and overhanging vegetation, including wetlands, wet meadows, ponds, lakes, and low-gradient, slow moving stream reaches with permanent pools; uses adjacent uplands for dispersal and summer retreat	Low; documented occurrences of a breeding population in 2000/2009 along the Las Virgenes creek in the Simi Hills, 3.5 miles west of the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022); extirpated from Los Angeles aside from SMMNRA managed populations; there may be suitable habitat in Treatment Sites. Designated critical habitat is 0.73 miles south of a treatment area in Burro Flats and 2.25 miles northwest of a treatment area in the Hidden Hills area.
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	CDFW	FE/SE	San Jacinto Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, and San Gabriel Mountains in Southern California and the Southern Sierra Nevada	Shallow waters of rocky and open foothill streams and lake edges with cool waters and a gentle slope	None; historical observation within Treatment Sites in Pacoima Wash from 1939 (CDFW 2022), though considered extirpated from this region[2]; nearest known extant populations are over 15 miles east in San Gabriel Mountains
Reptiles					
Western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	CDFW	–/SSC	From the Oregon border along the coast ranges to the Mexican border, and west of the crest of the Cascades and Sierras	Permanent, slow-moving fresh or brackish water with available basking sites and adjacent open habitats or forest for nesting	High; documented occurrences within Treatment Sites in Box Canyon from 2000 and Sepulveda Basin from 2004, and 1.8 miles north of the Treatment Sites on Pacoima Creek; numerous nearby observations upstream of Treatment Sites on Big Tujunga Creek, Pacoima Wash, and in the Santa Monica Mountains (CDFW 2022)

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	CDFW	–/SSC	West of deserts and Cascade-Sierran highlands, as far north as Shasta Reservoir	Open areas with sandy soil and/or patches of loose soil and low/scattered vegetation in scrublands, grasslands, conifer forests, and woodlands; frequently found near ant hills	High; documented observations within Treatment Sites along Devil's Creek in 2000, as well as observations within 1 mile of the Treatment Sites in Pacoima Wash from 1988, and lower fork Santa Clara River from 2015; well-documented extant populations nearby in Simi Hills and Big Tujunga wash upstream of the Hansen Dam (CDFW 2022); suitable habitat in uplands adjacent to Treatment Sites
Southern California legless lizard *Aniella stebbinsi*	CDFW	–/SSC	Found throughout Southern California south of the Transverse ranges. Absent in western Mojave; two small disjunct populations in Tehachapi and Piute mountains	Sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces; warm, moist, loose soil for burrowing, areas beneath vegetation with leaf litter; also found in suburban gardens in Southern California	Moderate; documented occurrence within Treatment Sites in Elyria Canyon Park from 2013, as well as recent sightings within 1 mile of Treatment Sites in the Verdugo Wash from 2017), Sutton Canyon from 2018, and the north side of Griffith Park from 2020 (CDFW 2022); suitable habitat in Treatment Sites
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	CDFW	–/SSC	Inland areas South of San Francisco Bay to Santa Barbara, where distribution extends along coastal regions to Baja Mexico	Habitat generalist, prefers scrub and grassland with loose or sandy soils	Low; documented historical occurrences with non-specific locations in the Verdugo Mountains from 1937 and Little Tujunga Canyon from 1946; nearest recent observation was in Happy Camp Canyon in 1995, 15 miles west of Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
Coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	CDFW	–/SSC	Along coastal ranges from Ventura County to Baja California	Habitat generalists found in desert, woodland, and riparian communities	High; documented occurrence in Treatment Sites at Veterans Memorial Park from 2005, with numerous sightings within 1 mile of Treatment Sites in Simi Hills from 2017, Lopez Reservoir and Dam from 2015 (CDFW 2022); suitable habitat in and near Treatment Sites

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Two-striped garter snake *Thamnophis hammondii*	CDFW	–/SSC	Range is continuous in Coast Ranges from Monterey County south to Baja California. Disjunct population on Catalina Island.	In or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian vegetation	High; four documented occurrences within Treatment Sites upstream of Pacoima Reservoir from 2009 and 2017; recent occurrences near Treatment Sites in Brown Canyon from 2006, Topanga State Park from 2010 and Sullivans Canyon from 2010 (CDFW 2022); suitable habitat in Treatment Sites
Birds					
California brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*	CDFW	FD/SD, SFP	Nests in the Gulf of California and along the coast to West Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands; non-nesting range along entire California coast	Nests on low rocky or brushy slopes of undisturbed islands; rarely seen inland or far out at sea; roost habitat includes islands, offshore rocks, beaches, mudflats, wharfs, piers, breakwaters, and jetties	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
California condor *Gymnogyps californianus*	USFWS	FE/SE, SFP	The Coast ranges from Santa Clara County south to Los Angeles County, the Transverse Ranges, Tehachapi mountains, and southern Sierra Nevada	Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude; deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites; forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	CDFW	–/SFP	Year-round resident; found in nearly all lowlands of California west of the Sierra Nevada mountains and the southeast deserts	Lowland grasslands and wetlands with open areas; nests in trees near open foraging area	Moderate; numerous observations of species throughout Treatment Sites (eBird 2022), documented nesting occurrence 7 miles north of Treatment Sites along the Santa Clara River from 2005 (CDFW 2022); most observations near Griffith Park, Sepulveda Basin, and Elysian Park; nesting habitat present within Treatment Sites

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	USFWS	FD, BGEPA/SE, SFP	Permanent resident and uncommon winter migrant, found nesting primarily in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties	Large bodies of water or rivers with abundant fish, uses snags or other perches; nests in advanced-successional conifer forest near open water	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	CDFW	–/ST	Summer resident; breeds in lower Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley; highest nesting densities occur near Davis and Woodland, Yolo County	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats; forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and grain fields	Moderate (foraging only); no records of nests in project vicinity since 1900 in San Fernando (CDFW 2022); numerous foraging/non-nesting observations in project vicinity (eBird 2022)
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	CDFW, USFWS	BGEPA/SFP	Uncommon permanent resident and migrant throughout California, except center of Central Valley	Open woodlands and oak savannahs, grasslands, chaparral, sagebrush flats; nests on steep cliffs or medium to tall trees	Low (foraging only); nesting records at four sites over 4 miles away in SMMNRA, with the most recent records being 2019[3] and 1989 (CDFW 2022); no nesting habitat in project vicinity.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	CDFW	FD/SD, SFP	Most of California during migrations and in winter; nests primarily in the Coast Ranges, northern Sierra Nevada Mountains, and other mountainous areas of northern California	Wetlands, woodlands, cities, agricultural lands, and coastal area with cliffs (and rarely broken-top, predominant trees) for nesting; often forages near water	Low/Moderate (foraging only); two documented nesting occurrences with non-specific locations; one in the Pasadena area in 2005 and another in the Santa Monica Mountains north of Malibu in 2009 (CDFW 2022); numerous observations within the vicinity of the Treatment Sites, mostly concentrated around Sepulveda Basin, Santa Susana Pass, and portions of the Los Angeles River downstream of the Glendale Narrows (eBird 2022); potentially habitat within project vicinity
Yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	CDFW	–/SSC	Extremely rare	Marshes	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicenis coturniculus*	CDFW	–/ST, SFP	Northern San Francisco Bay area (primarily San Pablo and Suisun bays) and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	Large tidally influenced marshes with saline to brackish water, typically with a high proportion of pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*); also can be associated with bulrush (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), cattail (*Typha* spp.), or rushes (*Juncus* spp.); peripheral vegetation at and above mean high higher water necessary to protect nesting birds during extremely high tides	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Light-footed clapper rail *Rallus longirostris levipes*	USFWS	FE/–	Along coast from Santa Barbara to Mexican Border; absent from most of Los Angeles area north of Long Beach	Exclusively salt marshes	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Western snowy plover *Charadrius alexandrines nivosus*	CDFW, USFWS	FT (Pacific coastal population)/SSC (interior population) Critical habitat (Designated)	Nests in locations along the California coast, including the Eel River in Humboldt County; nests in the interior of the state in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Modoc Plateau, and Great Basin, Mojave, and Colorado deserts; winters primarily along coast	Barren to sparsely vegetated beaches, barrier beaches, salt-evaporation pond levees, and shores of alkali lakes; also nests on gravel bars in rivers with wide flood plains; needs sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
California least tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	CDFW, USFWS	FE/SE, SFP	Pacific coast from San Francisco to Baja California	Sparsely vegetated coastal beaches and estuaries near shallow waters, above high tide line	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Black skimmer *Rynchops niger*	USFWS	–/SSC	Breeds on the coast from San Francisco Bay south to south San Diego Bay and in the interior at the Salton Sea	Large areas of bare ground adequately isolated from terrestrial predators and disturbances	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Marbled murrelet *Brachyramphus marmoratus*	USFWS	FT/SE Critical habitat (Designated)	Nesting murrelets in California mostly concentrated on coastal waters near Del Norte and Humboldt counties, and in lesser numbers near San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties; winter throughout nesting range, and in small numbers in southern California	Most time spent on the ocean; nests inland in old-growth conifers with suitable platforms, especially redwood or Douglas-fir forests near coastal areas	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	CDFW	FT/SE	Breeds in limited portions of the Sacramento River and the South Fork Kern River; small populations may nest in Butte, Yuba, Sutter, San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo, Los Angeles, and Imperial counties	Summer resident of valley foothill and desert riparian habitats; nests in open woodland with clearings and low, dense, scrubby vegetation	Low; documented historical nesting occurrence from 1893 in San Fernando area, exact location unknown (CDFW 2022); while suitable habitat in project vicinity, no known populations in this region
Western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*	CDFW	–/SSC	Year-round resident throughout much of the state; Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast	Level, open, dry, heavily grazed or low- stature grassland or desert vegetation with available burrows	Low; documented occurrence 2.75 miles northwest of Treatment Sites on Laskey Mesa from 2000, and another 5 miles north of the Treatment Sites along the Santa Clara River from 2005 (CDFW 2022); potentially habitat in project vicinity
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	USFWS	–/SSC	From the southern Cascade Range of northern California, south along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, and in mountains of central and southern California nearly to the Mexican border	Typically in older forested habitats; nests in complex stands dominated by conifers, especially coastal redwood, with hardwood understories; some open areas are important for foraging	Low; two documented occurrences from 1990, one being 2.5 miles north of Treatment Sites in Los Pinetos canyon and another roughly 6 miles upstream in the Pacoima wash (CDFW 2022); potential habitat in Angeles National Forest[4]

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Black swift *Cypseloides niger*	CDFW, USFWS	–/SSC	Breeds locally in Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mts., and from San Mateo County south likely to San Luis Obispo County	Nests in moist crevices behind or beside permanent or semipermanent waterfalls in deep canyons, on perpendicular sea cliffs above surf, and in sea caves; forages widely over many habitats	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	USFWS	–/SSC	Uncommon to common summer resident throughout California except in deserts, the Central Valley, and other lowland areas	Primarily advanced-successional conifer forests with open canopies	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	CDFW, USFWS	FE/SE	In the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges; nests as far south as San Diego County; confirmed breeding along the Eel River, and in mesic clear-cuts in northern Humboldt County	Dense brushy thickets within riparian woodland often dominated by willows and/or alder, near permanent standing water; uses brushy, early-succession forests (e.g., clearcuts) in the Pacific Northwest	Low (foraging only); outside of known range for species nesting; documented nesting occurrence 5.5 miles north of the Treatment Sites along the Santa Clara River from 1997, as well as historical nesting occurrences in the Los Angeles area from1894 and the Pasadena area from 1906 (CDFW 2022); potential foraging habitat in the Treatment Sites
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Year-round resident in most of California except for the forested coastal slope and the high elevations of the Sierra Nevada, southern Cascade, and Transverse Ranges	Open shrubland or woodlands with short vegetation and and/or bare ground for hunting; some tall shrubs, trees, fences, or power lines for perching; typically nest in isolated trees or large shrubs	Moderate; numerous observations within the vicinity of the Treatment Sites (eBird 2022); potential nesting habitat in xeric foothill areas

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	CDFW, USFWS	FE/SE	Summer resident; breeds in scattered locations around southern California	Nests in dense vegetative cover of riparian areas; often nests in willow or mulefat; forages in dense, stratified canopy	High; two documented nesting occurrences within Treatment Sites at the Van Norman Bypass Reservoir from 2004; numerous occurrences adjacent to the Treatment Sites, including in the Sepulveda Basin (2004), Hansen Dam (2011), Pacoima (2005), Forest Lawn Cemetery (2018), and Brandeis Ranch near the Simi Hills (1977) (CDFW 2022, eBird 2022); suitable nesting habitat in the Treatment Sites
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	CDFW	–/ST	Summer resident; occurs along the Sacramento River from Tehama County to Sacramento County, along the Feather and lower American rivers; and in the plains east of the Cascade Range in Modoc, Lassen, and northern Siskiyou counties; small populations near the coast from San Francisco County to Monterey County	Nests in vertical bluffs or banks, usually adjacent to water, where the soil consists of sand or sandy loam	None; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity; occasionally observed in the vicinity of the Treatment Sites, presumably foraging (eBird 2022)
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	CDFW, USFWS	FT/SSC Critical habitat (Designated)	Permanent resident of Southern California	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas & slopes	High; documented nesting occurrences 0.3 miles from Treatment Sites at the Van Norman Bypass Reservoir from 2004, as well as an occurrence 1.2 miles from Treatment Sites at the Hansen Dam from 2009; occasional observations within project vicinity (CDFW 2022, eBird 2022); potential habitat in coastal sage scrub upland from Treatment Sites; Treatment Sites overlap with designated critical habitat in Brown's Canyon Wash and Aliso Canyon

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	CDFW	–/SSC	Summer resident; nests in most of California, except most of the Central Valley, high Sierras, and Mojave and Colorado deserts	Open canopy, deciduous riparian woodland close to water, along streams or wet meadows	High; documented occurrences with numerous suspected nesting males 4 miles northeast of site along Big Tujunga Creek from 2012 to 2017 (CDFW 2022); numerous observations in project vicinity (eBird 2022); suitable riparian habitat in Treatment Sites
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	CDFW	–/SSC	Uncommon summer resident and migrant in coastal California and in foothills of the Sierra Nevada	Early successional riparian habitats with a dense shrub layer and an open canopy	Moderate; documented occurrence along Santa Clara River 12 miles north of Treatment Sites from 1979 (CDFW 2022); numerous observations near Sepulveda Basin, Hansen Dam and Griffith Park (eBird 2022); potential habitat in the Treatment Sites
Belding's savannah sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	CDFW	–/SE	From Santa Barbara south through San Diego County	Inhabits coastal salt marshes; nests in pickleweed (*Salicornia*) on and about margins of tidal flats	Low; no suitable nesting habitat in the project vicinity
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	CDFW	–/SSC	Summer resident; nests in Mendocino, Trinity, and Tehama counties south, west of the Cascade–Sierra Nevada axis and southeastern deserts, to San Diego County	Typically found in moderately open grasslands with scattered shrubs	Low (foraging only); occasional observations in project vicinity (eBird 2022, CDFW 2022); fragmented, marginal habitat in project vicinity

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	CDFW, USFWS	–/ST, SSC	Permanent resident, but makes extensive migrations both in breeding season and winter; common locally throughout Central Valley and in coastal areas from Sonoma County south	Feeds in grasslands and agriculture fields; nesting habitat components include open accessible water, a protected nesting substrate (including flooded or thorny vegetation), and a suitable nearby foraging space with adequate insect prey	High/moderate; documented occurrence of a nesting colony 0.3 miles from Treatment Sites on the north side of the Chatsworth Reservoir, monitored and active from 1993–999 (CDFW 2022); numerous observations in project vicinity, particularly near Sepulveda Basin and the stretch of the Los Angeles River adjacent to Griffith Park (eBird 2022); potential habitat in Treatment Sites, though associated foraging habitat may be too fragmented
Mammals					
South coast marsh vole *Microtus californicus stephensi*	CDFW	–/SSC	Coastal zones from Ventura County to northern Orange County	Wetlands and marshes	None; no suitable habitat and Treatment Sites outside of species' current known range (CDFW 2022)
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	CDFW	–/SSC	Found throughout southern and southeastern California	Rocky areas within several habitats, including Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, chaparral, sagebrush, and desert habitats	High; documented occurrences 0.8 miles from Treatment Sites at Forest Lawn Cemetery in 2006, 1.2 miles from Treatment Sites at Santa Susana Pass in 1992, and 0.2 miles from Treatment Sites along the Old Road in Weldon Canyon in 1992 (CDFW 2022); potential habitat in Treatment Sites
Southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	CDFW	–/SSC	Southward from Los Angeles County to the Mexican border, generally west of the desert	Flat, sandy, valley floor habitats	Low; marginal, fragmented habitat in the project vicinity; two historical occurrences from 1904—one from the Shadow Hills near Sunland with a generalized location that overlaps with Treatment Sites, and 1 from the Arroyo Seco that is approximately 1 mile from the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Pacific pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris pacificus*	CDFW	FE/SSC	Southern coast from Marina del Rey and El Segundo in Los Angeles County, south to the the Mexican border in San Diego County	Fine-grain, sandy, or gravelly substrates in the immediate vicinity of the Pacific Ocean	None; no suitable habitat in project vicinity and outside of species' current known range (CDFW 2022)
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Coastal basins in San Fernando Valley south through San Jacinto Valley	Coastal sage scrub, alluvial scrub, and grasslands	Low; one documented historic record from 1906 with a non-specific location in the San Fernando Valley (CDFW 2022); marginally suitable habitat in project vicinity
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus* ssp. *bennettii*	CDFW	–/SSC	Coastal sage belt along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains from Cajon Wash west to San Gabriel Canyon	Open or sparse grasslands and coastal scrub	Moderate; documented occurrence from 2001 0.6 miles north of the Treatment Sites in the Big Tujunga Wash (CDFW 2022); potential habitat in open areas surrounding Treatment Sites
Southern California salt marsh shrew *Sorex ornatus salicornicus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Coastal salt marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties	Coastal salt marshes, including *Salicornia* marshes, and also sometimes found in association with dense willow and bulrush	None; no suitable habitat in project vicinity and outside of species' current known range (CDFW 2022)
Big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	CDFW	–/SSC	Low-lying arid areas in southern California	High cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites	Moderate; potential roosting habitat (cliffs and rocky outcrops) in the project vicinity; multiple historical occurrences documented within 5 miles of the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Found mostly in southern half of California	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species though may be found in crevices in large boulders and buildings	Moderate; potential roosts in rocky outcrop crevices throughout the project vicinity; documented occurrence from 2003 three miles southeast of Treatment Sites along Topanga Canyon Boulevard; multiple historical occurrences documented within 5 miles of the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	CDFW	–/SSC	Near the Pacific Coast, Central Valley, and the Sierra Nevada	Riparian forests, woodlands near streams, fields and orchards	Moderate; potential roosts in riparian forests throughout project vicinity; numerous documented occurrences from 2004 within 4 miles of Treatment Sites in the Santa Monica Mountains (CDFW 2022)
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Los Angeles and San Bernadino counties south to Baja Mexico	Roosts in trees within desert wash, valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, palm oasis	Moderate; potential roosts in valley foothill riparian trees throughout the project vicinity; documented historical occurrence from 1984 in Glendale within 1 mile of the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
California leaf-nosed bat *Macrotus californicus*	CDFW	–/SSC	San Diego county, transmontane slopes of San Bernardino range, Mojave and Colorado deserts.	Roosts in mines and caves near the opening. Forages in desert washes and riparian areas.	Moderate; potential roosts in mines and caves in the project vicinity; two documented historical occurrences within 2 miles of the Treatment Sites, both have been confirmed as extirpated (CDFW 2022)
Townsend's western big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	CDFW	–/SSC	Throughout California, found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats, details of distribution not well known	Most abundant in mesic habitats, also found in oak woodlands, desert, vegetated drainages, caves or cave-like structures (including basal hollows in large trees, mines, tunnels, and buildings)	Moderate; potential roosting habitat in the project vicinity; documented historical occurrence from 1940 within 2 miles of Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
Spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	CDFW	–/SSC	Small number of localities identified in California; mostly found in the foothills, mountains and desert regions of southern California	Highly associated with cliffs and rock crevices, although may occasionally use caves and buildings; inhabit arid deserts, grasslands, and mixed coniferous forests	Moderate; potential roosting habitat on upland cliffs in the project vicinity; documented occurrence from 2003 of a population with a nearby roost within 6 miles of Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Throughout California except for elevations greater than 3,000 m in the Sierra Nevada	Roosts in rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of vacant and occupied buildings; feeds in a variety of open woodland habitats	Moderate; potential roosting habitat in the project vicinity; two documented historical occurrences from 1951 and 1905 within 1 mile of Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)

Common name Scientific name	Query sources	Status[1] Federal/ State	Distribution in California	Habitat association	Likelihood to Occur in Treatment Sites
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial counties	Roosts in rock crevices, caverns, or buildings in proximity to pinyon pine and juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats	Low; marginally suitable roosting habitat in the project vicinity; documented occurrence from 1995 approximately 13 miles south of the Treatment Sites (CDFW 2022)
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	CDFW	–/SSC	Throughout the state except in the humid coastal forests of Del Norte County and the northwest portion of Humboldt County	Shrubland, open grasslands, fields, and alpine meadows with friable soils	Low; marginally suitable habitat in foothills of project vicinity; several documented occurrences within ten miles of Treatment Sites in Santa Monica Mountains from 2006, and Santa Clara River Valley from 2015 (CDFW 2022)

[1] Status codes:

Federal
- FE = Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
- FT = Listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
- FPE = Federally proposed as endangered
- FPT = Federally proposed as threatened
- FC = Federal candidate species
- FD = Federally delisted
- PD = Federally proposed for delisting
- BGEPA = Federally protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- FSS = Forest Service Sensitive species
- BLMS = Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species

State
- SE = Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
- ST = Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
- SCE = State Candidate Endangered
- SD = State Delisted
- SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
- SFP = CDFW Fully Protected species
- BOFS = Considered a sensitive species by the California Board of Forestry under the California Forest Practice Rules (14 CCR §895.1)

[2] Jennings, M., M. Hayes. 1994. Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California. Prepared for California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division.

[3] Cholo, A. B. 2019. Golden Eagle Chicks Found in the Santa Monica Mountains for First Time in 30 Years. U. S. National Park Service. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/samo/learn/news/golden-eagle-chicks-found-in-the-santa-monica-mountains-for-first-time-in-30-years.htm

[4] Warbington, R., D. Beardsley. 2002. 2002 Estimates of Old Growth Forests on the 18 National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region. USDA Forest Service. Available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/r5/rsl/publications/oldgrowth/oldgrowth2002.html

Table B-3. CNDDB query results for sensitive natural communities.

Natural community (Holland 1986)	Rank[1] (Global/ State)	Habitat description[2]	Distribution	Potential to occur in Treatment Sites?
Southern Dune Scrub	G1/S1.1	Dense, coastal scrub of scattered shrubs, subshrubs, and herbs, often developing high cover and generally less than one meter tall. Plants generally more succulent and somewhat shorter than more northern dune scrub communities	Some remaining patches on California Channel Islands and in Baja California, but virtually extirpated from mainland southern California, except for El Segundo Dunes.	No; suitable habitat not present.
Cismontane Alkali Marsh	G1/S1.1	Dense marsh, dominated by perennial, emergent, herbaceous monocots up to two meters tall, with most growth and flowering limited to summer season.	Occurs in areas where standing water or saturated soil is present most or all year and where high evaporation and low input of fresh water leave salts (e.g., lake beds, river flood plains). Documented in Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers flood plains, low-lying areas of Kings and Kern counties in the southwestern San Joaquin Valley, near the Colorado River in eastern Riverside and Imperial counties at elevations below 1,000 feet.	No; suitable habitat not present.
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	G2/S2.1	Dominated by salt-tolerant hydrophytes forming moderate to dense cover of highly productive, herbaceous and suffrutescent species up to one meter tall	Occurs in bays, lagoons, and estuaries along the coast from about Point Conception to the Mexican border, with few remaining intact due to coastal development.	No; suitable habitat not present.
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	G3/S3.1	Grassland up to two ft tall, dominated by perennial, bunchgrasses, with native and introduced annuals in between and often actually exceeding the bunchgrasses in cover.	Range previously extended throughout the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Salinas Valleys, and the Los Angeles Basin, but is now much reduced to remnant areas with fine, clay soils that are wet in winter and dry in summer.	No; suitable habitat not present.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	G1/S1.1	Open shrubland, occurring on outwash deposits along streams and low gradient alluvial fans. Dominant species vary and can include species found in riparian, costal scrub, and chaparral habitats.	Occurs on dry sites (e.g., steep slopes, well-drained soils) along the coastal base of the Transverse and Peninsular range from central Los Angeles County to Mexico.	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
California Walnut Woodland[4]	G2/S2.1	Woodland dominated by *Juglans californica*, with an open canopy allowing for development of a grassy understory, often comprised of non-native annuals that complete most of their growth cycle before the deciduous Juglans leafs out in spring.	Occurs on relatively moist, fine-textured soils of valley slopes and bottoms, as well as encircling rocky outcrops from the south side of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Santa Ana Mountains. Typically occurs from 500–3,000 ft.	Yes; Treatment Sites overlap with documented occurrences.

Natural community (Holland 1986)	Rank[1] (Global/ State)	Habitat description[2]	Distribution	Potential to occur in Treatment Sites?
Open Engelmann Oak Woodland	G2/S2.2	An evergreen woodland dominated by *Quercus engelmannii* with a grassland understory.	Occurs on relatively moist sites on fine-textured soils of gentle slopes and valley bottoms in the Santa Ana Mountains, usually below 4,000 ft.	No; suitable habitat not present.
Valley Oak Woodland	G3/S2.1	An open, winter-deciduous woodland where Quercus lobata is usually the only tree and with a grassy understory.	Occurs on deep, well-drained alluvial soils, usually in valley bottoms in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys adjacent to the Sierra Nevada foothills. Also found on nonalluvial settings in the South Coast and Transverse ranges. Typically occurs below 2,000 ft.	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	G3/S3.2	An open, winter-deciduous riparian forests of tall broadleaf species, often with shrubby willows in the understory	Occurs along rivers and streams where flood waters frequently overtop the banks, in the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, from Santa Barbara County south to Baja California Norte and east to the edge of the deserts.	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	G2/S2.1	None provided	None provided	Yes; Treatment Sites overlap with documented occurrences.
Southern Riparian Scrub	G3/S3.2	None provided	None provided	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.
Southern Willow Scrub	G3/S2.1	A very dense, broadleafed, winter-deciduous riparian thicket dominated by several willow species, with other scattered emergent trees and no understory.	Formerly extensive along the major rivers of coastal southern California, but now much reduced by urban expansion, flood control, and channel "improvements".	Yes; potentially suitable habitat present.

[1] Status:
- Global Rank
  - G1 Critically Imperiled
  - G2 Imperiled
  - G3 Vulnerable
- State Rank
  - S1 Critically Imperiled
  - S2 Imperiled
  - S3 Vulnerable
- Additional Threat Ranks:
  - 0.1 Very threatened
  - 0.2 Threatened

[2] Holland (1986). Mainland Cherry Forest (G1/S1.1) came up in the CNDDB query but is not treated in Holland or MCV and was not included here.
[3] CNPS 2022.
[4] Walnut Forest (G1/S1.1) came up in the CNDDB query and was considered synonymous with California Walnut Woodland.

Appendix C

Hazardous Materials Sites Database Query Results

Table C-1. Hazardous materials sites in proximity to treatment areas.

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
1 Hr. Photo 2 For 1	Cleanup Program Site	3701 Ocean View Blvd.	Montrose	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
15191 Bledsoe (Apn 2501-006-045)	Cleanup Program Site	15191 Bledsoe Street	Sylmar	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
20245 Sunburst Street	Cleanup Program Site	20245 Sunburst Street	Chatsworth	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
3731 Park Place	Cleanup Program Site	3731 Park Place	Glendale	Open - Site Assessment - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
3m Drug Delivery Systems (Formerly 3m Pharmaceuticals)	Cleanup Program Site	19901 Nordhoff Street	Northridge	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
5 West Olive Avenue	Cleanup Program Site		Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
8304 Sepulveda Blvd Site	Cleanup Program Site	8304 Sepulveda Blvd	North Hills	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
A G Layne Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	4578 Brazil St	Atwater Village	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
A H Plating, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	1837 Victory Pl.	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
A. G. Layne Dist. Shell Prod.	Cleanup Program Site	4578 Brazil St.	Los Angeles	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Acme Autowork	Cleanup Program Site	738 N. Victory Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Aero Engines, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	3022-3034 N. Coolidge Avenue & 2927-2935 Denby Avenue	Los Angeles	Completed - Case Closed - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Ahr Signs, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	3400 N. San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Alameda Dry Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	940 W. Alameda Ave.	Burbank	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
All Metals Processing Co. Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	264 W. Spazier Ave.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Allied Signal Inc-N Hollywood	Cleanup Program Site	11600 Sherman Way	N Hollywood	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Alpha Medical Resources; Cinema Set Decorating; Me	Cleanup Program Site	10671 Lanark St.	Sun Valley	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
American Etching	Cleanup Program Site	13730 Desmond St.	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
American Metaseal	Cleanup Program Site	701 West Broadway	Glendale	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Arbco Facility (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	7820 Gloria Ave	Van Nuys	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Arco #1003	Lust Cleanup Site	14856 Magnolia Blvd	Van Nuys	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Arco Service Station	Lust Cleanup Site	22455 Ventura Bl.	Woodland Hills	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Astro Chrome & Polishing	Cleanup Program Site	8136 Lankershim Boulevard	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Avco Company	Cleanup Program Site	13500 Central	Los Angeles	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Avecor, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	13596 Vaughn Street	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Baird's Auto Body	Cleanup Program Site	3722 Park Pl.	Montrose	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Batavia Indah	Cleanup Program Site	21608 Nordhoff Street	Chatsworth	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Boeing (Former Rocketdyne) Santa Susana Field Lab	Cleanup Program Site	Woolsey Canyon Road	Ventura	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Boeing North American, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	Santa Susana/Field Lab.	Simi Valley	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Burbank Plating Ser.	Cleanup Program Site	13561 Desmond St.	Pacoima	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Burbank Steam Plant	Cleanup Program Site	164 W. Magnolia Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
California Technical Plating, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	11533-11535 Bradley Avenue	San Fernando	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Caltrans Pumping Station	Lust Cleanup Site	1260 Saint Andrews Place N.	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Carter Plating	Cleanup Program Site	1842 N. Keystone St.	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Cartier Property	Cleanup Program Site	5444-5458 Vineland Ave	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Cavalier Cleaner	Lust Cleanup Site	7155 Lindley Ave	Reseda	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Cavalier Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	7155 Lindley Avenue	Reseda	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Chevron Van Nuys Terminal	Cleanup Program Site	15359 Oxnard St	Van Nuys	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Circle K Store 2211209	Lust Cleanup Site	11001 Ventura Blvd.	Studio City	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Coast United Advertising Property (Former Henderson Property)	Cleanup Program Site	8714-8716 Darby	Northridge	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Coldwater Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	4360 Coldwater Canyon Avenue	Studio City	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Color-Tec Industrial Finshing	Cleanup Program Site	11231 Ilex Avenue	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Commercial Inspection Services	Cleanup Program Site	156 W. Providencia Ave.	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Commercial Property	Lust Cleanup Site	21401 Vanowen St	Canoga Park	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Commercial Property	Cleanup Program Site	8020 Deering Ave	Canoga Park	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Corbin Village Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	19812 Ventura Blvd.	Woodland Hills	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Country Cleaner	Cleanup Program Site	13215 Gladstone Ave	Sylmar	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Courtaulds Aerospace	Cleanup Program Site	5430 San Fernando Rd.	Glendale	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Crane Co	Cleanup Program Site	3000 Winona Ave	Burbank	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Crescent Jewelery	Cleanup Program Site	2629 1/2 Foothill Blvd.	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Crown Cork & Seal Company Inc	Lust Cleanup Site	8201 Woodley Ave	Van Nuys	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Curran Dry Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	22062 Ventura Blvd	Woodland Hills	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Dandee Gasoline Tanker Spill	Cleanup Program Site	101 Fwy	Calabasas	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Deluxe Laboratories	Cleanup Program Site	1377 N. Serrano Ave	Hollywood	Open - Inactive - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Dixon Hard Chrome	Cleanup Program Site	11645 Pendleton Street	Sun Valley	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Dmr Partners Site	Lust Cleanup Site	18251 Napa Street	Northridge	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Doc Milgrom's Cleaning Clinic (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	19524 Nordhoff St.	Northridge	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Dod - Mount Disappointment Ang	Cleanup Program Site		Los Angeles	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Dr. J's Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	4369 Woodman Avenue	Sherman Oaks	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Drilube Company - Plant 1	Cleanup Program Site	711 W. Broadway	Glendale	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Drycleaners Plus	Cleanup Program Site	2770 Foothill Blvd.	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Easton Sports	Cleanup Program Site	7800 Haskell Avenue	Van Nuys	Completed - Case Closed - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Ecola Services	Cleanup Program Site	1207 Isabel St.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Electromatic Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	7351 Radford Ave.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Em Coating Services	Cleanup Program Site	6940 Farmdale Ave.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Encino Dry Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	16946 Ventura Blvd	Encino	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Excello Plating Co., Inc	Cleanup Program Site	4057 Goodwin Ave.	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Exxon Mobil Oil 11751	Cleanup Program Site	6423 Topanga	Canoga Park	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Ezee Manufacturing Co.	Cleanup Program Site	5339 Craner Avenue	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
F&H Plating Co.	Cleanup Program Site	12023 Vose St.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Fashion Square Car Wash	Lust Cleanup Site	4625 Woodman Ave	Sherman Oaks	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Fazio Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	23383 Mulholland Dr	Woodland Hills	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Flood Maintenance Div, West	Cleanup Program Site	4628 Briggs St.	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Ford Leasing Development Company (Former Zero Corp)	Cleanup Program Site	777 Front Street	Burbank	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Former Acme Metal Finishing	Cleanup Program Site	1250 North San Fernando Road & 2615 Arvia Street	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Adel Precision Products - Adel Precision Products	Cleanup Program Site	10635-10703, 10725 Vanowen	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Aerol Co.	Cleanup Program Site	3235 San Fernando Rd.	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Former Aluminum Die Casting	Cleanup Program Site	3452-3464 N. San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Aquality, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	3030 Andrita Street	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Aviall Services Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	3111 N. Kenwood St.	Burbank	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Former Ball Corporation	Cleanup Program Site	20730 Prairie Street	Chatsworth	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Former Deluxe Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	13749-13753 Van Nuys Boulevard	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Dry Cleaner And Carburetor Shop	Cleanup Program Site	8931-8935 Woodman Avenue	Arleta	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Exxonmobil 14fy9	Lust Cleanup Site	19648 Ventura Boulevard	Tarzana	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Former Greeff Fabrics	Cleanup Program Site	4000 Chevy Chase	Los Angeles	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Former Lockheed Martin Hangar 22	Cleanup Program Site	3050 Clybourn Ave.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Former Menasco Aerospace	Cleanup Program Site	100 East Cedar Avenue	Burbank	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Former Metal Improvement Company	Cleanup Program Site	12510 Montague Street	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Neider's Cleaners/Laundro Co	Cleanup Program Site	13680 Van Nuys Bl	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Pharmavite - Miles Chemical - Great Western Chemical	Cleanup Program Site	12801 Rangoon St.	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Rainbo Records	Cleanup Program Site	8960 Eton Avenue	Canoga Park	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Remo, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	12804 Raymer St.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Shell Station	Lust Cleanup Site	4360 Coldwater Canyon Ave	Studio City	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Former Southern California Plating Company	Cleanup Program Site	3434-3440 N. San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Thrift-D-Lux Cleaners/Merkow Hardware	Cleanup Program Site	9767-9769 Laurel Canyon Boulevard	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Former Twiss Heating & Treating	Cleanup Program Site	2503 North Ontario Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Former U.S. Flare Corporation	Cleanup Program Site	12270 Montague Street	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Franciscan Ceramics	Cleanup Program Site	2901 Los Feliz Blvd	Los Angeles	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Franklin 76	Lust Cleanup Site	6051 Franklin Ave	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Fueling Station Brock Bus Line	Cleanup Program Site	722 Wilson Ave W	Glendale	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Gary's Union Service	Cleanup Program Site	7606 Fallbrook Avenue	West Hills	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Gas To Go (Former)	Lust Cleanup Site	1353 Western Ave. N.	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Gem Fuel	Lust Cleanup Site	1601 Truman St	San Fernando	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Gold Star Plating Corp.	Cleanup Program Site	7222 Varna Ave.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Golden Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	8225 Topanga Canyon Blvd	Canoga Park	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Golden West Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	2033 Verdugo Blvd.	Montrose	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Graphic Research Inc	Cleanup Program Site	9334 Mason Ave	Chatsworth	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Hewitt Landfill	Cleanup Program Site	7361 Laurel Canyon Road	North Hollywood	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Hi Start Auto Sale	Cleanup Program Site	4311 Foothill Blvd.	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Holchem Incorporated	Cleanup Program Site	13546 Desmond St	Pacoima	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Holiday Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	2136 Verdugo Blvd.	Montrose	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Hollywood Burbank Airport Replacement Terminal	Cleanup Program Site	2801 North Hollywood Way	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Home Depot - Itt Aerospace Controls-Div.	Cleanup Program Site	1200 South Flower Street	Burbank	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Honolulu Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	3601 Ocean View Blvd. #J	Glendale	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Hughes Missile Systems Co (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	8433 Fallbrook Ave	Canoga Park	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Hurst Graphics	Cleanup Program Site	2500 San Fernando Rd	Los Angeles	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Icd/Heateflex	Cleanup Program Site	3731 Park Pl.	Montrose	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
International Electronic Research Corporation (Ierc)	Cleanup Program Site	135 W. Magnolia Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Interstate Brands Corp.	Cleanup Program Site	10 E. Linden Ave.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Interstate Brands Corporation	Lust Cleanup Site	6841 San Fernando Rd	Glendale	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Ippolito Family Properties, Llc	Cleanup Program Site	1706 Standard Avenue	Glendale	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
J & M Anodizing Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	525 South Flower Street	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Jesse's Plating (Former Hvc)	Cleanup Program Site	12229 Montague Street	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Jsm Potenza	Cleanup Program Site	11307 Chandler Blvd	N. Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Kahr Bearing-Sargent/Fletcher	Cleanup Program Site	3010 N. San Fernando Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Kaiser Permanente	Cleanup Program Site	11666 Sherman Way.	North Hollywood	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Ken's Broaching	Cleanup Program Site	747 Salem St.	Glendale	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Keyston Brothers	Cleanup Program Site	1100 Scott Rd.	Burbank	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Kim's Tailoring & Cleaning	Cleanup Program Site	3620 Foothill Blvd.	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Kleanerette Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	6240 N. Vantage Ave.	North Hollywood	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
L.T. Sawyer Inc	Lust Cleanup Site	14117 Aetna St	Van Nuys	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Laurel Canyon Boulevard & Osborne Street Property	Cleanup Program Site	9750-9796 Laurel Canyon Boulevard And 13141-13145 Osborne Street	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Lido Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	1901-1907 North Wilcox Ave	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Litton Data Systems	Cleanup Program Site	8000 Woodley Avenue	Van Nuys	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Litton Guidance & Control Systems	Cleanup Program Site	5500 Canoga Ave.	Woodland Hills	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed A-1 East	Cleanup Program Site	3401 W. Empire Ave.	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed A-1, B85, Lots 16,16a	Cleanup Program Site	3220 W. Thorton	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed Librascope	Cleanup Program Site	1607 - 1625 Flower Street	Glendale	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed Plant A-1 North	Cleanup Program Site	2555 N. Hollywood Way.	Burbank	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed Plant A1-South	Cleanup Program Site	2311 N. Hollywood Way.	Burbank	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed Plant B1	Cleanup Program Site	1705 Victory Pl.	Burbank	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed Plant B6	Cleanup Program Site	2801 N. Hollywood Way.	Burbank	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Lockheed Plant C1	Cleanup Program Site	10720 Sherman Way.	Burbank	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Louie's Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	10427 Laurel Canyon Boulevard	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Magna Plating Co.	Cleanup Program Site	3063 N. California St.	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Magnolia Car Wash	Lust Cleanup Site	910 Magnolia Blvd W	Burbank	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Marquart Company	Cleanup Program Site	16555 Saticoy St	Van Nuys	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Mary's Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	2903 Honolulu Ave.	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Mayoni Enterprises, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	10340 Glenoaks Boulevard	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Metro Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	7055-7065 Sunset Blvd	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Micro Matic Usa Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	19791 Bahama Street	Northridge	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Miller Infinity Site	Lust Cleanup Site	5455 Van Nuys Blvd	Van Nuys	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Mission Car Wash	Lust Cleanup Site	1601 San Fernando Rd N	San Fernando	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Mobil #11-F3b	Lust Cleanup Site	19650 Sherman Wy	Reseda	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Mobil #18-F17	Lust Cleanup Site	6350 Fallbrook Ave	Woodland Hills	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Mobil #18-Hyo/Circle K Store #2211262	Lust Cleanup Site	5857 Sunset Blvd W	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Mobil 18-Aj5	Lust Cleanup Site	5553 White Oak Ave	Encino	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Neis Air Treatment Facility	Cleanup Program Site	2110 N. San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Nelson Nameplate Co.	Cleanup Program Site	3191 Casitas Ave	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Newlowe Properties	Cleanup Program Site	3332-3334, 3360-3380 San Fernando Rd	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
No Name	Cleanup Program Site	18137 Parthenia Street	Northridge	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
North Hollywood Industrial L.L.C.	Cleanup Program Site	7040 Lankershim Boulevard, 11651 And 11625 Hart St.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
One Stop Cleaner	Cleanup Program Site	3115 Foothill Blvd	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Opi Products Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	13034 Saticoy St.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Pacific Airmotive Corporation	Cleanup Program Site	2940/2840 North Hollywood Wy	Burbank	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Pacific Airmotive Corporation	Cleanup Program Site	2960 North Hollywood Way	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Paragon Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	1310 Vine Street	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Plaza De Escabar - Joy's Dry Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	13301-13309 Moorpark St	Sherman Oaks	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Price Pfister	Cleanup Program Site	13500 Paxton	Pacoima	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Rantec Microwave Systems, Inc. (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	24003 Ventura Boulevard	Calabasas	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Rawa And Sons Site	Lust Cleanup Site	21404 Sherman Wy	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Rentec Division	Cleanup Program Site	7647 Alabama St	Canoga Park	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Reseda Properties Group	Cleanup Program Site	7027 Canby Ave	Reseda	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Reynolds Printasign (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	9830 San Fernando Road	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Rocketdyne Division	Cleanup Program Site	8900 Desoto Ave	Canoga Park	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Rocketdyne-Snta Susana Fld Lab	Cleanup Program Site	Woolsey Cyn Rd T39	Simi Valley	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Rockwell International Corp.	Cleanup Program Site	6633 Canoga Ave.	Canoga Park	Open - Remediation - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Rockwell/Santa Susana Field Lb	Cleanup Program Site	Woolsey Cyn Rd B780	Simi Valley	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Scovel Property	Lust Cleanup Site	5600 Franklin Avenue	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Sdi Systems Facility	Cleanup Program Site	13000 Pierce Street	Pacoima	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Sepulveda Ang - Sepulveda Ang	Military Cleanup Site		Sepulveda	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Serkis Arco	Lust Cleanup Site	2135 San Fernando Road N	Los Angeles	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Shell #204-3490-0401	Lust Cleanup Site	1309 La Brea Ave N	Hollywood	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Shell Oil Station	Lust Cleanup Site	22330 Ventura Blvd.	Woodland Hills	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Shell Service Station	Cleanup Program Site	16160 Nordhoff	Sepulveda	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Shell Service Station	Lust Cleanup Site	7601 Topanga Canyon Blvd.	Canoga Park	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Shell Service Station Former	Lust Cleanup Site	18500 Ventura Blvd	Tarzana	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Shell/Tesoro (Former Arco #5025)	Lust Cleanup Site	1630 Vermont Ave N	Los Angeles	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Sherman Oaks Car Wash	Lust Cleanup Site	15150 Ventura Blvd	Sherman Oaks	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Sierracin-Harrison	Cleanup Program Site	3020 Empire Ave.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Sprayco, Inc. (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	12600 Saticoy Street South	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Stainless Steel Products Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	2980 N. San Fernando Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Standard Armament	Cleanup Program Site	631 Allen Ave.	Glendale	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Steve's Plating Corp.	Cleanup Program Site	3111 N. San Fernando Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Sub-Area Of Former Adel Precision Products	Cleanup Program Site	10717 Vanowen	North Hollywood	Completed - Case Closed - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Superior Thread Rolling	Cleanup Program Site	12801 Wentworth Street	Arleta	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Swiss Cleaners (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	19752 Sherman Way	Canoga Park	Completed - Case Closed - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Systron Donner (Former)	Cleanup Program Site	14837 Califa St	Van Nuys	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Tampa Plaza Shopping Center - Bell Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	19311 Ventura Blvd.	Tarzana	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Tech-Graphic	Cleanup Program Site	315 South Flower Street	Burbank	Completed - Case Closed - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Technical Metal Finishing	Cleanup Program Site	3401 Pacific Avenue	Burbank	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Technicolor	Cleanup Program Site	4050 Lankershim Blvd	North Hollywood	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Terry Lumber	Cleanup Program Site	18300 Parthenia St	Northridge	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Texaco	Lust Cleanup Site	14344 Ventura Blvd	Sherman Oaks	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Thompson Bros.	Cleanup Program Site	2020 Thompson Ct.	Montrose	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Thrifty Station	Lust Cleanup Site	22406 Ventura Blvd.	Woodland Hills	Open - Verification Monitoring	SWRCB (2022)
Toluca Studio Cleaners	Cleanup Program Site	10559 Riverside Drive	North Hollywood	Completed - Case Closed - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Tru-Cut, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	3221 San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Two Brothers Transportation Diesel Release	Cleanup Program Site	I-5 And Sr 134 West On Ramp	Glendale	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
United Aeronautical Corp.	Cleanup Program Site	7360 Laurel Canyon Blvd.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
United Oil #22	Lust Cleanup Site	7558 Reseda Blvd	Reseda	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Universal City Gas And Mart	Lust Cleanup Site	3167 W. Cahuenga Boulevard	Los Angeles	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Unocal Station #4682	Cleanup Program Site	23706 Victory Blvd	Woodland Hills	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Valley - Todeco	Cleanup Program Site	12975 Bradley Ave	Sylmar	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Vanowen Plaza	Cleanup Program Site	22017 Vanowen Street	Canoga Park	Open - Assessment & Interim Remedial Action	SWRCB (2022)
Ventura Car Wash	Lust Cleanup Site	13320 Ventura Blvd	Sherman Oaks	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Ventura Tampa Plaza	Cleanup Program Site	19307 Ventura Blvd	Los Angeles	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Victory Silk Screen Processing	Cleanup Program Site	2701 W. Burbank Blvd.	Burbank	Open - Eligible For Closure	SWRCB (2022)
Vons Stores	Cleanup Program Site	3233 Foothill Blvd.	La Crescenta	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Vvv Shoes & Jewelry Repairs	Cleanup Program Site	6239 Foothill Blvd. #A	Tujunga	Open - Inactive	SWRCB (2022)
Walt Disney Company	Cleanup Program Site	833 N. Sonora Ave.	Glendale	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Whittaker Controls - Meggitt	Cleanup Program Site	12838 Saticoy St.	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Winall Station #17	Lust Cleanup Site	4441 Van Nuys Blvd N	Sherman Oaks	Open - Remediation	SWRCB (2022)
Wontronics	Cleanup Program Site	3048 N. Coolidge Ave. And 2945 Denby Ave.	Los Angeles	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Woodland Hills Village #1	Cleanup Program Site	20929 Ventura Blvd	Woodland Hills	Completed - Case Closed - Land Use Restrictions	SWRCB (2022)
Young Electronics Company, Inc.	Cleanup Program Site	7341 Greenbush	North Hollywood	Open - Site Assessment	SWRCB (2022)
Spence Property AKA Dry Cleaner In Eagle Rock	State Response	7047-7051 North Figueroa Street	Los Angeles	Active	CADTSC (2022)
American Etching Manufacturing	Evaluation	13730 Desmond Street	Pacoima	Inactive - Action Required	CADTSC (2022)
San Fernando Valley (Area 2)	Federal Superfund	Crystal Springs Wellfield Area	Glendale	Active	CADTSC (2022)
La Dist Maint Yard	Military Evaluation		Los Angeles	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Crhs #13	School Cleanup	San Fernando Road/Division Street	Los Angeles	Certified	CADTSC (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Taylor Yard - Parcel G2 - Southern Pacific	Voluntary Cleanup	2850 Kerr Street	Los Angeles	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Afp #14	Military Evaluation		Burbank	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Nasa Area 2	Military Evaluation		Chatsworth	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Centralab	Historical	4561 Colorado Boulevard	Los Angeles	Refer: Rwqcb	CADTSC (2022)
Industrial Compounds	Historical	1010 San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
Tabery Corporation	Historical	2424 San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
Cain Roofing Company	Historical	2924 Allesandro Street	Los Angeles	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
Glassell Park Primary Center	School Cleanup	3000 Verdugo Road	Los Angeles	Certified	CADTSC (2022)
Taylor Yard - Parcel C	Voluntary Cleanup	Northwest Of Granada St And San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Lance Industries	Tiered Permit	13001 Bradley Avenue	Sylmar	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Universal City Studios Backlot	Voluntary Cleanup	3900 Lankershim Boulevard	Universal City	Inactive - Action Required	CADTSC (2022)
Automation Plating Corp., 927 Thompson	Tiered Permit	927 Thompson Avenue	Glendale	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Valley Plating Works, Inc.	Tiered Permit	2640 San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Dvh Circuits	Corrective Action	16117 Leadwell St	Van Nuys	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Santa Susana Field Laboratory-Doe Rmhf-Corrective Action	Corrective Action		Simi Valley	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Brazil Street Depot	Military Evaluation		Glendale	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
American Etching And Manufacturing	Corrective Action	13730 Desmond St	Pacoima	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Tec-Processing	Tiered Permit	11263 Ilex Street	Pacoima	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Safety-Kleen Sylmar	Corrective Action	13024 Bradley Ave	Sylmar	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
American Etching & Manufacturing	Tiered Permit	13730 Desmond Street	Pacoima	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Profile Plastics	Historical	2130 San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Refer: Rwqcb	CADTSC (2022)
Garrett Estate Property	Voluntary Cleanup	3941 Goodwin Avenue	Los Angeles	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
Dvh Circuits	Tiered Permit	16117 Leadwell Street	Van Nuys	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Los Feliz Charter School for the Arts	School Investigation	2709 Media Center Drive	Los Angeles	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Hi Electronics, Inc.	Tiered Permit	3048 No Coolidge Avenue	Los Angeles	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Safety-Kleen Los Angeles	Corrective Action	2918 Worthen Ave	Los Angeles	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
Santa Susana Field Laboratory-Doe-Corrective Action	Corrective Action		Simi Valley	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Macdermid Inc	Voluntary Cleanup	5439 San Fernando Rd West	Los Angeles	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Valley-Todeco, Inc.	Tiered Permit	12975 Bradley Avenue	Sylmar	Refer: Other Agency	CADTSC (2022)
Van Nuys Airport Ang	Military Evaluation		Van Nuys	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Lopez Flood Control Basin	Military Evaluation		San Fernando	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Vega Aircraft	Military Evaluation		Burbank	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Taylor Yard - Parcel G1	Voluntary Cleanup	2800 Kerr Street	Los Angeles	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Oso Avenue Elementary School	School Investigation	5724 Oso Avenue	Woodland Hills	Inactive - Withdrawn	CADTSC (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Valley Region Span K-8 #1	School Investigation	Dronfield Avenue/Bledsoe Street	Sylmar	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
Weiand Automotive Industries	Voluntary Cleanup	2316-2324 North San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Certified O&M - Land Use Restrictions Only	CADTSC (2022)
Sepulveda Fcb	Military Evaluation		Los Angeles	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Aragon Elementary School	School Investigation	1118 Aragon Avenue	Los Angeles	No Further Action	CADTSC (2022)
Tec Processing	Evaluation	11263 Ilex Avenue	Pacoima	Inactive - Action Required	CADTSC (2022)
Taylor Yard – Parcel G-2, Area A	Evaluation	2850 Kerr Street	Los Angeles	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	CADTSC (2022)
Sunland Chemical	Voluntary Cleanup	5447 West San Fernando Road	Los Angeles	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Blake Avenue Homes	Voluntary Cleanup	1771-1831 Blake Avenue	Los Angeles	Active	CADTSC (2022)
Santa Susana Field Laboratory Rmhf	Historical - Non-Operating	5800 Woolsey Canyon Rd	Simi Valley	Undergoing Closure	CADTSC (2022)
Us Department Of Energy	Historical - Non-Operating	Santa Susana Field Laboratory	Canoga Park	Undergoing Closure	CADTSC (2022)
Macdermid Inc	Historical - Non-Operating	5439 San Fernando Rd West	Los Angeles	Closed	CADTSC (2022)
American Etching And Manufacturing	Historical - Non-Operating	13730 Desmond St	Pacoima	Closed	CADTSC (2022)
Delta Dvh Circuits	Historical - Non-Operating	16117 Leadwell St	Van Nuys	Closed	CADTSC (2022)
Singer Co La Period Furniture Div	Historical - Non-Operating	1838 E Santa Barbara Ave	Los Angeles	Closed	CADTSC (2022)

Site Name	Site Type	Address	City	Status	Source
Safety-Kleen Systems Inc	Permitted - Operating	2918 Worthen Ave	Los Angeles	Operating Permit	CADTSC (2022)
Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc	Historical - Non-Operating	13024 Bradley Ave	Sylmar	Closed	CADTSC (2022)

References

CADTSC (California Department of Toxic Substances Control). 2022. Envirostor Public Data Export Feature Service. Available at: https://gis.data.ca.gov/maps/DTSC::department-of-toxic-substances-control-envirostor-public-data-export/about [Accessed January 14, 2022].

SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board). 2022. GeoTracker map. Available at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/ [Accessed January 14, 2022].