BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BRIDGE ROAD TEMPORARY BRIDGE PROJECT

COUNTY OF VENTURA

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March 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County of Ventura (County) proposes to install a temporary, prefabricated single lane bridge, directly north of the existing Bridge Road Bridge (Bridge #52C 0053) over Santa Paula Creek in unincorporated Ventura County. For purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County is the Lead Agency responsible for preparation and certification of the environmental document for the project.

This report presents the findings of a general biological resource assessment for the Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project (project). The purpose of this assessment is to describe the existing biological resources in the Biological Study Area (BSA) and assess the potential impacts associated with implementation of the project, as required by CEQA. This report incorporates the findings of a literature review, including a review of previous surveys of the BSA conducted by GPA biologists, as well as the results of a biological reconnaissance survey conducted by GPA biologists Ramses Cuellar De Lucio and Victoria Masjuan on January 2, 2026.

1.1 Project Description

Project Location and Setting

The project area is in unincorporated Ventura County approximately 150 feet east of State Route 150 (SR-150, North Ojai Road) and approximately two miles north of the City of Santa Paula (see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The project area encompasses approximately 0.5 acre and is identified by Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 040-010-019, 040-012-001, and 040-012-025.

Most of the project area is paved roadway and the remaining area is designated in the *Ventura County 2040 General Plan* as Agricultural (AG). Surrounding land uses are designated as AG to the north and east, Very Low Density Residential (VLDR) and ECU Open Space (ECU-OS) to the south, and Open Space (OS) to the west (Ventura County, 2024; Ventura County, n.d).

Purpose and Objectives

Since 1999, the County has conducted multiple repairs on the existing bridge to address abutment undermining, timber deterioration, anchor and bolt failures, and deck replacement. Despite these repairs, the structure continues to deteriorate and exhibit safety deficiencies. A 2024 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Bridge Inspection Report assigned the bridge a sufficiency rating of 41 out of 100, indicating structural deficiency and the need for corrective action. Observed conditions include erosion undermining the abutments, deterioration of shotcrete slope protection, and nonstandard bridge railings and approach guardrails. In addition, timber stringers are insufficient to support the posted load ratings, and erosion and scour continue to compromise the bridge's structural integrity. The project is needed to address the structural and safety deficiencies of the existing bridge, which serves as the sole vehicular access route between SR-150 and communities east of the creek.

The purpose of the project is to provide continuous, reliable vehicular and emergency access between SR-150 and communities east of Santa Paula Creek while avoiding potential public safety hazards associated with the existing bridge.

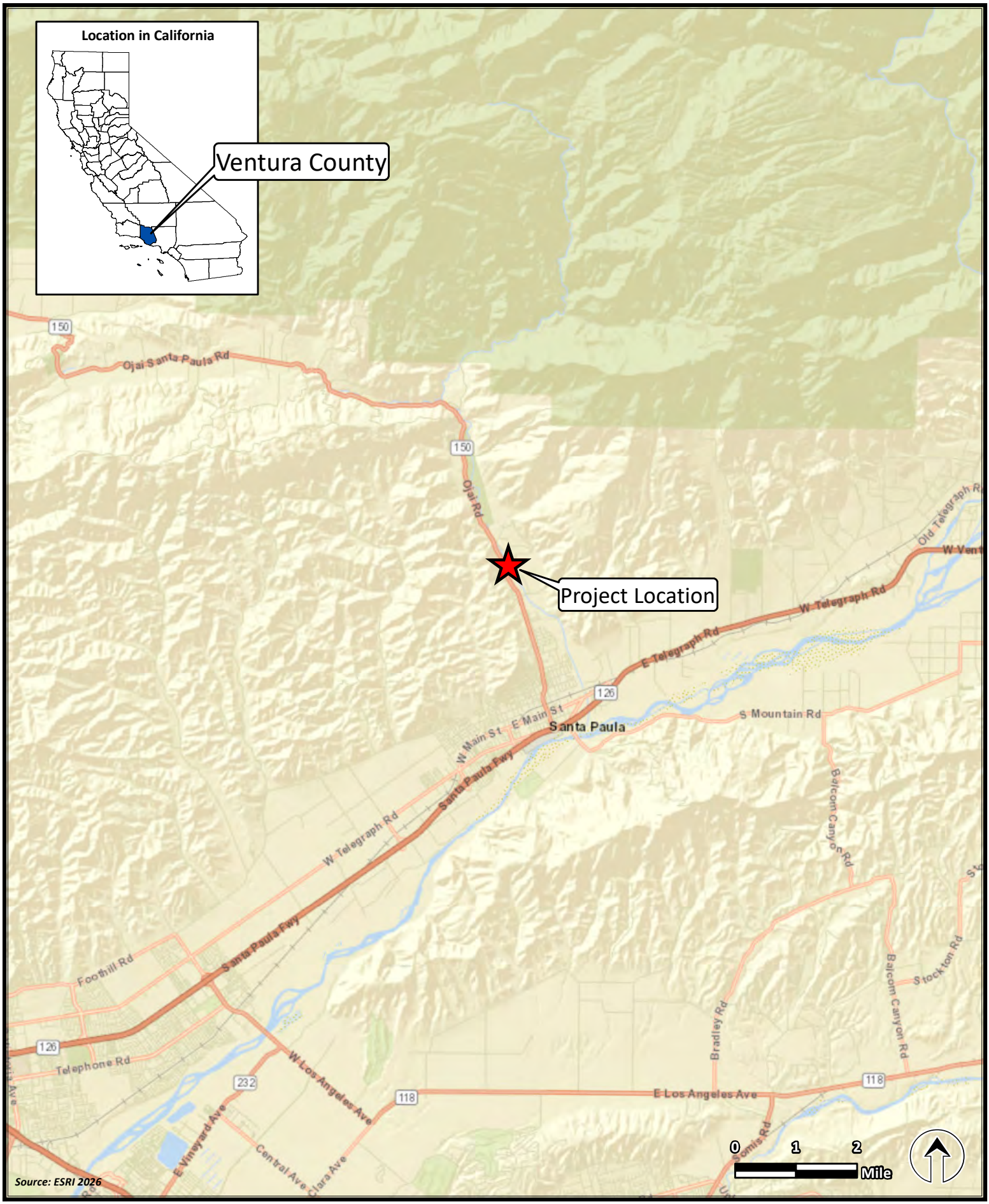

FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION
Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project

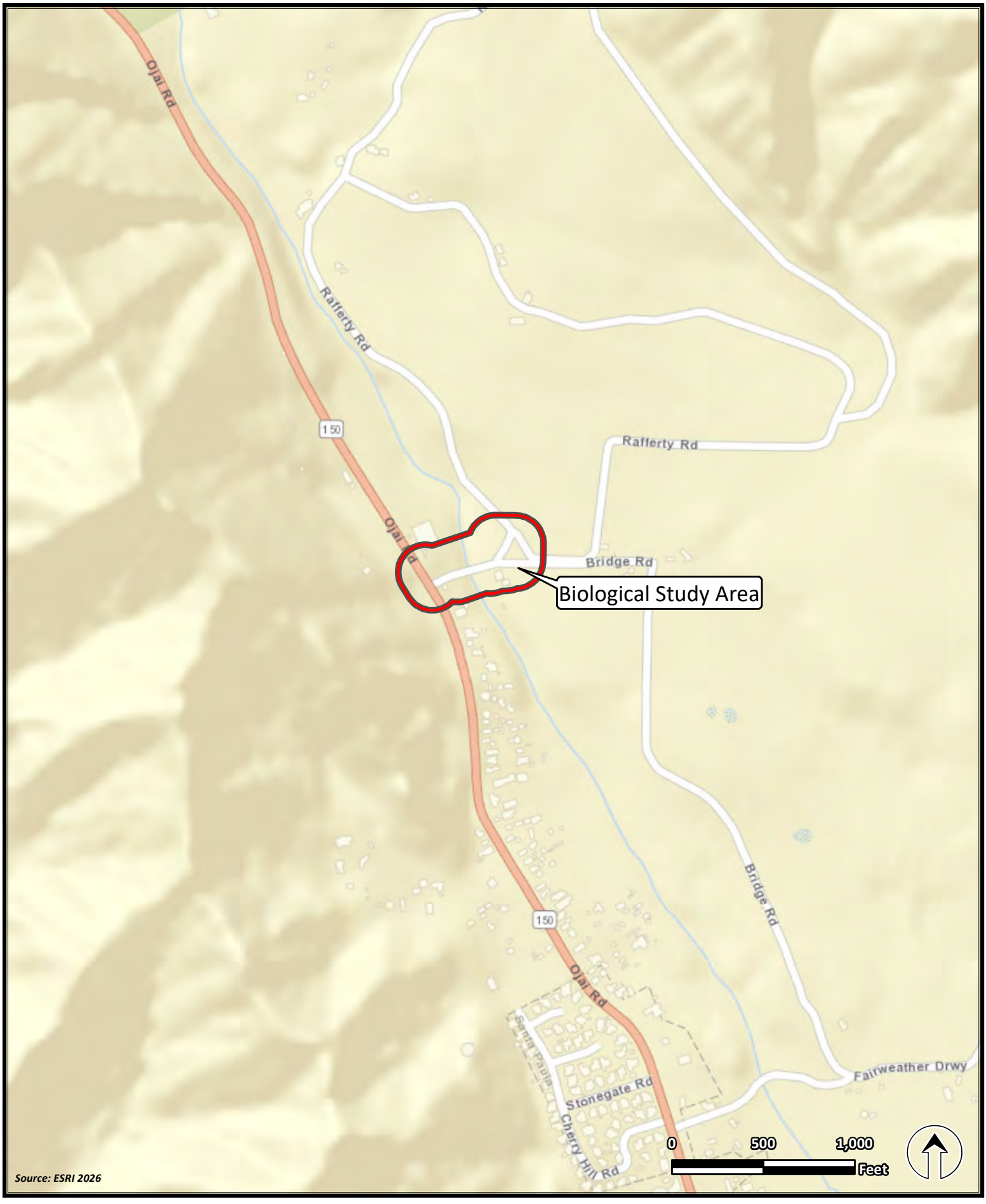

FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION
Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project

The objectives of the project are to:

- Maintain continuous, reliable vehicle and emergency response access between SR-150 and communities east of Santa Paula Creek;
- Provide a structurally stable, temporary crossing to allow closure of the existing bridge;
- Minimize right of way, utility, and agricultural disruptions while meeting current engineering and safety standards; and
- Protect the historic integrity of the existing bridge.

Because the existing bridge is a historic resource, and there are associated limitations on modification, the project would provide a temporary crossing to maintain vehicular and emergency access without requiring any changes to the existing bridge. Any long-term solution would be subject to separate consideration and environmental review.

Existing Conditions

The project area includes Bridge Road, the existing Bridge Road Bridge, Santa Paula Creek, previously graded land adjacent to SR-150, and agricultural land. Bridge Road is a paved, 2-lane roadway connecting the existing bridge to SR-150 to the west. East of the existing bridge, Bridge Road is a single-lane roadway and provides access to Rafferty Road (a private roadway) and a private driveway to a single-family residence. The existing bridge is a single-lane, 130-foot-long steel truss bridge originally constructed in 1911 and relocated to its present location in 1941. The existing bridge has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, and is considered a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

Project Description

The temporary bridge would be a prefabricated single-lane steel truss bridge approximately 180 linear feet long and 16 feet wide and built to standard highway load requirements. The temporary bridge would be installed approximately six feet north of the existing bridge.

Two 24-inch cast-in-drilled-hole (CIDH) piles would be installed on each side of the creek, set at least approximately 25 feet back from the top of bank, extending approximately 50 feet below grade, and tied into reinforced concrete pile caps. Driven piles are not anticipated but remain a potential alternative depending on final foundation design. The temporary bridge would be assembled onsite and installed onto prepared foundations.

New asphalt surfaces (approximately 1,600 square feet on the east side and 2,800 square feet on the west side) would be constructed approximately four feet above grade on imported fill at both approaches to the temporary bridge. Asphalt surfaces would include pavement striping, reflectors, signage, and guardrails to delineate the new crossing and meet roadway design standards. Dirt roadway access areas would be constructed on both sides of the temporary bridge to accommodate vehicle access to the temporary bridge; no paved roadways beyond the bridge approaches would be constructed. The project would not require or include new or modified utilities and no roadway excavation would be conducted.

K rail or steel bollards would be installed at the approach areas of either side of the existing bridge to

prevent vehicle access. There would be no physical modification to the existing bridge. The existing bridge would be closed following installation of the temporary bridge. The anticipated design service life of the temporary bridge would be approximately 25 years. Any long-term solution for the existing bridge would be subject to separate consideration and environmental review.

The project would require temporary construction easements of approximately 8,400 square feet from APNs 40010019 and 40012025 and permanent easements of approximately 16,700 square feet from APNs 40010019 and 40012001.

Construction

Construction is anticipated to begin in the Summer of 2027 and continue for approximately three months, with typical construction hours of 07:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. No night or weekend work is anticipated. All construction activities would be outside the Santa Paula Creek.

Two 24-inch cast-in-drilled-hole (CIDH) piles would be installed on each side of the creek, set at least approximately 25 feet back from the top of bank, extending approximately 50 feet below grade, and tied into reinforced concrete pile caps. Driven piles are not anticipated but remain a potential alternative depending on final foundation design. The temporary bridge would be assembled onsite and installed onto prepared foundations.

The existing bridge would remain open for local access throughout construction and emergency access would be maintained at all times. Temporary traffic control measures, including brief access restrictions, would be used during construction; however, full closure of Bridge Road is not anticipated. The existing bridge would be closed following installation of the temporary bridge. No alternative routes or detours are proposed as part of the project.

Construction would require clearing and grubbing approximately one acre (approximately 0.4 acre on the west bank and 0.6 acre on the east bank). Activities would include removal of existing asphalt areas, approximately two oak trees on the west side of the creek, and approximately 35 citrus trees on the east side of the creek.

Approximately 100 tons of asphalt would be imported for roadway paving, and 15 tons of excess excavated material would be hauled off site to an approved facility using 10-wheel haul trucks with an approximate capacity of 8.5 cubic yards. Approximately 85 tons of import fill would be delivered to the site for engineered backfill as required. Construction equipment may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Excavator
- Wheel loader
- Crawler dozer
- Rough-terrain hydraulic crane
- Trenchless drill rig
- Water truck (approximately 10,000-gallon capacity)

- Concrete ready-mix truck(s) (approximately 10-cubic-yard capacity)
- Skid-steer loader
- Single-drum vibratory roller for base or backfill compaction
- Twin steel-drum roller for asphalt concrete paving
- Asphalt concrete paver

Construction staging and equipment storage would be in the project area. Primary site access and haul routes would be provided via SR-150. Temporary erosion control best management practices would be implemented at all staging and disturbed areas to prevent sediment runoff. All temporarily disturbed areas, including agricultural lands and staging areas, would be restored to pre-project conditions following construction.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The following discussion provides a summary of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that pertain to sensitive and/or protected species, their habitats, and waterways within or near the BSA.

2.1 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into water of the United States (U.S.) to maintain water quality standards for surface waters.

Clean Water Act Section 404

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Program regulates activities within federal wetlands and waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. In recent years, the definition of waters of the U.S. has been in flux.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the USACE issued a revised definition of waters of the U.S. in January 2023 (January 2023 Rule) (United States Army Corps of Engineers , 2023). However, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency* (*Sackett*) on May 25, 2023 that only wetlands and permanent bodies of water with a "continuous surface connection" to "traditional interstate navigable waters" are covered by the CWA, thus revoking the "significant nexus" standard and invalidating portions of the January 2023 Rule. To conform with the *Sackett* decision, the U.S. EPA and USACE issued a final revised rule on August 29, 2023, amending the January 2023 definition of waters of the U.S. The conforming rule, "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States,' Conforming," became effective on September 8, 2023 (88 FR 61964).

Under the conforming rule, waters of the U.S. include: 1) traditional navigable waters (i.e. waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use for interstate or foreign commerce), the territorial seas, and interstate waters (collectively "qualifying waters"); 2) impoundments (e.g. reservoirs, retention ponds) of qualifying waters 3) tributaries to qualifying waters that are relatively permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water ("qualifying tributaries"); 4) wetlands with a continuous surface connection to qualifying waters, impoundments of qualifying waters, or qualifying tributaries ("qualifying wetlands"); and 5) intrastate

lakes and ponds that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to qualifying waters, impoundments, qualifying tributaries, or qualifying wetlands (33 CFR 328.3 and 40 CFR 120.2).

In streams and rivers where adjacent wetlands are absent, the USACE jurisdiction extends to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The OHWM is defined as "the line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas" {33 CFR 328.3[c(3)]}. If the OHWM is not readily distinguishable, the USACE jurisdiction within streams extends to the "bankfull discharge" elevation, which is the level at which water begins to leave the channel and move into the floodplain (Rosgen, 1996). This level is reached at a discharge which generally has a recurrence interval of approximately 1.5 to two years on the annual flood series (Leopold, 1994).

Federal wetlands are transitional areas between well-drained upland habitats and permanently flooded (deepwater) aquatic habitats and are defined differently by different resource agencies. The USACE and the U.S. EPA define wetlands as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" {33 CFR 328.3[c(1)]}.

Clean Water Act Section 401

The State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) are responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA in the state of California. Under Section 401 of the CWA, applicants for federal licenses or permits must provide a Water Quality Certification that any discharges from a project will comply with the CWA, including state-established water quality standard requirements. For all work subject to an USACE Section 404 permit, project proponents must obtain a Water Quality Certification from the applicable RWQCB under CWA Section 401 stating that the project would comply with applicable water quality regulations.

2.2 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) was established in 1973 to provide a framework to conserve and protect endangered and threatened species and their habitat. Section 10 of the FESA allows for the "incidental take" of endangered and threatened wildlife species by non-federal entities. Incidental take is defined by the FESA as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the FESA authorizes the taking of federally listed wildlife or fish through an incidental take permit. Section 10(a)(2)(A) of the FESA requires an applicant for an incidental take permit to submit a conservation plan that specifies, among other things, the impacts likely to result from the taking of the species, and the measures the permit applicant will take to minimize and mitigate impacts on the species.

2.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 CFR Part 10 and Part 21) protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs from disturbance and/or destruction. "Migratory birds" under the MBTA include all bird species listed in 50 CFR Part 10.13, as updated in August 2023 (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2023). In accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) included all species native to the U.S. (or U.S. territories) that are known to be present as a result of natural biological or ecological processes. In addition, the USFWS provided clarification that the MBTA does not apply to any nonnative species whose presence in the U.S. are solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2018). Nonnative bird species not protected by the MBTA include, but are not limited to, the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*).

2.4 Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species

Executive Order 13112 directs all federal agencies to refrain from authorizing, funding, or carrying out actions or projects that may spread invasive species. This order further directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, control and monitor existing invasive species populations, restore native species to invaded ecosystems, research and develop prevention and control methods for invasive species, and promote public education on invasive species.

2.5 Porter-Cologne Act

The RWQCB has jurisdiction over waters of the state under the Porter-Cologne Act, which establishes a regulatory program to protect water quality and to protect beneficial uses of state waters. The Porter-Cologne Act empowers the RWQCB to formulate and adopt a Water Quality Control Plan that designates beneficial uses and establishes such water quality objectives that in its judgment will ensure reasonable protection of beneficial uses. Each RWQCB establishes water quality objectives that will ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of water quality degradation. Dredge or fill activities with the potential to affect water quality in these waters must comply with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) issued by the RWQCB.

The term "waters of the state," under jurisdiction of the RWQCB, is defined by California Water Code as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (California Water Code Section 13050(e)).

2.6 California Fish and Game Code

Under the California Fish and Game Code Section 1602, the limits of California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) jurisdiction within streams and other drainages extends from the top of the stream bank to the top of the opposite bank, to the outer drip line in areas containing riparian vegetation, and/or within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river system containing fish or wildlife resources. Under Section 1602, a Streambed Alteration Agreement must be issued by the CDFW prior to the initiation of construction activities that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank, of any river, stream, or lake;

or deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake under CDFW's jurisdiction.

Section 2126 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful for any person to take any mammal that is identified within Section 2118, including all species of bats.

Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take of birds protected under the MBTA and protects their occupied nests. In addition, Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the take of any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) and protects their occupied nests. Pursuant to Section 3801 and 3800, the only species authorized for take without prior authorization from the CDFW is the English sparrow and European starling.

State-listed species and those petitioned for listing by the CDFW are fully protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code, if a project would result in take of a species that is both federally and state listed, a consistency determination may be completed in lieu of undergoing a separate CESA consultation. Under Section 2081, if a project would result in take of a species that is state-only listed as threatened or endangered, then an incidental take permit from the CDFW is required.

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take or possession of 37 fully protected bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and fish species. Each of the statutes states that no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to "take" the species, and states that no previously issued permit or licenses for take of the species "shall have any force or effect" for authorizing take or possession. The CDFW will not authorize incidental take of fully protected species when activities are proposed in areas inhabited by those species.

2.7 California Environmental Quality Act

Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that special-status species be included in an analysis of project impacts. California special-status species include all species that are native to California and are experiencing population declines but are not currently listed as threatened or endangered, all state and federally protected and candidate species, and species designated as CDFW Species of Special Concern. Species considered declining or rare by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), National Audubon Society, Bureau of Land Management, United States Forest Service, and a selection of species which are considered to be under local population stress, but are not formally proposed for listing, may also be considered special- status species.

2.8 Local Regulations

Ventura County General Plan

Ventura County Locally Important Species Program

The Conservation and Open Space Element of Ventura's General Plan includes goal COS-1, which directs the County to "identify, preserve, protect, and restore sensitive biological resources, including federal and state-designated endangered, threatened, rare, or candidate species and their supporting habitats;

wetland and riparian habitats; coastal habitats; habitat connectivity and wildlife corridors; and habitats and species identified as 'locally important' by the County" (County of Ventura, 2020).

The protection of locally important species from incompatible land uses and development is the function of the County's Locally Important Species Program. The Locally Important Species Program protects species recognized by the County to be sensitive and/or unique to the County because they may occur in different microsite conditions than in the rest of their range, represent the limits of their natural range, are genetically distinct from the main population of the species, and/or be differentiated from the main population due to other circumstances.

Protection of Locally Important Species begins with the County-adopted policy COS-1.1 - Protection of Sensitive Biological Resources, which ensures that development that could potentially impact sensitive biological resources be evaluated by a qualified biologist to assess impacts and, if necessary, develop mitigation measures that fully account for the impacted resource.

Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Tree Protection Ordinance

The Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance regulates the removal, trimming of branches or roots, or grading or excavating within the root zone of a "protected tree." In Ventura County's Non-Coastal Zones "protected trees" include:

- Oak and sycamore trees: Any oak (*Quercus* spp.) or sycamore (*Platanus* spp.) tree with a single trunk measuring 9.5 inches or more diameter at breast height (DBH); and oak trees with two or more trunks when at least one of the trunks is 6.25 inches DBH;
- Large trees: Any tree with a single trunk girth of 90 inches or more, or with multiple trunks, two of which add up to 72 inches in girth, is protected as a Heritage Tree; however, certain types of trees may not qualify as Heritage Trees unless they are 60 feet tall or 75 years old (e.g., palm trees).
- Historical trees: Any historical tree, regardless of size or species, is protected. A tree or group of trees may be classified as historic because it is: 1) Identified as a landmark by the County or City; 2) Identified on the National Register of Historic Places or California Historic Resources Inventory to be of historic or cultural significance; and/or 3) Contributing to a site or structure of historic or cultural significance. The ordinance applies to all unincorporated areas of Ventura County on both public and private property (not applicable in the Coastal Zone) (County of Ventura Planning Division, 2025).

3.0 METHODS OF STUDY

3.1 Delineation of the Biological Study Area

The limits of the BSA were determined by coordinating with the project design team and reviewing aerial imagery and includes areas that could be directly and indirectly impacted by the project, either temporarily or permanently. The BSA is approximately 6.44 acres and includes Bridge Road Bridge, the location of the temporary bridge just north of Bridge Road Bridge, proposed staging and access areas, and an additional 150-foot buffer. The BSA extends approximately 154 feet downstream of the bridge and approximately 172 feet upstream of the bridge (see **Figure 3**).

FIGURE 3. BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA
Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project

The BSA is in Ventura County's Non-Coastal Zone. Land adjacent to the BSA is a mixture of agricultural orchards to the north and east, undeveloped land to the north and west, and residences to the south.

3.2 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological survey, available literature was reviewed to identify any special-status plants, wildlife, critical habitat, and/or sensitive habitats previously recorded within or near the BSA.

- Sources used to identify special-status species and/or habitats with potential to be in or near the BSA include the following:CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database Search (CNDDB) for the Devils Heart Peak, Fillmore, Lion Canyon, Moorpark, Ojai, Santa Paula, Santa Paula Peak, Saticoy, and Topatopa Mountains United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles (quads) (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025a) (see **Appendix A**)
- CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for the Devils Heart Peak, Fillmore, Lion Canyon, Moorpark, Ojai, Santa Paula, Santa Paula Peak, Saticoy, and Topatopa Mountains USGS quads (California Native Plant Society, 2025a) (see **Appendix A**);
- CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) Habitat Connectivity Viewer (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025b);
- CDFW Areas of Conservation Emphasis (ACE) - Terrestrial Connectivity dataset (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025c; California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025d)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report for Ventura Area, California (United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2025);
- USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Database (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2025a) (see **Appendix A**);
- USFWS Critical Habitat online mapper (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2025b);
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Mapper (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2025c);
- South Coast (SC) Wildlands Potential Riparian Connections– California Essential Habitat Connectivity (CEHC) dataset (South Coast Wildlands, 2003; South Coast Wildlands, 2010);
- SC Wildlands South Coast Missing Linkages Project - A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica – Sierra Madre Habitat Connectivity Corridor (South Coast Wildlands, 2006);
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Essential Fish Habitat Mapper – Steelhead (Southern California Distinct Population Segment) (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2005);
- NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) California Species List Tool: Santa Paula Peak quad (National Marine Fisheries Service, 2025) (see **Appendix A**);
- Bridge Road Bridge (Bridge No. 52C-0053) over Santa Paula Creek Natural Environment Study (GPA Consulting, 2022a); and
- Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation and Scour Mitigation Project Aquatic Resource Delineation Report

(GPA Consulting, 2022b).

3.3 Field Investigation

After reviewing the results of the database queries, related information described above, and results of relevant previous biological surveys conducted in the BSA by GPA (see **Table 1**), a biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by GPA biologists Ramses Cuellar De Lucio and Victoria Masjuan on January 2, 2026. During the survey, the entire BSA was visually surveyed on foot to the extent feasible.. Within the BSA, both banks of the creek are substantially eroded, resulting in near-vertical slopes. Therefore, the creek channel was not accessible on foot and was visually surveyed using binoculars. Representative photographs of the BSA are included in **Appendix B.**

Table 1. Previous GPA Surveys Within the Biological Study Area

Type of Survey	Survey Dates
Biological Reconnaissance Survey	June 10, 2015; April 1, July 20, 2018; April 30, 2020
Focused Plant Survey	April 30, September 3, 2020
Wetland Delineation	March 23, 2016; April 17, 2018
Aquatic Resources Delineation	June 3, 2020
Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) Survey	May 5, May 15, June 4, June 15, June 25, July 5, July 19, 2018
California Red-Legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*) Surveys	April 17, June 11, 2018; May 27, 2020

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 Topography

The BSA is in the Santa Paula Peak 7.5-minute series topographic quad, in Santa Paula, California. The topography in the BSA is relatively flat on either side of Santa Paula Creek, with steep drop-offs into the creek channel on either side of the creek both north and south of Bridge Road Bridge. Elevation within the BSA ranges from approximately 486 to 527 feet above mean sea level (Google, 2025).

4.2 Climate

The BSA is in unincorporated Ventura County, north of the City of Santa Paula. According to NOAA's Agricultural Applied Climate Information System (AgACIS) using data from the nearest weather station (Ojai), precipitation averaged approximately 18.26 inches per year from 2000 to 2025. Mean maximum temperature recorded at the Ojai weather station between 2000 and 2025 was 109 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with the hottest average temperatures occurring in September. Mean minimum temperature was 24 °F, with the coldest average temperatures occurring in December and January (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Regional Climate Centers, 2000-2025).

4.3 Hydrology

The BSA is in the Santa Paula Creek subwatershed (HUC 180701020901) within the larger Santa Clara watershed (HUC 18070102). The Santa Clara watershed encompasses approximately 1,040,515 acres,

from the headwaters of the Santa Clara River on the northern slopes of the San Gabriel mountains, it traverses approximately 100 miles through Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, flowing into the Pacific Ocean halfway between the Cities of Ventura and Oxnard (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025e; Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2024). The BSA includes Santa Paula Creek, a perennial waterway which is tributary to the Santa Clara River (Santa Paula Creek Fish Ladder Authority, 2009). There are no other water features in the BSA.

Santa Paula Creek

Santa Paula Creek is a perennial creek that travels in a southeasterly direction from its headwaters on Hines Peak to its confluence with the Santa Clara River. Santa Paula Creek is a major tributary to the Santa Clara River, draining approximately 44.4 square miles (Santa Paula Creek Fish Ladder Authority, 2009).

Within the BSA, Santa Paula Creek is a natural-bottomed, perennial stream consisting of a low-flow channel within the active floodplain, low cobble and boulder terraces, and near-vertical undercut/eroded banks up to the bankfull width of the creek. There is little vegetation below the tops of either bank. Santa Paula Creek's confluence with the Santa Clara River is approximately 2.7 miles downstream of the BSA.

4.4 Soils

According to the NRCS Soil Report, there are three primary soil units mapped within the BSA: Cortina Stony Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes (CrC); Garretson Gravelly Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes (GbC); and Riverwash (Rw) (United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2025). These soil units are described below.

Cortina Stony Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes

Cortina Stony Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes soils are found on inset fans and alluvial fans and are formed from alluvial parent material derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 80 inches and the drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. The capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is high, and available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. These soils do not tend to flood or pond, and depth to the water table is greater than 80 inches. A typical Cortina Stony Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes soil profile comprises stony sandy loam from zero to 36 inches and stratified very stony loamy sand to very stony loam from 36 to 60 inches. These soils are not considered hydric.

Garretson Gravelly Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes

Garretson Gravelly Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes soils are found on inset fans and alluvial fans and are formed from alluvial parent material derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 80 inches and the drainage class is well drained. The capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is moderately high to high, and available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. These soils do not tend to flood or pond, and depth to the water table is greater than 80 inches. A typical Garretson Gravelly Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes soil profile comprises gravelly loam from zero to 60 inches. These soils are not considered hydric.

Riverwash

Riverwash soils are found in drainageways and formed from alluvial parent materials. The drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. The capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is high to very high, and the available water supply from zero to 60 inches is very low. These soils flood frequently, and the depth to the water table ranges from zero to 60 inches. A typical Riverwash soil profile features sand from zero to six inches and stratified coarse sand to sandy loam from six to 60 inches. These soils are considered hydric.

4.5 Vegetation

Vegetation communities within the BSA include a mix of native and non-native species and were classified based on the CNPS Manual of California Vegetation and the National Vegetation Classification System (Federal Geographic Data Committee, Vegetation Subcommittee, 2022; California Native Plant Society, 2025). Three vegetation communities and four cover classes were identified in the BSA: California Sycamore - Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands (*Platanus Racemosa - Quercus Agrifolia* Woodland Alliance), Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields (*Brassica Nigra - Centaurea* [*Solstitialis*, *Melitensis*] Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance), Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation, Developed, Unvegetated, Non-Vegetated Floodplain or Channel, and Non-Vegetated Eroded Streambank. Each vegetation community and cover class is described below (see **Figure 4**).

Vegetation Communities

California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands

This vegetation community is characterized by the dominance of California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and/or coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) in the tree canopy in riparian habitats with white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), sandbar willow, Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), yellow willow (*Salix lutea*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*) and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). Trees are generally less than 115 feet tall; the canopy is open to intermittent. The shrub layer is open to intermittent. The herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy. In the BSA, this community is on the banks of Santa Paula Creek.

Upland Mustards or Star-Thistle Fields

This vegetation community is characterized by the dominance of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), wild mustard (*Brassica rapa*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), tocolote (*Centaurea melitensis*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), artichoke thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*), rubber weed (*Euphorbia terracina*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), or similar ruderal forbs in the herbaceous layer. Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover. Herbs are generally less than 9.8 feet tall, and the cover is open to continuous. Within the BSA, this community is on the slope west of California State Route 150 (Ojai Road).

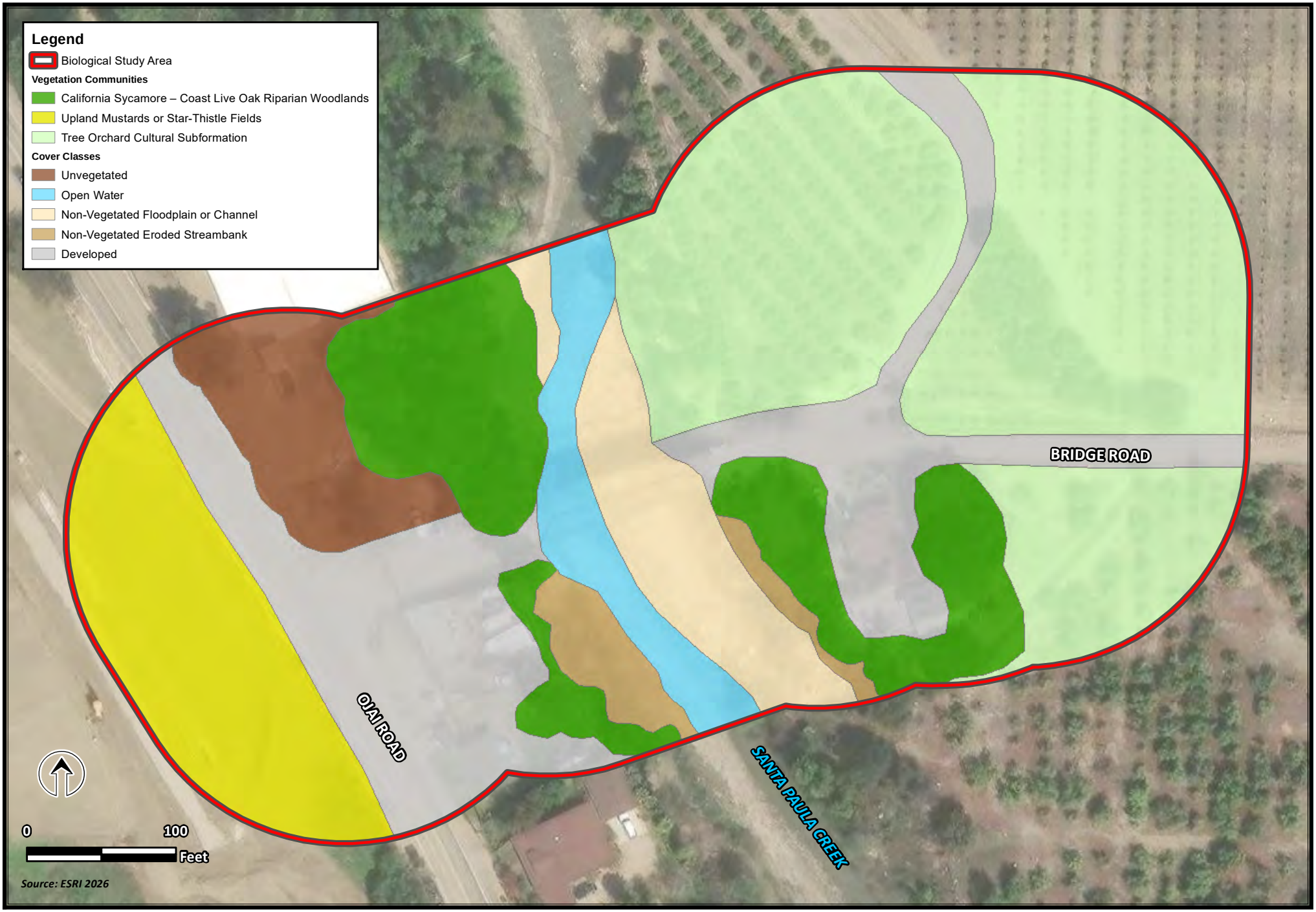

FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project

Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation

The Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation is a subformation of the Woody Horticultural Crop Cultural Formation which consists of agricultural crops dominated by tree orchards. Structure is often very regular, with open to closed horizontal spacing. There is typically regular human management, such as plowing, mowing, or pruning that determines the structure and growth forms that are present. The Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation in the BSA is in the lemon and avocado orchards east of Santa Paula Creek.

Cover Classes

Developed

Developed areas are where human disturbance has resulted in permanent impacts on natural communities. Examples of Developed areas include paved areas, buildings, bridges. In the BSA, developed areas are Ojai Road, the structure along Ojai Road north of Bridge Road, the residences along Ojai Road south of Bridge Road, Bridge Road, Bridge Road Bridge, and the residence along Bridge Road.

Unvegetated

Unvegetated areas are mostly devoid of vegetation. Unvegetated areas in the BSA are the result of human disturbance and compaction of the soil from frequent vehicle and pedestrian foot traffic. In the BSA, unvegetated areas are in the cleared area north of Bridge Road and west of Santa Paula Creek.

Open Water

Open water areas consist of natural or man-made waterbodies, such as lakes, ponds, rivers, reservoirs, or channels that are generally devoid of vegetation. These areas are defined by the presence of standing or flowing water with little to no plant growth, though they may occasionally support aquatic vegetation such as algae or floating plants. In the BSA, the Open Water cover class is in Santa Paula Creek.

Non-Vegetated Floodplain or Channel

Non-Vegetated Floodplain or Channel consists of the sandy, gravelly, or rocky fringe of waterways or flood channels. This cover class is unvegetated on a relatively permanent basis. Variable water lines inhibit the growth of vegetation, although some weedy species of grasses may grow along the outer edges of the wash. Vegetation may exist here but is usually less than 10 percent total cover (Oberbauer, Kelly, & Buegge, 2008). In the BSA, Non-Vegetated Floodplain or Channel is in the unvegetated cobble and boulder streambed adjacent to the Open Water in Santa Paula Creek.

Non-Vegetated Eroded Streambank

Non-Vegetated Eroded Streambank consists of the steep, eroded slopes of a streambank. Erosion has progressed to the point that banks are unstable and may be undercut in certain locations. Vegetation may be present in this cover class, but is generally less than 10 percent total cover and plant roots are not sufficient to hold banks in place, leading to instability (United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2009). In the BSA, Non-Vegetated Eroded Streambanks are present on both sides of the Santa Paula Creek channel.

4.6 Wildlife Populations

Wildlife habitat in the BSA includes mature trees and an herbaceous understory along the upland western bank of Santa Paula Creek, mature trees with an open canopy on the upland southeastern banks of the creek, citrus and avocado orchards east of the creek, and a sparse mix of native and non-native woody and herbaceous plant species in the cobble streambed of the creek channel. The waters of Santa Paula Creek itself also support wildlife habitat

This habitat has potential to support birds, bats, and other wildlife including aquatic species. Wildlife species observed during the field surveys include, but are not limited to, California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). A complete list of species observed during the January 2, 2026, biological reconnaissance survey is included in **Appendix C.**

4.7 Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment

Wildlife movement corridors are defined as areas that connect suitable wildlife habitat areas in a region otherwise fragmented by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. A functional wildlife corridor allows for ease of movement between habitat patches. Corridors are important in preventing habitat fragmentation. Habitat fragmentation is typically caused by human development and can isolate wildlife populations, which leads to a decrease in genetic diversity and increases the risk of extirpation. Natural features such as canyon drainages, ridgelines, or areas with vegetation cover provide corridors for wildlife movement. Wildlife movement corridors are important because they provide access to mates, food, and water; allow the dispersal of individuals away from high population density areas; and facilitate the exchange of genetic traits between populations.

Habitat connectivity was analyzed based on information contained in CDFW's ACE Terrestrial Connectivity dataset and other datasets in CDFW's BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025c; California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025d). The ACE Terrestrial Connectivity dataset summarizes information on terrestrial connectivity by ACE hexagons, which divide the state into 2.5 square mile blocks for ease of analysis. The ACE Terrestrial Connectivity dataset includes the presence mapped corridors or linkages and their juxtaposition to large, contiguous natural areas (Natural Landscape Blocks). Hexagons are ranked based on the conservation importance of connectivity.

The BSA is entirely within an ACE hexagon identified as a "Conservation Planning Linkage" (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025c; California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025d). Conservation Planning Linkages contain habitat connectivity linkages mapped by the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project and fine-scale regional connectivity and species-specific studies. Additionally, the BSA is within the Santa Monica – Sierra Madre habitat connectivity corridor as identified by the South Coast (SC) Missing Linkages Project (South Coast Wildlands, 2006). The Santa Monica – Sierra Madre Connection is a chain of linkages connecting the Santa Monica, Simi, Santa Susana, and Sierra Madre ranges. This linkage is one of the few remaining coastal to inland connections in the SC ecoregion. The main stem of the Santa Clara River was included in this linkage to preserve a critical migration corridor for steelhead – southern California Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10*)* to reach their spawning and rearing grounds in Santa Paula, Sespe, and Piru Creek.

5.0 SENSITIVE RESOURCES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

The following discussion describes the jurisdictional resources in the BSA, as well as the special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to be in the BSA based on their geographical range. Also discussed are habitats of relatively limited distribution or of value to wildlife. Determinations on whether special-status and other sensitive resources could be in the BSA are based on 1) a record reported in the CNDDB, CNPS, CDFW, NOAA Fisheries, and/or USFWS species lists, 2) the presence of suitable habitat, and 3) survey results. The definition of the state listing/ranks are described below (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2026):

- Fully Protected = a classification given to species to provide additional protection to animals that are rare or face possible extinction. Fully Protected Species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take, except as necessary for scientific research.
- S1 = Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state
- S2 = Imperiled in the state because of rarity because of restricted range, very few populations, steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state
- S3 = Vulnerable in the state because of a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent or widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation
- Species of Special Concern (SSC) = a species, subspecies, or distinct population of animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following criteria: 1) is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, is extirpated in its primary season or breeding role; 2) is listed as Federally-, but not State-, threatened or endangered; meets the State definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed; 3) is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status; or 4) has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status
- 1A = Plant species presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere
- 1B.1 = Plant species are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- 1B.2 = Plant species are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 2B.1 = Plant species are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- 2B.2 = Plant species are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 3.1= Plant species needs more information; seriously threatened in California
- 3.2 = Plant species needs more information; fairly threatened in California

5.1 Jurisdictional Resources

United States Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdiction

Santa Paula Creek flows perennially to the Santa Clara River, which flows into the Pacific Ocean and is considered waters of the U.S under USACE jurisdiction. While work is not expected to be conducted below the top of bank of Santa Paula Creek and therefore direct impacts on USACE jurisdiction are not anticipated, indirect impacts could result from project activities.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

Santa Paula Creek has perennial flows, was observed flowing during the biological survey, and is considered waters of the state under RWQCB jurisdiction. While work is not expected to be conducted below the top of bank of Santa Paula Creek and therefore direct impacts on RWQCB jurisdiction are not anticipated, indirect impacts could result from project activities.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Santa Paula Creek had a defined bed and banks, supported vegetation at the time of the survey, and is therefore expected to fall under CDFW jurisdiction. The BSA was evaluated for areas under jurisdiction of the CDFW by delineating the creek and the extent of riparian habitat adjacent to the tops of the creek's banks. Approximately 1.04 acres under CDFW jurisdiction were delineated in the BSA (see **Figure 5**).

5.2 Special-Status Natural Communities

According to the CNDDB, six special-status natural communities have the potential to be in the BSA based on geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). Based on the results of the literature search and the biological survey, two special-status natural communities are present in the BSA: Southern California Steelhead Stream and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland. A list of the special-status natural communities and their potential to be in the BSA is provided in **Appendix D**.

A crosswalk between the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (used to identify sensitive natural communities in CNDDB) and the Manual of California Vegetation (method used to delineate vegetation communities within the BSAs) indicates that Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland in the CNDDB system is equivalent to the California Sycamore - Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands (*Platanus Racemosa* - *Quercus Agrifolia* Woodland Alliance) alliance in the Manual of California Vegetation (Holland, 1986; U.S. Geological Survey, 2018). For the purposes of this analysis, the Open Water cover class in the BSA is considered equivalent to the Southern California Steelhead Stream natural community.

5.3 Special-Status Plant Species

According to the CNDDB, CNPS, and USFWS species lists, 19 special-status plant species have potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). Based on the results of the literature search and the biological survey, there is potential for two special-status plant species to be in the BSA: white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), and broadleaf pondweed (*Stuckenia striata*). A full list with a discussion on the potential for each special-status plant species to be in the BSA is included in **Appendix D**.

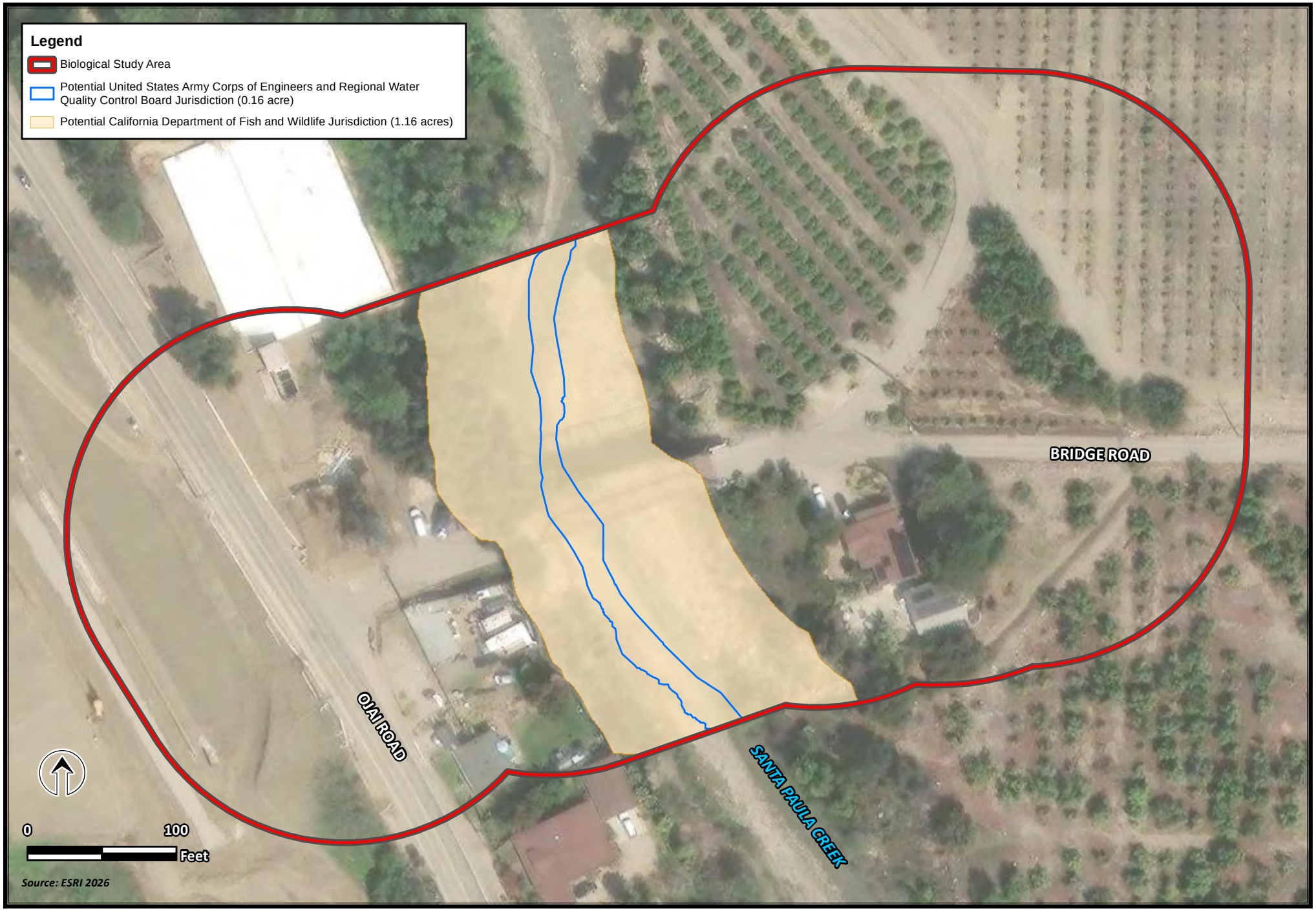

FIGURE 5. POTENTIAL REGULATORY AGENCY JURISDICTION
Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project

White Rabbit-Tobacco

The white rabbit-tobacco is ranked S2 by CDFW and 2B.2 by CNPS. The white rabbit-tobacco is a perennial herb found in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral. This species is found on sandy, gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms arroyos, areas of oak-sycamore, oak-pine, to pine woodlands, and commonly in riparian vegetation. There is riparian woodland dominated by live oak and sycamore in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA in the California Sycamore - Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodland community west of Santa Paula Creek. Broadleaf Pondweed

The broadleaf pondweed is ranked S2S3 by CDFW and 2B.3 by CNPS. Broadleaf pondweed is a perennial rhizomatous aquatic herb found in marshes, swamps, lakes, ponds, rivers, and drainage canals. There is riverine habitat in the BSA within Santa Paula Creek; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in Santa Paula Creek in the BSA.

5.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

According to the CNDDB, NOAA Fisheries, and USFWS species lists, 37 special-status wildlife species have potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). Based on the results of the literature search and the biological survey, there is potential for 12 special-status wildlife species to be in the BSA including pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*), San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), California legless lizard (*Anniella* spp.), steelhead – southern California Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* irideus pop. 10), American bumble bee (*Bombus pensylvanicus*), and Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*). A full list with a discussion on the potential for each special-status wildlife species to be in the BSA is included in **Appendix D**.

Invertebrates

American Bumble Bee

The American bumble bee is found in open areas, such as fields, farmlands, temperate grasslands, meadows, deserts, and natural areas within otherwise urban settings. Historically, the species was found throughout much of California; however, it has lost its entire range in California's Central Valley. The current known range for this species is restricted to coastal southern California, with current sightings in Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties.

The species is a generalist forager of a wide variety of flowering plants, including those associated with open or disturbed habitats and agricultural crops. They have been known to nest on the surface of the ground among tall grass in grasslands and open farmland but may sometimes nest underground. Little is known of the species' underground nesting sites, but typical bumble bee underground nests have included pre-existing mammal holes and depressions. Little is known of the species' overwintering sites, but bumble bee queens are known to overwinter in soft soil, under leaf litter/debris or in small cavities just below or on the ground surface.

There are lemon (*Citrus* x *limon*) and avocado (*Persea americana*) groves in the BSA as well as flowering herbaceous and woody plants that may provide forage for this species. Additionally, although no small mammal burrows were observed, there are grassy spaces in the BSA that may be suitable for nesting. Therefore, there is potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA in the Upland Mustards or Star Thistle Fields and Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation communities.

Crotch's Bumble Bee

The Crotch's bumble bee is found in open grassland and scrub habitats. The species is primarily found in California, with the current known range extending southward from Redding to the Mexican border including the coasts and central valley east of the Sierra Nevada. The species is a generalist forager of flowering plants and known to have a strong association with some weedy and/or disturbance associated plants. Plant families most commonly visited include Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Hydrophyllacae, Asclepiadaceae and Boraginaceae.

Nesting sites are typically underground and may be reliant on sufficient rodent and/or other animal burrows. Little is known of the species' overwintering sites, but bumble bee queens are known to overwinter in soft soil, under leaf litter/debris or in small cavities just below or on the ground surface. There are lemon and avocado groves in the BSA as well as flowering herbaceous and woody plants, including California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), that may provide forage for this species. Additionally, although no small mammal burrows were observed, there are grassy spaces in the BSA that may be suitable for nesting. Therefore, there is potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA in the Upland Mustards or Star Thistle Fields and Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation.

Fish

Steelhead – Southern California DPS

The steelhead – southern California DPS is found in seasonally accessible coastal rivers and streams between the Santa Maria River in Santa Barbara County and the Tijuana River at the United States/Mexico border. This species requires cool, clean water with natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, rocks, and boulders. Steelhead populations require perennial flows at varying, but consistent rates throughout the year corresponding with the spawning and rearing seasons. Santa Paula Creek in the BSA is a perennial creek with downstream connectivity to the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, the creek is mapped as critical habitat for southern California steelhead. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in Santa Paula Creek in the BSA.

Reptiles

Two-Striped Garter Snake

The two-striped garter snake is found in coastal California from the vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. This species is often found along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth. Santa Paula Creek in the BSA has a rocky bed and limited riparian vegetation; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA on the rocky streambed of Santa Paula Creek.

San Bernardino Ringneck Snake

The San Bernardino ringneck snake is most commonly found in moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands. This species is found under surface objects along drainage courses, in mesic chaparral, and oak and walnut woodland communities. This species avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation. The San Bernardino ringneck snake feeds on small salamanders, tadpoles, small frogs, small snakes, lizards, worms, and insects. There is woodland habitat with an herbaceous understory and leaf litter in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA in the California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands community.

Coastal Whiptail

The coastal whiptail is found primarily in hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. This species is also found in woodland and riparian areas where the ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky. There are hot dry areas with sandy soils in the unvegetated portions of the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the Upland Mustards or Star Thistle Fields and Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation communities in the BSA.

Southern California Legless Lizard

The southern California legless lizard is generally found south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. This species is found in a variety of habitats in sandy or loose, loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation. This species is often locally abundant with specimens found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. This species is often found in leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*) and mock heather (*Ericameria ericoides*). The southern California legless lizard can also be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. There is sandy loam soil and suitable leaf litter for this species in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands community, the Upland Mustards or Star Thistle Fields community, and the Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation community in the BSA.

California Legless Lizard

Anniella spp. are found within a variety of open habitats, sparsely vegetated habitats including beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores (*Platanus* spp.), cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.), and/or oaks (*Quercus* spp.). Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and stabilized dunes often indicate suitable habitat. This species requires moist, warm, loose soil with plant cover. Their range is from Contra Costa County south to San Diego. There are stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, and oaks as well as leaf litter in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands community in the BSA.

Birds

Least Bell's Vireo

The least Bell's vireo is found in dense, willow dominated riparian habitat with lush understory vegetation. This species is a summer resident of Southern California in low riparian areas near water or in dry river bottoms and floodplains below 2,000 feet. This species is found in edge riparian growth along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams. Nests are typically built within three to four feet above the ground in the fork of willows, mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), or understory vegetation, such as California wild grape (*Vitis californica*). There are no dense willow or mulefat thickets in the BSA; however, there is riparian habitat suitable for foraging in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to forage in the California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands in the BSA, but it is not expected to nest in the BSA.

Yellow Warbler

The yellow warbler is found in riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. This species also nests in montane shrubbery in open coniferous forests in the Cascades and Sierra Nevada. This species is frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods), sycamores, ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), and alders (*Alnus* spp.). There is riparian habitat including sycamores and cottonwoods in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to forage and nest in the California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands community in the BSA.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

The southwestern willow flycatcher breeds in extensive riparian thickets near surface water or saturated soil. However, suitable vegetation is not uniformly dense and typically includes interspersed patches of open habitat. The southwestern willow flycatcher can occupy riparian habitats composed of native broadleaf species, a mix of native and exotic species, or monotypic stands of exotics. Within California, the southwestern willow flycatcher's known breeding locations are restricted primarily to Sierra Nevada/Cascade region south to northern Kern County, including Alpine, Inyo, and Mono Counties, in Southern California near Buellton in Santa Barbara County, at the Prado Basin riparian forest in Riverside County, and several locations in San Diego County. There is suitable riparian habitat near surface water for this species to forage in, however, the BSA is outside the known breeding range of this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to forage in the California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands community in the BSA, but it is not expected to nest in the BSA.

Mammals

Pallid Bat

The pallid bat is found in a variety of habitat types including chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, woodlands, and forests. This species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. The pallid bat is very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. There are mature trees in the BSA that may have exfoliating bark or crevices suitable for this species to roost in. Additionally, snags in the BSA may provide roosting habitat for this species and there is also suitable foraging habitat for this species in the BSA. Therefore, this species may

roost and forage in the BSA in the California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands community in the BSA. Suitable roosting habitat for this species is not present on or in Bridge Road Bridge itself.

5.5 Protected Trees

Based on survey results, there are several coast live oak trees within the BSA that qualify for protection under the Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Protected Tree Ordinance.

6.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

6.1 Jurisdictional Resources

Construction activities, including general staging, roadway improvements, vegetation and tree trimming and removal, grading, construction of the temporary bridge, and construction access would result in temporary impacts on 0.04 acre potentially under CDFW jurisdiction and permanent impacts on 0.02 acre potentially under CDFW jurisdiction (see **Figure 6**). Although direct impacts on USACE and RWQCB jurisdiction in Santa Paula Creek are not expected, project activities could result in indirect, temporary impacts on USACE/RWQCB jurisdiction.

Temporary Impacts

The project would include removal of vegetation along the banks of Santa Paula Creek for the access routes necessary to install the temporary bridge and approach roadways. Removal of vegetation would result in temporary impacts within CDFW jurisdiction. In addition, construction activities could cause the release of dust and/or construction materials into Santa Paula Creek, which could result in indirect impacts on CDFW, RWQCB, and USACE jurisdiction. Indirect impacts may include increased turbidity, changes in water quality, and/or increased erosion as a result of construction activities. However, with the implementation of proposed avoidance and minimization measures described in Section 7.0, including revegetation of disturbed areas, impacts on CDFW, RWQCB, and USACE jurisdiction would be minimized and impacts on water quality are not anticipated.

Permanent Impacts

The project would include tree removal within potential CDFW jurisdiction to accommodate the footprint of the temporary bridge and temporary roadways, removing two coast live oak trees. Therefore, the installation of the bridge and roadways would result in permanent impacts within CDFW jurisdiction, and a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW is expected to be required.

6.2 Special-Status Natural Communities

Southern California Steelhead Stream

Temporary Impacts

Project activities, including clearing, grubbing, grading, paving, staging, construction access, and installation of the temporary bridge, could result in temporary impacts on Southern California Steelhead Stream.

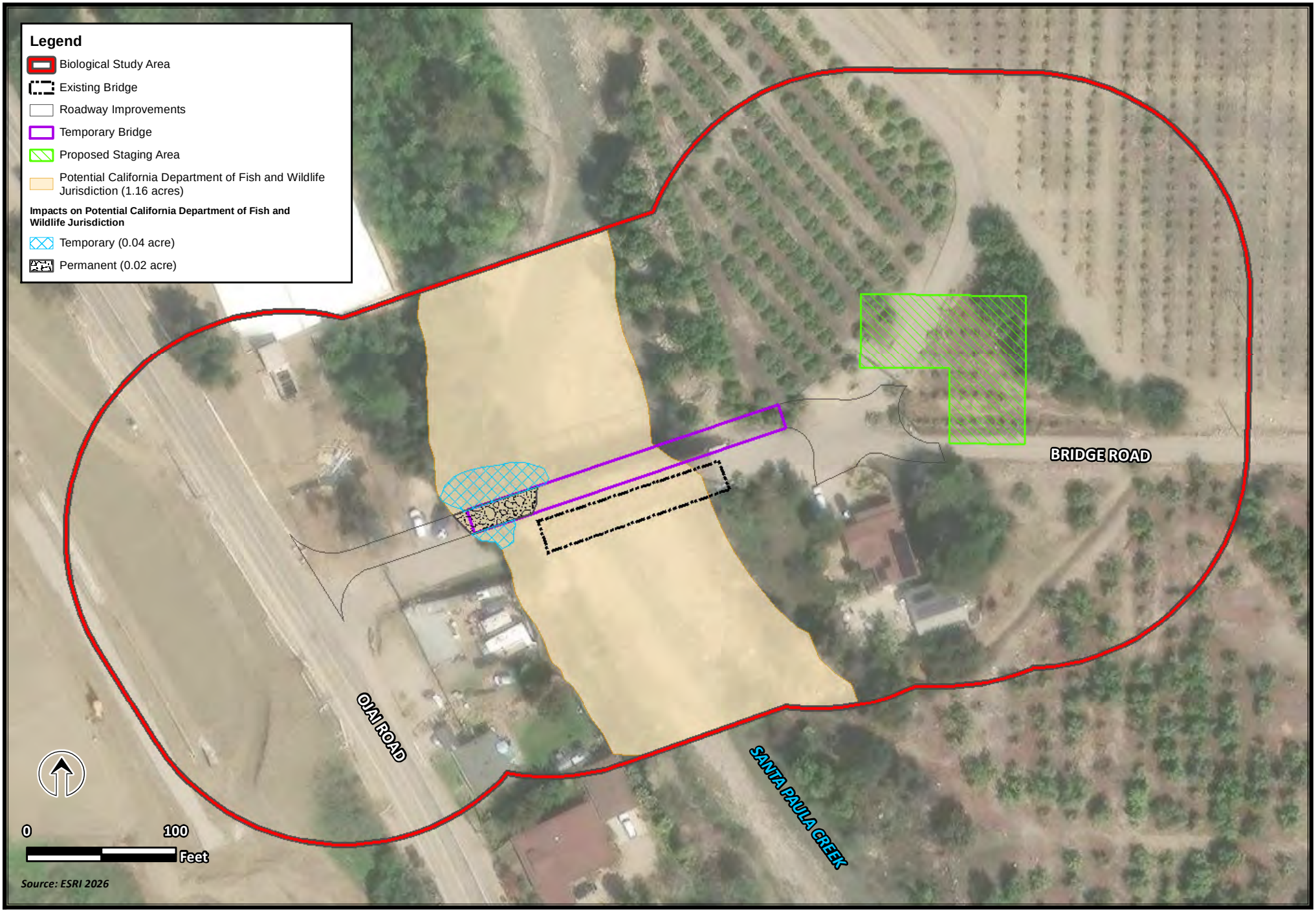

FIGURE 6. IMPACTS ON POTENTIAL CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE JURISDICTION
Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project

Permanent Impacts

No permanent impacts on Southern California Steelhead Stream are anticipated.

Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland

Temporary Impacts

Project activities, including clearing, grubbing, grading, paving, staging, construction access, and installation of the temporary bridge, could result in temporary impacts on Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland (California Sycamore - Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands, see Section 5.2). Direct temporary impacts could include tree and vegetation removal within staging or access areas. Plants could also be trampled or otherwise damaged by construction personnel or heavy equipment.

Permanent Impacts

Project activities could result in permanent impacts on Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland. Direct permanent impacts would include clearing and grubbing within the footprint of the temporary bridge and approach roadways, which would remove two coast live oak trees which would not be replaced onsite.

Additionally, construction activities could cause the release of dust and/or construction materials, which could result in indirect impacts on Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland or the Southern California Steelhead Stream. Because construction would be conducted from the top of bank of Santa Paula Creek and no construction would be conducted within the creek channel, direct impacts on Southern California Steelhead Stream are not anticipated.

With the implementation of the proposed avoidance and minimization measures, and compensatory mitigation discussed in Section 7.0, adverse impacts on special-status natural communities are not anticipated.

6.3 Special-Status Plant Species

Vegetation removal, excavation, grading, paving, and movement of construction personnel could result in direct impacts on white rabbit-tobacco if it were within the work area at the time of construction. Direct impacts on broadleaf pondweed are not anticipated as no construction activities would be conducted below the top of bank of Santa Paula Creek.

Direct impacts on white rabbit-tobacco could include trampling or removal during construction of the temporary bridge and temporary roadways. Additionally, construction activities could result in the release of dust or other pollutants, which could result in impacts on the health of white rabbit-tobacco and/or broadleaf pondweed if they were present in the work area during construction.

The project would be constructed in compliance with dust control regulations, and with implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures described in Section 7.0, impacts on white rabbit tobacco and/or broadleaf pondweed are not anticipated.

6.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Invertebrates

Although not observed during surveys, there is potential for American bumble bee and Crotch's bumble bee to be in the BSA. Vegetation/tree removal, staging, grading, excavation, and personnel and vehicle movement during construction could result in direct and indirect impacts on American bumble bee and Crotch's bumble bee, if the species were to be present in the work area during construction.

Direct impacts on American bumble bee and Crotch's bumble bee could include trampling or crushing of individuals, resulting in injury or mortality, and/or destruction of bumble bee nests. Indirect impacts could include vibration and human activity during construction activities, which could result in disturbance and disruption of bee behavior and foraging.

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 7.0, impacts on American bumble bee and/or Crotch's bumble bee, including take of Crotch's bumble bee, would be avoided. Therefore, consultation with CDFW and an Incidental Take Permit for Crotch's bumble bee are not anticipated to be required. However, if take of Crotch's bumble bee cannot be avoided, take authorization prior to any ground-disturbing activities would be conducted. Take authorization would be completed through the issuance of an Incidental Take Permit, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code 2081(b) in coordination with CDFW.

Fish

Although not observed during the biological survey, there is potential for steelhead – southern California DPS to be in the BSA. Additionally, the BSA is within designated critical habitat for steelhead.

Direct impacts on steelhead are not anticipated, as no work would be conducted below the top of bank of Santa Paula Creek. Indirect impacts could include the release of dust, debris, and construction materials into the creek during construction of the temporary bridge, which could affect water quality. Removal of vegetation and trees along the banks could also increase erosion and release of fine sediments into the creek, reducing water quality. However, with the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 7.0, impacts on steelhead would be avoided. Therefore, the project would have no effect on steelhead or steelhead designated critical habitat, and consultation with NMFS is not anticipated. There is no potential for take of steelhead; therefore, consultation with CDFW and an Incidental Take Permit are not anticipated.

Reptiles

Although not observed during the biological survey, there is potential for two-striped garter snake, San Bernardino ringneck snake, coastal whiptail, southern California legless lizard, and California legless lizard to be in the BSA. Vegetation removal and trimming, excavation, grading, staging, and personnel and vehicle movement could result in direct and indirect impacts on these species if individuals were to be present during construction.

Direct impacts could include trampling or crushing, which could result in injury or mortality. Indirect impacts could include temporary habitat loss and increases in noise, vibration, and human activity during

construction, resulting in altered behavior. With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 7.0, impacts on two-striped garter snake, San Bernardino ringneck snake, coastal whiptail, southern California legless lizard, and/or California legless lizard would be minimized, and no adverse impacts are anticipated.

Birds

Although not observed during surveys, there is potential for least Bell's vireo (foraging only), southwestern willow flycatcher (foraging only), and yellow warbler to be in the BSA. Vegetation/tree removal and trimming, staging, grading, staging, and personnel and vehicle movement could result in direct or indirect impacts on yellow warbler and indirect impacts on least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher if they were to be in the BSA during construction.

Direct impacts on yellow warbler could include destruction of nests, which could result in injury or mortality. Indirect impacts on yellow warbler, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher could include increased noise and vibration levels resulting from construction equipment and human activity, which could result in behavioral disruption and/or nest abandonment of yellow warbler. However, with implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 7.0, impacts on yellow warbler, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher are not anticipated. The project would have no effect on least Bell's vireo or southwestern willow flycatcher. Therefore, consultation with USFWS is not anticipated. Take of least Bell's vireo or southwestern willow flycatcher is not anticipated, as neither species is expected to nest in the BSA. Therefore, consultation with CDFW and an Incidental Take Permit are not anticipated.

Mammals

Although not observed during surveys, there is potential for pallid bat to be in the BSA. Vegetation/tree removal and trimming and personnel and vehicle movement could result in direct and indirect impacts on pallid bat if they were roosting in the BSA during construction.

Direct impacts could include destruction of roosts during vegetation/tree removal, which could result in injury or mortality. Indirect impacts could include roost abandonment resulting from increased construction noise and vibration. However, with implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 7.0, adverse impacts on pallid bat are not anticipated.

6.5 Protected Trees

The Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance regulates the removal, trimming of branches or roots, or grading or excavating within the root zone of a "protected tree." In the BSA, there are several coast live oaks with either a single trunk measuring 9.5 inches or more DBH, or with two or more trunks with at least one of the trunks measuring 6.25 inches DBH. It is estimated that between two and four coast live oak trees protected by the Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance would be removed and/or trimmed during construction of this project. Any trees that would need to be removed or substantially trimmed would require a permit from the Ventura County Planning Division, and the Ventura County Planning Division may require mitigation for removal of healthy protected trees.

7.0 AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

7.1 Jurisdictional Resources

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on CDFW jurisdiction as well as waters of the U.S. and waters of the state, the following measures would be implemented:

BIO-1: Work areas would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible.

BIO-2: Equipment staging and storage areas for vehicles, equipment, material, fuels, lubricants, and solvents would be restricted to designated staging areas and would be a minimum of 50 feet from Santa Paula Creek.

BIO-3: Best Management Practices (BMP), such as silt fencing, fiber rolls, straw bales, or other measures would be implemented during construction to minimize dust, dirt, and construction debris from entering the creek and/or leaving the construction area.

BIO-4: Appropriate hazardous material BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the creek, including any non-stormwater discharge.

BIO-5: All equipment refueling, and maintenance would be conducted in designated staging areas at least 50 feet away from Santa Paula Creek. In addition, vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all parked equipment that is not in operation. Any leaking vehicle or equipment would not be operated in the BSA until repaired. All workers would be informed of the importance of preventing spills and the appropriate measures to take should a spill happen.

BIO-6: Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, compressors, and welders located within 100 feet of the creek would be positioned over drip-pans, inclusive of when in operation.

BIO-7: Any temporary erosion control implemented during construction would be completed using native, non-invasive species. At project completion, all temporarily disturbed areas would be re-contoured to pre-construction conditions and revegetated with native species appropriate for the surrounding vegetation community.

BIO-8: Mitigation for temporary impacts on riparian habitat (Southern Sycamore Alder Woodland) would be accomplished through on-site revegetation at a minimum ratio of 1:1. However, the final ratio would be established through consultation and coordination with CDFW during the permitting process.

7.2 Special-Status Natural Communities

To avoid and/or minimize potential impacts on Southern Sycamore Alder Woodland, Measure **BIO-8** as well as the following measures would be implemented:

BIO-9: Vegetation removal would be avoided to the maximum extent feasible.

BIO-10: Prior to construction, high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) protective fencing would be installed at the limits of construction to prevent construction personnel or equipment from encroaching further into adjacent natural communities.

To avoid and/or minimize potential impacts on Southern California Steelhead Stream, Measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-6** would be implemented. No additional avoidance/minimization measures are proposed.

7.3 Special-Status Plant Species

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on special-status plants, the following measures would be implemented:

BIO-11: Prior to construction, a qualified biologist would conduct plant surveys within the construction area. Surveys would be conducted during the appropriate blooming period (July to August for white rabbit-tobacco) in the year prior to construction, to the maximum extent feasible. If special-status plant species are found during pre-construction surveys, high visibility ESA protective fencing would be installed around the special-status plants to prevent construction staff or equipment from entering this area, to the maximum extent feasible. The ESA protective fencing buffer would be species specific, with a minimum buffer radius based on guidance from a qualified biologist.

BIO-12: If the plants cannot be avoided, or if monitoring determines that the plants are being adversely affected by construction activities, these activities would be suspended, and a plan would be developed by a qualified biologist to relocate the plants to a suitable location and monitor their survival. The plan would include, at a minimum, details on the relocation site, the methods for relocation, methods for monitoring, and survival criteria. The relocated plants would be monitored for a period sufficient to confirm they have survived the transplanting, as identified by the qualified biologist.

BIO-13: All project-related vehicle traffic and equipment staging, storage, parking, and stockpiling, would be restricted to established roads, staging areas, and construction areas.

7.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Invertebrates

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on Crotch's bumble bee and American bumble bee, the following measures would be implemented:

BIO-14: If feasible, initial ground disturbance and vegetation removal would be conducted September 2 through February 28, outside the typical Crotch's and American bumble bee colony flight period (March 1 through September 1 and May 15 to August 1, respectively). If initial ground disturbance and vegetation removal is conducted during the typical flight period, a qualified wildlife biologist would conduct visual surveys within two weeks prior to ground disturbing activities to identify Crotch's and/or American bumble bee nesting or foraging habitats and conduct visual surveys for the species. Surveyors would focus on detections of bumble bees and perform transect surveys for underground nest burrows and other substrates such as thatched vegetation. If initial ground

disturbance and vegetation removal activities are not completed within two weeks of the initial survey, additional detection surveys would be required.

BIO-15: If a Crotch's or American bumble bee nest is observed, work would temporarily pause in the immediate vicinity of the nest. A minimum 50-foot avoidance buffer (or suitable distance determined by the qualified biologist) would be established using orange flagging/fencing or similar. This buffer would be installed and maintained throughout the duration of construction or until nesting activity has ended, as determined in coordination with the qualified biologist and regulatory agencies, as appropriate. CDFW would be notified upon discovery of the nest.

BIO-16: If take of Crotch's bumble bee cannot be avoided, take authorization prior to any ground-disturbing activities would be conducted. Take authorization would be completed through the issuance of an Incidental Take Permit, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code 2081(b).

BIO-17: If Crotch's bumble bee is observed away from a nest, work would temporarily pause in the immediate vicinity until the animal has left the work area of its own volition

Fish

The measures listed in Section 7.1 would be implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts on steelhead – southern California DPS and their critical habitat. No additional measures are proposed.

Reptiles

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on special-status reptiles, the following measure would be implemented:

BIO-18: Excavation and soil removal would be reduced to the extent feasible.

BIO-19: Pre-construction surveys for reptiles would be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to construction. surveys would be repeated if construction activities are suspended for five days or more. If these species, or other non-special status reptiles, are observed within the project area, a qualified biologist would capture and relocate them to suitable habitat at least 100 feet outside of the project area.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on migratory birds and raptors, including yellow warbler, southwestern willow flycatcher, and least Bell's vireo, the following measures would be implemented:

BIO-20: Trimming and removal of vegetation and trees would be minimized and performed outside of the nesting season (February 15 to September 15), to the maximum extent feasible.

BIO-21: If that trimming or removal of vegetation and trees must be conducted during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed within 500 feet of the construction area, as feasible, by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or clearing activities to determine if nesting birds/raptors are within the vegetation that would be trimmed or removed. Nesting bird surveys would be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.

BIO-22: If nesting birds are found within 500 feet of the project area, measures to ensure that the birds/raptors and/or their nests are not harmed, would be implemented, including but not limited to, installation and maintenance of appropriate buffers (typically 300 feet for birds and 500 feet for raptors) until nesting activity has ended. Alternative buffer distances may be proposed based on species and levels of disturbance. Buffers consisting of orange flagging, high visibility fencing, or similar would be installed and maintained until nesting activity has ended, as determined in coordination with the project biologist and regulatory agencies, as appropriate and on a species-specific basis. Nesting bird buffers may be reduced during construction at the discretion of a qualified biologist.

Bats

To avoid and minimize impacts on the pallid bat, the following avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented:

BIO-23: Tree removal would be conducted outside of the maternal and non-active seasons for bats (October).

BIO-24: The removal of mature trees and snags would be minimized to the greatest extent feasible. If mature trees or snags are removed for the project, a qualified biologist would survey the trees to determine whether they are suitable for use by bats prior to their removal.

BIO-25: If the presence or absence of bats cannot be confirmed in potential roosting habitat, a qualified biologist would be onsite during removal or disturbance of this habitat. If the biologist determines that bats are being disturbed during this work, work would be suspended until bats have left the vicinity on their own. Work would resume only once all bats have left the site and/or approval to resume work is given by a qualified biologist.

BIO-26: After completion of the bat roosting habitat assessment, all trees with potential day roosting habitat would be removed using a 3-step process over three consecutive days and under the supervision of a qualified biologist. On the first day, all non-habitat trees adjacent to and/or surrounding potential habitat trees, as identified by the qualified biologist, would be removed (or trimmed, if full removal can be avoided) using hand tools. In addition, limited trimming of the potential bat roosting habitat trees (branches and small limbs with no potential roosting features) would be completed on the first day, also using hand tools. Felled trees/tree parts would be left on site for a day to allow for any bats still in the trees to exit on their own. On the third day, all the potential habitat trees that were previously trimmed and/or avoided during step one would be removed.

BIO-27: If a maternal colony of bats is found, no work would be conducted within 100 feet of the maternal roosting site until the maternal season is finished or the bats have left the site, or as otherwise directed by a qualified biologist. The site would be designated as a sensitive area and protected as such until the bats have left the site. No activities would be authorized adjacent to the roosting site. Combustion equipment, such as generators, pumps, and vehicles, would not be parked or operated under or adjacent to the roosting site. Construction personnel would not be authorized

to enter areas beneath the colony, especially during the evening exodus (typically between 15 minutes prior to sunset and one hour following sunset).

7.5 Protected Trees

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on protected trees, the following measures would be implemented:

BIO-28: Removal of oak trees would be avoided, if feasible. If avoidance is feasible, protective ESA fencing would be installed a minimum of five feet beyond the dripline of the tree(s) during construction to prevent construction personnel or equipment from entering the area.

7.6 Compensatory Mitigation

To mitigate impacts on protected trees, the following mitigation measure would be implemented:

BIO-29: Oak trees removed as part of the project will be mitigated either onsite or offsite at the following ratios:

- 3:1 for oak trees up to six inches DBH;
- 5:1 for oak trees between six and 35 inches DBH; and
- 10:1 for removal of oak trees greater than 35 inches DBH.

To mitigate impacts on Crotch's bumble bee in the event of take, the following mitigation measures would be implemented:

BIO-30: Mitigation for permanent direct impacts on Crotch's bumble bee would be accomplished by offsite habitat preservation, enhancement, restoration, and/or creation at a ratio of no less than 1:1. The final mitigation ratio would be established through consultation and coordination with CDFW during the permitting process.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The project could result in direct and indirect impacts on CDFW jurisdiction and has potential to result in direct and indirect impacts on special-status natural communities, special-status plants, and special-status wildlife species.

The project would result in approximately 0.04 acre of temporary impacts and 0.02 acre of permanent impacts on CDFW jurisdiction. Therefore, a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW is expected to be required. No impacts on USACE or RWQCB jurisdiction are anticipated. Therefore, neither a Section 404 Nationwide Permit nor a Section 401 Water Quality Certification are expected to be required.

The project would result in temporary and permanent impacts on Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland. However, with the implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures described in section 7.1 and 7.2, impacts on Southern Sycamore Alder Woodland would be substantially minimized and mitigated.

Construction activities would be conducted from the tops of bank of Santa Paula Creek; therefore, direct

impacts on Southern California Steelhead Stream are not anticipated. The project could result in temporary impacts on Southern California Steelhead Stream; however, with the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures described in section 7.4, impacts on Southern California Steelhead Stream would be avoided.

With implementation of avoidance and minimization measures described in section 7.4, take of Crotch's bumble bee is not anticipated. Therefore, consultation with CDFW and an incidental take permit are not anticipated to be required. However, if take of Crotch's bumble bee cannot be avoided, take authorization prior to any ground-disturbing activities would be conducted. Take authorization would be completed through the issuance of an Incidental Take Permit, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code 2081(b).

With implementation of avoidance and minimization measures described in Section 7.4, the project would have no effect on steelhead – southern California DPS, or steelhead critical habitat. Additionally, take of steelhead – southern California DPS, is not anticipated. Therefore, consultation with NOAA Fisheries or CDFW is not anticipated to be required.

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 7.0, impacts on two-striped garter snake, San Bernardino ringneck snake, coastal whiptail, southern California legless lizard, and/or California legless lizard would be minimized, and no adverse impacts are anticipated.

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures described in Section 7.4, the project would have no effect on southwestern willow flycatcher or least Bell's vireo, and consultation with USFWS is not anticipated to be required. Additionally, the project is not expected to result in take of southwestern willow flycatcher or least Bell's vireo. Therefore, consultation with CDFW and an incidental take permit are not anticipated to be required.

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 7.0, adverse impacts on pallid bat are not anticipated.

Between two and four coast live oak trees protected by the Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance would be trimmed and/or removed. Any trees that would need to be removed or substantially trimmed would require a permit from the Ventura County Planning Division, and the Ventura County Planning Division may require mitigation for removal of healthy protected trees. CDFW will also require replacement of trees removed from their jurisdiction. Oak trees removed as part of the project will be mitigated either on site or off site at the following ratios: 3:1 for oak trees up to six inches DBH; 5:1 for oak trees between six and 35 inches DBH; 10:1 for removal of oak trees greater than 35 inches DBH.

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APPENDIX A. CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE, CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, AND NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SPECIES LISTS

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Devils Heart Peak (3411858) OR Fillmore (3411848) OR Lion Canyon (3411952) OR Moorpark (3411838) OR Ojai (3411942) OR Santa Paula (3411931) OR Santa Paula Peak (3411941) OR Saticoy (3411932) OR Topatopa Mountains (3411951))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. abramsii Abrams' oxytheca	PDPGN0J041	None	None	G4?T1T2	S1S2	1B.2
Actinemys pallida southwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02032	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	SSC
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aphyllon validum ssp. validum Rock Creek broomrape	PDORO040G2	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus Miles' milk-vetch	PDFAB0F2X3	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Calochortus fimbriatus late-flowered mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J2	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Proposed Threatened	None	G4T1T2Q	S2	
Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	PDRAN0B1W0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
Fritillaria ojaiensis Ojai fritillary	PMLIL0V0N0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni unarmored threespine stickleback	AFCPA03011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G1	S2	SSC
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	ABNKA03010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S2	FP
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lepechinia rossii Ross' pitcher sage	PDLAM0V060	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Lupinus paynei Payne's bush lupine	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
Monardella linoides ssp. oblonga Tehachapi monardella	PDLAM180D2	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.3
Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	PDLAM18163	None	Candidate Endangered	G3T1	S1	1B.1
Navarretia ojaiensis Ojai navarretia	PDPLM0C130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
Pantosteus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	SSC
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Rana boylii pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	AAABH01056	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S1	
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Southern California Steelhead Stream Southern California Steelhead Stream	CARE2310CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Scrub Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Willow Scrub Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
Stuckenia striata broadleaf pondweed	PMPOT030K0	None	None	G3G4Q	S2S3	2B.3
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	ARADB3613F	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
south coast gartersnake						
Vireo bellii pusillus	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
least Bell's vireo						

Record Count: 62

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

11 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [**1A:1B:2A:2B:3**] , G Rank is one of [**G1:G2:G3**], S Rank is one of [**S1:S2:S3**], Fed List is one of [**FE:FT:FC:FD:None**] **or** State List is one of [**CE:CT:CR:CC:CD:None**] , 9-Quad include [**3411848:3411858:3411838:3411941:3411951:3411952:3411931:3411932:3411942**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus*	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa-lily	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Delphinium umbraculorum	umbrella larkspur	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Fritillaria ojaiensis	Ojai fritillary	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Lepechinia rossii	Ross' pitcher sage	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Lupinus paynei	Payne's bush lupine	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Monardella sinuata ssp. *gerryi*	Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Stuckenia striata	broadleaf pondweed	None	None	G3G4Q	S2S3	2B.3

Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3

Showing 1 to 11 of 11 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 3 December 2025].

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726
Phone: (805) 644-1766 Fax: (805) 644-3958
Email Address: FW8VenturaSection7@FWS.Gov

In Reply Refer To: 12/03/2025 19:12:21 UTC
Project Code: 2026-0013985
Project Name: Bridge Road Bridge Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed list identifies species listed as threatened and endangered, species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, designated and proposed critical habitat, and species that are candidates for listing that may occur within the boundary of the area you have indicated using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Information Planning and Conservation System (IPaC). The species list fulfills the requirements under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the species list should be verified after 90 days. We recommend that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists following the same process you used to receive the enclosed list. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about the species list.

Due to staff shortages and excessive workload, we are unable to provide an official list more specific to your area. Numerous other sources of information are available for you to narrow the list to the habitats and conditions of the site in which you are interested. For example, we recommend conducting a biological site assessment or surveys for plants and animals that could help refine the list.

If a Federal agency is involved in the project, that agency has the responsibility to review its proposed activities and determine whether any listed species may be affected. If the project is a major construction project*, the Federal agency has the responsibility to prepare a biological assessment to make a determination of the effects of the action on the listed species or critical habitat. If the Federal agency determines that a listed species or critical habitat is likely to be adversely affected, it should request, in writing through our office, formal consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act. Informal consultation may be used to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat prior to a

written request for formal consultation. During this review process, the Federal agency may engage in planning efforts but may not make any irreversible commitment of resources. Such a commitment could constitute a violation of section 7(d) of the Act.

Federal agencies are required to confer with the Service, pursuant to section 7(a)(4) of the Act, when an agency action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat (50 CFR 402.10(a)). A request for formal conference must be in writing and should include the same information that would be provided for a request for formal consultation. Conferences can also include discussions between the Service and the Federal agency to identify and resolve potential conflicts between an action and proposed species or proposed critical habitat early in the decision-making process. The Service recommends ways to minimize or avoid adverse effects of the action. These recommendations are advisory because the jeopardy prohibition of section 7(a)(2) of the Act does not apply until the species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated. The conference process fulfills the need to inform Federal agencies of possible steps that an agency might take at an early stage to adjust its actions to avoid jeopardizing a proposed species.

When a proposed species or proposed critical habitat may be affected by an action, the lead Federal agency may elect to enter into formal conference with the Service even if the action is not likely to jeopardize or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat. If the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated after completion of the conference, the Federal agency may ask the Service, in writing, to confirm the conference as a formal consultation. If the Service reviews the proposed action and finds that no significant changes in the action as planned or in the information used during the conference have occurred, the Service will confirm the conference as a formal consultation on the project and no further section 7 consultation will be necessary. Use of the formal conference process in this manner can prevent delays in the event the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated during project development or implementation.

Candidate species are those species presently under review by the Service for consideration for Federal listing. Candidate species should be considered in the planning process because they may become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. Preparation of a biological assessment, as described in section 7(c) of the Act, is not required for candidate species. If early evaluation of your project indicates that it is likely to affect a candidate species, you may wish to request technical assistance from this office.

Only listed species receive protection under the Act. However, sensitive species should be considered in the planning process in the event they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. We recommend that you review information in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Data Base. You can contact the California Department of Fish and Wildlife at (916) 324-3812 for information on other sensitive species that may occur in this area.

[*A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the

human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726
(805) 644-1766

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0013985
Project Name: Bridge Road Bridge Project
Project Type: Bridge - Maintenance
Project Description: The County of Ventura (County) proposes to construct a temporary, prefabricated single-lane bridge directly north of the existing Bridge Road Bridge (Bridge #52C-0053) over Santa Paula Creek (project). The temporary bridge would maintain continuous and reliable vehicular access between State Route (SR) 150 (North Ojai Road) and properties east of Santa Paula Creek during closure of the existing bridge, which provides the only vehicular access to residential and agricultural properties east of the creek. The project site is located approximately 150 feet east of SR-150 and about two miles north of the City of Santa Paula, in an unincorporated area of Ventura County.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@34.3823259,-119.06685885970799,14z

Counties: Ventura County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 12 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus*	Endangered
Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf	
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf	
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	Threatened
Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf	

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys pallida*	Proposed Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf	

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog *Rana boylii*	Endangered
Population: South Coast Distinct Population Segment (South Coast DPS) There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.	

NAME STATUS

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5133
General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf

Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* — Proposed Threatened
Population: Southern DPS
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425
General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf

INSECTS

NAME STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* — Proposed Threatened
There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743
General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf

CRUSTACEANS

NAME STATUS

Riverside Fairy Shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni* — Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148
General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498
General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/7FW4LFBFGFE6FAW3W6JAYRRTAE/documents/generated/11304.pdf

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME STATUS

California Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia californica* — Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923

Spreading Navarretia *Navarretia fossalis* — Threatened

NAME STATUS

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/ activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete
If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local

FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

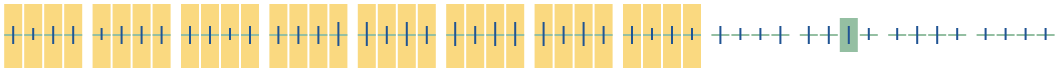
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Golden Eagle
Non-BCC
Vulnerable



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9458	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull *Larus californicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10955	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9436	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Heermann's Gull *Larus heermanni* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11955	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
Nuttall's Woodpecker *Dryobates nuttallii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Santa Barbara Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia graminea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Gull *Larus occidentalis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11969	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
Western Screech-owl *Megascops kennicottii cardonensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11923	Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30
Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10668	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (▪)

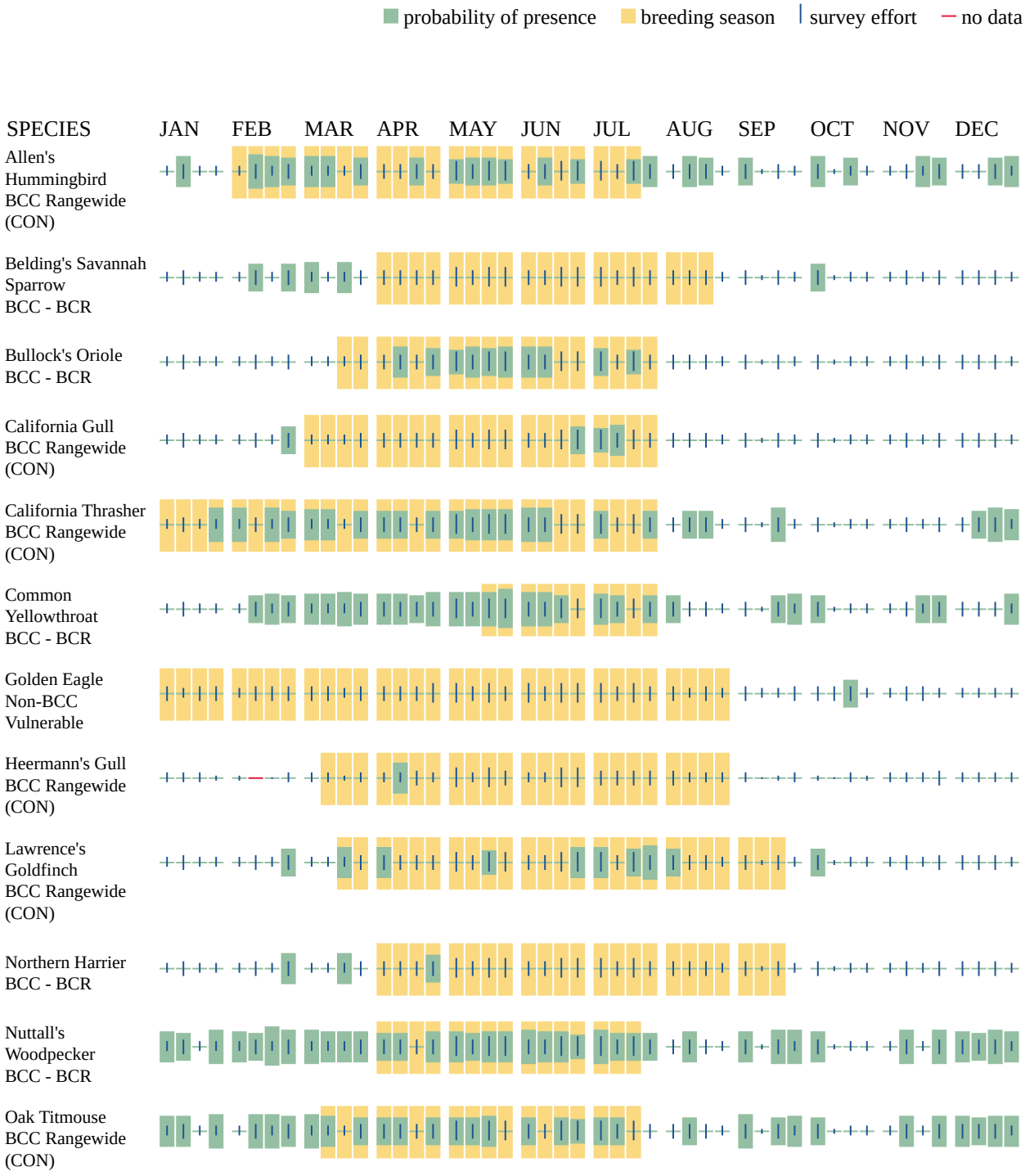
Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

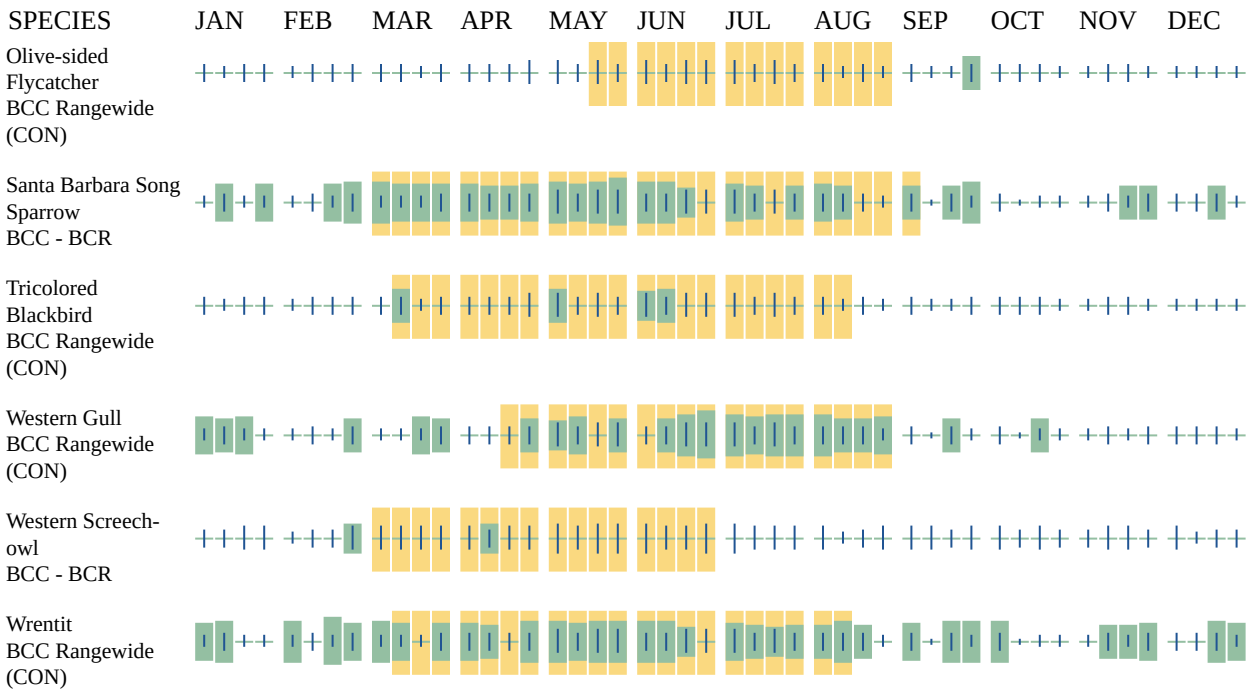
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.





Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Victoria Masjuan
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City: El Segundo
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Zip: 90245
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From:	Victoria Masjuan
To:	NMFS SpeciesList - NOAA Service Account
Subject:	NOAA Fisheries Species List - Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project
Date:	Wednesday, March 4, 2026 1:58:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png

Project title: Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project

Project Description: The County of Ventura (County) proposes to install a temporary, prefabricated single-lane bridge, directly north of the existing Bridge Road Bridge (Bridge #52C-0053) over Santa Paula Creek in unincorporated Ventura County. For purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County is the Lead Agency responsible for preparation and certification of the environmental document for the project.

Non-Federal Agency Name and Address:
Ventura County Department of Public Works
Attn: Matt Hespenheide
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009
(805) 654-2187

Point-of-Contact:
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El Segundo, CA 90245
(310) 792-2690
jeremy@gpaconsulting-us.com,

Quad Name **Santa Paula Peak**

Quad Number **34119-D1**

Article I. **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

Article II. **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat - **X**

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

Article III. **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

Article IV. **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

Article V. **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

Article VI. **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

Article VII. **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Article VIII. **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

Article IX. **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

Article X. **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office 562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

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APPENDIX B. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

Bridge Road Temporary Bridge Project
Biological Resources Assessment
Appendix B – Photographs of the Biological Study Area

Photo 1. Bridge Road Bridge along the western edge of the Santa Paula Creek; view facing east. (January 2, 2026)

Photo 2. Santa Paula Creek south of Bridge Road Bridge, showing a severely eroded western bank; view facing south. (January 2, 2026)

Photo 3. Santa Paula Creek north of Bridge Road Bridge, showing an eroded western bank, damaged concrete retaining wall, and coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*); view facing north. (January 2, 2026)

Photo 4. Eastern bank of Santa Paula Creek, south of Bridge Road Bridge, with native and ruderal vegetation along the top of the bank; view facing south. (January 2, 2026)

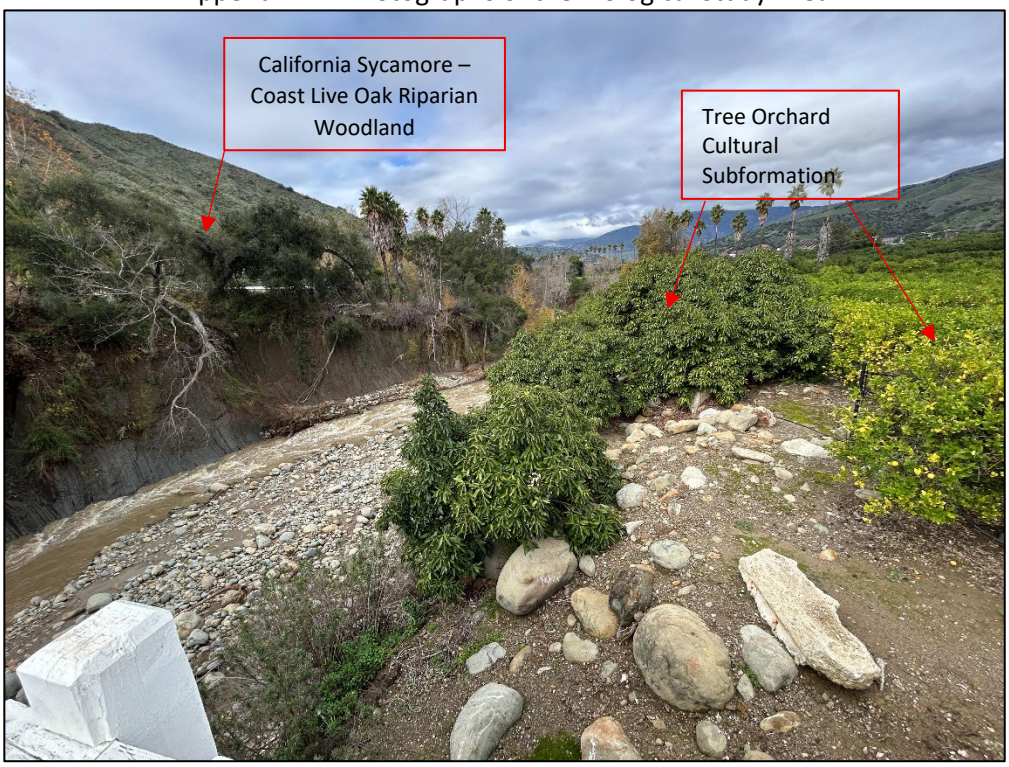

Photo 5. Santa Paula Creek and the eastern top of the bank north of Bridge Road Bridge, with rows of avocado and citrus trees; view facing north. (January 2, 2026)

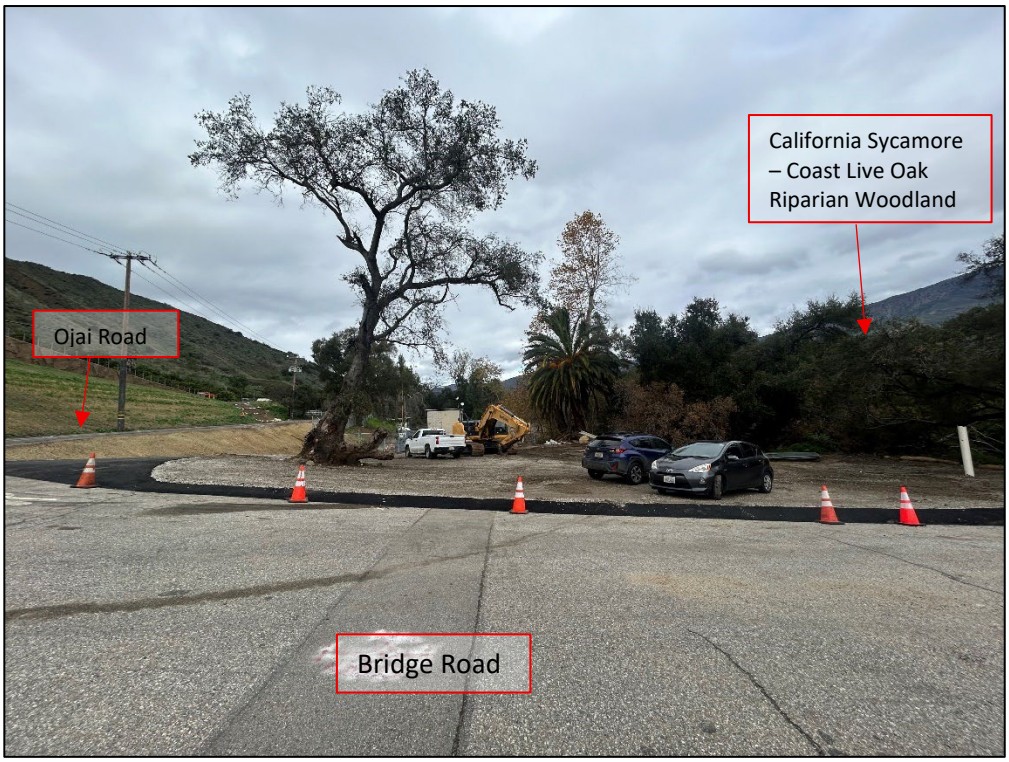

Photo 6. Area west of Santa Paula Creek along Bridge Road, bordered by California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodland adjacent to the creek; view facing northwest. (January 2, 2026)

Photo 7. Slope west of Ojai Road, with vegetation dominated by black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), and arroyo lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*); view facing west. (January 2, 2026)

Photo 8. Area east of Bridge Road Bridge where roadway improvements are planned, surrounded by private property and ornamental/agricultural vegetation; view facing east. (January 2, 2026)

Photo 9. Agricultural rows of trees within private property east of Bridge Road Bridge, showing the proposed staging area; view facing northeast. (January 2, 2026)

Photo 10. Lemon trees behind private property north of Bridge Road and east of Bridge Road Bridge; view facing northwest. (January 2, 2026)

APPENDIX C. SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

Bridge Road Bridge Project- List of Species Observed in the BSA January 2nd, 2026

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Plant Species		
GRASSES AND GRASS-LIKE (SEDGES AND RUSHES)		
Arundo donax	giant reed	Non-native
Brachypodium distachyon	false brome	Non-native
Ehrharta erecta	panic veld grass	Non-native
Eleocharis acicularis	needle spike rush	Native
Panicum coloratum	kleingrass	Non-native
Stipa miliacea	smilo grass	Native
HERBS/FORBS		
Ambrosia spp.	ragweed	Native
Bidens pilosa	spanish needles	Non-native
Brassica nigra	black mustard	Non-native
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian thistle	Non-native
Centaurea melitensis	Tocolote	Non-native
Centranthus ruber	red valerian	Non-native
Chenopodium album	lamb's quarters	Non-native
Conium maculatum	poison hemlock	Non-native
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	Native
Erigeron bonariensis	flaxleaf fleabane	Non-native
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	Non-native
Hirschfeldia incana	shortpod mustard	Non-native
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine	Native
Malacothrix saxatilis	cliff desert dandelion	Native
Malva neglecta	common mallow	Non-native
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed	Non-native
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	crystalline iceplant	Non-native
Raphanus sativus	wild radish	Non-native
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	Non-native
Silybum marianum	milk thistle	Non-native
Sinapis arvensis	wild mustard	Non-native
Solanum douglasii	green spot nightshade	Native
Sonchus asper	spiny sowthistle	Non-native
Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak	Native
Trifolium spp.	common clover	Native
TREES/SHRUBS		
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	Native
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat	Native
Calystegia macrostegia	wild morning glory	Native
Citrus limon	lemon tree	Non-native
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	Native
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	Native
Juglans californica	California black walnut	Native

Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	Non-native
Persea americana	avocado tree	Non-native
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island date palm	Non-native
Platanus racemosa	western sycamore	Native
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	Native
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	Native
Salix gooddingii	black willow	Native
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	Native
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm	Non-native
VINES		
Calystegia macrostegia	Wild morning glory	Native
Marah spp.	Wild cucumber	Native
Wildlife Species		
BIRDS		
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub-jay	Native
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	Native
Corvus corax	common raven	Native
Junco hyemalis	dark-eyed junco	Native
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	Native
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee	Native
Setophaga coronata	yellow-rumped warbler	Native
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	Native

APPENDIX D. SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES TABLE

Special Status Natural Communities

Common and Scientific Names	Status		General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW			
Natural Communities					
California Walnut Woodland	--	S3.2	The California Walnut Woodland community is a cold-deciduous woodland comprised of open tree canopies locally dominated by the California black walnut (*Juglans californica*). Other species in the canopy can include white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), California ash (*Fraxinus dipetala*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). The canopy is open to continuous, the shrub layer is sparse to intermittent, and the herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy. This community is found in riparian corridors, incised canyons, river and stream low-flow margins, seeps, river banks, terraces, and north-facing slopes.	A	There are no woodlands dominated by southern California black walnut in the BSA. Therefore, this natural community is not in the BSA.
Southern California Steelhead Stream	--	SNR	Southern California Steelhead Streams are streams with adequate flow that provide habitat for steelhead and have a connection to the ocean.	HP	Within the BSA, Santa Paula Creek is mapped as critical habitat for the southern California Distinct Population Segment of steelhead. Additionally, the segment of the creek within the BSA has adequate flow to provide habitat for southern California steelhead and has connectivity to the Santa Clara River which drains to the

					Pacific Ocean; therefore, this community is in the BSA.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	--	S3S4	The Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forests are tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian forests dominated by Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and tree willows (*Salix* spp.). The understory usually consists of shrubby willows. This community is found on sub-irrigated and frequently overflowed lands along rivers and streams. The dominant species require moist, bare mineral soils for germination and establishment.	A	There are no communities dominated by Fremont cottonwood, black cottonwood, and tree willows with an understory of shrubbier willows. Therefore, this community is not in the BSA.
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	--	S3	The Southern Mixed Riparian Forests are dominated by tall cottonwoods and medium sized arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and black willow (*Salix gooddingii*). The mid-story canopy layer consists of medium sized trees and tall shrubs such as sycamores and box elder. The understory consists of small shrubs.	A	There are no communities dominated by tall cottonwoods or willows in the BSA; therefore, this community is not in the BSA.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	--	S3	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian woodlands consist of tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous streamside woodlands dominated by western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and often also white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*). Other characteristic canopy species include big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and even may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of sclerophyllous and deciduous species. Lianas in this community	HP	The California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodlands community present in the BSA can be crosswalked to the Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland community described in “Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California” (Holland, 1986). Therefore, this community is present in the BSA.

			include California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*).		
Southern Willow Scrub	--	S3S4	The Southern Willow Scrub is a dense, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian thicket dominated by several willow species (*Salix* spp.), with scattered emergent Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and California sycamore. Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development. This community is found in areas of loose, sandy, or fine gravelly alluvium soils near stream channels and requires repeated flooding.	A	There are no communities dominated by willows in the BSA; therefore, this community is not in the BSA.

Sources: (Holland, 1986): (California Native Plant Society, 2025), (Sawyer, et al., 2009), (Oberbauer, Kelly, & Buegge, 2008)

Table Key: Habitat Present [HP] – There is habitat present within the BSA. Absent [A] – Habitat is not present in the BSA. S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. SNR= Unranked-State conservation status not yet assessed.

This table includes communities ranked S3 and lower.

Special Status Plants

Common and Scientific Names	Status			General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW	CNPS			
Plants						
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. abramsii Abrams' oxytheca	--	--	1B.2	The Abrams' oxytheca is an annual herb found in chaparral on sandy soil or shale. Typical blooming period: June to August Elevation range: 3,789 to 6,808 feet	A	There is no chaparral in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aphyllon validum ssp. *validum* Rock Creek broomrape	--	--	1B.2	The Rock Creek broomrape is a perennial parasitic herb found in chaparral on serpentinite or volcanic soils. Typical blooming period: May to September Elevation range: 4,101 to 6,562 feet	A	There is no chaparral in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus Miles' milk-vetch	--	--	1B.2	The Miles' milk-vetch is an annual herb found in coastal scrub on clay soils. Typical blooming period: March to June Typical elevation range: 66 to 295 feet	A	There is no coastal scrub in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	The Ventura Marsh milk-vetch is a perennial herb generally found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub and marshes within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches. This species is more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. Typical blooming period: June to October Elevation range: Three to 115 feet	A	There is no coastal dune, coastal scrub, or marsh habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Calochortus fimbriatus late-flowered mariposa-lily	--	--	1B.3	The late-flowered mariposa lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland often in serpentinite soils. Typical blooming period: June to August Elevation range: 902 to 6,250 feet	HP	Although serpentinite soils have not been mapped in the BSA, there is riparian woodland in the BSA. Therefore, although not observed during the biological survey, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri Palmer's mariposa-lily	--	--	1B.2	The Palmer's mariposa lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Typical blooming period: April to July Elevation range: 2,329 to 7,841 feet	A	There is no chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow habitat or seep habitat in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	--	--	1B.3	The umbrella larkspur is a perennial herb found in woodland foothills of chaparral, oak forest, and cismontane woodland habitat. This species is primarily found in Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. Typical blooming period: April to June Elevation range: 1,312 to 5,249 feet	A	There is cismontane woodland in the BSA, however, the BSA is at a much lower elevation than the known elevation range for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Fritillaria ojaiensis Ojai fritillary	--	--	1B.2	The Ojai fritillary is a perennial bulbiferous herb found in broadleafed upland forest (mesic), chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Microhabitat features of known observations of this species include rocky soils (talus/scree) and slopes, particularly north-facing slopes. Typical blooming period: February to May Elevation range: 738 to 3,274 feet	A	There is cismontane woodland in the BSA, however, the elevation of the BSA is lower than the elevation typically preferred by this species. Additionally, there are no north-facing slopes with rocky soils in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Lepechinia rossii Ross' pitcher sage	--	--	1B.2	The Ross' pitcher sage is a perennial shrub found in chaparral on soil derived from fine-grained, reddish sedimentary rock. Typical blooming period: May to September Elevation range: 1,001 to 2,592 feet	A	There is no chaparral in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lupinus paynei Payne's bush lupine			1B.1	Payne's bush lupine is a perennial shrub found on sandy soils in coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Typical blooming period: March to July Typical elevation range: 722 to 1,378 feet	A	There is no coastal scrub, riparian scrub, or valley and foothill grassland in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca* white-veined monardella	--	--	1B.3	The white-veined monardella is a perennial herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat. This species is known only from the Santa Monica, Santa Ynez, and Sierra Madre Mountains. Typical blooming period: April to December Elevation range: 164 to 5,003 feet	A	The BSA is outside of the known range for this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Monardella sinuata ssp. *gerryi* Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	--	SC	1B.1	The Gerry's curly-leaved monardella is an annual herb found in sandy openings in coastal scrub. Typical blooming period: April to June Typical elevation range: 492 to 805 feet	A	There is no coastal scrub in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Monardella linoides ssp. *oblonga* Tehachapi monardella	--	--	1B.3	The Tehachapi monardella is a perennial rhizomatous herb found on gravelly, dry slopes, and flats in lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and	A	There is no lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, or upper montane coniferous forest in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

				juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. Typical blooming period: May to August Typical elevation range: 2,952 to 8,104 feet		
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	FT	--	1B.1	Spreading navarretia is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (freshwater), and playas. This species is found on San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools, surrounded by other non-wetland habitat types. Typical blooming period: April to June Typical elevation range: 98 to 4,265 feet	A	There are no vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes, swamps or playas in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Navarretia ojaiensis Ojai navarretia	--	--	1B.1	The Ojai navarretia is an annual herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species may also be found in openings in shrublands or grasslands. Typical blooming period: May to July Elevation range: 902 to 2,034 feet	A	There is no chaparral, coastal scrub, or grassland in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	The California Orcutt grass is an annual herb found in vernal pools. Typical blooming period: April to August Elevation range: 49 to 2,165 feet	A	There are no vernal pools in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	--	--	2B.2	The white rabbit-tobacco is a perennial herb found in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral. This species is found on sandy, gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms arroyos, areas of oak-sycamore, oak-	HP	There is riparian woodland dominated by live oak and sycamore in the BSA; therefore, although not observed during the biological survey, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.

				pine, to pine woodlands, and commonly in riparian vegetation. Typical blooming period: July to December Typical elevation range: Zero to 6,890 feet		
Stuckenia striata broadleaf pondweed	--	--	2B.3	Broadleaf pondweed is a perennial rhizomatous aquatic herb found in marshes, swamps, lakes, ponds, rivers, and drainage canals. Typical blooming period: July to August, sometimes June Typical elevation range: 230 to 7,055 feet	HP	There is riverine habitat in the BSA within Santa Paula Creek; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	--	S2	1B.3	The Greata's aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is endemic to the San Gabriel mountains. This species is found in mesic areas in the canyons of the southern slopes above the Los Angeles basin. Typical blooming period: June to October Typical elevation range: 984 to 6,594 feet	A	The BSA is outside of the known range for this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Source: (California Native Plant Society, 2025) (Jepson Flora Project (eds.), 2025) (Calflora, 2025)

Table Key: Absent (A) = The habitat requirements are not present in the BSA. Habitat Present [HP] = There is habitat present within the BSA. Federally Endangered (FE); Federally Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer observations) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS), 1B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere; 0.1=seriously threatened in California; 0.2 = moderately threatened in California; and 0.3 = Not very threatened in California.

Special Status Wildlife

Common and Scientific Names	Status		General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW			
Invertebrates					
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	--	SCE	The Crotch's bumble bee is found in open grassland and scrub habitats. The species is primarily found in California, with the current known range extending southward from Redding to the Mexican border including the coasts and central valley east of the Sierra Nevada. The species is a generalist forager of flowering plants and known to have a strong association with some weedy and/or disturbance associated plants. Plant families most commonly visited include Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Hydrophyllacae, Asclepiadaceae and Boraginaceae. Nesting sites are typically underground and may be reliant on sufficient rodent and/or other animal burrows. Little is known of the species' overwintering sites, but bumble bee queens are known to overwinter in soft soil, under leaf litter/debris or in small cavities just below or on the ground surface. The typical flight period for queens is February 15 to October 31 and for workers/males March 1 to September 1.	HP (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	There are citrus and avocado groves in the BSA as well as flowering plants that may provide forage for this species. Additionally, although no small mammal burrows were observed, there are grassy spaces in the BSA that may be suitable for nesting. Therefore, there is potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA.
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	--	S2	The American bumble bee is found in open areas, such as fields, farmlands, temperate grasslands, meadows, deserts, and natural areas within	HP (Nesting)	There are citrus and avocado groves in the BSA that may provide forage for this species. Additionally, although no small mammal burrows were

			otherwise urban settings. Historically, the species was found throughout much of California; however, it has lost its entire range in California's Central Valley. The current known range for this species is restricted to coastal southern California, with current sightings in Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. The species is a generalist forager of a wide variety of flowering plants, including those associated with open or disturbed habitats and agricultural crops. They have been found to nest on the surface of the ground among tall grass in grasslands and open farmland, but may sometimes nest underground. Little is known of the species' underground nesting sites, but typical bumble bee underground nests have included pre-existing mammal holes and depressions. Little is known of the species' overwintering sites, but bumble bee queens are known to overwinter in soft soil, under leaf litter/debris or in small cavities just below or on the ground surface. The flight period for queens is from May 1 to September 30, and the flight period for workers and male bees is from June 1 to October 31.	HP (Foraging)	observed, there are grassy spaces in the BSA that may be suitable for nesting. Therefore, there is potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA.
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch butterfly – California overwintering population	FPT	S2S3	The monarch butterfly is found in closed-cone coniferous forests, and requires milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.) for breeding and as a food source for larvae. This species roosts in eucalyptus, Monterey pines, and Monterey cypresses groves in California. Nectar and nearby water sources are required. Migratory monarchs in the western population primarily overwinter in groves along the coast of California and Baja	A	There are no suitable eucalyptus, Monterey pine, or Monterey cypress groves in the BSA for this species to overwinter in. Additionally, no milkweed species were observed in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			California. The location and structure of these sites provide the specific microclimate needed for survival in the western overwintering areas.		
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	--	S2S3	The California linderiella is found in freshwater seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions. This species is also found in swales, ephemeral drainages, stock ponds, reservoirs, ditches, backhoe pits, and ruts caused by vehicular activities. The water in the pools must have low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved soilds. The California linderiella is endemic to California and is found in Central Valley and the Coast Ranges. This species is often found in the same pools as the vernal pool fairy shrimp.	A	There are no freshwater seasonal pools in grasslands in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	S2	The riverside fairy shrimp is found in coastal scrub, vernal pools, wetlands, valley and foothill grasslands. This species is endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. This specie inhabits seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains.	A	The BSA is outside the known range of this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Brachinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	S3	The vernal pool fairy shrimp is found in cool water vernal pools, but can also be found in other ephemeral habitats such as vernal swales and seasonal drainages. The vernal pool fairy shrimp is endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and the South Coast mountains in rain filled pools. The vernal pool fairy shrimp are filter-	A	There are no vernal pools in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			feeders and eat bacteria, algae, and protozoa.		
Fish					
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni unarmored threespine stickleback	FE	SE	The unarmored threespine stickleback is found in weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at the stream edge in small Southern California streams. This species requires cool (less than 75 degrees Fahrenheit), clear water with abundant vegetation.	A	There are no weedy pools or backwaters in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	--	SSC	The arroyo chub is native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. This species was introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave, and San Diego River basins. This species is found in slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms, and feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	A	Flow in Santa Paula Creek is fast, and no aquatic vegetation was observed during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California Distinct Population Segment (DPS)	FE	SE	The steelhead – southern California DPS is found in seasonally accessible coastal rivers and streams between the Santa Maria River in Santa Barbara County and the Tijuana River at the United States/Mexico border. This species requires cool, clean water with natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, and rocks and boulders. Steelhead populations require perennial flows at varying, but consistent rates throughout the year corresponding with the spawning and rearing seasons.	HP	Santa Paula Creek in the BSA is a perennial creek with downstream connectivity to the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, the creek is mapped as critical habitat for southern California steelhead. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.

Pantosteus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	FT	SSC	The Santa Ana sucker is endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. This species is a habitat generalist, but prefers sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	A	The BSA is outside the known range of this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Amphibians					
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	FE	SSC	The arroyo toad is found in washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, and riparian habitats with willows, sycamores, oaks, and cottonwoods. This species requires exposed sandy streamsides with stable terraces for burrowing, scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fish.	A	There are exposed sandy streamsides in the BSA, however, Santa Paula Creek within the BSA is subject to periods of flooding leading to unstable terraces and extreme erosion of the sandy banks which create an obstacle to this species moving upland for burrowing. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Rana boylii pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog – south coast DPS	FE	SE	The foothill yellow-legged frog is found in partly-shaded, shallow streams with riparian and along rocky streams in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland, riparian forest, and wet meadow habitats. This species ranges from the Oregon border south to the Transverse Mountains in Los Angeles County, in most of California west of the Cascade crest, and along the western Sierra south to Kern County. Adults eat both aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, including spiders, flying insects, snails, and grasshoppers. Tadpoles graze on algae and diatoms along rocky stream bottoms. This species requires cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	A	There is riparian woodland and forest within the BSA. However, this species appears to have been extirpated from its historic range in Ventura County watersheds. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT	SSC	The California red-legged frog is found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. Suitable habitat includes freshwater ponds or streams with calm stable water, and good water quality. Seasonal water for egg laying, hatching and metamorphosis has to last for three to five months.	A	Santa Paula Creek in the BSA is sufficiently deep, however, the water is not calm and is highly turbid. There are no suitable breeding pools within the BSA, nor is there suitable aestivation habitat in the BSA due to the bare substrate within the creek channel. Additionally, due to the steep, undercut banks, this species would not be able to access upland habitat from the creek channel. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	FPT	SSC	The western spadefoot is found in open areas with sandy or gravelly soils in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, foothills, and mountains. Grasslands with shallow temporary pools are optimal habitats for this species. This species requires vernal pools which are essential for breeding and egg-laying and breeds in pools that do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish. Adults remain in underground burrows for most of the year and will initiate surface movement after the first rains of the year.	A	There are no open sandy or gravelly soils near temporary pools in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Reptiles					
Actinemys pallida southwestern pond turtle	FPT	SSC	The western pond turtle is found in slow moving rivers, streams, lakes ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, and brackish estuarine waters. This species prefers areas that provide logs, algae, or vegetation for cover, and boulders for basking.	A	There are no slow moving segments of Santa Paula Creek in the BSA, nor is there riparian vegetation along the creek suitable for cover. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Anniella spp. California legless lizard	--	SSC	*Anniella* spp are found within a variety of open habitats, sparsely vegetated habitats including beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores (*Platanus* spp.), cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.), and/or oaks (*Quercus* spp.). Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and stabilized dunes often indicate suitable habitat. This species requires moist, warm, loose soil with plant cover. Their range is from Contra Costa County south to San Diego. This element in CNDDB represents California records of *Anniella* not yet assigned to new species within the *Anniella pulchra* complex. Legless lizards (*Anniella* spp.) in California were traditionally considered one species, but are now, as of 2013, considered five species. CNDDB has assigned new species concepts to most, but not all, previously known and extant legless lizard observations.	HP	There are stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, and oaks as well as leaf litter in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	--	SSC	The southern California legless lizard is generally found south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. This species is found in a variety of habitats in sandy or loose, loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation. This species is often locally abundant with specimens found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. This species is often found in leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather. The southern California legless lizard can also be found under	HP	There is sandy loam soil and suitable leaf litter for this species in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.

			surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs.		
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake"	--	SSC	The California glossy snake is found in arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral habitat, often is loose or sandy soils. This species is patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, and south to Baja California.	A	There is no arid scrub, grassland, or chaparral habitat in the BSA, and the rocky portions of the wash are only accessible by a near-vertical slope that creates a barrier for this species to ascend or descend. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	--	SSC	The coastal whiptail is found primarily in hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. This species is also found in woodland and riparian areas where the ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	HP	There are hot dry areas with sandy soils in the unvegetated portions of the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	--	S2	The San Bernardino ringneck snake is most commonly found in moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands. This species is found under surface objects along drainage courses, in mesic chaparral, and oak and walnut woodland communities. This species avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation. This species feeds on small salamanders, tadpoles, small frogs, small snakes, lizards, worms, and insects.	HP	There is woodland habitat with an herbaceous understory and leaf litter in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	--	SSC	The coast horned lizard is found in open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains. This species is	A	There are no chaparral or chaparral/coastal scrub mix communities interspersed with bare ground in the BSA. Additionally, no

			also found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Preferred plant species are either chaparral or a chaparral/coastal sage scrub mix with bare ground coverage averaging 20 to 40 percent. California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasiculatum*) is considered to be a primary indicator species for favorable soil and climatic conditions. Key habitat elements for this species are the presence of loose, fine soils, with a high sand content; an abundance of native ants; open areas for basking; and areas with low dense shrubs for refuge.		native ants or California buckwheat plants were observed during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	--	SSC	The two-striped garter snake is found in coastal California from the vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. This species is often found along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth and has an elevational range from sea level to about 7,000 feet.	HP	Santa Paula Creek in the BSA has rocky beds and limited riparian vegetation; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Thamnophis sirtalis ssp. South coast garter snake	--	SSC	The south coast garter snake is found in scattered locations along the southern California coastal plain, south to the vicinity of San Pasqual. This species is found in or near permanent fresh water in marshes or upland habitat. This species has an elevational range from sea level to about 2,730 feet.	A	Upland habitat is relatively inaccessible from the creek channel, and there are no marshes or emergent vegetation in the creek channel. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Birds					
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	--	ST	The tricolored blackbird is a highly colonial species that forages and breeds in large freshwater marshes dominated by cattails and bulrushes. This species is most numerous in the Central Valley, where this species	A (Nesting) A	There are no freshwater marshes in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to nest or forage in the BSA.

			forages in fields and farms, pastures, cattle pens, and large lawns. Mostly endemic to California, the tricolored blackbird requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	(Foraging)	
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	--	--	The burrowing owl is found in open, dry, annual, or perennial grasslands, deserts, scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation, agricultural lands, and requires perches about 2-3 inches above the ground for horizontal visibility. Burrowing owls prefer short grass shorter than six inches around the burrow. This species is dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. The burrowing owl uses these burrows for roosting and nesting cover. The burrowing owl is also common in disturbed areas, including roadsides, and may develop burrows in debris piles. Burrowing owls are opportunistic feeders and prey upon insects, scorpions, small mammals, birds, amphibians, and small reptiles. This species tends to be loyal to their burrows and will often nest in the same area for many years. This species generally forages within 985 to 1,969 feet from their burrows, but they will travel as far as two miles.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	There are no grasslands or scrublands in the BSA, nor were any small mammal burrows were observed in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to nest or forage in the BSA.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	The western yellow-billed cuckoo breeds in large blocks, or contiguous areas of riparian habitat, primarily cottonwood-willow riparian woodlands. Within California, the species breeds along the Colorado River, in Sacramento and Owens valleys, along the South Fork of the Kern River in Kern County, along the Santa Ana	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	There are no contiguous, large swathes of cottonwood-willow riparian woodlands in the BSA, nor is the BSA within the known breeding range of this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to nest or forage in the BSA.

			River in Riverside County, along the Amargosa River in Inyo and San Bernardino Counties and potentially along the San Luis Rey River in San Diego County. This species is found in dense riparian habitat of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with understory of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape. Western yellow-billed cuckoos require relatively large (>20 hectares), of contiguous patches of multilayered riparian habitat for nesting.		
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	FT	SSC	The white-tailed kite is found in cismontane woodland, marshes and swamps, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and wetlands. This species is found in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. The white-tailed kite requires open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	There are no isolated, dense-topped trees suitable for this species to nest in nor are there open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for this species to forage in in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to nest or forage in the BSA.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	This southwestern willow flycatcher breeds in extensive riparian thickets near surface water or saturated soil. However, suitable vegetation is not uniformly dense and typically includes interspersed patches of open habitat. The southwestern willow flycatcher can occupy riparian habitats composed of native broadleaf species, a mix of native and exotic species, or monotypic stands of exotics. Within California, the southwestern willow flycatcher's known breeding locations are restricted primarily to Sierra Nevada/Cascade region south to northern Kern County, including Alpine, Inyo, and Mono Counties, in	A (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	There is suitable riparian habitat near surface water for this species to forage in, however, the BSA is outside the known breeding range of this species. Therefore, this species may forage but is not expected to nest in the BSA.

			Southern California near Buellton in Santa Barbara County, at the Prado Basin riparian forest in Riverside County, and several locations in San Diego County.		
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	FE	SE	California condors have been reintroduced to mountains of southern and central California, Arizona, Utah, and Baja California. Nesting habitats range from scrubby chaparral to forested mountain regions up to about 6,000 feet elevation. Foraging areas are in open grasslands and can be far from primary nesting sites. California condors nest primarily in natural cavities or caves in cliffs, though they may also use trees such as coast redwood and giant sequoia.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	There are no cliffs, cavities, or suitably tall trees for this species to nest in, nor are there suitable grasslands for foraging in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to nest or forage in the BSA.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	--	The coastal California gnatcatcher is found in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and riparian areas that border coastal sage scrub. This species prefers south facing slopes for nesting sites and prefers coastal sage scrub with an semi-open canopy. This species is most closely associated with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) on shallow slope gradients.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	There is no coastal sage scrub near the BSA, therefore, this species is not expected to nest or forage in the BSA.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	--	ST	The bank swallow is a migratory, dense colonial nester that is found in lowland and riparian habitats west of the deserts. The majority of the extant breeding populations are found within the Sacramento and Feather River corridors in the north Central Valley. Other colonies persist along the central coast from Monterey to San Mateo Counties, and northeastern California in Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, and Modoc Counties. This	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The BSA is outside the current breeding range of this species, therefore, this species is not expected to nest or forage in the BSA.

			species requires near vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, or the ocean to dig nesting holes. The bank swallow forages in locations with high insect biomass, typically in close proximity to water, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and grasslands.		
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	--	SSC	The yellow warbler is found in riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. This species also nests in montane shrubbery in open coniferous forests in the Cascades and Sierra Nevada. This species is frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), sycamores (*Plantanus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), and alders (*Alnus* sp.).	HP (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	There is riparian habitat including sycamores and cottonwoods in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to forage and nest in the BSA.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	The least Bell's vireo is found in dense, willow dominated riparian habitat with lush understory vegetation. This species is a summer resident of Southern California in low riparian areas near water or in dry river bottoms and floodplains below 2,000 feet. This species inhabits edge riparian growth along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams. Nests are typically built within three to four feet above the ground in the fork of willows (*Salix* spp.), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), or understory vegetation, such as California wild grape (*Vitis californica*).	A (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	There are no dense willow or mulefat thickets in the BSA, however, there is riparian habitat suitable for foraging in the BSA. Therefore, there is potential for this species to forage but not nest in the BSA.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus	--	SSC	The pallid bat is found in a variety of habitat types including chaparral,	HP	There are mature trees in the BSA that may have bark or crevices suitable for

pallid bat			coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, woodlands, and forests. This species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. The pallid bat is very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	(Roosting) HP (Foraging)	this species to roost in. Additionally, snags in the BSA may provide roosting habitat for this species. There are woodland habitats that may provide suitable insect prey for this species to-forage on. Therefore, this species may roost and forage in the BSA.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	--	SSC	The San Diego desert woodrat is found in coastal scrub of southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. This species prefers moderate to dense canopies and is particularly abundant in rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes.	A	There is no coastal scrub in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Taxidea taxus American badger	--	SSC	The American badger is found in open, arid habitats of grasslands, savannas, mountain meadows, and desert scrub. This species needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. The American badger preys on burrowing rodents, reptiles, and insects.	A	There are no grasslands, savannas, meadows, or desert scrub in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Table Key: Habitat Present [HP] – There is habitat present within the BSA. Absent [A] –Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA. Federally Endangered (FE) – listed "endangered" under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Federally Threatened (FT) – listed "threatened" under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Federally Proposed Threatened (FPT) – proposed "threatened" under the Federal Endangered Species Act. State Endangered (SE) – listed "endangered" under the California Endangered Species Act. State Threatened (ST) – listed "threatened" under the California Endangered Species Act. State Candidate (SCE) – candidate for listing as "endangered" under the California Endangered Species Act. Species of Special Concern (SSC) - a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California which meets one or more CDFW criteria warranting concern.

California State Rankings: S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often five or fewer observations) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation;

(California Herps, 2025)e, (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025a) (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2025b) (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2025) (National Audubon Society, 2025) (Garrison, 1998)