

DRAFT

SADDLE CREEK SOUTH PRESERVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| ASA | Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment |
| BMPs | Best Management Practices |
| Caltrans | California Department of Transportation |
| CDFW | California Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CNDDDB | California Natural Diversity Database |
| CNPS | California Native Plant Society |
| CRAM | California Rapid Assessment Method |
| EMP | Environmental Mitigation Program |
| EOC | Environmental Oversight Committee |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESLs | environmentally sensitive lands |
| FMP | Fire Management Plan |
| FR | Federal Register |
| FTSP | Foothill/Trabuco Specific Plan |
| IA | Implementing Agreement |
| IPM | integrated pest management |
| Msl | mean sea level |
| NCCP/HCP | Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan |
| NROC | Nature Reserve of Orange County (renamed Natural Communities Coalition) |
| OCFA | Orange County Fire Authority |
| OC Parks | Orange County Parks |
| OCTA | Orange County Transportation Authority |
| OSC | Open Space Conservation District |
| PAR | Property Analysis Report |
| PCAs | Priority Conservation Areas |
| Regulatory Agencies | USACE, SWRCB, and CDFW |
| RMP | Resource Management Plan |
| SWRCB | State Water Resources Control Board |
| TCR | Trabuco Canyon Residential District |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USFWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| Wildlife Agencies | USFWS and CDFW |

Executive Summary

In 2006, Orange County voters approved the renewal of Measure M, effectively extending the half cent sales tax to provide funding for transportation projects and programs in the county. As part of the renewed Measure M (or Measure M2), a portion of the M2 freeway program revenues were set aside for the M2 Environmental Mitigation Program (EMP) to provide funding for programmatic mitigation to offset impacts from the 13 freeway projects covered by Measure M2. The Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) prepared the M2 Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP or Plan) as a mechanism to offset potential project-related effects on threatened and endangered species and their habitats in a comprehensive manner. A key component of the Plan has included the identification and acquisition of habitat Preserves to offset habitat impacts.

The Saddle Creek South Preserve (Preserve), purchased by OCTA in May 2011, is one of seven properties acquired by OCTA as part of the M2 EMP. Currently the Preserve is being managed by OCTA, but a long-term Preserve Manager is anticipated to be in place within the next five years. The Preserve Manager is responsible for the implementation of management and monitoring tasks as outlined in this long-term Resource Management Plan (RMP). This RMP will be reviewed at least every five years and updated as necessary to prioritize management actions based on the changing Preserve needs. The RMP, including subsequent revisions, must be reviewed and approved by the Wildlife Agencies. For the purposes of this RMP, "Wildlife Agencies" is defined as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as the implementing agencies of the NCCP/HCP.

Key issues addressed and management actions set forth in this RMP include:

- **Public Access** – A goal of this RMP is to evaluate the opportunities for managed public access and passive recreational opportunities within the Preserve that are compatible with the protection of biological resources. Based on an evaluation of biological resources and local land ownership/parking constraints, it was determined that public access will not be allowed within the Saddle Creek South Preserve at this point in time. OCTA recognizes that opportunities to connect to regional trails and planning for regional trail networks will evolve and change over time. Therefore, OCTA, and the subsequent Preserve Manager, will participate in regional trails planning efforts to evaluate possible trail connections and anticipate how (and if) future trail connections could be made.
- **Invasive Species Control** – Invasive plants have been identified as a threat to natural communities and sensitive species on the Preserve, and invasive plant control is expected to be a long-term, ongoing management issue. The Preserve Manager will contract with a Restoration Ecologist to prepare an invasive plant treatment plan within two years of RMP adoption for review and approval. The treatment plan will prioritize invasive species for control; specify goals (eradication versus control); identify treatment locations, timelines (including potential re-treatments), and removal methods; provide realistic, measurable success criteria and monitoring methodology; and identify areas that may need post-treatment restoration.

- **Fire Management Plan** – The Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) is responsible for fire control within the Preserve, and its first priority will be to protect life and property. The Preserve Manager will work closely with the OCFA to identify fire management guidelines. Within two years from adoption of the RMP, the Preserve Manager, in coordination with OCTA and OCFA, will develop a Fire Management Plan (FMP) that establishes policies and approaches to maximize protection of biological resources during fire suppression activities, to the degree feasible. Prior to adoption of the FMP, fire management in the Preserve will consist primarily of conducting regular maintenance of weeds along existing fire roads, and maintaining safe access for firefighters on existing fire roads.
- **Public Outreach and Education** – The RMP sets forth the objective to develop and implement a public outreach and education program to inform and engage the public on Preserve values, goals, and guidelines to promote stewardship of biological resources and compliance with Preserve rules and regulations. If the public is properly informed of the biological values, goals, and activity restrictions within the Preserve, it is more likely that management goals and guidelines will be respected and followed.
- **Biological Monitoring and Management** – The RMP sets forth Preserve-specific management objectives and actions to ensure the long-term viability of natural communities and Covered Species by protecting, managing, and enhancing populations and suitable habitat on the Preserve. Biological monitoring will be used to determine status, threats, and populations trends of Covered Species and their habitats within the Preserve.
- **Adaptive Management** – Adaptive management provides a strategy to improve future management actions through monitoring to evaluate management effectiveness. Where success criteria are not met, adaptive management provides a structured approach to improve management outcomes. Monitoring and adaptive management on the Preserve will be a cooperative effort between OCTA, the Preserve Manager, the Wildlife Agencies, and other parties with technical expertise or information to inform monitoring and adaptive management. Bi-annual meetings will be scheduled where both policy and technical expertise can be integrated into the process of revising goals and objectives, refining conceptual models, adjusting management and/or monitoring activities, or determining the allocation of funding.
- **Funding** – The RMP describes and outlines the financial requirements for start-up expenditures, ongoing Preserve management, adaptive management, effectiveness biological monitoring, and responding to changed circumstances. Using funds from the M2 EMP, OCTA will establish a permanent, non-wasting endowment to provide funding for the commitments of Preserve management and monitoring in perpetuity.

The long-term Resource Management Plan (RMP) described herein provides guidelines for the management and monitoring of the Saddle Creek South Preserve in accordance with the goals and objectives set forth in the Orange County Transportation Authority's (OCTA's) M2 Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP or Plan). The Saddle Creek South Preserve RMP provides guidance for the ongoing protection, preservation, and adaptive management of the natural resources found within the Preserve, including control of site-specific encroachment activities, while addressing fire protection and public access issues.

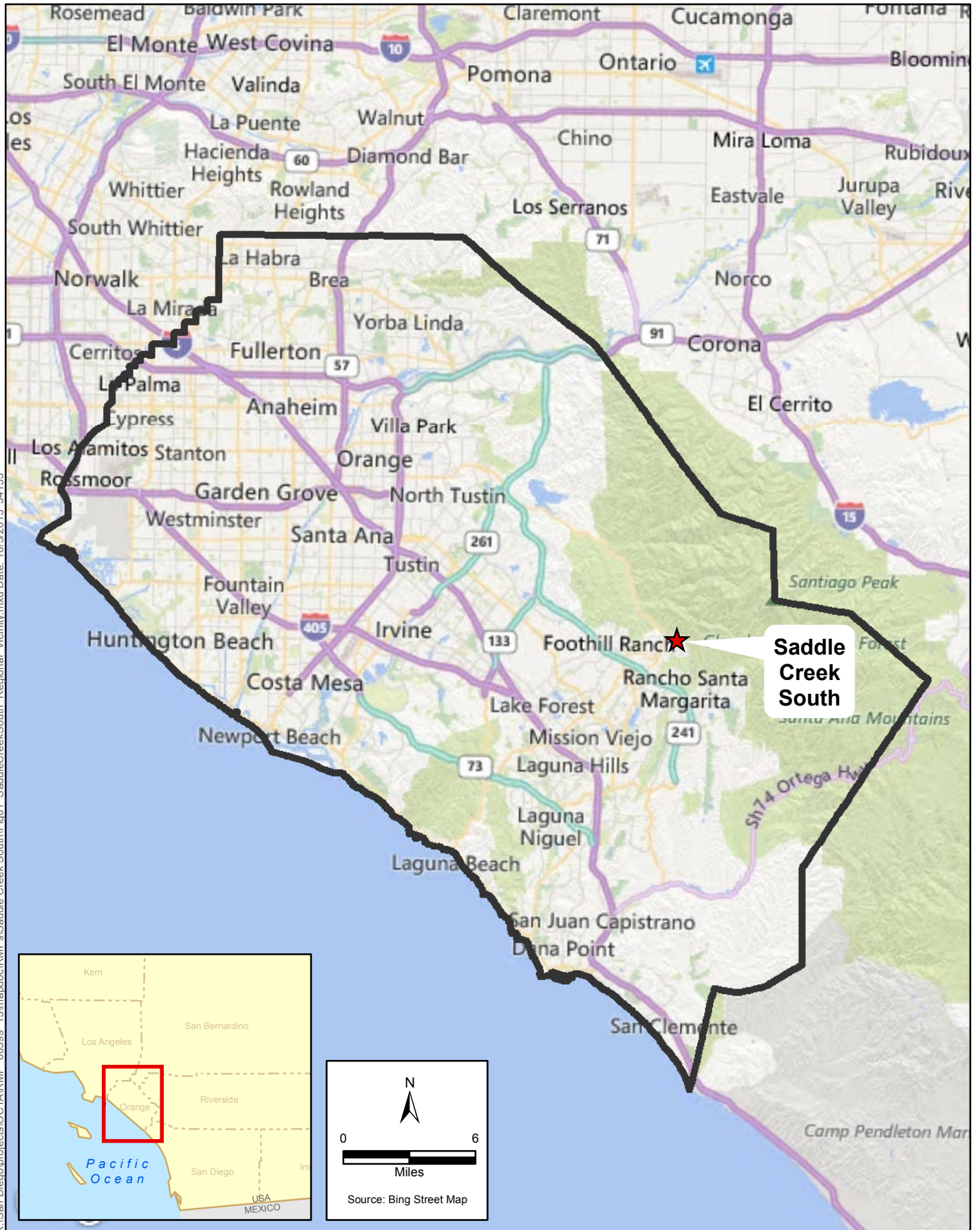
Implementation of the RMP will be handled by an approved entity with sufficient natural land management experience to meet the Wildlife Agencies requirements. The implementation of the RMP will be funded in perpetuity ("life of the RMP") through establishment of a non-wasting endowment held and distributed by a financial institution approved by the Wildlife Agencies. If the financial institution shows signs of mismanagement or poor appropriation of funds or enters into bankruptcy, endowment funds will be redirected to another financial institution upon approval from the Wildlife Agencies.

1.1 Saddle Creek South Preserve Acquisition

The Saddle Creek South Preserve was purchased by OCTA as part of the M2 Environmental Mitigation Program (EMP) in April 2011. The Preserve was purchased, in part, with funding provided by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. OCTA receives a percentage of the available credits based on the percentage of the total cost of acquiring and managing the Preserve contributed by OCTA (75.36%), but OCTA has full responsibility for the management of the Preserve. Located in the eastern part of unincorporated Orange County (Figures 1 and 2), the Saddle Creek South Preserve is a component of the overall strategy of the EMP to provide comprehensive mitigation to offset the environmental impacts of OCTA's 13 M2 freeway improvement projects. The EMP program is spearheaded by the Environmental Oversight Committee (EOC), which is made up of two OCTA Board of Directors members and representatives from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Wildlife Agencies, USACE, environmental groups, and public members.

Instead of mitigating the natural resource impacts of M2 freeway projects on a project-by-project basis, the EMP presents a comprehensive mitigation approach that provides not only replacement habitat within preserved open space areas, but also provides the opportunity to improve the overall functions and value of sensitive biological resources on a regional basis throughout Orange County (i.e., Plan Area) by the enhancement of connectivity between EMP open space areas and other existing open space areas and preserves. Working collaboratively with the CDFW¹ and USFWS, OCTA ultimately decided that the preparation of an NCCP/HCP would best serve as the EMP's main implementation tool.

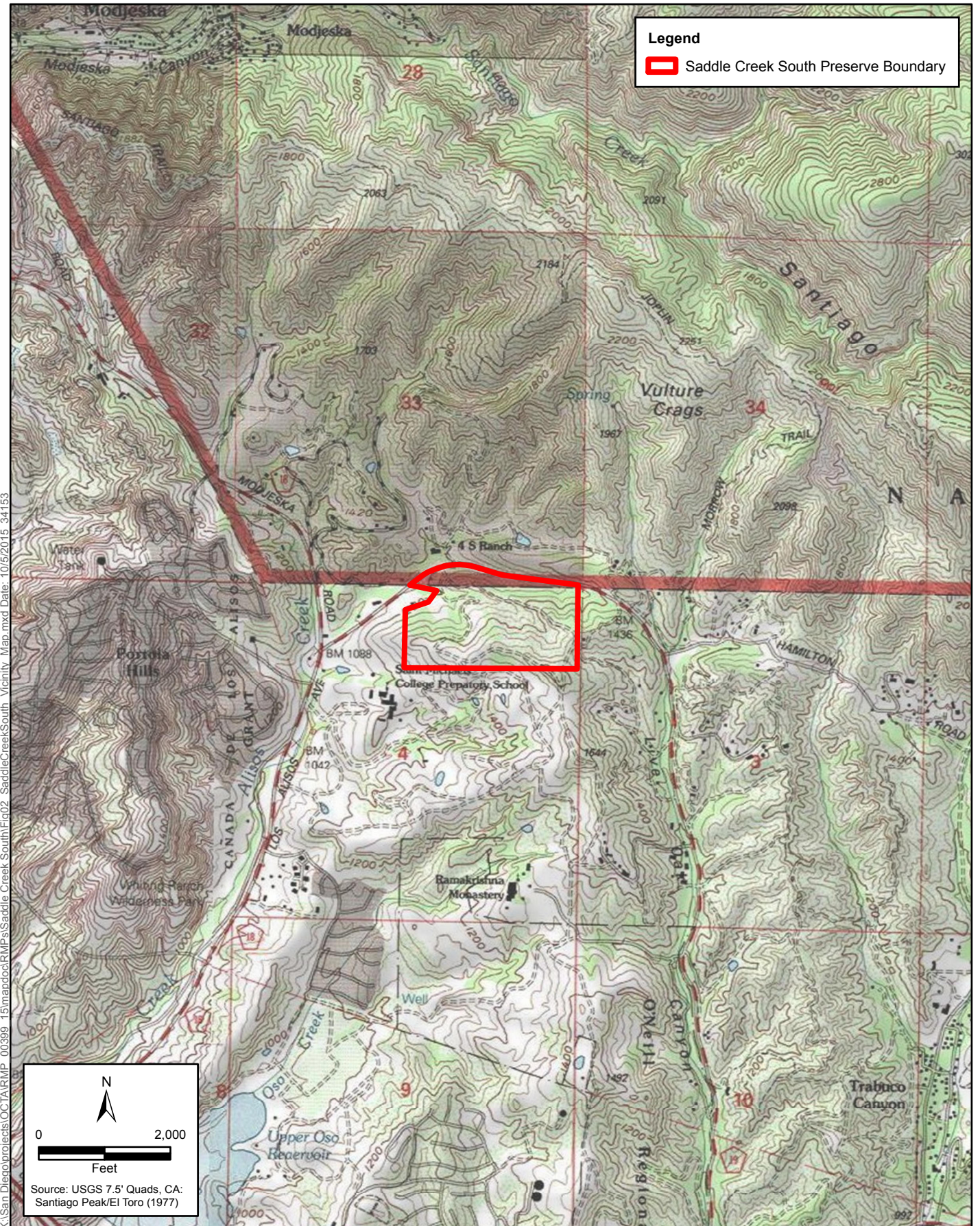
¹ The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) changed its name to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) effective January 1, 2013.



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Figure 1
Regional Vicinity Map
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan



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Figure 2
Preserve Vicinity Map
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

The M2 NCCP/HCP will complement the existing NCCP and HCPs in Orange County, which include the Central and Coastal NCCP/HCP and the Southern Subregion HCP. In support of the goals and objectives listed below, large blocks of unprotected land that are located outside the habitat reserves established by these NCCP and HCPs will be protected by the M2 NCCP/HCP through the acquisition of these parcels and incorporation into the M2 Preserve Area. The Preserve Area includes the Saddle Creek South Preserve and is comprised of the open space parcels acquired by OCTA as part of the EMP (Figure 3).

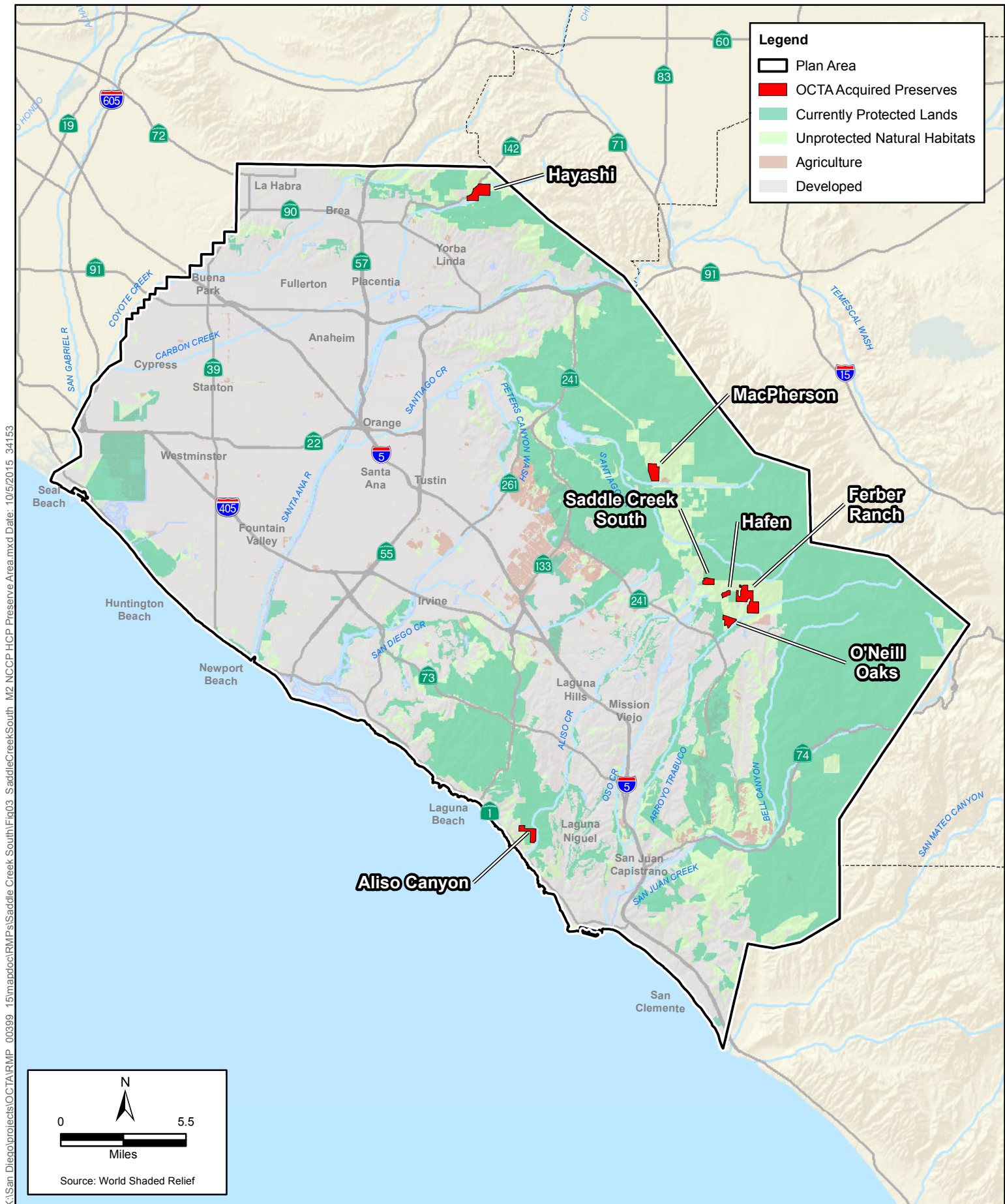
Based on the evaluation of opportunities throughout the Plan Area, Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) were identified as part of the open space acquisition process and include candidate parcels and properties that could be managed as preserved open space for mitigation purposes (CBI 2009). A standardized criteria and prioritization process was also developed to facilitate property evaluation and assessment. Properties for acquisition and restoration/preservation were selected based on some of the criteria listed below:

- Contains habitats impacted by the freeway projects.
- Contains habitat for Covered Species.
- Enhances natural lands connectivity, including significant wildlife corridors.
- Has potential to mitigate Covered Activities.
- Adjacent to or in close proximity to already conserved lands.

Through this process, the Saddle Creek South Preserve was selected and acquired. This Preserve satisfies many of the property acquisition criteria that was utilized to evaluate potential fits for the OCTA EMP program including being identified as a PCA; supporting Covered Species and associated natural communities; contributing to regional biological connectivity; and containing a diversity of high quality habitat types, including chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian woodland, oak woodland, and grassland.

1.1.1 OCTA M2 NCCP/HCP Goals and Objectives Relevant to the Saddle Creek South Preserve

The M2 NCCP/HCP contains a broad set of biological goals and objectives at the landscape, natural community, and species levels that describe how the conservation actions would occur within areas important for regional conservation purposes. Goals are based on the conservation needs of the resources. Biological objectives describe in more detail the conservation or desired conditions to be achieved and have been designed to collectively achieve the biological goals. The biological goals and objectives indicate how the additional conservation of large blocks of habitat will benefit the biodiversity, natural communities, and habitat connectivity throughout key portions of the Plan Area, and provide for conservation and management of Covered Species. Biological goals for Covered Species are required by USFWS's 5-Point Policy to be included in HCPs (*Federal Register* (FR), Volume 65, Page 35242, June 1, 2000). The NCCP Act (Section 2810 of the Fish and Game Code) specifies the inclusion of conservation goals and objectives in the Planning Agreement. The following biological goals and objectives (documented in the M2 NCCP/HCP) are specifically applicable to the Saddle Creek South Preserve:



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Figure 3
M2 NCCP/HCP Preserve Area
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

Landscape Goal 1: Protect, manage, and enhance natural landscapes that result in conservation of areas large enough to support ecological integrity and sustainable populations of Covered Species, and are linked to each other and/or other areas of protected habitat in or adjacent to the Plan Area.

Landscape Objective 1.1: OCTA will conserve, enhance, and manage natural landscape within core and linkage areas contiguous with existing protected lands.

Landscape Goal 2: Protect and enhance natural and semi-natural landscapes important to maintain wildlife movement within the Plan Area.

Landscape Objective 2.1: OCTA will acquire, protect, and manage natural landscapes that secure wildlife movement corridors and provide landscape connectivity.

Landscape Goal 3: OCTA will protect, enhance, and/or restore natural landscapes within a range of environmental gradients and contiguous to other protected areas to allow for shifting species distributions in response to catastrophic events (e.g., fire, prolonged drought) or changed circumstances (e.g., climate change).

Landscape Objective 3.1: OCTA will acquire and/or restore natural landscapes within elevation ranges (0–500, 500–1,000, 1,000–1,500, 1,500–2,000 feet). The conservation and restoration of Covered Species habitat in or contiguous with existing Preserve lands will benefit potential shifting species distributions in response to catastrophic events and changed circumstances.

Landscape Goal 4: Protect and enhance habitat in geographically distinct areas across the Plan Area to conserve species and genetic diversity.

Landscape Objective 4.1: OCTA will acquire and/or restore natural landscapes within all the major watersheds (Los Angeles/San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, San Juan Creek) and a majority of core and linkage areas contributing to the conservation of genetic diversity within these areas.

Natural Community Goal 1: Protect, manage, and enhance natural communities to promote native biodiversity.

Natural Community Objectives: OCTA will acquire and/or restore chaparral, grassland, riparian, scrub, and woodland habitat to promote conservation of native biodiversity and connectivity that benefit Covered Species of these natural community types.

Natural Community Goal 2: Maintain and enhance riparian and wetland function and values to benefit Covered Species and promote native biodiversity.

Natural Community Objective 2.1: OCTA will acquire, restore and/or enhance areas with aquatic resources (per CDFW jurisdiction). These conservation actions will protect riparian and wetlands functions and values by improving the condition and integrity of the physical streambed, aquatic and riparian habitat, and hydrology.

Species Goal 1: Provide conservation of intermediate mariposa lily within the Plan Area and minimize and mitigate impacts associated with Covered Projects and Activities.

Species Objective 1.1: OCTA has acquired the Saddle Creek South Preserve with occurrences of intermediate mariposa lily. OCTA will ensure that appropriate management and monitoring actions are documented within the RMP and applied to protect and enhance

the locations of the intermediate mariposa lily according to requirements to be incorporated into the RMPs for each Preserve to support sustainable populations of intermediate mariposa lily.

Species Goal 5: Provide conservation of coast horned lizard within the Plan Area and minimize and mitigate impacts associated with Covered Projects and Activities.

Species Objective 5.1: OCTA will acquire natural habitat that includes areas with loose, fine soils with high sand fraction, open areas with limited overstory for basking, and other features known to support coast horned lizard.

Species Goal 6: Provide conservation of orangethroat whiptail within the Plan Area and minimize and mitigate impacts associated with Covered Projects and Activities.

Species Objective 6.1: OCTA will acquire Preserves that have documented occurrences of orangethroat whiptail. OCTA will ensure that appropriate management actions to protect and enhance habitat for orangethroat whiptail are implemented according to requirements to be incorporated into the RMPs for each Preserve.

Species Goal 8: Provide conservation of cactus wren within the Plan Area and minimize and mitigate impacts associated with Covered Projects and Activities.

Species Objective 8.1: OCTA will protect and manage blocks of occupied gnatcatcher nesting habitat to support sustainable populations and maintain habitat linkages between coastal California gnatcatcher populations within the Plan Area.

Species Goal 9: Provide conservation of coastal California gnatcatcher within the Plan Area and minimize and mitigate impacts associated with Covered Projects and Activities.

Species Objective 9.1: OCTA will protect and manage blocks of occupied gnatcatcher nesting habitat to support sustainable populations and maintain habitat linkages between coastal California gnatcatcher populations within the Plan Area.

Species Goal 12: Provide conservation of bobcat within the Plan Area and minimize and mitigate impacts associated with Covered Projects and Activities..

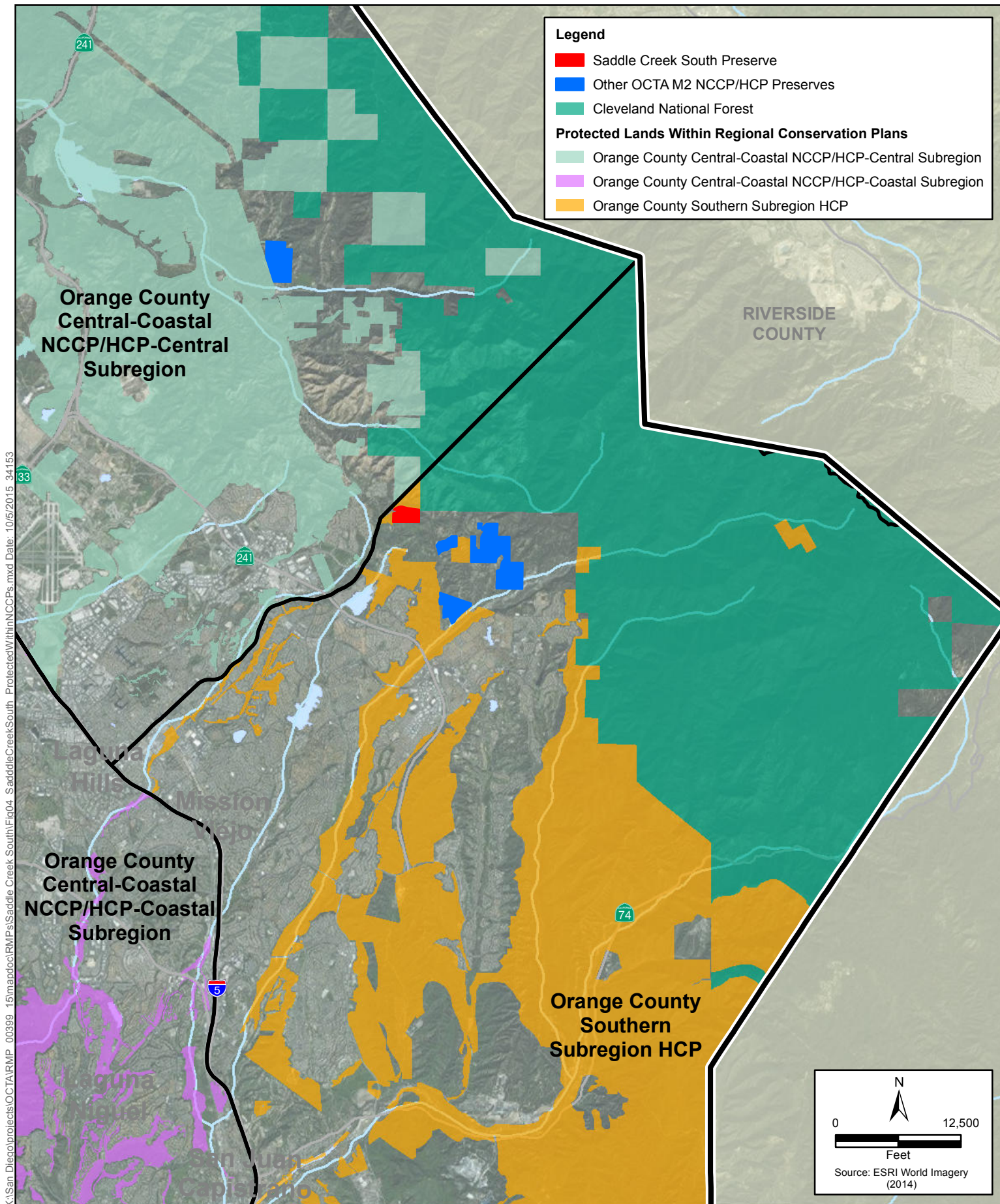
Species Objective 12.1: OCTA will acquire natural habitat that includes a combination of land cover types important for wildlife movement of large mammals such as bobcat.

Species Goal 13: Provide conservation of mountain lion within the Plan Area and minimize and mitigate impacts associated with Covered Projects and Activities.

Species Objective 13.1: OCTA will acquire natural habitat that includes a combination of land cover types important for wildlife movement of large mammals such as mountain lion.

1.2 Relevant Conservation Plans

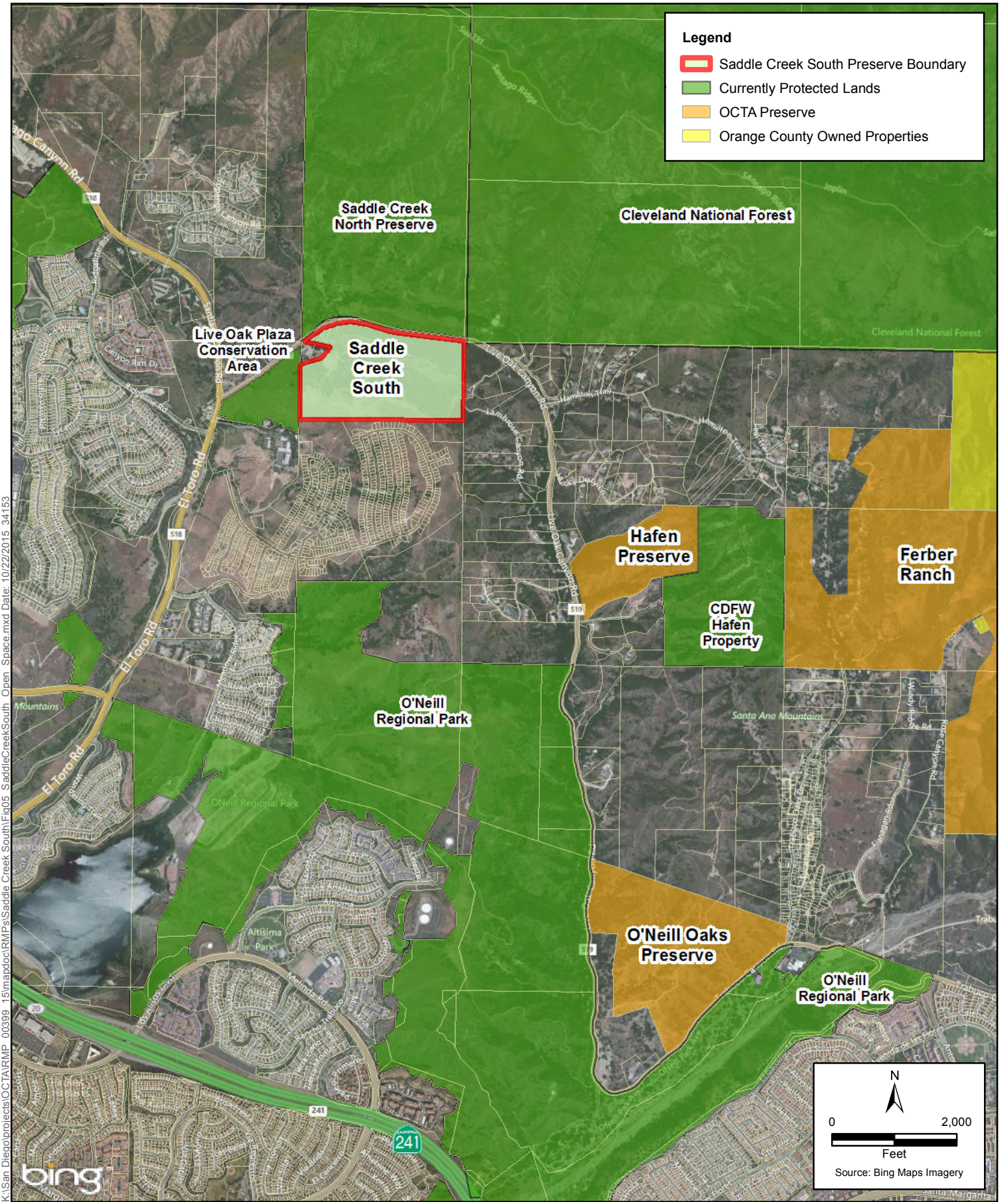
A primary reason for selecting the Saddle Creek South Preserve for acquisition was its local and regional biological connectivity. The Preserve is immediately adjacent to the Live Oak Plaza Conservation Area along its western boundary and Saddle Creek North Preserve to the north. Further, Saddle Creek South lies between the Cleveland National Forest and the Orange County Southern Subregion Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), and its preservation protects wildlife movement between these two areas. Figure 4 provides a regional perspective of how the Saddle Creek South Preserve is located within the network of open space lands, and Figure 5 depicts the



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Figure 4
Protected Lands in Boundaries of Regional Conservation Plans
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan



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Figure 5
Open Space in Vicinity of Saddle Creek South Preserve
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

other reserve areas in the nearby vicinity of the Saddle Creek South Preserve. Additionally, the Preserve is located within the *Foothill/Trabuco Specific Plan* (FTSP) (County of Orange 1991) area. The following section provides a summary of the conservation plans that are relevant to the Preserve.

1.2.1 Foothill/Trabuco Specific Plan

The Foothill Trabuco Specific Plan (FTSP) was adopted in 1991 by the Orange County Board of Supervisors to establish regulations for development that would preserve the rural character of the area. The Preserve is one of the larger landholdings within the FTSP area. The Saddle Creek South Preserve is located primarily within the Upper Aliso Residential District (TCR) that is part of the FTSP's Land Use District's designations. The property's TCR land use designation (1 dwelling unit per 4 acres) would have allowed the construction of up to 21 dwelling units; however, OCTA's acquisition of this Preserve ensures this core segment of the Upper Aliso area will be preserved in perpetuity as open space.

In addition, the FTSP recognizes the importance of maintaining wildlife movement within the FTSP area. This RMP establishes a management program designed to conserve and manage the Preserve for the benefit of wildlife movement, which is consistent with the intent of the FTSP. The FTSP also depicts a network of local hiking and riding trails that are proposed for establishment upon development of properties within the FTSP. This trail system includes a trail that ends at the boundary of the Preserve. The FTSP trails are discussed in greater detail in Section 3.1.3, *Saddle Creek South Public Access Plan*.

1.2.2 Other Existing Conservation Programs

Currently, there are two completed subregional plans in Orange County: the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP and the Southern Subregion HCP. The Central Coastal NCCP/HCP and the Southern Subregion HCP are two large-scale conservation programs designed to protect substantial amounts of open space that serve as habitat reserves for sensitive species and habitats in the Plan Area. In addition to the formal subregional plans, a substantial land area has been set aside as open space as part of individual land planning efforts in the county. This includes open space areas within large planned communities, some parks and open space managed by cities, and lands that are outside of the Central Coastal NCCP/HCP Reserve System that have been conserved by The Irvine Company. Other focused HCPs in the Plan Area include the Coyote Hills East HCP and Shell-Metropolitan Water District HCP. In addition, Chino Hills State Park is located in the northern portion of the Plan Area and extends into adjacent Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The Cleveland National Forest is located in the southeastern portion of the Plan Area and extends into adjacent Riverside County. The Cleveland National Forest is also located north of the Saddle Creek South Preserve.

The M2 NCCP/HCP will complement the conservation efforts of these existing programs and open space areas by identifying and contributing key properties within core habitats and/or linkages that have not been permanently protected. Acquisition of lands for permanent protection and restoration of open space areas will occur under the EMP by specifically targeting areas that would support and expand existing conservation plans in the Plan Area. The M2 NCCP/HCP conservation strategy included the purchase of seven preserves: Saddle Creek South, Hafen (48 ac), Ferber Ranch (397 ac), O'Neill Oaks (119 ac), Hayashi (296 ac), MacPherson (204 ac), and Aliso Canyon (151 ac). The Saddle Creek South Preserve is in the vicinity of Hafen, Ferber Ranch, and O'Neill Oaks

(Figure 3). The Hayashi Preserve is located within the City of Brea and is adjacent to Chino Hills State Park, while the MacPherson Preserve is located within Silverado Canyon. The Aliso Canyon Preserve is located within the City of Laguna Beach and is within the Coastal Reserve of the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP.

1.3 Permitted Activities and Threats to Conservation

The management program set forth in this document addresses identified permitted activities (i.e. Covered Activities). A review of historic aerial photographs of the property shows that, in general, vegetation communities have not significantly altered since 1946. Buildings or otherwise significant structures are not identified in the historic aerials. Residential development in the immediate area (e.g., Portola Hills) was absent until the late 1980s and early 1990s.

While not formally used for cattle grazing at this time, the property was historically grazed, and evidence of cattle was observed during the 2012 biological surveys. Old ranch buildings and wooden utility poles are present on the property.

Management of the Saddle Creek South Preserve as part of the OCTA NCCP/HCP must address potential threats to conserved biological resources, including Covered Species and sensitive habitats as well as those that may result from the Covered Activities (i.e., preserve management). These threats may include the following.

- Introduction and spread of invasive, nonnative plant and wildlife species
- Damage and clearing of native vegetation
- Erosion caused by vegetation removal and the creation of unauthorized trails and/or unauthorized use of closed trails
- Impacts to water quality and habitat in onsite streams and other aquatic resources
- Wildfire
- Harassment of wildlife species, including disturbance of nesting bird species
- Wildlife poaching
- Disruption of wildlife movement.

The Preserve RMP addresses these potential threats by providing guidance for the ongoing protection and preservation of the natural resources found within the Preserve, including Covered Species and sensitive habitats, while addressing fire protection and public access issues.

1.4 Preserve Specific Management Objectives and Actions

The Preserve was purchased as part of the EMP because it supports the conservation strategy/biological goals of the M2 NCCP/HCP by providing high quality mitigation for M2 freeway impacts on biological resources. Conservation of the Saddle Creek South Preserve ensures the preservation and enhancement of regional biological connectivity and the protection of Covered Species and their associated natural habitats. As identified in Section 1.1, *Saddle Creek South Preserve Acquisition*, there are a number of Plan Goals of the M2 NCCP/HCP that specifically apply to

the Saddle Creek South Preserve. In addition to the broader Plan Goals, this RMP also identifies Preserve specific management objectives and actions that support the broader Plan Goals. The Preserve-specific management objectives and actions are summarized in Table 1-1 and described in more detail in Chapter 3, *Preserve Management* and Chapter 4, *Biological Monitoring and Management*. A summary checklist and annual schedule of ongoing preserve management and biological monitoring actions is included as Appendix A.

Table 1-1. Preserve Specific Management Objectives and Actions

| Category/Goal | Management Objectives | Management Actions |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Preserve Management (Chapter 3)</i> | | |
| Public Access (Section 3.1) | Evaluate opportunities to offer managed public access and recreational opportunities within the Preserve that are compatible with the protection of biological resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install gates, signage, and obstructions, as appropriate, to control public access. • Monitor and control permitted activities and unauthorized activities (e.g., creation and use of unauthorized trails). • Implement a public education and outreach program to communicate and regularly reinforce the value and purpose of the Preserve • Participate in regional trails planning efforts to evaluate possible trail connections and anticipate how (and if) future trail connections could be made. |
| Invasive Species Control Plan (Section 3.2) | Implement an invasive plant species control program to protect natural communities and Covered Species habitat. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Preserve Manager will contract with a Restoration Ecologist to prepare an invasive plant treatment plan within two years of RMP adoption for review and approval by the Wildlife Agencies. The treatment plan will prioritize invasive species for control; specify goals (eradication versus control); identify treatment locations, timelines (including potential re-treatments), and removal methods; provide realistic, measurable success criteria and monitoring methodology; and identify areas that may need post-treatment restoration. • Prior to implementation of the invasive plant treatment plan, the Preserve Manager will map priority invasive species during general stewardship and biological monitoring efforts. • Establish and implement a monitoring schedule to evaluate the success of invasive plant control efforts for five years following implementation or until eradication is maintained for one year without follow-up control activities. |

| Category/Goal | Management Objectives | Management Actions |
|--|---|--|
| Habitat Restoration (Section 3.3) | Restore closed trails to 70 percent of native habitat cover. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the first five years after adoption of the RMP, the Preserve Manager will monitor conditions of trails identified to be decommissioned using photo monitoring methods to track progress of passive restoration. • After five years, the Preserve Manager, in consultation with the Restoration Ecologist, may determine the need for active (versus passive) restoration, including invasive plant control and supplemental seeding, to improve the cover and quality of native habitat on closed trails. |
| Vegetation Management (Section 3.4) | Minimize impacts to native plants and wildlife habitat resulting from management, maintenance, or other activities on the Preserve. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pruning, cutting, or clearing of native vegetation will generally be avoided except for maintenance along roads and trails approved for preserve management, trimming of fire clearance zones around existing structures, and installation of erosion control measures, if necessary. • The clearing of natural vegetation on the Preserve will be required to comply with the Nesting Bird Policy included in the OCTA M2 NCCP/HCP. |
| Fire Management (Section 3.5) | Develop a Fire Management Plan (FMP) for the Preserve that maximizes protection of biological resources during fire suppression activities, to the degree feasible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within two years from adoption of the RMP, the Preserve Manager, in coordination with OCTA and the OCFA, will develop a Fire Management Plan (FMP) that establishes policies and approaches to maximize protection of biological resources during fire suppression activities, to the degree feasible. • Identify and map environmentally sensitive lands to be included in FMP. • If a fire occurs on the Preserve, the Preserve Manager will inventory the condition of natural communities following the fire, and will coordinate with the Monitoring Biologist, Wildlife Agencies, and Regulatory Agencies as necessary, to determine if habitat restoration is warranted. • Prior to implementation of the FMP, the Preserve Manager will maintain fuel modification zones in the Preserve approved by OCFA, conduct regular maintenance of weeds along existing fire roads, and maintain existing roads in a condition that will provide safe access for firefighters. |

| Category/Goal | Management Objectives | Management Actions |
|---|---|---|
| Nonnative Animal Species Management (Section 3.6) | Control invasive (nonnative) animal species that are known to impact native wildlife species and habitats. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Preserve Manager will work towards controlling the spread of invasive ant species. • The Preserve Manager will monitor and address other potential infestations of invasive insects and other pathogens that can threaten native habitat. • Implement and enforce feral and domestic animal restrictions and control. |
| Property Management (Section 3.7) | Implement routine and ongoing property management activities to ensure that the Preserve is maintained in good condition. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and dispose of trash and debris regularly to maintain the Preserve in good condition and minimize impacts to Covered Species and natural communities. • Ensure that operational activities within the Preserve avoid or minimize impacts on Covered Species and natural communities from lighting or noise. • Monitor and maintain fencing and gates to control public access and trespassing. • Install and maintain signs at key access points to control public access. • Inspect and identify situations requiring erosion control. |
| Land Uses within the Preserve (Section 3.8) | Allow selected activities on the Preserve that can be managed to minimize impacts to protected biological resources and facilitate ongoing resource preservation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and allow only land uses within the Preserve that are conditionally allowed if it can be assured that the activity minimizes or avoids impacts on biological resources and ecosystem functions. • Conduct monitoring of the Preserve to ensure prohibited uses are not occurring with the Preserve. |

| Category/Goal | Management Objectives | Management Actions |
|---|--|--|
| Lands Uses Adjacent to the Preserve (Section 3.9) | Monitor and address negative edge effects from existing land uses adjacent to the Preserve. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Preserve Manager will monitor land uses adjacent to the Preserve to identify situations in which edge effects can negatively affect biological resources within the Preserve. • The Preserve Manager will develop and implement a public awareness program within two years of the RMP approval to educate existing property owners in the vicinity of the Preserve of the Preserve’s goals and objectives and steps they can take to protect the biological resources. • Prior to implementation of the public awareness program, the Preserve Manager will regularly monitor the interface of the Preserve with urban/residential areas. The Preserve Manager will identify situations in which adjacent land uses create negative effects on biological resources and maintain a dialogue with adjacent landowners to discuss and address edge effect issues. • To the extent practicable, the Preserve Manager and OCTA will coordinate with local land use authorities (e.g., for the CEQA public review process) to ensure that new developments adjacent to the Preserve adhere to the following adjacency guidelines. |
| Management of Cultural Resources (Section 3.10) | Manage the Preserve in a manner that does not impact sensitive archeological resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve Manager will follow directives set forth in Archeological Sensitivity Assessment (ASA) of how and where cultural resources need to be protected, and the Preserve Manager will use this information to help ensure that activities on the Preserve do not impact any sensitive cultural resources. |
| Public Outreach and Education (Section 3.11) | Develop and implement a public outreach and education program to inform and engage the public on Preserve values, goals, and guidelines to promote stewardship of biological resources and compliance with Preserve rules and regulations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold public meetings. • Develop and maintain website. • Provide educational and interpretative materials. • Develop outreach and volunteer program. • Develop an educational/outreach program focused on adjacent landowners to communicate information regarding Preserve management and obtain information regarding observations or concerns from adjacent landowners. • Encourage trail user groups to participate in “self-monitoring and policing” programs. |

| Category/Goal | Management Objectives | Management Actions |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Biological Monitoring and Management (Chapter 4)</i> | | |
| Covered Plant Species (Section 4.1.1) Plants Plan Species Goal 1 and Species Objective 1.1 | Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Plants by protecting, managing, and enhancing populations and suitable habitat on the Preserve. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify status, threats, and population trends • Identify anthropogenic conflicts • Maintain database of population size of Covered Plants on Preserve • Protect Covered Plants during property maintenance • Protect Covered Plants during fire suppression activities • Augment populations |
| Covered Animal Species (Section 4.1.2) Reptiles Plan Species Goal 5 and Species Objective 5.1 and Species Goal 6 and Species Objective 6.1 | Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Reptiles by protecting, managing, and enhancing suitable habitat on the Preserve. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify status, threats, and population trends • Identify anthropogenic conflicts • Protect Covered Reptiles and habitat during property maintenance |
| Covered Animal Species (Section 4.1.2) Birds Plan Species Goal 8 and Species Objective 8.1 and 8.3, and Species Goal 9 and Species Objective 9.1 and 9.3 | Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Birds by protecting, managing, and enhancing populations and suitable habitat on the Preserve. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify status, threats, and population trends • Identify anthropogenic conflicts • Protect Covered Birds and habitat during property maintenance • Protect Covered Birds and habitat during fire suppression activities |
| Covered Animal Species (Section 4.1.2) Mammals Plan Species Goal 12 and Species Objective 12.1 and Species Goal 13 and Species Objective 13.1 | Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Mammals by protecting, managing, and enhancing populations and suitable habitat on the Preserve. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify status, threats, and population trends • Identify anthropogenic conflicts • Develop a fencing approach that protects the Preserve while facilitating wildlife movement • Protect Covered Mammals from hunting |

| Category/Goal | Management Objectives | Management Actions |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Natural Communities (Section 4.1.3)</p> <p>Plan Natural Communities Goal 1 and Natural Communities Objective (1.1-1.5) and Natural Communities Goal 2 and Natural Communities Objective 2.1</p> | <p>Ensure the long-term viability of natural communities by protecting, managing, and enhancing these resources on the Preserve.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain updated vegetation map • Identify operational or public use conflicts • Establish long-term monitoring plots to identify vegetation condition and trends • Monitor nonnative invasive species eradication efforts and/or enhancement/restoration actions • Control invasive pests or disease • Restore natural communities impacted by altered fire regime or climate change • Protect natural communities from preserve management activities • Protect natural communities from erosion • Protect natural communities from edge effects |
| <p>Adaptive Management (Section 4.2)</p> | <p>Preserve Manager will manage the Saddle Creek South Preserve in accordance with the principles and procedures for adaptive management.</p> | <p>Key issues for a focused adaptive management approach to address uncertainties of preserve management on the Saddle Creek South Preserve include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered Plants and vegetation management. • Trails revegetation. • Vegetation control around cactus patches. |
| <p>Annual Progress Reports (Section 4.3)</p> | <p>The Preserve Manager will prepare an Annual Progress Report that summarizes the results of research and monitoring activities, provides recommendations for future preserve management activities for the Preserve, and discusses anticipated activities for the upcoming year.</p> | <p>Annual reports will include updates and anticipated activities for the upcoming year and will be provided updates including, but not limited to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of preserved biological resources, including natural communities and Covered Species. • Fire management and control, access, general site maintenance, and encroachment issues. • Habitat restoration and enhancement. • Education and outreach. |

This chapter describes the land uses on site and adjacent to the Preserve, as well as physical characteristics and biological resources found on the Preserve. These descriptions are based on a comprehensive baseline biological survey completed by BonTerra Consulting (2013). A copy of the 2013 Baseline Biological Surveys Technical Report that includes Saddle Creek South is included in Appendix B.

2.1 Preserve Setting, Adjacent Property Owners, and Land Uses

The 84-acre Preserve is located northwest of the City of Rancho Santa Margarita in Trabuco Canyon (Figures 1 and 2), and is accessed from Live Oak Canyon Road approximately 0.3 mile from its intersection with El Toro Road/Santiago Canyon Road. Surrounding and nearby land uses include the Saddle Creek North Preserve, Cleveland National Forest, Live Oak Plaza Conservation Area, miscellaneous agricultural and commercial, St. Michael's Preparatory School, and areas of low density, rural residential development (Figure 5). A few unnamed dirt roads occur within the Preserve. In addition, single family residential developments are located within 0.5 to 1 mile west and east of the Preserve.

While not currently used for cattle grazing at this time, the southern portion of the site was grazed for many years, and evidence of cattle was observed during the baseline biological surveys. Old ranch buildings and wooden utility poles are present on the property.

2.2 Physical Characteristics

The Preserve is located on the southwestern flank of the Santa Ana Mountains and consists of predominantly rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 1,160 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level (msl). Two principal ephemeral drainages that flow in a westerly direction occur on the property: one adjacent to Live Oak Canyon Road and the other in the center of the property. Soil types mapped on the Saddle Creek South property consist of Alo clay (15 to 30 percent slopes; 30 to 50 percent slopes), Balcom clay loam (15 to 30 percent slopes; 30 to 50 percent slopes), Calleguas clay loam (50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded), Cieneba sandy loam (30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded), and Sorrento loam (2 to 9 percent slopes) (Figure 6).

2.3 Biological Resources

Biological surveys were conducted on the Preserve in spring/summer 2012 to establish baseline biological conditions and assess special-status species, including Covered Species, and their associated natural communities (BonTerra Consulting 2013). Subsequent ongoing monitoring results will be compared to baseline information to measure change over time. Sub regional and

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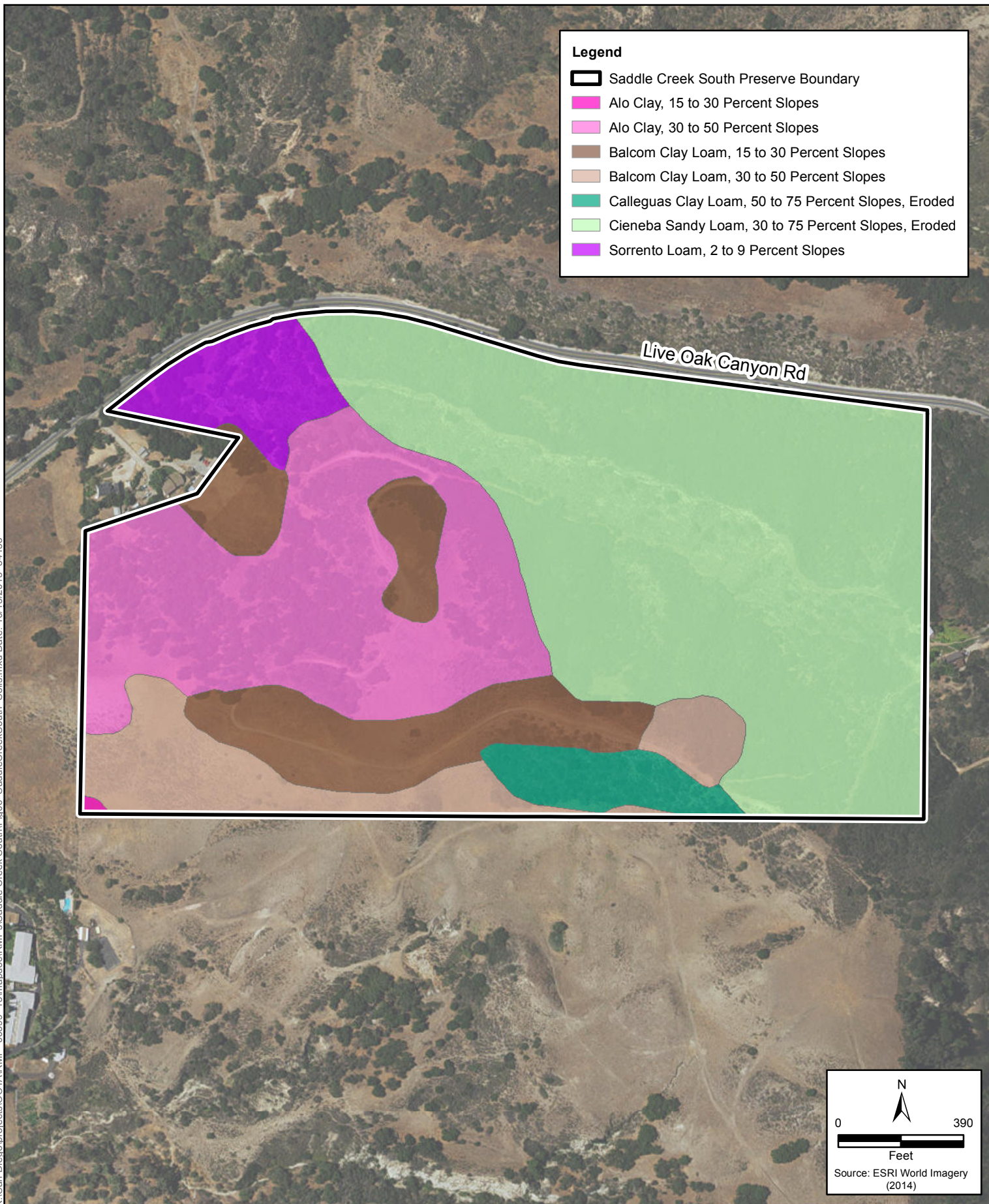


Figure 6
Soils
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

regional monitoring efforts undertaken by other conservation entities, such as the Natural Communities Coalition (formerly Nature Reserve of Orange County), will also be considered when evaluating Preserve-level changes/trends. Baseline biological surveys consisted of the following.

- Vegetation mapping and evaluation of habitat conditions.
- Focused plant and coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), and bat surveys.
- A jurisdictional delineation of riparian and wetland resources.

Refer to Appendix B for the biological technical report for the Preserve (BonTerra Consulting 2013). The description of biological resources in this section is based on the 2012 effort.

2.3.1 Vegetation

Vegetation and non-vegetated habitat types were mapped on the Preserve by BonTerra Consulting in 2012 (Figure 7). In general, vegetation and other habitats on site include scrub, riparian, chaparral, woodland, grassland, and developed/non-native habitat. Vegetation communities and other habitats documented in 2012 on the Preserve are summarized in Table 2-1 and shown on Figure 7. Refer to Appendix B for a complete list of plant species observed during 2012 focused plant surveys. A brief description of each vegetation type and other habitat area mapped during 2012 surveys follows Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Summary of Vegetation Types and Other Areas from 2012 Surveys

| Vegetation Types and Other Areas | Acreage |
|---|---------|
| Scrub Oak Chaparral | 31.41 |
| Laurel Sumac Scrub – Toyon Chaparral Association | 4.82 |
| California Sagebrush Scrub | 6.04 |
| California Sagebrush – White Sage Scrub Association | 2.53 |
| Needle Grass Grassland | 1.06 |
| Semi-Natural Herbaceous Stands | 14.26 |
| California Sycamore Woodland | 0.25 |
| Coast Live Oak Woodland | 19.09 |
| Disturbed | 2.68 |

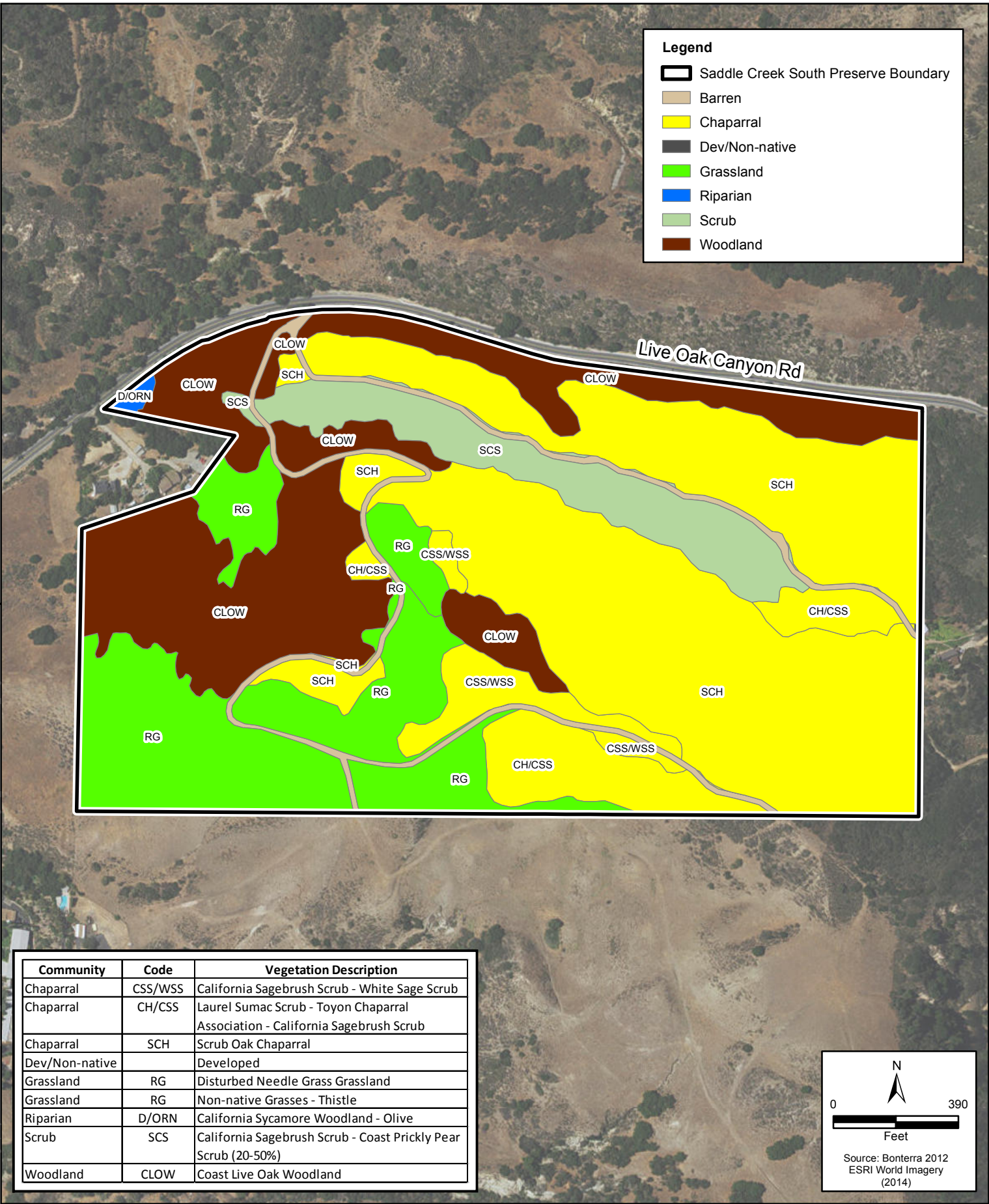
Scrub Oak Chaparral

A total of 31.41 acres of scrub oak chaparral occurs on north-facing slopes throughout the Preserve. This vegetation type is dominated by scrub oak; toyon is a subdominant species. Pockets of scrub species, such as California sagebrush and black sage, also occur in this vegetation type.

Laurel Sumac Scrub – Toyon Chaparral Association

A total of 4.82 acres of laurel sumac scrub – toyon chaparral association occurs on the Preserve. This vegetation type is located primarily on south-facing slopes along the southern and eastern edges of the property; one small patch of laurel sumac scrub – toyon chaparral association is located near the

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Legend

- Saddle Creek South Preserve Boundary
- Barren
- Chaparral
- Dev/Non-native
- Grassland
- Riparian
- Scrub
- Woodland

| Community | Code | Vegetation Description |
|----------------|---------|---|
| Chaparral | CSS/WSS | California Sagebrush Scrub - White Sage Scrub |
| Chaparral | CH/CSS | Laurel Sumac Scrub - Toyon Chaparral Association - California Sagebrush Scrub |
| Chaparral | SCH | Scrub Oak Chaparral |
| Dev/Non-native | | Developed |
| Grassland | RG | Disturbed Needle Grass Grassland |
| Grassland | RG | Non-native Grasses - Thistle |
| Riparian | D/ORN | California Sycamore Woodland - Olive |
| Scrub | SCS | California Sagebrush Scrub - Coast Prickly Pear Scrub (20-50%) |
| Woodland | CLOW | Coast Live Oak Woodland |

N

0 390

Feet

Source: Bonterra 2012
ESRI World Imagery
(2014)



Figure 7
Vegetation Communities
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

center of the property. It is co-dominated by a variety of chaparral and scrub species such as laurel sumac, toyon, scrub oak, California sagebrush, bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), and golden-yarrow.

California Sagebrush Scrub

A total of 6.04 acres of California sagebrush scrub occurs on slopes on the Preserve. This vegetation type is located on a south-facing slope that runs east-west across the property. It is dominated by California sagebrush with a moderate percentage (i.e., between 20 and 50 percent) of coast prickly-pear. Subdominant species include deerweed, desert brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), and bush monkeyflower.

California Sagebrush – White Sage Scrub Association

A total of 2.53 acres of California sagebrush – white sage scrub association occurs on the Preserve. This vegetation type is located on a northwest- to northeast-facing slope near the center of the property. It is co-dominated by California sagebrush and white sage (*Salvia apiana*).

Needle Grass Grassland

A total of 1.06 acre of needle grass grassland occurs on the Preserve. This vegetation type is located on a moderate north-facing slope near the center of the Saddle Creek South property and is characterized by having at least ten percent relative cover of purple needlegrass. This vegetation type has been heavily disturbed by grazing and has a high proportion of non-native species such as red brome (*Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens*), ripgut grass, goldentop, and cardoon. Coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*) is a prevalent emergent shrub in this area.

Semi-Natural Herbaceous Stands

A total of 14.26 acres of semi-natural herbaceous stands occurs on the Preserve. This vegetation type extends downslope from the ridgeline at the southwest corner of the property and in a patch adjacent to off-site development on the western edge of the property. It is co-dominated by cardoon and a variety of non-native grasses including perennial ryegrass (*Festuca perennis [Lolium perenne]*), barley (*Hordeum murinum*), ripgut grass, and soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*). Coastal goldenbush is a prevalent emergent shrub in this area.

California Sycamore Woodland

A total of 0.25 acre of California sycamore woodland occurs on the Preserve. This vegetation type is located in the northwest corner of the property adjacent to Live Oak Canyon Road. It consists of a mix of mature western sycamore and olive trees.

Coast Live Oak Woodland

A total of 19.09 acres of coast live oak woodland occurs on the Preserve. This vegetation type is located along Live Oak Canyon Road and on north-facing slopes in the western half of the property. It is dominated by mature coast live oak trees. Scattered olive trees are also present in this vegetation type. The understory includes Italian thistle and barley.

Disturbed (Bare Ground)

A total of 2.68 acres of disturbed (bare ground) areas comprise the trails and dirt roads on the Preserve. These areas consist of bare ground and contain little to no vegetation.

2.3.2 Wildlife

The Preserve provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species that are characteristic of scrub habitats, riparian, chaparral, woodland, and grassland. Focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher and bats were performed on site by BonTerra Consulting in 2012.

Wildlife species observed or detected on site in 2012 include reptiles such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*); birds such as California quail (*Callipepla californica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*), common poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*), coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*); mammals such as Yuma bat (*Myotis yumanensis*), Brazilian free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*). Refer to Appendix B (Appendix A Plant and Wildlife Compendia) for a complete list of wildlife species observed during 2012 surveys.

Wildlife Movement and Habitat Connectivity

Wildlife movement generally consists of three types of activities: (1) wildlife dispersal, (2) seasonal migration of wildlife species, and (3) wildlife movement related to home range activities. Below are definitions of the terms used to describe the different landscape and physical features that wildlife use to travel from one area to another.

Travel Route: This is a landscape feature (such as a ridgeline, drainage, canyon, or riparian strip) in a larger natural habitat area that is used frequently by wildlife for local or regional travel and to provide access to necessary resources (e.g., water, food, cover, den sites). The travel route is generally preferred by wildlife species because it provides the least amount of topographic resistance in moving from one area to another; it supplies adequate food, water, and/or cover to wildlife moving between habitat areas and provides a relatively direct link between target habitat areas.

Wildlife Corridor: This is a piece of habitat, usually linear in nature that connects two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another. Wildlife corridors are usually bordered by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. The corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and facilitate their movement while in the corridor. Larger landscape-level corridors (often referred to as "habitat or landscape linkages") can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species.

Wildlife Crossing: A wildlife crossing is a small, narrow area, relatively short in length and generally constricted in nature, that allows wildlife to pass under or through an obstacle or barrier that would otherwise hinder or prevent movement. Crossings typically are human-made and include culverts, underpasses, drainage pipes, and tunnels to provide access across or under roads, highways, pipelines, or other physical obstacles. These often represent "choke points" along a movement corridor.

The Preserve contributes to regional biological connectivity and wildlife movement due to its proximity to open space and park areas such as the adjacent Saddle Creek North Preserve, Live Oak Plaza Conservation Area, Cleveland National Forest, Hafen Preserve, O'Neill Regional Park, the Trabuco Creek corridor, and Central-Coastal NCCP reserve areas, as well as other, nearby open space parcels acquired by OCTA as part of the NCCP/HCP Preserve Area. The Preserve serves as an important piece of the regional link among open space areas in southern and central Orange County, and Trabuco Creek open space areas.

The trails and access roads on site can be used as travel routes for local wildlife movement. Movement on site is expected to occur via these features, as well as between the Preserve and contiguous offsite habitat. Large mammals expected to move across the Preserve include mule deer, mountain lion, bobcats, and coyote. Baseline studies, ongoing Preserve management and communication with adjacent neighbors have detected all of these species at the Preserve.

2.3.3 Jurisdictional Resources

The Preserve is located on the southwestern flank of the Santa Ana Mountains, within the San Juan Creek Watershed. The site generally drains from higher elevations in the north to lower elevations in the south. Two principal ephemeral drainages that flow in a westerly direction occur on the Preserve: one adjacent to Live Oak Canyon Road and the other in the center of the property. All drainages on the Preserve flow into Aliso Creek and eventually to the Pacific Ocean, a Traditional Navigable Water (TNW), as designated by the USACE. The tributaries of Aliso Creek do not satisfy the USACE criteria for Relatively Permanent Waters (RPW); however, they have a connection to those larger creeks either directly, through an underground drainage system, or via sheet flow over upland areas. No "Waters of the U.S." on the Preserve exhibited the three parameters (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology) to be considered a wetland.

BonTerra Consulting conducted a jurisdictional delineation in July 2012 to define the extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the USACE, SWRCB and CDFW. The jurisdictional delineation determined that the following jurisdictional resources occur on the Preserve (Figure 8).

- A total of 0.45 acres of non-wetland "Waters of the U.S." under the jurisdiction of the USACE and SWRCB.
- A total of 7.33 acres of streambeds and associated riparian resources under the jurisdiction of the CDFW.

As part of the jurisdictional delineation, BonTerra Consulting also evaluated the quality of the jurisdictional resources using the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) at the Saddle Creek South Preserve. CRAM is a wetland monitoring tool that was developed in response to a monitoring framework recommended by the EPA to help states meet monitoring requirements stated in the Federal Clean Water Act (EPA 2006). Personnel from the EPA, USACE, SWRCB, and CDFW (among other agencies) participated in the development of CRAM, and it is an accepted assessment tool by these agencies. CRAM scores result from the evaluation of four equally weighted attributes: (1) buffer and landscape context, (2) hydrology, (3) physical structure, and (4) biotic structure (CWMW 2012). Refer to Appendix B for details and results of the CRAM evaluation.

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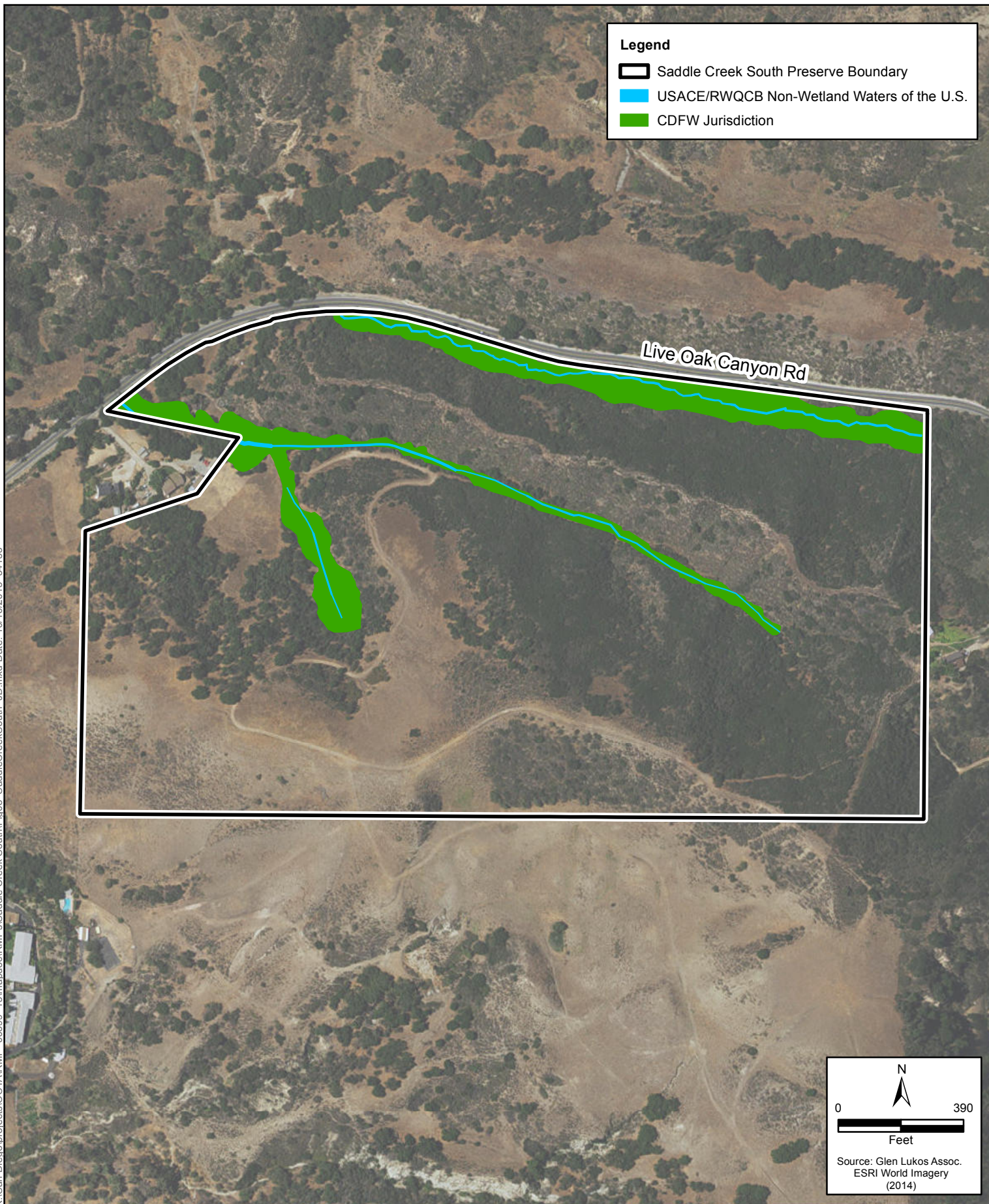


Figure 8
Jurisdictional Resources
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

2.3.4 Special-Status Biological Resources

This section summarizes the special-status biological resources that were observed, reported, or have the potential to occur on the Saddle Creek South Preserve. Special-status biological resources include plant and wildlife species, as well as vegetation types and habitats, that have been afforded special status and/or recognition by the Wildlife Agencies (e.g., USFWS, CDFW, and CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDDB]), as well as private conservation organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society [CNPS]). In addition to special-status biological resources, all Covered Species with the potential to occur on the Preserve are addressed in this section. In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (species, subspecies, or variety) is given such recognition is the documented or perceived decline of its population size or geographical extent and/or distribution resulting from habitat loss or degradation or other threats. Protection of special-status biological resources in compliance with State and Federal Wildlife Agencies, as well as local and private conservation organizations, must be addressed during Preserve management activities. Additionally, biological resource protection measures addressed in the M2 NCCP/HCP apply to the ongoing management of special-status resources on the Preserve.

The following biological evaluations have been conducted on the Preserve by BonTerra Consulting in 2012.

- Vegetation and habitat mapping.
- Focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher.
- Focused plant surveys.
- Jurisdictional delineation (BonTerra Consulting in 2012).
- Focused bat surveys (BonTerra Consulting [BioResources Consultants Inc.] in 2012).

BonTerra Consulting prepared a comprehensive Biological Technical Report (Appendix B) for the baseline surveys completed in 2012 (BonTerra Consulting 2013). The following sub-sections summarize the special-status biological resources identified during the evaluations performed by BonTerra Consulting and other supporting materials provided by OCTA.

Special-Status Species

One special-status plant species was documented at the Preserve in 2012 and includes intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*).

Special-status wildlife species documented at the Preserve in 2012 include Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), cactus wren, silver-haired bat, and Yuma bat (*Myotis yumanensis*).

Tables 2-2 and 2-3 summarize the listed status of these species and provide notes on observations or potential for occurrence. Refer to Appendix B for additional information on special-status plant and wildlife species known to occur in proximity to the Preserve.

Table 2-2. Special-Status Plant Species Observed On Site during 2012 Surveys

| Species | Status | | | | Comments |
|---|--------|------|------|-----------------------------|--|
| | USFWS | CDFW | CRPR | M2 NCCP/HCP Covered Species | |
| <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> Intermediate mariposa lily | None | None | 1B.2 | Yes | Suitable habitat present on site; species detected during baseline surveys in the drainage running through the center of the Preserve. |

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank

Legend

CRPR

1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

CRPR Threat Code Extensions

.2 Fairly Threatened in California (20–80% of occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

Table 2-3. Special-Status Wildlife Species Observed On Site during 2012 Surveys

| Species | Status | | | | Comments |
|--|--------|------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | USFWS | CDFW | | M2 NCCP/HCP Covered Species | |
| <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk (nesting) | None | WL | | No | Observed on the Preserve. Expected to occur for foraging and nesting; suitable foraging and nesting habitat. |
| <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> Coastal cactus wren | None | SSC | | Yes | Observed on the Preserve. |
| <i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i> Silver-haired bat | None | SA | | No | Detected on the Preserve during focused bat surveys |
| <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma bat | None | None | | No | Detected on the Preserve during focused bat surveys. |

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Legend

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| State (CDFW) | Federal (USFWS) |
| SSC Species of Special Concern | |
| SA Special Animal | |
| WL Watch List | |

Covered Species

The term “Covered Species” refers to the 13 species included in the permits issued to OCTA by State and Federal governments as part of the M2 NCCP/HCP. The locations of Covered Species known occurrences observed during the baseline surveys are displayed on Figure 9. For each Covered Species, a summary of whether the species has been observed/detected on site, has potential to occur, status of suitable habitat, and potential threats and stressors within the Preserve is included in Table 2-4.

Sensitive Vegetation Types

In addition to providing an inventory of special-status plant and wildlife species, the CNDDDB also provides an inventory of vegetation types that are considered special status by State and Federal Wildlife Agencies, academic institutions, and various conservation groups (such as the CNPS), giving them a high priority for conservation on the Preserve. Special-status vegetation types observed on the Preserve consist of the following.

- Sage scrub communities, including California sagebrush scrub and California sagebrush scrub-white sage scrub association.
- Chaparral communities, including scrub oak chaparral and laurel sumac – toyon chaparral association.
- Grassland communities, including needle grass grassland and semi-natural herbaceous stands.
- Woodland communities, including coast live oak woodland.
- Riparian communities, including California sycamore woodland.
- Jurisdictional areas, including non-wetlands Waters of the U.S. and Waters of the State.

Critical Habitat

All or a portion of the Preserve includes areas designated by the USFWS as critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher and Riverside fairy shrimp, as summarized below (Figure 10).

- On December 19, 2007, the USFWS published a Final Rule revising critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher. The revised critical habitat designates 197,303 acres of land in Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. The Preserve is within Unit 6 of the designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher.
- On December 4, 2012, the USFWS published a Final Rule revising critical habitat for the Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*). The revised critical habitat designates 1,724 acres of land in Ventura, Orange, and San Diego Counties, California. The southern half of the Preserve overlaps Subunit 2dA of the designated critical habitat for Riverside fairy shrimp.

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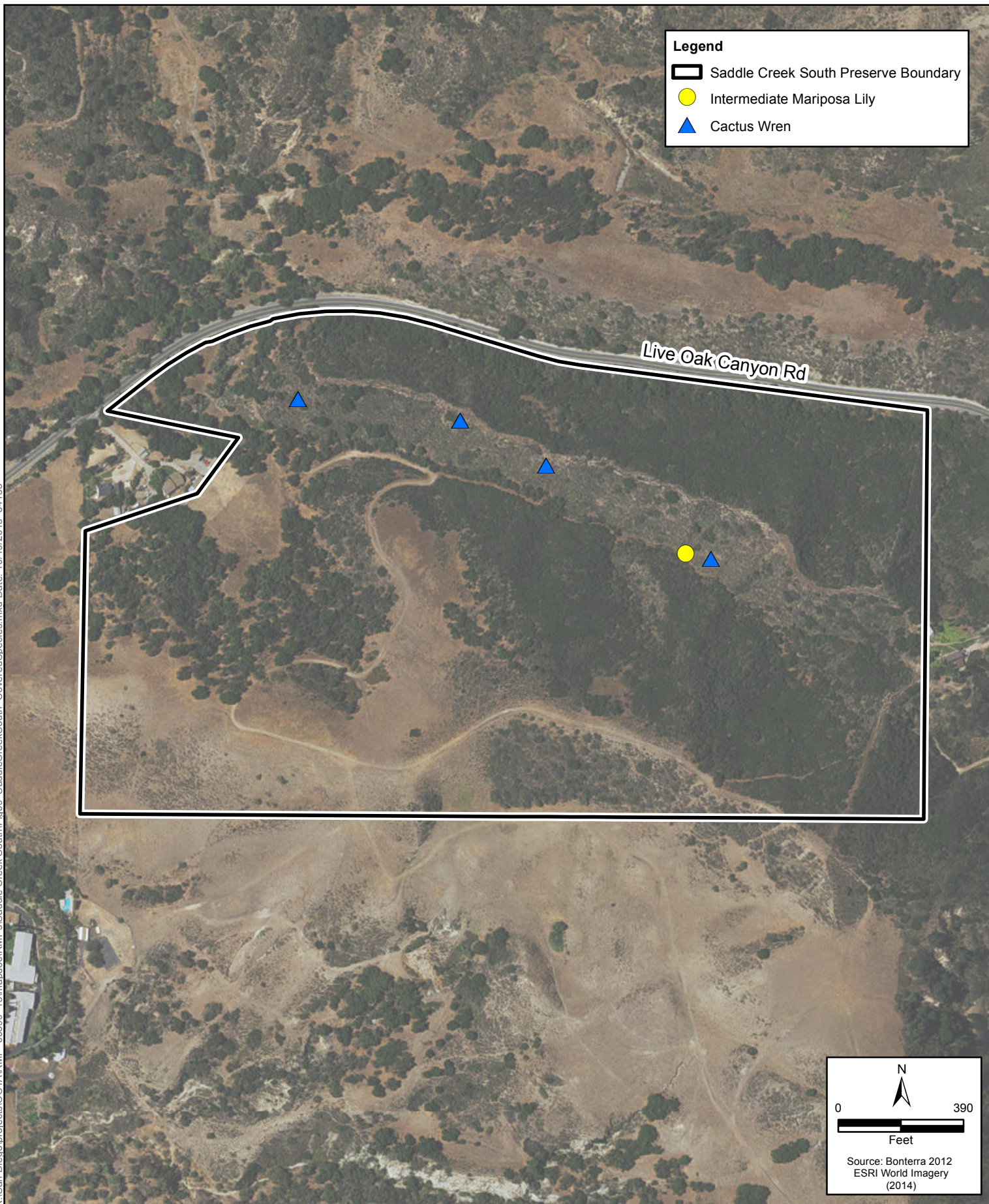


Figure 9
Covered Plants & Animals
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

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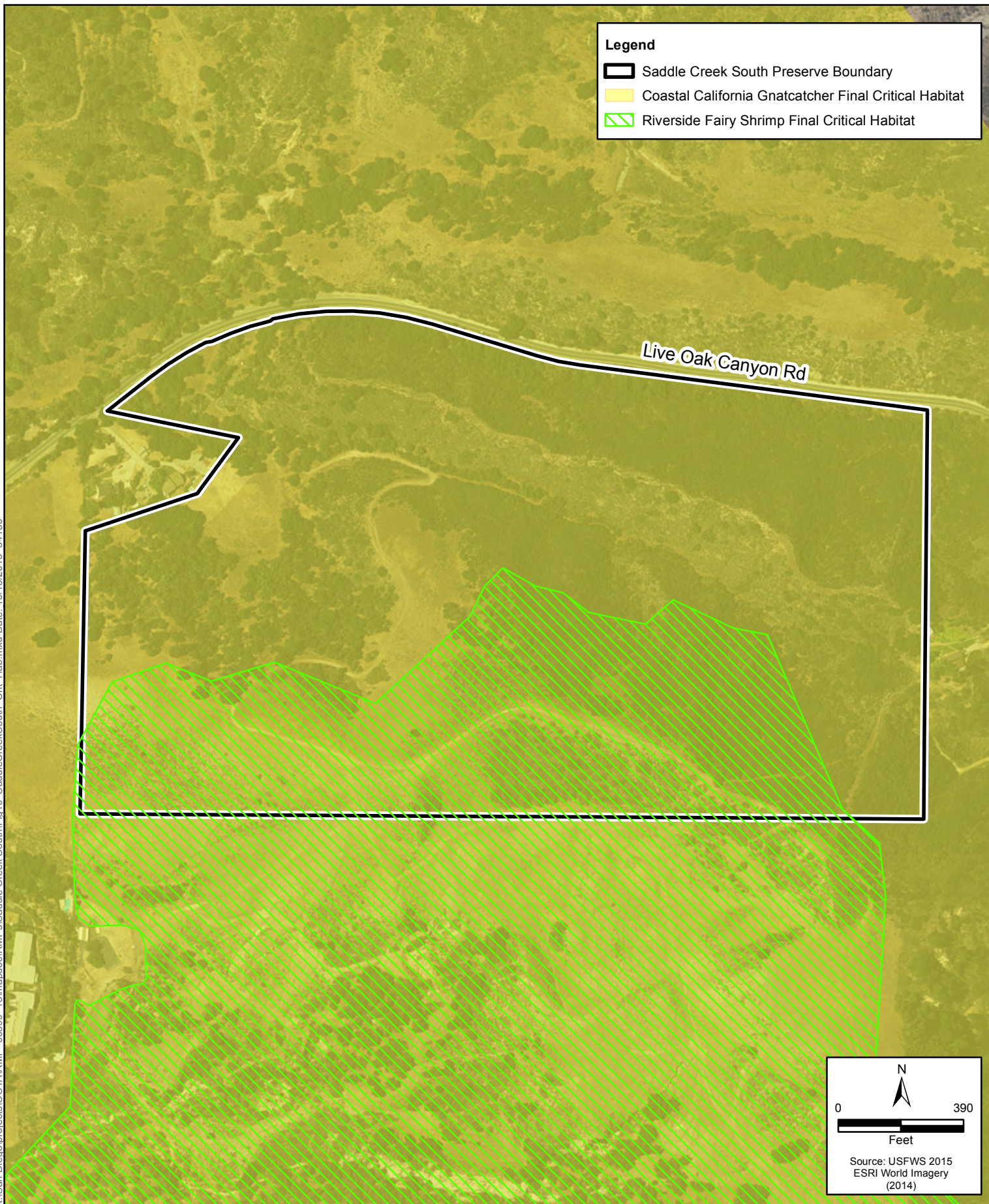


Figure 10
USFWS Critical Habitat
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

Table 2-4. M2 NCCP/HCP Covered Species

| Common / Scientific Name | Observed/ Detected On Site | Potential to Occur/ Status of Suitable Habitat On Site | Potential Threats / Stressors within Preserve |
|---|---|--|--|
| Plants | | | |
| Intermediate mariposa lily / <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> | Yes. Detected in 1 location during 2012 baseline surveys (2 individual plants). | High quality habitat within the Preserve with known occurrence. Additional individuals/populations may be present. | Response to fire and fire frequency, vegetation management along access roads, direct and indirect impacts (trampling, erosion) from public access and recreational trail use, competition from nonnative plant species. |
| Southern tarplant / <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | No suitable habitat and not expected to occur on this Preserve. | Not applicable. |
| Many-stemmed dudleya / <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | Marginal suitable habitat and not expected to occur on this Preserve. | Not applicable. |
| Fish | | | |
| Arroyo chub / <i>Gila orcutti</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | No suitable habitat and not expected to occur on this Preserve. | Not applicable. |
| Amphibians and Reptiles | | | |
| Coast horned lizard / <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | Potential habitat on site but no observations of coast horned lizard to date. There are open areas with friable soils within grassland and scrub habitats. The scrub habitat is high quality and appears undisturbed with bare ground underneath (pers. comm. Sandy DeSimone, 2015). | Invasive species, direct impacts (trampling, disturbance) from recreational trail use, illegal off-road vehicle activity, Argentine ant infestations. |

| Common / Scientific Name | Observed/ Detected On Site | Potential to Occur/ Status of Suitable Habitat On Site | Potential Threats / Stressors within Preserve |
|---|---|--|--|
| Orangethroat whiptail / <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | Potential habitat on site but no observations of orangethroat whiptail to date. There are open areas with friable soils within grassland and scrub habitats. The scrub habitat is high quality and appears undisturbed with bare ground underneath (pers. comm. Sandy DeSimone, 2015). | Invasive species, direct impacts (trampling, disturbance) from recreational trail use, illegal off-road vehicle activity, Argentine ant infestations. |
| Western pond turtle / <i>Emys marmorata</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | No suitable habitat and not expected to occur on this Preserve. | Not applicable. |
| Birds | | | |
| Southwestern willow flycatcher / <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | No suitable habitat and not expected to occur on this Preserve. | Not applicable. |
| Least Bell's vireo / <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | No suitable habitat and not expected to occur on this Preserve. | Not applicable. |
| Cactus wren / <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> | Yes. Detected at 4 locations on site during baseline surveys in 2012. | Suitable and occupied habitat is within the Preserve. The coastal sage scrub habitat within the Preserve is high quality including mature cactus patches throughout the Preserve. | Response to fire and fire frequency (direct loss of cactus patches), invasive species (loss of foraging habitat), recreational trail use (flushing of nests), predation (nest predation facilitated by taller vegetation adjacent to cactus patches, Cooper's hawk). |

| Common / Scientific Name | Observed/ Detected On Site | Potential to Occur/ Status of Suitable Habitat On Site | Potential Threats / Stressors within Preserve |
|--|---|---|--|
| Coastal California gnatcatcher / <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> | None detected during 2012 baseline surveys. | Suitable habitat is within the Preserve that has been historically occupied but no coastal California gnatcatchers observed in baseline surveys. The coastal sage scrub habitat within the Preserve is high quality and appears undisturbed (pers. comm. Sandy DeSimone, 2015). The location of this Preserve could serve as a habitat refugia from fire and/or a stepping stone for regional connectivity. | Type conversion (reduction of coastal sage scrub habitat due to fire and/or fire frequency), invasive species (out compete native coastal sage scrub), recreational trail use (flushing of nests), cowbird parasitism. |
| Mammals | | | |
| Bobcat / <i>Lynx rufus</i> | Adjacent neighbors have documented recent presence and shared the photos with OCTA. | Suitable habitat within the Preserve. Native habitat and topography of the Preserve provides cover for movement along drainages and ridgelines. The Preserve is connected to large blocks of surrounding habitat that function as movement corridors. | Fire and fire frequency (direct loss and loss of habitat cover), habitat fragmentation from fencing, human disturbances from onsite recreational trail use and preserve management activities. |
| Mountain lion / <i>Puma concolor</i> | Adjacent neighbors have documented recent presence and shared the photos with OCTA. | Suitable habitat within the Preserve. Native habitat and topography of the Preserve provides cover for movement along drainages and ridgelines. The Preserve is connected to large blocks of surrounding habitat that function as movement corridors. | Fire and fire frequency (direct loss and loss of habitat cover), habitat fragmentation from fencing, human disturbances from onsite recreational trail use and preserve management activities. |

2.4 Cultural Resources

An Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment (ASA) was conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. on the Preserve in winter 2014. The assessment included a records search, Native American coordination, field survey, and report, all of which were completed between September and December 2014. There are cultural resources within the Saddle Creek South Preserve in various locations. The results of these surveys are sensitive, and not to be distributed to the public. Therefore, this information will be kept confidential and not included in this RMP. The ASA will be utilized in order to help ensure that activities on the Preserve do not impact any cultural resources.

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Chapter 3

Preserve Management

The primary purpose of the Saddle Creek South Preserve is to help fulfill the preserve acquisition component of the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan conservation strategy. However, the Preserve may also provide recreational benefits and must accommodate site-specific operational and safety activities. This chapter provides information on the Preserve management activities for the following Preserve elements to ensure that biological resources are protected while allowing for compatible uses:

- Public Access (Section 3.1)
- Invasive Plant Species Control (Section 3.2)
- Habitat Restoration (Section 3.3)
- Vegetation Management (Section 3.4)
- Fire Management (Section 3.5)
- Nonnative Animal Species Management (Section 3.6)
- Property Management (Section 3.7)
- Land Uses within the Preserve (Section 3.8)
- Land Uses Adjacent to the Preserve (Section 3.9)
- Management of Cultural Resources (Section 3.10)
- Public Outreach and Education (3.11)

Roles and Responsibilities

Successful RMP implementation will depend on the cooperation of several management and implementation entities, as outlined below.

- **Implementing Entity.** OCTA is the NCCP/HCP administrator and the entity that will oversee implementation of conservation measures required to offset impacts from M2 freeway improvement projects, including management of the Saddle Creek South Preserve. OCTA will identify a Preserve Manager who will serve as the long-term manager (and potential title holder) for the Preserve. OCTA will record a conservation easement or some other type of land protection instrument for the Preserve that will provide a legal mechanism to ensure each Preserve is maintained and managed in perpetuity as a habitat Preserve. The land protection instrument will be held by appropriate entities, depending upon the type of entity identified as the Preserve Manager.
- **Preserve Manager.** The Preserve Manager will consist of OCTA (interim) or an outside contractor or entity, as determined during RMP implementation. The Preserve Manager will be responsible for day-to-day Preserve management and operations. The Preserve Manager will coordinate with the OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator and Wildlife Agencies regarding status and substantial changes to management activities. The Preserve Manager will prepare and submit Annual Progress Reports for the NCCP/HCP Administrator that summarize the

results of research and monitoring activities, provide recommendations for future preserve management activities for the Preserve, and discuss anticipated activities for the upcoming year.

- **Monitoring Biologist.** The Monitoring Biologist may be a Preserve staff member or independent contractor. OCTA will select an individual or entity to fulfill this role. The Monitoring Biologist will be responsible for monitoring Covered Species and natural communities. The Monitoring Biologist role will be periodic based on the monitoring schedule established in the Plan. Data collection will follow accepted monitoring methods. The Monitoring Biologist will provide OCTA and Preserve Manager with monitoring reports that include data, results, and recommendations.
- **Orange County Fire Authority.** The Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) will provide oversight regarding fire management activities, such as maintenance of fuel modification zones and fire access roads. OCFA will also respond to active fires to prevent the loss of human life and property and other resources. These activities fall into two categories, regular maintenance activities and emergency activities.
- **Supporting Entities.** Supporting entities may include technical consultants, contractors, and volunteers who will assist with implementing various elements of the RMP. Technical experts will include the following.
 - **Biological Research and Monitoring** – wildlife biologists, botanists, and certified arborists with the appropriate expertise, licenses, and permits (depending on survey requirements).
 - **Restoration** – restoration ecologists will assist with habitat restoration/enhancement planning and monitoring activities. Restoration ecologists and contractors will implement restoration/enhancement programs such as site preparation, plant establishment, and maintenance.
 - **General Maintenance** – Other types of contractors may be retained to implement maintenance activities, including minor road maintenance and erosion control.

Note that the Preserve Manager may use Preserve staff for restoration and general site maintenance tasks. Additionally, volunteers may be used to assist with monitoring and research tasks, specific restoration tasks (e.g., nonnative plant eradication, planting, site maintenance activities), educational and outreach activities, or site patrols, as appropriate.
- **Wildlife Agencies.** Both the USFWS and CDFW will review and approve the RMP and coordinate with OCTA, the Preserve Manager, and supporting biologists regarding the status of preserved natural resources, ongoing monitoring activities, and adjustments to the management program. The Wildlife Agencies will review and provide comments, if necessary, on Annual Progress Reports for the Preserve, which will be included in the NCCP/HCP annual report.

3.1 Public Access

This section includes a discussion of existing and historic public access on the Preserve, guiding principles for defining a public access plan, elements of the proposed trails system plans, and public education and enforcement guidelines.

3.1.1 History of Public Access on the Preserve

Prior to acquisition by OCTA, this Preserve was privately owned and contained a network of existing dirt roads and trails (Figure 11) which were used historically by the previous property owner for routine management of the property. Cattle grazing occurred on the property prior to OCTA purchasing this land.

The Preserve contains one main dirt access road that enters the Preserve off of Live Oak Canyon Road. A series of small dirt trails also exists on the Preserve (Figure 11). Two private rural residences can be found to the west of the Preserve and one is located to the east. In addition, the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA) owns a property (Live Oak Plaza Conservation Area) to the west of the Preserve. TCA purchased this land and maintains it as a reserve which serves as mitigation. Public access is currently prohibited at the Live Oak Plaza Conservation Area. Private property is also located south of the Saddle Creek South Preserve.

There are no staging or parking areas on the Preserve. The closest staging area is located at Cooks Corner approximately 0.5 mile west at the corner of Santiago Canyon Road and Live Oak Canyon Road. However, Cooks Corner is a private establishment and therefore OCTA cannot recommend utilizing it as public staging for this Preserve. In addition, this portion of Live Oak Canyon Road experiences heavy traffic with high vehicular speeds and blind spots, therefore non-vehicular access along this portion of the road is not recommended due to safety concerns. Prior to OCTA acquiring this Preserve in April 2011, public access to the Saddle Creek South property was prohibited.

3.1.2 Guiding Principles for Defining a Public Access Plan

During the OCTA M2 NCCP/HCP Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement public comment period between November 2014 and February 2015, OCTA received specific comments relating to public access to the Preserves. In order to develop a public access program that took these public comments into consideration, OCTA convened three stakeholder focus group meetings. These focus group meetings resulted in feedback from regional land managers, Preserve neighbors, user groups and environmental stakeholders. General principles for public access were drafted that adhered to the M2 EMP objectives and addressed the need to provide complimentary access opportunities. A general framework for public access on the OCTA Preserves was established as part of this outreach effort. These general principles and framework are outlined below.

Adhere to M2 EMP Objectives

- a. The M2 freeway projects will potentially impact protected biological resources. State and Federal laws require that impacts on these resources be mitigated. The M2 sales tax includes funding to mitigate for these impacts. In order to provide this mitigation, OCTA is coordinating with the Wildlife Agencies and developing an NCCP/HCP. Undeveloped properties (Preserves) that possess habitat and biological resources that are similar to those potentially affected by the construction of the M2 freeway projects have been purchased and are integrated into the NCCP/HCP² as Preserves. These Preserves will remain undeveloped and will be protected in perpetuity.

² The M2 EMP has also funded multiple restoration projects. These public access principles and guidelines do not apply to the restoration project areas as they are owned and managed by separate entities.

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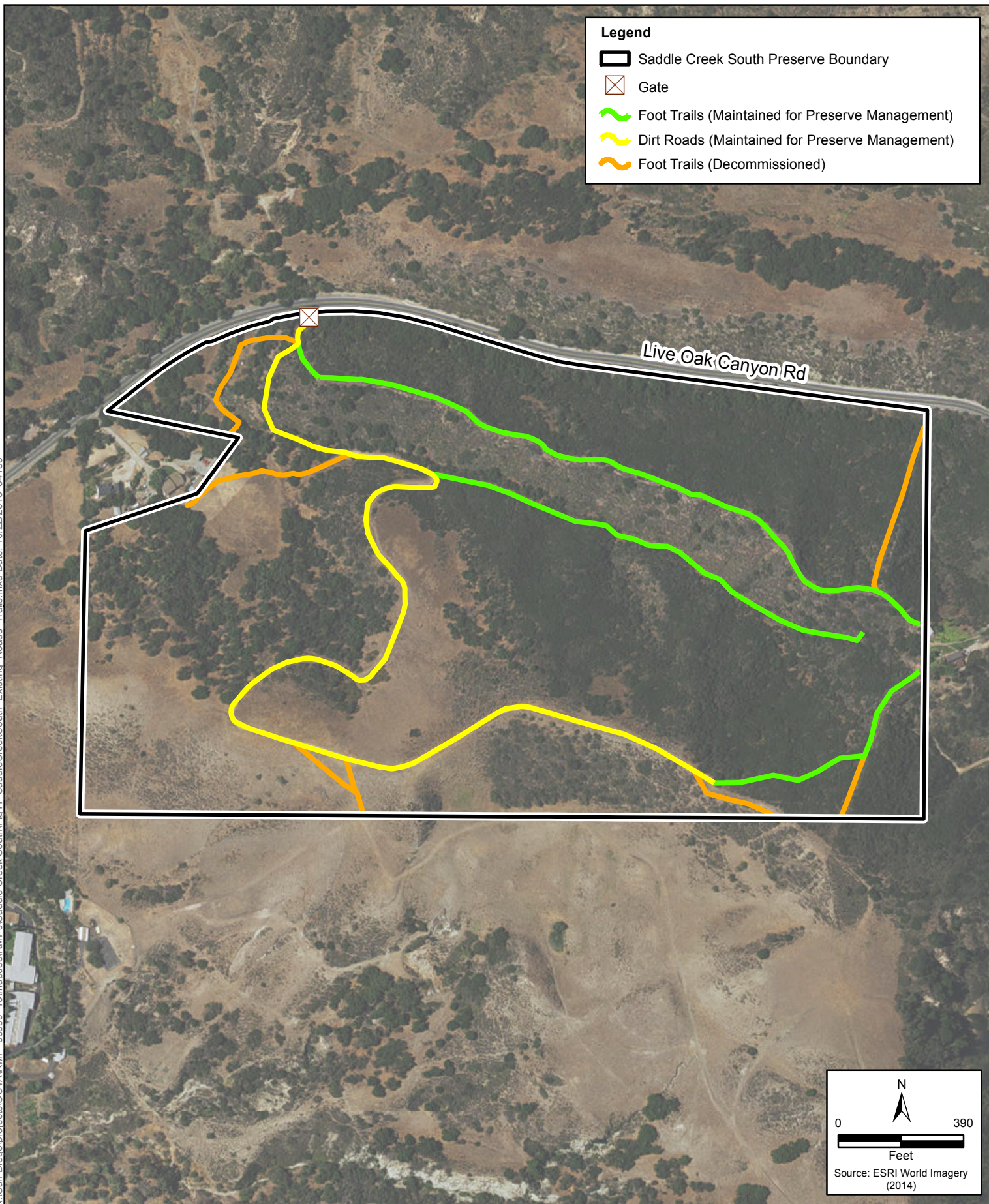


Figure 11
Existing Roads and Trails
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

- b. OCTA Preserves are conservation properties (required mitigation) that are integrated into the Wildlife Agencies' and regulatory agencies' permitting process to facilitate issuance of permits for the M2 freeway projects.
- c. The Preserves will be conserved in perpetuity. The NCCP/HCP and Regulatory Agencies' permits will require that these Preserves have a biologist review the condition of the biological resources (including wildlife movement) on a regular basis to ensure that the resources are protected and that threats are adequately addressed. The biologist will make management recommendations and work with the Wildlife Agencies and Preserve Manager to ensure the resources are not degrading. These required conditions will remain in perpetuity.
- d. Permits are anticipated to be issued by the Wildlife Agencies and the regulatory agencies pursuant to the NCCP/HCP and a comprehensive permitting process with the regulatory agencies. These permits will facilitate with the construction of the freeway projects.

Provide Complementary Access Opportunities

- Recreational access is an important co-benefit but not the principle public purpose for which properties are acquired by OCTA under the EMP. Access must be established and managed so as to ensure the permit conditions of the NCCP/HCP and Implementing Agreement, as well as the regulatory permits, are adhered to in perpetuity. The NCCP/HCP stipulates that recreational access be limited to passive activities such as walking, jogging, hiking, bird watching, non-competitive mountain biking, equestrian use, and limited picnicking. Certain inherent dangers exist on the Preserves and include; mountain lions, rattlesnakes, poisonous insects, poison oak, extremes in weather, loose rocks, and steep/rugged terrain.
- Access (including public access programs) should be provided consistent with the constraints of protecting habitat and species resources, historical resources, terrain, surrounding land uses, limits of allowable impacts within Preserves, parking and/or staging area opportunities, suitable trails, access points, management costs, and community support.
- Where public access can be provided while adhering to the goals of the NCCP/HCP, existing fire and utility roads should initially form the core trail system within Preserves while making best efforts to maintain consistency and compatibility with regional trail systems. Trails should be minimized where possible to preserve intact and naturally functioning habitat. Minimizing the amount of trails on the Preserves is important as this will limit the edge effects and the proportion of the property that is exposed to potential disturbance. Single track trails may be utilized if the trail helps to form a core system and/or complete a loop within the Preserve and the use of the trail does not negatively affect sensitive resources. OCTA will be required to ensure that the number, size, and location of the trail system does not increase to more than what is approved by the wildlife agencies. Installation of fencing may also be necessary along certain trails to discourage off-trail activities. All trails will require maintenance to keep them safe. These tasks will be more realistic to manage if the trail system is smaller and well-defined.
- Partnerships with community and user groups should be developed to help manage and staff access as well as docent activities and responsibilities.

- A robust and sustained public education program should be established to communicate and regularly reinforce the history, purpose and value of the Preserve system. The message should include that preserving these lands in perpetuity not only benefits biological resources, but also provides protection of historical vacant lands and view sheds which add value to the community.

The following is a **Draft Model Public Access Framework** for OCTA Preserves.

1. The default form of public access is managed or structured access by the Preserve Manager which may include limits on the dates, times, purpose, and amount of access, including some degree of supervision, potentially augmented, as conditions warrant, by:
 - a. Docent-led managed access through partnerships with community and user groups;
 - b. Self-managed access through partnerships with community and user groups;
 - c. A permit system; and/or
 - d. Open access days and locations.
2. Public access is scalable and can be actively and adaptively managed by changing the form, frequency, numbers, times of day, days of week and month, and season that activities are conducted depending upon circumstances and status of resource protection, observed impacts, and compatibility of different user groups
3. Some Preserves may have extremely limited public access opportunities because of significant habitat value³, safety concerns, relative isolation, lack of trails or trail connections, and/or conflicts with surrounding land uses.
4. Enforcement of public access limitations and violations of access rules and policies is progressive and aimed at education and diversion of the activity to other more suitable locations rather than punishment.
5. Repeated violation of access rules and policies and/or evidence of damage or harm to the Preserves may result in fines significant enough to force change in behavior and restricted public access or closures until resource protection can be assured. Fines may vary and, depending on the type and severity of the impact, could result in a per acre cost to restore and offset damage to a Preserve. The Preserve Manager should have the capacity to actively cite repeat violators and pursue damage reimbursements.

3.1.3 Saddle Creek South Public Access Plan

In order to properly assess if access is appropriate, each Preserve needs to be individually analyzed to determine what type(s) of access would be compatible. The intention is that each of the OCTA M2 Preserves would result in a specific access program based on the Draft Model Public Access Framework developed as a result of public input and the public outreach focus groups. The framework needs to be applied to each individual Preserve as each Preserve has its own set of limitations and resources. These considerations were factored into the development of the managed access plan as described in this section.

³ Significant habitat value can be defined as habitat that imperiled species are reliant upon in order to help prevent their extinction, fragmentation or reduction in range.

The Saddle Creek South Preserve is located directly south of Live Oak Canyon Road within unincorporated Orange County. This road experiences higher volumes of traffic (especially on the weekends). In addition, the main Saddle Creek South gate is located at a bend in the road with minimal visual clearance. The Preserve does not currently include the necessary space for adequate staging areas (parking/restroom facilities) to facilitate public access. Signs are posted along Live Oak Canyon Road (from Santiago Canyon Road to Trabuco Canyon Road) communicating that this portion of the road does not allow parking at any time and that vehicles will be towed if parked along this road (Figure 12). In addition, the Preserve is surrounded by private property or public lands that currently do not allow public access (Figure 13). Due to the combination of these constraints, public access on the Preserve will be very limited. It may be possible to hold a small structured event with the help of adjacent landowners for staging and/or parking. If an event is set to occur, public access would adhere to the preserve management road as depicted in Figure 14.

The final design of the Saddle Creek South roads and trails was determined based on avoidance and minimization of impacts to sensitive biological resources as well as coordination with the Wildlife Agencies. Based on a review and analysis of the existing roads and trails and biological constraints on the Saddle Creek South Preserve, the roads and trails depicted on Figure 14 will be designated as approved trails for preserve management. These access routes will be primarily maintained for management (protection and monitoring of the Preserve) and emergency use. If a small public event is planned at Saddle Creek South, the maintained roads will be utilized.

Foothill Trabuco Specific Plan Trails

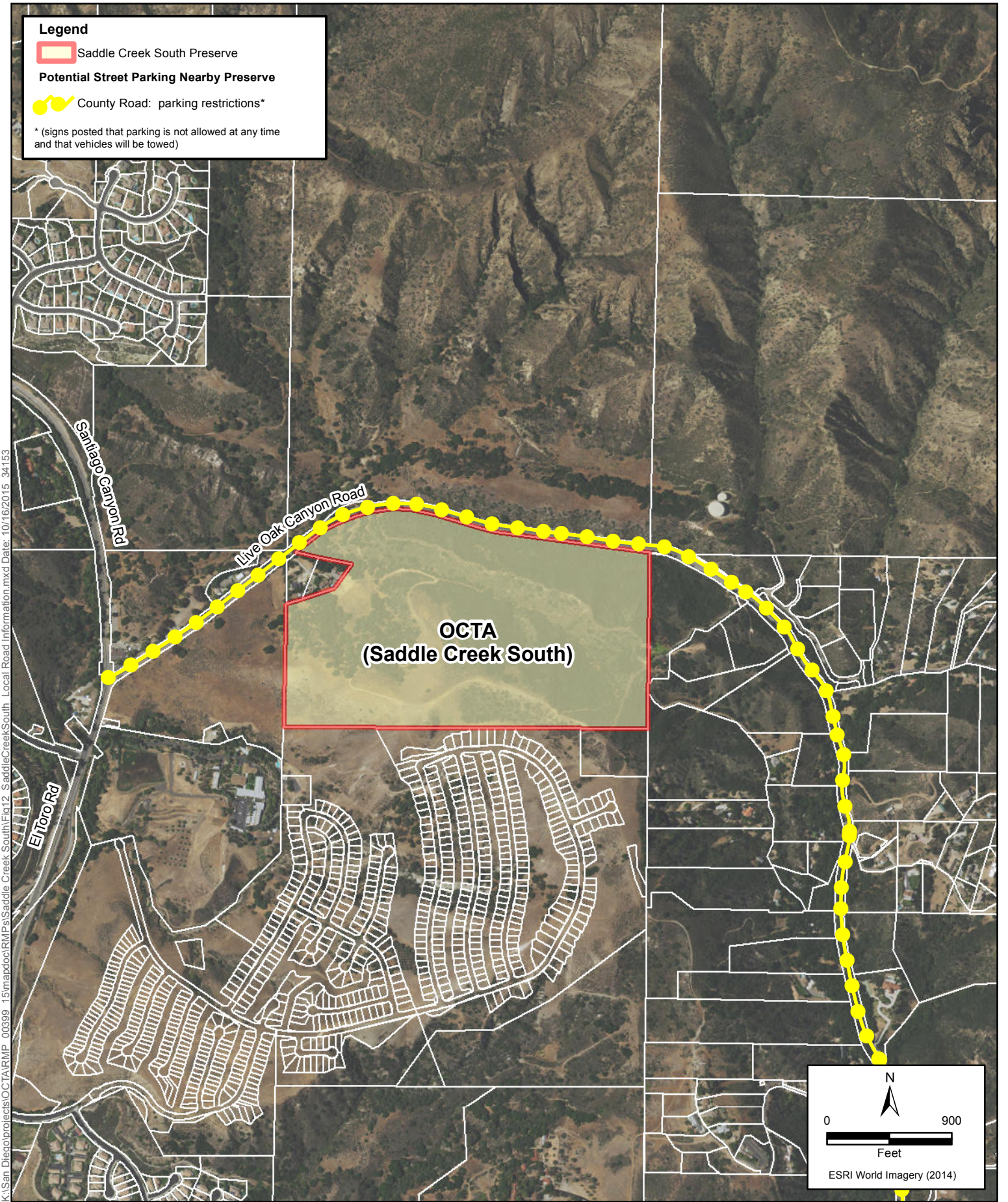
The FTSP was adopted in 1991 and has had a number of amendments approved over the years. The Recreational Element of the FTSP includes a map (Exhibit II-8 of the FTSP) showing local trails with the FTSP boundary. A number of these trails intersect with the OCTA Preserves (see Figure 13). The FTSP identifies policies for local riding and hiking trails (Section 5.0 of the FTSP) that occur on private property. If a property is planned for residential development and has a local trail shown in Exhibit II-8 of the FTSP adjacent to or within its boundaries, the FTSP outlines a set of conditions that would be applied during the development approval process to address implementation of local trails. The acquisition and establishment of the OCTA Preserves under the Plan does not trigger the residential development approval process as set forth in the FTSP. However, the identification of local riding and hiking trails in the FTSP emphasizes the need for OCTA to participate in ongoing regional trails planning in this region.

The FTSP identified one trail, the Viewpoint Spur Trail (o), which appears to terminate at the southern boundary of the Saddle Creek South Preserve. This trail traverses privately owned lands (south of the Preserve) (see Figure 13) before reaching the Saddle Creek South Preserve. In the future, if access is granted through these privately owned lands, OCTA would be willing to discuss and coordinate granting access to this viewpoint location.

OCTA recognizes that regional trails planning evolves and changes over time. OCTA will participate in regional trails planning efforts to evaluate possible trail connections and anticipate how (and if) future trail connections could be made. This requirement will be extended to the Preserve Managers if and when OCTA transfers ownership and responsibility for managing a Preserve to another entity.

Staging and Parking Areas

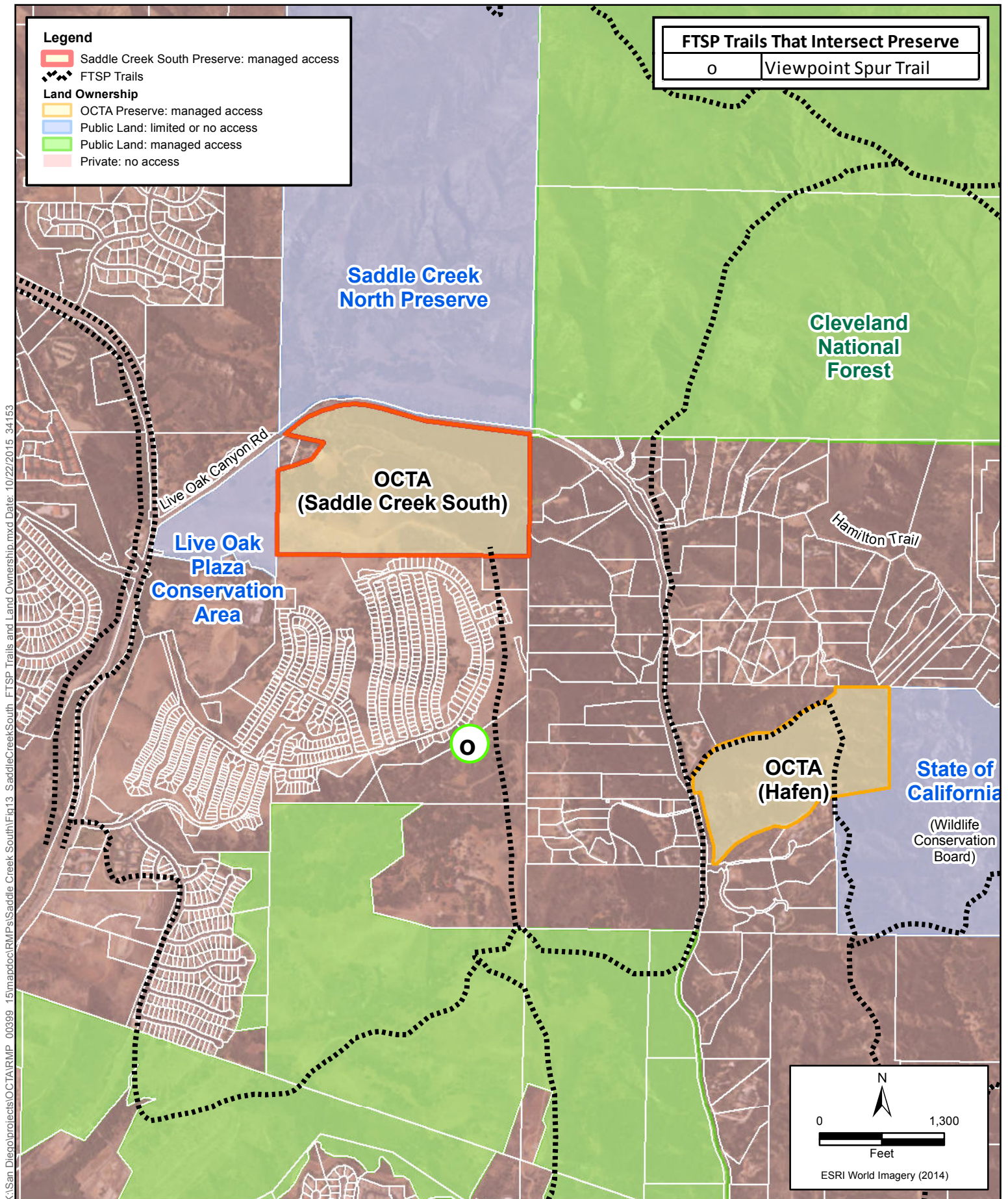
Staging and/or parking areas do not exist at the Saddle Creek South Preserve. O'Neill Regional Park is approximately 3 miles southeast of the Saddle Creek South Preserve and offers more than 23 miles of trails that are open to the public (during park operating hours). The park also accommodates overnight camping including equestrian campsites.



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Figure 12
Local Road Information
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan



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Figure 13
FTSP Trails and Surrounding Land Ownership
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

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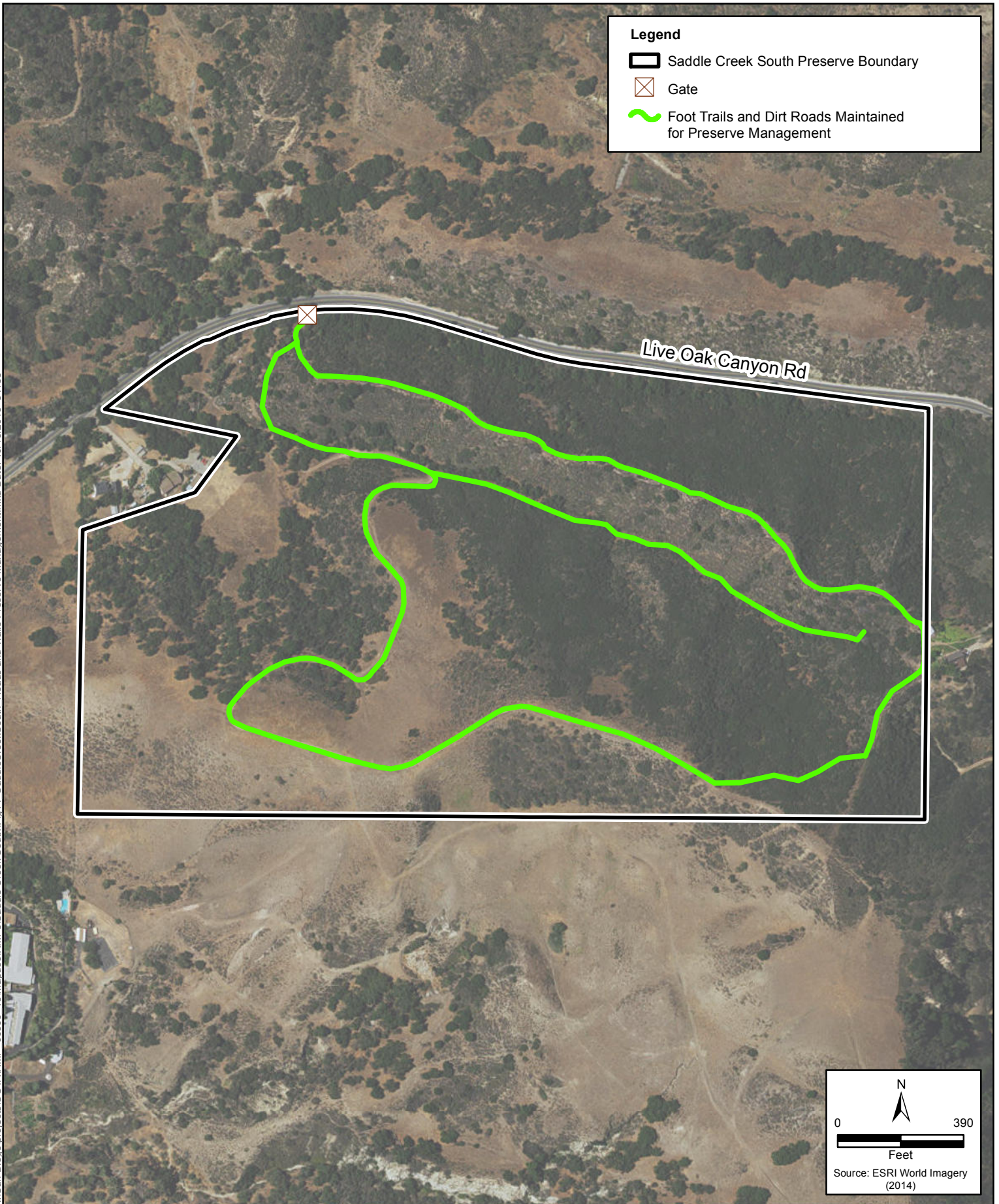


Figure 14
Roads/Trails for Preserve Management
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

3.1.4 Public Education and Enforcement of Public Access

Public education and involvement are critical components for ensuring successful management and public support of the Preserve System. If the public is properly informed of the biological values, goals, and activity restrictions within the Preserve, it is more likely that management goals and guidelines will be respected and followed. The OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator and Preserve Managers will coordinate to determine the most effective methods and materials for educating the public. They may include the following:

- Hold annual public meetings to present information regarding Preserve goals, guidelines, restrictions, and compatible uses. These meetings may be held concurrently with the annual NCCP/HCP reporting meeting and a regularly scheduled Environmental Oversight Committee meeting and will be announced with the property public notice.
- Establish information on OCTA's website that provides information on the Preserve, Preserve Manager contact information, and links to additional information on Preserve goals and guidelines.
- Provide signs, displays, and pamphlets that explain Preserve rules and management goals.
- Develop a volunteer program that addresses a variety of education and management issues, including, but not limited to, preparation of educational materials, trail repair, erosion control, invasive species removal, native habitat and plant restoration, trash removal, biological monitoring, and management patrols.
- Prevent and remove illegal trails, trail modifications (e.g., bike jumps), and other intrusions into the Preserve, and enforce land use and recreational activity restrictions.
- Encourage two-way communication with adjacent residents to collect and disseminate Preserve information.

Ongoing management of the Preserve must monitor and control permitted activities and unauthorized activities (e.g., public access, illegal dumping of waste materials and debris, and encroachment). Damage caused by unauthorized public access is potentially one of the greatest threats to Preserves near urban population centers. Without enforcement, it is often difficult to change human behavior, especially in areas that have been used historically for activities that are not compatible with biological resource protection (e.g., off-road vehicle use).

Preserve monitoring and enforcement will consist of regular patrols of the Preserve by the Preserve Manager and staff. Public outreach and education, including educational materials, docents, and volunteers may be necessary to supplement Preserve patrol efforts.

The Preserve Manager will be responsible for enforcing public access guidelines and ensuring that only Preserve management activities occur within the Preserve. Enforcement of Preserve guidelines falls into two categories of offenses: minor and major infractions.

- **Minor infractions** (e.g., public access and excess irrigation running onto the Preserve from an adjacent property) shall be handled by the Preserve Manager through discussion and education of the offending party and a warning process. The Preserve Manager can work with other Preserve Managers and local community groups on a public education program to explain goals and regulations as well as educate the public on the area's resources (see Section 3.11, *Public Outreach and Education*).

- **Major infractions** (e.g., illegal off-road vehicle use, cutting new trails, illegal dumping, vandalism, illegal encampments [itinerant workers and transients], illegal hunting, and excessive repeat offenders of minor infractions) may require coordination between the Preserve Manager and law enforcement officials. Perpetrators of major infractions are often not caught due to the delay in response time.

If allowed by State and local regulations, the Preserve Manager and staff should be given the authority to issue citations and impose fines for misuse of trails and other Preserve facilities, trespassing, and other unauthorized or illegal activities. Alternatively, the Preserve Manager may involve local law enforcement agencies to enforce biological protection measures and to restrict prohibited activities, including issuing citations and fines. Fines levied for abuse of Preserve facilities resulting in harm to species or sensitive habitat will be sufficient to discourage repeat occurrences (subject to existing laws and regulations).

The Preserve Manager will install and/or maintain fencing, barriers, or signage at key access points, as necessary, to restrict public access and limit unauthorized activities thereby protecting resources and facilitating public safety.

3.2 Invasive Plant Species Control

The Saddle Creek South Preserve has a relatively low percentage of invasive plant species and is generally undisturbed from surrounding development or historical agricultural activities. Even so, there are pockets of invasive species identified during baseline surveys and subsequent monitoring reports. The potential for invasive plants have been identified as a threat to natural communities and species on the Preserve, Invasive plant control is expected to be a long-term, ongoing management issue. The most common invasive plant species with a California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) rank of High is cardoon. Cardoon is most common in Annual Brome Grassland, but occurs throughout the Preserve where it has been spread by livestock into scrub and Coast Live Oak Woodland. Cardoon cover was mapped by Land IQ. The most recent monitoring report (June 2014) is attached to this RMP as Appendix C. Three other invasive plants (mapped by Land IQ) with Cal-IPC ranks of High that occur are tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) and Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*). Their distribution is primarily limited to areas of Ornamental Vegetation but they also occur in immediately adjacent areas of native vegetation.

Table 3-1 summarizes the invasive plants that Land IQ documented on the Preserve, with a Cal-IPC rank of High and general distribution. No new invasive species were observed at the property in 2014 compared to the previous two management years.

In April 2014, the first year of artichoke thistle control was initiated across the entire Property in areas identified in Appendix C. The restoration contractor, applied the herbicide to the Cardoon rosettes per the specifications provided below. The application was very effective in controlling the spring 2014 crop of artichoke thistle. Land IQ recommended that control should be continued in future years to eradicate the invasive weed from the Preserve and to capitalize on the effort in 2014.

The Preserve Manager will contract with a Restoration Ecologist to prepare an invasive plant treatment plan within two years of RMP adoption. The treatment plan will prioritize invasive species for control; specify goals (eradication versus control); identify treatment locations, timelines (including potential re-treatments), and removal methods (see Section 2.8.1 of Land-IQ report in

Table 3-1. Cal-IPC High Ranked Invasive Plant Species

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Cal-IPC Rank | Prevalence |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree of heaven | High | Rare in Coast Live Oak Woodland |
| <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> | Cardoon/Artichoke thistle | High | Controlled at rosette stage with herbicide in April 2014. However, there is a large seed bank and continued control will be required. Common in Annual Brome Grassland |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel | High | Present in Ornamental Vegetation |
| <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Spanish broom | High | Present in Ornamental Vegetation and Rare in adjacent Coast Prickly Pear Scrub and Coast Live Oak Woodland |

Appendix C); provide realistic, measurable success criteria and monitoring methodology; and identify areas that may need post-treatment restoration. The treatment plan will set forth target-specific control strategies for invasive species control, using an integrated pest management (IPM) approach. The IPM approach uses the least biologically intrusive control methods and is applied at the most appropriate period in the growth cycle to achieve desired control goals. Invasive control strategies may include mechanical and chemical methods.

The invasive plant treatment plan will be reviewed and approved by the Wildlife Agencies. The treatment plan should include the following measures.

- Development of an accurate mapping of invasive plant species. The Preserve Manager in coordination with the Monitoring Biologist and Restoration Ecologist will map priority invasive species and create a spatial dataset of invasive species locations. Priority species include (but are not necessarily limited to) the species listed in Table 3-1. The mapping of invasive plant species will be maintained over time through surveys completed by the Preserve Manager, Monitoring Biologist, or volunteers, focusing on areas that function as natural conduits for dispersal (trails, streams, disturbed areas). Surveys will be conducted during general stewardship monitoring, biological monitoring, or volunteer patrols. The invasive species map will be updated yearly based on mapping results.
- Specific guidelines for control of invasive species will be identified and coordinated with the Wildlife Agencies.
- Chemical control will be conducted using herbicides compatible with biological goals and objectives. Pest control applicators qualified and licensed under the California Department of Pesticide Regulations will provide recommendations for chemical control.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be identified for the disposal of invasive plant materials removed from the Preserve at a landfill or secure, onsite location to avoid spreading invasive seeds or propagules. Onsite storage may include chipping, mulching, and periodic spot-treatment of compost piles with herbicide to kill any germinating or re-sprouting invasive plants.
- A monitoring schedule will be established to evaluate the success of invasive plant control efforts for five years following implementation or until eradication is maintained for one year without follow-up control activities. Monitoring will be conducted by the Preserve Manager

during stewardship monitoring and by the Restoration Ecologist during initial removal activities and then annually for up to five years following initial activities. Regular monitoring and annual assessments will evaluate re-growth of target species (giant reed, salt cedar, pampas grass, and cardoon), unauthorized encroachment, and related vandalism and damage.

- Situations where the implementation of habitat restoration should be implemented in conjunction with invasive plant removal to improve native habitat cover and quality will be identified.

The Preserve Manager will implement remedial actions where necessary, based on monitoring results. These may include re-treatments, adjustments to invasive plant control methods or timing, and modifications to site protection measures. The Preserve Manager will continue to collaborate with the Restoration Ecologist to receive input regarding site conditions, changes in control methods or timing of actions, and adjustments to monitoring frequencies. Results of the implementation and monitoring of the invasive plant species control plan will be included in the Annual Reports.

3.3 Habitat Restoration

Habitat restoration activities may be required and/or desirable in response to different threats, stressors, and habitat conditions. This RMP identifies habitat restoration as a potential activity within the Saddle Creek South Preserve associated with trail closures (Section 3.1), invasive plant species control (Section 3.2), response to fire events (Section 3.5), and biological monitoring and management (Chapter 4). At this point in time, specific habitat restoration activities have been identified for trail closures. Additional restoration activities associated with other priorities may be warranted in the future based on monitoring and future conditions.

3.3.1 Land IQ Recommended Restoration

The June 2014 Land IQ report (see Appendix C) recommended specific restoration efforts to be considered. Areas were mapped as Ornamental Vegetation and Annual Brome Grassland, and were considered to have very good potential for restoration to native vegetation types, including, Coast Live Oak Woodland, Scrub Oak Chaparral, CSS and Purple Needle Grass Grassland. Some of the Coast Live Oak Woodland has a non-native understory that would benefit from restoration.

Land IQ further recommended that a high priority be placed on developing a habitat restoration plan for areas dominated by Ornamental Vegetation within degraded areas in Coast Live Oak Woodland, as that restoration would provide high habitat value for wildlife. Areas dominated by Annual Brome Grassland, may be effectively restored with a less intensive restoration effort. A qualified and experienced restoration ecologist should be able to develop and provide oversight for a mowing regime of the annual non-native vegetation that promotes the establishment of native vegetation and the reduction of the non-native seed bank. Combined with the Land IQ Invasive Weed Control recommendations, there is potential for restoration of the Annual Brome Grassland to native vegetation types. This approach requires a longer time horizon than techniques that involve seeding and irrigation techniques, but has the advantage of having a lower annual cost. Scrub and Purple Needle Grass Grassland would likely be the first vegetation types to establish, but with sufficient fire-free periods, some of the areas have potential to develop into Coast Live Oak Woodland and Scrub Oak Chaparral. Adaptive management should be the approach used for

restoring these degraded areas, allowing the restoration ecologist the flexibility to make adjustments in response to dynamic conditions, including meteorology, disturbance events and vegetation growth.

3.3.2 Habitat Restoration of Closed Trails

Some of the existing foot trails on the Preserve will be closed for access (see Section 3.1 and Figure 11) and initially allowed to passively restore back to natural habitat. During the first five years after adoption of the RMP, the Preserve Manager will monitor conditions at these trail locations using photo monitoring methods to track progress of passive restoration. After five years the goal will be to have native plant cover of at least 70 percent of the closed trails. Results of the effectiveness of passive restoration of closed trails will be reported in the Annual Report. After five years, the Preserve Manager, in consultation with the Restoration Ecologist, may determine the need for active (versus passive) restoration, including invasive plant control and supplemental seeding, to improve the cover and quality of native habitat on closed trails.

If active restoration is determined necessary, the Preserve Manager will have the Restoration Ecologist develop a Trail Restoration Plan. This plan will include a fine-scale map of treatment area(s), along with guidelines for (1) site preparation, including any needed soils treatments, grading, supplemental water, and weed control; (2) plant establishment, including planting and seeding palettes and methods; and/or (3) follow-up maintenance, including weed control, supplemental water, pest control, and re-planting/re-seeding. The Trail Restoration Plan should consider current site conditions, including soils, hydrological conditions, accessibility, proximity to municipal water sources, existing invasive plant species, and existing onsite and adjacent biological resources. The Restoration Ecologist will monitor active trail restoration on a quarterly basis for a minimum of one year following implementation. Monitoring will include a qualitative assessment of native plant cover, including progress towards meeting the 70-percent coverage goal; identification of invasive plant species establishment; documentation of unauthorized encroachment and related vandalism and damage; and identification of necessary remedial actions, including additional native seeding, adjustments to invasive plant control methods and timing, and modifications to site protection measures.

3.4 Vegetation Management

Pruning, cutting, or clearing of native vegetation will generally be avoided except for maintenance along access roads trimming of fire clearance zones around existing structures, and installation of erosion control measures, if necessary. The clearing of natural vegetation on the Preserve will be required to comply with the Nesting Bird Policy included in the OCTA M2 NCCP/HCP (a version of the policy has been slightly edited to be applicable for preserve management and is included as Appendix D). The Preserve Manager will be responsible for ensuring all staff working within the Preserve understands and follow procedures set forth for vegetation management.

3.4.1 Vegetation Management along Access Roads

The Preserve Manager will have General Maintenance staff to perform vegetation management along the designated access roads within the Preserve to allow for vehicle access for preserve management and fire protection activities. Vegetation management will be a combination of physical

trimming of vegetation and application of herbicide treatment along the edges of access roads. Impacts on narrow endemic plant populations, including intermediate mariposa lily, will be avoided by flagging known occurrences and avoiding herbicide treatments 10 feet from known occurrences.

3.4.2 Vegetation Management around Existing Structures

OCFA policy for maintaining a defensible space requires selective thinning of vegetation 100 feet around habitable structures. The Preserve Manager will coordinate with the County of Orange and the surrounding property owners to monitor new development adjacent to the Preserve to ensure all fuel maintenance activities are accommodated outside the Preserve boundary. Proposed new habitable structures will be placed at a minimum of 100 feet from the Saddle Creek South Preserve line to avoid fuel maintenance within the Preserve.

There are two existing structures adjacent to the Preserve that require fuel maintenance zones be maintained within the Saddle Creek South Preserve (see Figure 15 and Appendix C). OCTA, in coordination with the OCFA and property owners, has established guidelines and boundaries for the vegetation management around these existing structures. The OCFA's goal for providing defensible space for these properties is to maintain slope stability through the selective thinning of existing vegetation within a maintenance zone that extends 100 feet from habitable structures. The boundaries of each fuel modification zone will be staked with clearly visible markers to ensure that fuel modification is restricted to the appropriate locations. Below is a summary of the weed abatement conducted since OCTA purchased this property and recommendations from OCFA as summarized in the Land IQ 2014 land management status summary report (see Appendix C).

Weed Abatement Area A (western boundary)

The OCFA Fire Marshal requested that dead plant material, including annual grasses, be removed to within four inches in height at 70-feet from the property line where there are habitable structures. In the past (including in 2012, 2013, and 2014), a 100-foot mowing buffer has been maintained, therefore past practices have met this requirement. Further the Fire Marshal asked that thinning be completed as follows:

- Shrubs within 30-feet from an improved structure be thinned 75%;
- Shrubs within 30-50 feet from an improved structure be thinned 50%; and
- Shrubs within 50-70 feet from an improved structure be thinned 25%.

At this time very few shrubs are within the 70-foot weed abatement area, but thinning may become required in future years if sufficient shrub material becomes established, thereby necessitating thinning to meet the fuel modification requirement. The living tree material in oak woodland does not require thinning and is not within 10 feet of a roof, chimney or stovepipe.

Weed Abatement Area B (eastern boundary)

In the past the County Weed Abatement Inspector has not required any action in this area by the Saddle Creek South Property owner. However, following consultation with the OCFA Fire Marshal, OCTA has agreed to remove dead plant material, including annual grasses to within 4 inches in height up to 50 feet from the property line. Further, thinning is requested, as follows:

- Shrubs within 30 feet from the property line be thinned 50%; and
- Shrubs within 30-50 feet from the property line be thinned 25%.

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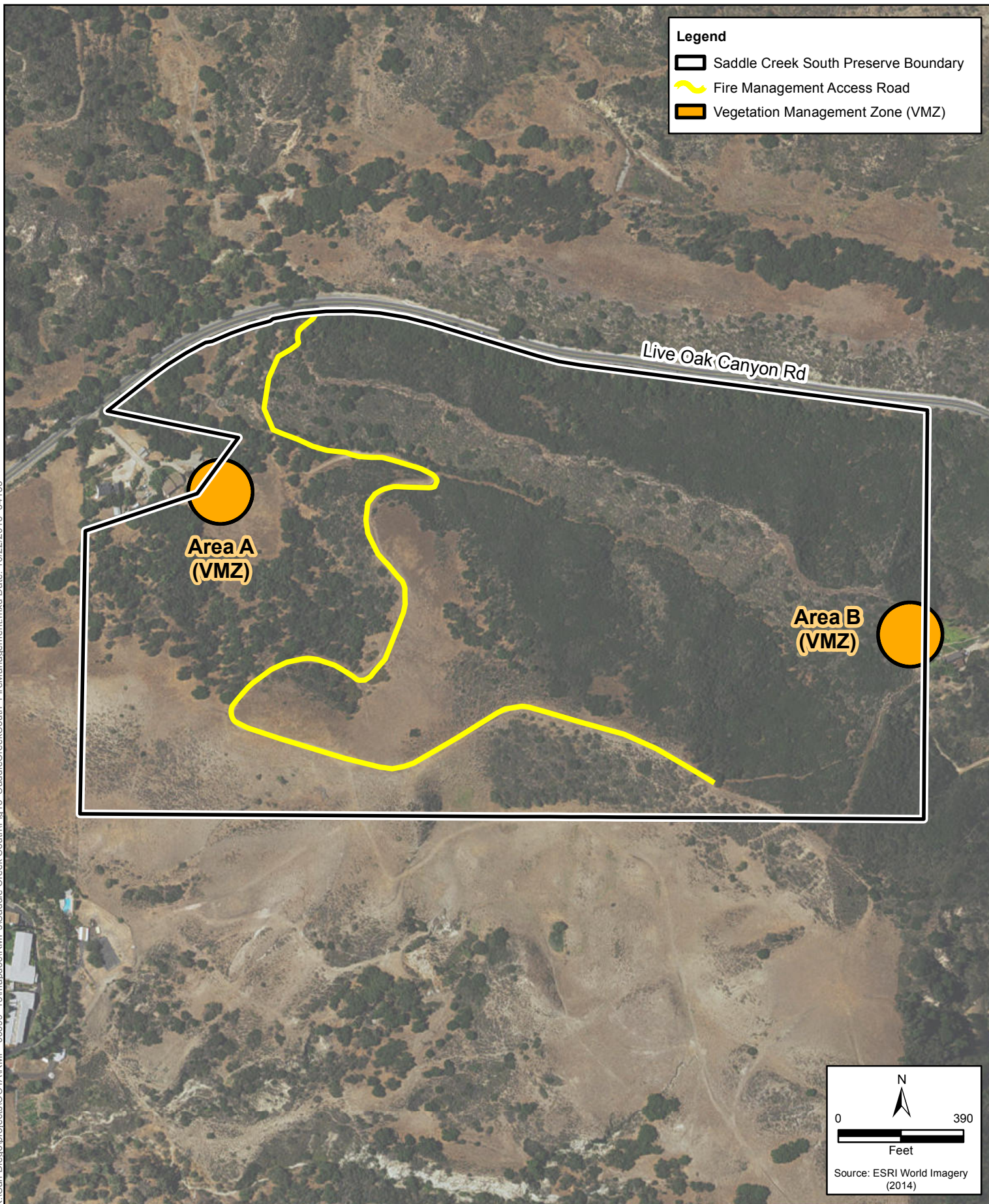


Figure 15
Vegetation Management Zones and Other Fire Management Factors
Saddle Creek South Resource Management Plan

3.5 Fire Management

The OCFA is responsible for fire control within the Preserve, and their first priority will be to protect life and property. OCTA will continue to work closely with the OCFA to identify fire management guidelines, including specific fire and brush maintenance zone specifications and access route locations that minimize impacts on sensitive biological resources, and will identify areas that should be avoided to preserve sensitive biological resources (Figure 15).

3.5.1 Fire Management Plan

Within two years from adoption of the RMP, the Preserve Manager, in coordination with OCTA and OCFA, will develop a Fire Management Plan (FMP) that establishes policies and approaches to maximize protection of biological resources during fire suppression activities, to the degree feasible. The FMP will identify environmentally sensitive lands (ESLs) that should be avoided to minimize irreparable impacts on biological and cultural resources during fire suppression activities. The ESLs will include Covered Species locations and sensitive natural communities (e.g., native grassland). A map will be prepared that shows fire management and ESLs consistent with the OCFA regional fire management program and will include the following.

- Preferred access points and access routes on the Preserve, fire hydrants, and potential staging areas for fire suppression activities.
- Covered Species, sensitive species, and sensitive natural communities that are highly susceptible to fire or fire suppression activities (e.g., needlegrass grassland, coast prickly pear scrub, and locations of previously recorded cactus wren and rare plant observations). The ESL map should distinguish between areas that should be protected from fire versus areas that should be protected from surface disturbance (e.g., grading) based on the ability of target resources to recover from these impacts.
- Location of bulldozer lines, if these are a potential component of the fire suppression strategy for the Preserve.

3.5.2 Strategy and Approach

The FMP will likely emphasize a fire suppression strategy of controlling any smaller fires on site, where feasible. Larger fires that originate outside the Preserve and move across the Preserve may require suppression tactics within the Preserve. In these cases, OCFA will establish defenses within and nearby any adjacent homes to protect life and property. The final suppression tactics will be derived from current or predicted fire weather, topography, fuels (fire behavior), and the surrounding resources (lives and property) that are at risk. Once these have been identified OCFA will develop a strategy for suppressing the fire and will coordinate with OCTA and keep OCTA informed as to the course of action necessary. OCFA will engage OCTA to gain concurrence or an understanding of what actions are necessary. The Preserve Manager, OCTA, and OCFA will collaborate to define the least damaging suppression strategies within the FMP and delineate this preferred area(s) graphically. Strategies should avoid ESLs during fire suppression activities, to the degree feasible.

Public and firefighter safety will be the primary consideration before and during a wildfire. Accordingly, the following measures will be implemented at the Preserve.

- Close trails during a red flag warning or when an active fire threatens the Preserve.
- Post fire danger signs at trail heads.
- Post signs with phone numbers for Preserve users to call and report suspicious activity or fires to the 911 dispatch center.
- Post signs instructing Preserve users to immediately report fire activity to the 911 dispatch center or fire agency. The contact information for OCFA headquarters is (714) 573-6000.
- In the event of a fire on the Preserve or a fire approaching the Preserve, the Preserve Manager will provide assistance to OCFA, as necessary.

3.5.3 Post-Fire Response

The Preserve Manager will inventory the condition of natural communities following a fire on the Preserve, and will coordinate with the Monitoring Biologist, and Wildlife Agencies as necessary, to determine if habitat restoration is warranted. The OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator and Preserve Manager will work with the Wildlife Agencies, and OCFA, as necessary, to determine if fire severity and frequency meet the requirements of a Changed Circumstance as defined in the NCCP/HCP and utilize funding as appropriate to implement post-fire restoration. Options for funding this restoration include (1) using funds allocated for adaptive management, (2) reallocating funds from existing management priorities, as appropriate, (3) pursuing outside funding sources, or (4) seeking authorization to use Changed Circumstance funding.

Post-fire management activities may include, but are not limited to the following.

- Conduct emergency post-fire erosion control, where necessary.
- Repair/restore damaged fences, roads, or other official Preserve structures to pre-fire conditions.
- Monitor post-fire recovery closely. Implement control measures to remediate any resulting erosion, sedimentation, and invasion by nonnative plant species.
- Coordinate with OCFA to recontour any dozer lines created within the Preserve. Restoration or dozer lines by OCFA will include, but not be limited to, recontouring lines, removing berms, scattering previously cut brush over lines, and potentially replanting available cactus pads. These activities will be agreed upon and coordinated between OCFA and Preserve Manager.
- Plan all post-fire actions (e.g., habitat restoration, invasive species removal, erosion control, or trail stabilization) in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies prior to project initiation and permitted if necessary by State and Federal regulation programs. The Preserve Manager will use current information on best approaches and strategies for post-fire restoration, including erosion control, seeding, and success criteria.

3.6 Nonnative Animal Species Management

Nonnative animal species are potential threats and stressors to wildlife protection and productivity on the Preserve. The Preserve Manager will be responsible for the following measures specific to nonnative animal species management, including nonnative species control and feral and domestic animal restrictions and control.

3.6.1 Invasive Nonnative Species Control

The Preserve Manager will work towards controlling the spread of invasive ant species as follows.

- Inspect irrigation/supplemental water runoff from adjacent landowners onto the Preserve and taking steps to educate landowners or rectify the problems by other means such as coordination with local governments regarding irrigation or other urban runoff ordinances or capturing runoff in a vegetated swale on site to contain and limit adverse effects on the Preserve.
- Control irrigation/supplemental water application used for onsite restoration activities to avoid any overflow, which may attract and sustain nonnative ants by increasing soil moisture.
- Ensure that native plant materials used for habitat restoration do not contain invasive ant or other species by inspecting all container stock before it enters the Preserve.
- Empty all trash receptacles located on the Preserve on a regular basis.

The Preserve Manager will also need to monitor and address other potential infestations of invasive insects and other pathogens that can threaten native habitat. The Preserve Manager will stay current on the latest information and science of invasive insects or other pathogens (e.g. goldspotted oak borer) and monitor for signs of infestations as part of general stewardship monitoring. If an infestation is identified, the Preserve Manager will coordinate with the OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator and the Wildlife Agencies on any appropriate control actions.

3.6.2 Feral and Domestic Animal Restrictions and Control

With the exception of service animals, all dogs are prohibited within the Preserve. In general, control of feral and domestic animals will consist of the following.

- Documentation of feral or domestic animal activity.
- Establishment of a removal program or refer the infraction to the local animal control agency if a problem with feral animals or animal control is identified.
- Prohibit Preserve Management personnel from housing or allowing domestic pets on the Preserve.

3.7 Property Management

Property management includes routine and ongoing property management activities conducted by the Preserve Manager and staff or contractors to ensure that the Preserve is maintained in good condition.

3.7.1 Trash and Debris

The Preserve Manager will be responsible for collecting and disposing of trash and debris regularly to maintain the Preserve in good condition for visitors and minimize impacts on Covered Species and natural communities. Secure litter containers (e.g., closed, wildlife-proof garbage cans and recycling bins) will be provided at access points at Preserve boundaries, as appropriate. If necessary, regularly scheduled garbage collection will be implemented to minimize attraction of nuisance species.

3.7.2 Lighting and Noise

The Preserve Manager will be responsible for implementation of the public access plan and ensuring operational activities within the Preserve avoid or minimize impacts on Covered Species and natural communities from lighting or noise. To the degree feasible, lighting in or adjacent to the Preserve will be eliminated except where essential for roadway use, facility use, safety, or security purposes. The Preserve Manager will work with adjacent land owners and the County of Orange to shield light sources adjacent to conserved habitat so that lighting is focused downward. The Preserve will be closed during nighttime hours, which will reduce the need for additional lighting within the Preserve. As part of the public outreach efforts, the Preserve Manager will prepare and disseminate informational materials to adjacent neighbors and Preserve visitors to educate the public about the importance of minimizing edge effects such as nighttime lighting and noise.

3.7.3 Fencing

Fencing occurs around most of the perimeter of the Saddle Creek South Preserve. Fence breaks existed along the southern boundary that had allowed cattle to access the Preserve were repaired in December of 2012 and the herd of cattle was removed in January of 2013. Since February 2013, the fence remains in good condition and is successfully excluding cattle from entering the Property. The exclusion of cattle grazing is expected to reduce further spread of artichoke thistle and other weeds into native habitat and erosion along road cuts and slopes (Land IQ, June 2014).

In addition, gates exist to control access to access roads and trails. The Preserve Manager will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining fencing and gates to control public access and trespassing. Fencing and locks should be inspected on a regular basis (a minimum of two times per year). Damaged or missing fencing or locks should be replaced as soon as possible, but not more than one month after detection.

The Preserve Manager will identify situations that warrant the installation of additional fencing or natural barriers within the Preserve around areas that require enhancement control of public access. Natural barriers may include dense plantings of prickly, thorny, or rash-inducing plant species such as California wild rose (*Rosa californica*), cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), or poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), as well as large rocks or logs.

In order to remove an unnecessary barrier to wildlife movement, Land IQ recommended the following actions be taken:

- The chain link fencing along the property boundary with 19071 Live Oak Canyon Road is located within the Coast Live Oak Woodland in the northwestern portion of the Property. Where the chain link fence crosses the drainage, it is creating a barrier that has the potential to alter the natural function of the waterway. This is the same condition identified in the 2012 and 2013 Summary Reports (NewFields 2012, 2013). The OCTA has made contact with the adjacent property owner regarding this fence. These discussions should continue to identify alternative markers of the Property line that would avoid alteration to the function of the drainage or its value as wildlife corridor, while preventing trespassing by the adjacent landowner's pets (dogs, horses). The sections of the chain link fence that were impacted by the fallen live oak tree material can be repaired at the same time the rest of the contiguous fencing in the drainage is improved.

3.7.4 Signage

The Preserve Manager will be responsible for installing and maintaining signs at key access points to provide information on Preserve rules, public access restrictions, and biological and cultural resources (as appropriate). The Preserve Manager should install signs at Preserve boundaries, selected roads, and natural features to indicate permitted and prohibited uses in the Preserve, including appropriate visitor behavior, trail use, safety, and resource protection. Signage may include (but is not limited to) the following.

- Speed limit signs along roads within the Preserve that are accessible to vehicles.
- Temporary signage indicating active habitat restoration/enhancement areas.
- Rules and regulations signs that indicate prohibited activities including (but not necessarily limited to) hunting, dumping, and dog walking.

The Preserve Manager should inspect all signage on a regular basis to ensure that signs are still in place and not damaged. Damaged or missing signs should be replaced as soon as possible after detection.

3.7.5 Hydrology and Erosion Control

The Preserve Manager will complete all management and operations of the Preserve in a manner designed to maintain natural hydrologic processes to the extent possible. This includes avoiding water contamination or excessive erosion that could affect hydrological systems. Minimizing impacts on hydrological systems will preserve natural ecosystem structure and function.

The Preserve Manager will inspect and identify situations requiring erosion control. Using erosion control BMPs, the Preserve Manager will install appropriate erosion control measures during regular maintenance and operation activities. These may include rice straw wattles, hay bales, silt fencing, sediment traps, and/or sandbags. These devices will be used on slopes below newly graded roads or fuel management/fire control areas to prevent erosion and deposition of materials in sensitive habitat areas, as necessary. These BMPs will also be used as necessary to reduce bank erosion (excess scour and undercutting) or sedimentation in existing streams or aquatic resources caused by changes in hydrology due to upstream/off-Preserve development activities. These activities will utilize stream bioengineering practices utilizing native materials and biodegradable structures with the goal of achieving long-term self-sustainable conditions or dynamic equilibrium.

The Preserve Manager will inspect vulnerable areas (e.g., trails, streams or aquatic resources, and fuel maintenance areas) immediately after a heavy rain storm to identify problems with erosion and sedimentation. Where erosion or sedimentation is identified, the Preserve Manager will follow BMPs (e.g., install control devices) as soon as possible to avoid further damage. In addition, access will be restricted to limit further damage or where required for safety purposes.

3.8 Land Uses within the Preserve

Permitted activities include those shown to have a minimal impact on biological resources and ecosystem functions, while prohibited activities are those expected to have a detrimental effect on those resources.

3.8.1 Allowed Uses

The following land uses are conditionally allowed if it can be assured that the activity minimizes or avoids impacts on biological resources and ecosystem functions, while allowing certain recreational, operational, and safety uses within the Preserve.

- Allow limited passive recreational activities within the Preserve (e.g., hiking and equestrian uses) during daylight hours; refer to Section 3.1, *Public Access*, for additional information on conditionally allowed recreational uses within the Preserve.
- Provide access onto the Preserve for Preserve management, public services (e.g., fire management to prevent the loss of human life or property), or law enforcement in response to violations of Preserve rules and regulations.
- Allow restoration and enhancement of native plant communities, including the removal of nonnative species, planting or seeding native trees, shrubs and herbaceous vegetation.
- Allow for the restoration and stabilization of streambeds and banks using native bio-engineering practices using natural and biodegradable material if necessary following fire, flood, or other natural disaster or unauthorized anthropogenic activities causing unnatural degradation.
- Allow for the maintenance of road and trail stream crossings with the least environmentally damaging practices and designs including minor grading of streambanks for small at-grade crossings that are left natural and stabilized with native plantings or other approved material.
- Allow for the replacement of road or trail stream crossings with the least environmentally damaging design limited to bridges, bottomless arch culverts, or embedded round culverts as long as natural stream processes are maintained through avoidance or recreation of the channel cross-section through the structure.

3.8.2 Prohibited Uses

The following activities are prohibited in the Preserve because they are not compatible with Preserve management and have a high potential to adversely affect biological resources.

- Residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or landfill development; agricultural uses such as row crops, orchards, improved pastures, nurseries, greenhouses, and feedlots; livestock grazing (unless part of a habitat management strategy); itinerant worker camps; and mineral extraction.
- The creation of new trails or roads for the purposes of off-road vehicle use, mountain biking, or other recreational or other uses without prior authorization by the Wildlife Agencies.
- Recreational activities within the Preserve such as the following.
 - Active recreation, including ball fields, golf courses, improved park facilities, off-road vehicle use, or any other recreational activity that requires conversion of native habitats (e.g., clearing, grubbing, or planting of nonnative vegetation or turf grasses), facility construction (e.g., equestrian facilities, buildings, or paved pathways), or that otherwise negatively affects natural vegetation or wildlife habitat values.
 - Shooting, target practice, hunting.

- Paint-ball.
- Off-road vehicle use.
- Dog walking, whether leashed or unleashed.
- Geocaching.

3.9 Land Uses Adjacent to the Preserve

The Preserve Manager will monitor land uses adjacent to the Preserve to identify situations in which edge effects can negatively affect biological resources within the Preserve. The types of adjacency issues that will be monitored will include, but are not limited to, trespassing, drainage, lighting, noise, invasive planting, pet and livestock control, and fuel modification zones. The Preserve Manager will enforce trespassing regulations and prevent and remove illegal intrusions into the Preserve. Barriers (fencing, rocks/boulders, appropriate vegetation) and/or signage will be installed where necessary to protect the Preserve's sensitive biological resources and direct public access to appropriate locations. Additionally, educational information will be disseminated to adjacent residents and landowners to heighten their awareness of the Preserve's role in achieving the M2 NCCP/HCP biological goals, and provide information regarding approved access, fire management, and other adjacency issues.

OCTA will coordinate with adjacent landowners and local jurisdictions to address edge effect issues primarily through public outreach, education, and dialogue. OCTA does not have land use authority, and if legal or enforcement actions are deemed necessary, OCTA and/or the Preserve Manager will coordinate with the local jurisdictions or enforcement entities as appropriate. For new development adjacent to the Preserve, OCTA and/or the Preserve Manager will, to the extent practicable, provide input and direction through the public review process (e.g., the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] and permitting process) on appropriate adjacency guidelines.

3.9.1 Existing Land Use

The Preserve Manager will develop and implement a public awareness program within two years of the RMP approval to educate existing property owners in the vicinity of the Preserve of the Preserve's goals and objectives and steps they can take to protect the biological resources. In coordination with the OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator, the Preserve Manager will develop flyers and other education materials that describe the types of activities that can occur on an adjacent property that can have negative effects on biological resources. OCTA will provide information on how an adjacent property owner can minimize these impacts. The types of issues that will be addressed will include, but not be limited to the following.

- Drainage – adjacent property owners will be encouraged to monitor drainage and irrigation that flows from their property onto the Preserve. Excessive irrigation can promote invasive plant and animal species (e.g., argentine ants) to expand into the Preserve.
- Lighting – lighting of properties adjacent to the Preserve should be directed away from the Preserve wherever feasible and consistent with public safety. Adjacent property owners will be encouraged to use low-pressure sodium lighting whenever possible.

- Invasive plant species – certain types of landscaping can introduce invasive nonnative plant species into the Preserve. Adjacent property owners will be provided with information on ways that they can landscape with species less likely to negatively impact the Preserve or use native species that reflect the adjacent native habitat.
- Invasive pests – recently coast live oak trees within the Trabuco Canyon area were identified as being affected by the pest polyphagous shot hole borer/fusarium. In addition, the invasive goldspotted oak borer beetle was also found within the county. These pests and diseases damage trees and shrubs and are a serious threat to the Preserve ecosystem. OCTA will continue to partner with other land managers in the region for the latest survey methodology to help ensure early detection of these species. OCTA is currently a member of the Orange County Invasive Tree Pests group administered by the University of California system. This multi-agency group shares information and resources related to the ongoing research, education, and outreach activities for the goldspotted oak borer beetle, polyphagous shot hole borer/fusarium, and other invasive pest/pathogen tree mortality issues specific to Orange County. In addition, OCTA will include information about these pests as part of the public outreach program.

As part of general stewardship monitoring, the Preserve Manager will regularly monitor the interface of the Preserve with urban/residential areas. The Preserve Manager will identify situations in which adjacent land uses create negative effects on biological resources and will identify possible solutions. The Preserve Manager will maintain a dialogue with adjacent landowners to discuss and address edge effect issues. The Preserve Manager may make suggestions on ways to minimize effects, but OCTA does not have land use authority of the adjacent properties and cannot directly enforce actions on the adjacent properties. If circumstances arise where legal or enforcement actions are deemed necessary, OCTA and/or the Preserve Manager will coordinate with the local jurisdictions or enforcement entities as appropriate.

3.9.2 Future Land Use

To the extent practicable, the Preserve Manager and OCTA will coordinate with local land use authorities (e.g., for the CEQA public review process) to ensure that new developments adjacent to the Preserve adhere to the following adjacency guidelines.

- Drainage – all developed and paved areas must prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, excess water, exotic plant materials, and other elements that might degrade or harm the natural environment or ecosystem processes within the Preserve. This will be accomplished using a variety of methods, including natural detention basins, grass swales, or mechanical trapping devices.
- Lighting – lighting of all developed areas adjacent to the Preserve should be directed away from the Preserve wherever feasible and consistent with public safety. Low-pressure sodium lighting should be used whenever possible.
- Noise – uses adjacent to the Preserve should be designed to minimize noise impacts. Berms or walls should be constructed adjacent to commercial areas and any other use that may introduce noises that could affect or interfere with wildlife utilization of the Preserve.
- Invasive species –invasive nonnative plant or animal species should not be introduced into areas immediately adjacent to the Preserve. All open space slopes immediately adjacent to the Preserve should be planted with native species that reflect the adjacent native habitat.

- Fuel modification zones – fuel modification zones should be fully contained on adjacent properties for all new development. Prior to implementing new developments adjacent to the Preserve, the local fire authority should review and approve proposed fuel modification treatments to ensure that no new fuel modification will be required within the Preserve.

3.10 Management of Cultural Resources

An ASA was conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. on the Preserve in winter 2014. The assessment included a records search, Native American coordination, field survey, and report, all of which were completed between September and December 2014. There are cultural resources within the Saddle Creek South Preserve in various locations. The results of these surveys are sensitive, and not to be distributed to the public. Therefore, this information will be kept confidential and not included in this RMP. The ASA includes directives of how and where cultural resources needed to be protected on the Saddle Creek South Preserve, and the Preserve Manager will use this information to help ensure that activities on the Preserve do not impact any sensitive cultural resources.

3.11 Public Outreach and Education

Public outreach and education are critical components to ensuring successful management and public support of the Preserve. A public that is informed of the Preserve's biological values, goals, and activity restrictions is more likely to respect and follow Preserve guidelines. The OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator and Preserve Manager will coordinate the most effective methods and materials for educating the public, which may include management tasks described below.

- Hold Public Meetings – the Preserve Manager will hold annual public meetings to present goals, guidelines, restrictions, and compatible uses. These meetings may be held concurrently with the annual M2 NCCP/HCP reporting meeting and a regularly scheduled Environmental Oversight Committee meeting.
- Develop and Maintain Website – the Preserve Manager, in coordination with OCTA, will post information on the OCTA website regarding Preserve goals and guidelines, public outreach and volunteer activities, contact information, and links to other relevant Preserve information.
- Provide Educational and Interpretive Materials – the Preserve Manager will provide signs, displays, and pamphlets that explain Preserve rules and management goals and provide interpretive information on the natural resources found onsite.
- Develop Outreach and Volunteer Programs – the Preserve Manager will, to the extent feasible, develop a volunteer program that addresses education and management needs including (but not limited to) preparation of educational materials, trail repair, erosion control, invasive species removal, habitat restoration and enhancement, trash removal, biological monitoring, and management patrols.
- Develop an Educational/Outreach Program to Inform the Public and Adjacent Landowners – the Preserve Manager will implement a program that may include distributing brochures in surrounding neighborhoods, working with homeowner's associations in the vicinity, developing an informational website, installing educational kiosks, providing outdoor experiences, etc. The Preserve Manager will coordinate with special interest groups and the Wildlife Agencies to

encourage volunteer opportunities, such as trash pick-up and invasive species removal, to support RMP goals and objectives. Other activities to encourage on the Preserve include the Audubon Christmas bird counts that could supplement Preserve monitoring data and inform management strategies.

- Encourage Trail User Groups to participate in “Self-Monitoring and Policing” Programs – the Preserve Manager will collaborate with local and regional trail user groups to minimize instances of off-trail activities and other abuses to habitat resources within the Preserve.

The Preserve Manager will also collaborate with local entities to encourage scientific research on the Preserve and accommodate scientific research within the Preserve by allowing access to researchers, students, and other external conservation entities. Scientific research projects are subject to approval by the Preserve Manager, who will informally discuss the costs and benefits of the proposed work with the Wildlife Agencies as necessary. Potential research includes (but is not limited to) Covered Species biological or ecological studies, wildlife movement studies, climate change studies, habitat restoration, or nonnative species control.

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Chapter 4

Biological Monitoring and Management

The primary purpose of the Preserve is to meet biological preservation requirements of the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan. However, the Preserve may also provide limited recreational benefits and must accommodate site-specific operational and safety activities. This section provides goals, objectives, and management tasks to ensure that biological resources are protected.

Types of Monitoring

There are several types of monitoring that may potentially occur on the Preserve. Refer to the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Sections 7.1 and 7.2.7.4) for a full discussion of monitoring types. These types are summarized below.

- **Baseline (Inventory) Monitoring.** Identifies and characterizes the status of conserved resources, including threats and stressors, for management planning and future comparisons (e.g., trend analysis). Baseline surveys of the Saddle Creek South Preserve were completed in 2013, and the results are summarized in Appendix B (BonTerra Consulting 2013).
- **General Stewardship Monitoring.** Identifies general management issues and documents whether management actions are completed. This monitoring is conducted in perpetuity by the Preserve Manager during regular monitoring visits (monthly or as appropriate). The Preserve Manager may be assisted by biologists and other technical experts, as needed; monitoring personnel may record incidental data on observations, status, and threats to biological resources.
- **Effectiveness Monitoring.** Assesses status, trends, and threats to biological resources. This monitoring is conducted by the Monitoring Biologist(s) in perpetuity, according to the frequency and protocols in Table 4-1, and requires expertise in wildlife biology, botany, and, possibly, restoration ecology (Table 4-2).
- **Targeted Monitoring.** Answers specific management questions (hypotheses) and determines the effect of management actions on Covered Species and natural communities. Targeted monitoring is conducted by the Preserve Manager and/or Monitoring Biologist with input from outside sources (e.g., sampling design, data collection, analyses), as needed. Results are used to develop or refine management actions and BMPs. Targeted monitoring needs will be identified and prioritized as a result of baseline, stewardship, or effectiveness monitoring.
- **Regional Monitoring.** Identifies threats and trends to biological resources at the regional or landscape-level. OCTA may contribute Preserve monitoring data to regional assessments, as appropriate/feasible, but will not collect data outside the Preserve. OCTA will coordinate data collection methods with the Wildlife Agencies and other regional land managers to facilitate regional comparisons. OCTA will provide access for other entities to collect biological monitoring data on the Preserve, as appropriate, and will submit Preserve data to an appropriate data repository, such as the Biogeographic Information and Observation System, CNDDDB, or other regional databases. OCTA will encourage scientific studies and surveys on the Preserve by academic institutions and other external conservation entities where these activities contribute to the understanding and management of Covered Species and natural communities.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring and adaptive management on the Preserve will ensure that OCTA is in compliance with M2 NCCP/HCP Plan requirements. Monitoring establishes baseline conditions, identifies threats and trends, measures the effectiveness of conservation and management actions, and provides information to adaptively manage biological resources and improve the health and stewardship of the Preserve. Refer to the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Section 7.2.7.4) for an expanded discussion of monitoring guidelines. Modifications to monitoring methods will require consultation with the Wildlife Agencies as necessary, and will be documented in Annual Reports.

Adaptive management provides a strategy to improve future management actions through monitoring to evaluate management effectiveness. Where success criteria are not met, adaptive management provides a structured approach to improve management outcomes. Monitoring and adaptive management on the Preserve will be a cooperative effort between OCTA, the Preserve Manager, Monitoring Biologist and other supporting biologists, external entities conducting research on the Preserve, and the Wildlife Agencies. Refer to the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Sections 7.2.7.2 and 7.2.7.3) for an expanded discussion of the adaptive management approach and guidelines. Adaptive management is built into Preserve management through the use of phased monitoring and evaluation to modify management actions based on monitoring results. Adaptive management measures will be coordinated with the Wildlife Agencies for approval prior to implementation.

Management Goals, Objectives, and Implementation Strategies

Goals and objectives guide decision-making and provide a standard for measuring management effectiveness and, ultimately, the biological success of the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Atkinson et al. 2004, Lewison and Deutschman 2014). Goals are “broad, concise visionary statements that set the overall direction for monitoring and management, while objectives are concrete, measurable statements that detail how a specific goal can be attained” (Lewison et al. 2011). A single goal may have multiple objectives. Further, each objective may require one or more implementation strategies (management tasks) (Lewison et al. 2011).

Plan goals and objectives applicable to the Preserve are presented in Section 1.1.1, while Preserve-specific goals, objectives, and management tasks are summarized in Table 1-1 and detailed in Sections 3.1 to 3.11. Preserve-level objectives are based on current information (Chapter 2, *Site Description*). Additional refinement of objectives to ensure they meet SMART criteria (see below) should be included in Annual Work Plans, based on site evaluations and monitoring results. SMART criteria (Adamcik et al. 2004, Lewison et al. 2011, SDMMMP 2013, Lewison and Deutschman 2014) are defined as follows.

- **Specific** – objectives will be detailed, clear, concise, and unambiguous.
- **Measurable** – objectives will include criteria for measuring progress.
- **Achievable** – objectives will not be unrealistic to achieve nor below acceptable standards.
- **Results-oriented** – objectives will specify an end result.
- **Time-fixed** – objectives will specify an end-point for being met.

Management Prioritization

All management actions will be identified as either Priority 1 or Priority 2 objectives. Priority designations establish a logical stepwise process and do not necessarily infer differences in importance, as described below. Refer to the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Section 7.2.7.3, “Adaptive Management Guidelines”) for additional information on prioritization of management actions.

- **Priority 1 Actions.** These actions identify threats and negative trends that may require management and are, thus, a predecessor to Priority 2 (management) actions. Priority 1 objectives are ongoing and generally accomplished through stewardship monitoring, effectiveness monitoring, and general Preserve management. These actions are funded through the established Preserve management budget.
- **Priority 2 Actions.** These actions identify specific management actions identified through Priority 1 actions. Priority 2 actions will be implemented in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies as necessary, and will be further prioritized based on (1) alignment with Plan goals and objectives, (2) regional context (e.g., value or importance of a Preserve for a given resource), (3) level of threat, (4) expected effectiveness of proposed action (e.g., availability of proven methods to effect change), (5) logical sequencing (e.g., invasive species control may precede restoration), (6) catastrophic events (e.g., wildfire may necessitate a shift in priorities), (7) funding and staffing, and (8) SMARTness of objectives (i.e., well-defined objectives are easier to achieve than poorly defined objectives). In general, Priority 2 actions will be funded by using adaptive management funds, reallocating stewardship monitoring and Preserve management funds, or obtaining outside funding (e.g., grants).

4.1 Biological Monitoring and Management

Biological monitoring and management are critical to protection and long-term viability of biological resources and ecosystem functions on the Preserve, and are guided by all management goals (Table 1-1). Monitoring indicates status, threats, and trends of biological resources, including Covered Species and natural communities, while management provides measures to minimize adverse impacts on these resources. Monitoring and management objectives and management tasks for Covered Species and natural communities are described below. Table 4-1 indicates frequency and methods for monitoring Covered Species on the Preserve, while Table 4-2 indicates required qualifications for monitoring personnel.

Monitoring and management objectives and tasks that influence biological resources occur under other Preserve management elements, as well. These elements are referenced in the following sections, as appropriate.

Table 4-1 provides protocols and a timeline for effectiveness monitoring of biological resources on the Preserve. Protocols may be refined or updated based on new information or to ensure consistency with regional monitoring efforts. OCTA will coordinate regularly with the Wildlife Agencies and Preserve Managers in other NCCP/HCP areas to ensure the most current, established protocols are used. The Preserve Manager and Monitoring Biologist, in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies and other species experts, will review and select the most appropriate monitoring method(s) to address resource-specific management questions. Targeted monitoring will likely require development of an experimental approach and quantitative or semi-quantitative sampling, and will be designed on an as-needed basis.

Table 4-1. Effectiveness Monitoring for Saddle Creek South Preserve

| Type | Frequency | Protocols/Methods |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Vegetation | | |
| Comprehensive | 10 Years | Conduct comprehensive vegetation mapping using the classification system from <i>A Manual of California Vegetation</i> , second edition, ^a and <i>Vegetation Classification Manual for Orange County</i> (release pending). |
| Invasive Species | Annually | Conduct invasive plant surveys along natural conduits for dispersal (trails, creeks and streams, disturbed areas) during general stewardship or biological monitoring, or through volunteer patrols. |
| Statistical Sampling | 4 years | Conduct quantitative vegetation sampling to detect changes in species composition, cover, and structure using a sampling design and data collection protocols developed in conjunction with the Natural Communities Coalition (formerly known as Nature Reserve of Orange County [NROC]). ^b Sampling design will include stratified random sampling that considers habitat of various types and sizes, and includes adequate replication for statistical analyses. |
| Covered Species | | |
| <i>Plants</i> | | |
| Rare Plant Surveys | 3 to 5 years, depending on precipitation conditions | Conduct special-status plant surveys following CNPS and CDFW survey guidelines. ^c In addition to population counts or estimates, collect covariate data on vegetation composition and cover, invasive nonnative plants and other threats, and map the perimeter of the population or suitable habitat. Conduct surveys during the appropriate blooming periods for each target plant species, which will vary depending on rainfall and temperature. Monitor reference populations will to determine appropriate survey times (generally between March and July). |
| <i>Reptiles</i> | | |
| Coast horned lizard | 4 years | Conduct focused visual encounter surveys for terrestrial reptiles during the peak activity period for the species, following the time-constrained search methodology. ^d Devote enough time to each survey area to allow for complete coverage. Expend equal effort (staff hours) in each search area. |
| Orangethroat whiptail | 4 years | Conduct focused visual encounter surveys for terrestrial reptiles during the peak activity period for the species, following the time-constrained search methodology. ^d Devote enough time to each survey area to allow for complete coverage. Expend equal effort (staff hours) in each search area. |

| Type | Frequency | Protocols/Methods |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| <i>Birds</i> | | |
| Cactus wren | 4 years | Because of similar habitat requirements, surveys for cactus wren will be conducted simultaneously with coastal California gnatcatcher surveys, using the same protocols. ^e |
| Coastal California gnatcatcher | 4 years | Conduct two surveys in suitable habitats with at least one week between site visits; conduct surveys in late winter/early spring. Conduct all visits during the morning hours, and survey no more than 100 acres of suitable habitat per visit. With the exception of timing and number of visits, surveys will follow USFWS coastal California gnatcatcher protocol, which includes playing tape vocalizations. ^e |
| <i>Mammals</i> | | |
| Bobcat | 4 years | Set up and monitor wildlife movement cameras for at least six months prior to effectiveness monitoring to document wildlife movement on the Preserve. A qualified wildlife biologist will assess camera results to determine wildlife movement and connectivity. |
| Mountain lion | 4 years | Set up and monitor wildlife movement cameras for at least six months prior to effectiveness monitoring to document wildlife movement on the Preserve. A qualified wildlife biologist will assess camera results to determine wildlife movement and connectivity. |

^a Sawyer, J. O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. M. Evens 2009. *A Manual of California Vegetation*, second edition. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento CA.

^b Deutschman, D., S. Strahm, D. Bailey, J. Franklin and R. Lewison 2008. *Improving Statistical Sampling and Vegetation Monitoring for Open Space in Central Orange County*. Prepared for The Nature Reserve of Orange County (NROC).

^c California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2001. *CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines*. Sacramento CA. Available: <http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/pdf/cnps_survey_guidelines.pdf>. Accessed: August 29 2012.

^d Corn, P. S., and R. B. Bury. 1990. *Sampling Methods for Terrestrial Amphibians and Reptiles*. USDA Forest Service, General and Technical Report PNW-GTR-256, 34 pp.

^e USFWS. 1997. *Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica) Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines*. Report from Carlsbad, California, Field Office, Dated July 28, 1997.

Table 4-2 defines the skills and experience for qualified biologists to complete effectiveness monitoring. Baseline monitoring will require a biologist with at least three years of experience with the general biological resources of Orange County to identify and evaluate threat to Covered Species and habitats.

Table 4-2. Qualified Biologist Skills and Expertise Requirements

| Type | Task | Skills and Expertise |
|---|---|---|
| Vegetation | | |
| | Comprehensive Mapping, Invasive Species Mapping, Statistical Sampling | Botanist with at least three years of experience mapping southern California vegetation communities; working knowledge of the classification system used in <i>A Manual of California Vegetation</i> , second edition. ^a and <i>Vegetation Classification Manual for Orange County</i> (release pending). |
| Covered Species | | |
| <i>Plants</i> | | |
| Rare Plant Surveys | Effectiveness Monitoring | Botanist with experience conducting floristic field surveys; knowledge of plant taxonomy and plant community ecology and classification; familiarity with plants of the area, including special-status and locally significant plants; familiarity with appropriate State and Federal statutes related to plants and plant collecting; and experience analyzing impacts of a project on native plants. ^b |
| <i>Reptiles</i> | | |
| Coast horned lizard | Effectiveness Monitoring | Biologist with at least two years of independent experience conducting herpetological surveys; should have demonstrated experience in handling coast horned lizard. |
| Orangethroat whiptail | Effectiveness Monitoring | Biologist with at least two years of independent experience conducting herpetological surveys; should have demonstrated experience in handling orangethroat whiptail. |
| <i>Birds</i> | | |
| Cactus wren | Effectiveness Monitoring | Trained ornithologist with at least 40 hours of observation in the field of the target species and documented experience locating and monitoring nests of the target species. |
| Coastal California gnatcatcher | Effectiveness Monitoring | Trained ornithologist with at least 40 hours of observation in the field of the target species and documented experience locating and monitoring nests of the target species; must have a current a USFWS Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit for coastal California Gnatcatcher. |
| <i>Mammals</i> | | |
| Bobcat | Effectiveness Monitoring | Trained wildlife biologist with at least five years of independent experience evaluating wildlife movement and habitat connectivity. |
| Mountain lion | Effectiveness Monitoring | Trained wildlife biologist with at least five years of independent experience evaluating wildlife movement and habitat connectivity. |
| <p>^a Sawyer, J. O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. M. Evens 2009. <i>A Manual of California Vegetation</i>, second edition. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento CA.</p> <p>^b California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2001. <i>CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines</i>. Sacramento CA. Available: <http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/pdf/cnps_survey_guidelines.pdf> Accessed: August 29 2012.</p> | | |

4.1.1 Covered Plant Species

Covered Plant Species considered in this section include intermediate mariposa lily, which has been detected on the Preserve, and many-stemmed dudleya, which is considered potentially occurring based on the presence of suitable habitat. These species have similar threats and management needs and thus, are addressed together. Identified threats include illegal off-road activity and trail use (Appendix B); additional threats may include invasive plant species and road maintenance. Refer to Section 2.3.4 (Table 2-4), Appendix B, and the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Section 7.2.8.1) for additional information on the onsite status, habitat requirements, and threats to these species.

The following preserve-specific management objectives and tasks have been developed to address Species Goal 1 and Species Objective 1.1 from the M2 NCCP/HCP (see Section 1.1.1).

Management Objective: Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Plants by protecting, managing, and enhancing populations and suitable habitat on the Preserve.

Management Task 4.1.1.a: Identify Status, Threats, and Population Trends (Priority 1)

- Utilize baseline surveys to identify and map Covered Plants on the Preserve.
- Conduct effectiveness monitoring every three to five years to determine status and threats to Covered Plants, using survey methodology outlined in Table 4-1. Refine the Covered Species map based on survey results.
- In addition to population counts or estimates, collect covariate data on vegetation composition and cover and invasive plants and other threats. Map the perimeter of the population or suitable habitat.
- Summarize monitoring results (including findings and recommendations) in Annual Reports. Share data with other regional Preserve Managers to help decipher regional trends. Revise Conceptual Model (M2 NCCP/HCP, Section 7.2.8.1), as appropriate.

Management Task 4.1.1.b: Identify Anthropogenic Conflicts (Priority 1)

- Conduct general stewardship monitoring at specified intervals (e.g., monthly, quarterly) to record and/or track impacts on Covered Plants from vegetation management along access roads, trail use for preserve management, and other potential disturbance activities. Record incidental observations of Covered Plants.
- Refine Covered Species map, based on monitoring results.

Management Task 4.1.1.c: Maintain Database of Population Size of Covered Plants on Preserve (Priority 1)

- Per requirements outlined in Section 5.6.2.2 of the M2 NCCP/HCP, "Covered Plant Species Policy," the OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator is responsible for maintaining a ledger-type accounting system to track credits and debits for Covered Plants conservation and impacts. Using the results from the baseline surveys and subsequent surveys as part of general stewardship and/or effectiveness monitoring, the Preserve Manager will maintain a database of Covered Plant occurrences (locations) and population (number of individuals). Surveys must be completed by a qualified biologist (see Table 4-2) and include appropriate documentation (e.g., completing form for CNDDDB). The Preserve Manager will keep track of the data of each observation and make sure surveys are not double-counting previous observations. Whenever

there are updates to this dataset, the Preserve Manager will provide the information to the OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator, who will provide documentation to the Wildlife Agencies (during submission of the Annual Report) for review and approval to receive additional credits under the Covered Plant Species Policy.

Management Task 4.1.1.d: Protect Covered Plants during Property Maintenance and/or from Public Access and Recreational Activities (Priority 1)

- Implement specific management actions where baseline surveys indicate Covered Plant populations are directly or indirectly impacted by anthropogenic threats. Specific management actions may include (but are not limited to) modifications to vegetation management activities along access roads, invasive plant control, public access, and trail use for preserve management.
- Within five years of RMP adoption, implement targeted monitoring to assess potential conflicts with vegetation management along access roads. Monitoring targets may include (but are not limited to) vegetation cover and composition and invasive species cover. Monitoring may include quantitative methods (e.g., point-intercept, quadrats) and an experimental design (Chapter 3, *Preserve Management*).
- Where impacts are detected, protect Covered Plant populations by fencing, signage, or possibly, trail closures or realignment, as appropriate

Management Task 4.1.1.e: Protect Covered Plants during Fire Suppression Activities (Priority 1)

- Include Covered Plant populations on the ESL map to ensure that impacts are avoided or minimized during fire suppression activities. Update the ESL map based on stewardship or effectiveness monitoring.
- Include strategies to minimize direct impacts on Covered Plants in the FMP.

Management Task 4.1.1.f: Augment Populations (Priority 2)

- Restore/expand Covered Plant populations where monitoring indicates declines due to fire, disturbance, or other factors. Methods may include population augmentation through introduction of propagules (e.g., seed, bulb) collected on site or from a site in proximity, and invasive plant control. Site selection for population expansion should consider suitable habitat parameters (vegetation, soils, topography), as determined through monitoring or focused studies (e.g., soil sampling).
- The Preserve Manager will coordinate with the Monitoring Biologist and Restoration Ecologist to determine feasibility of augmentation and BMPs for implementation.
- Develop a species-specific restoration plan that specifies propagule source, augmentation methods, monitoring methods, and success criteria.
- Implement targeted monitoring to determine success of restoration/expansion efforts. Monitoring may include quantitative methods, an experimental design, and success criteria.
- Implement adaptive management (e.g., remedial measures, alternative introduction strategies) where success criteria are not met.
- Fund restoration efforts through (1) funds allocated for adaptive management, (2) reallocation of existing management priorities as appropriate, and/or (3) funds set aside for Changed Circumstances, if appropriate.

4.1.2 Covered Animal Species

Reptiles

Covered Reptile Species considered in this section include coast horned lizard (potentially occurring) and orangethroat whiptail (potentially occurring). These species have similar habitat requirements, threats, and management needs and, thus, are addressed together. Identified threats include mortality and habitat destruction from vehicle use, equestrian activity, and nonnative ant species (coast horned lizard) (Appendix B); additional threats may include invasive plant species, and road maintenance. Refer to Section 2.3.4 (Table 2-4), Appendix B, and the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Section 7.2.8.4) for additional information on status, habitat requirements, and threats.

The following preserve-specific management objectives and tasks have been developed to address Species Goal 5 and Species Objective 5.1 and Species Goal 6 and Species Objective 6.1 from the M2 NCCP/HCP (see Section 1.1.1).

Management Objective: Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Reptiles by protecting, managing, and enhancing suitable habitat on the Preserve.

Management Task 4.1.2.1.a: Identify Status, Threats, and Population Trends (Priority 1)

- Utilize baseline surveys to identify and map Covered Reptiles on the Preserve.
- Conduct effectiveness monitoring surveys once every 4 years, using survey methodology outlined in Table 4-1. Develop or refine the Covered Species map based on survey results.
- In addition to population counts or estimates, collect covariate data on vegetation composition and cover and invasive plants and other threats.
- Refer to vegetation mapping and invasive species mapping to inform the assessment of habitat condition for Covered Reptiles.
- Summarize monitoring results (including findings and recommendations) in Annual Reports. Share data with other regional Preserve Managers to help decipher regional trends. Revise Conceptual Model (M2 NCCP/HCP Plan, Sections 7.2.8.4), as appropriate.

Management Task 4.1.2.1.b: Identify Anthropogenic Conflicts (Priority 1)

- Conduct general stewardship monitoring at specified intervals (e.g., monthly, quarterly) to record and/or track impacts on Covered Reptile habitat from trail use, illegal off-road vehicle activity, vegetation management along access roads, and other potential disturbance activity. Record incidental observations of Covered Reptile Species.
- Evaluate the need to implement targeted monitoring to assess potential conflicts with vegetation management along roads and/or trails for preserve management use. Monitoring targets may include (but are not limited to) observations of trampling species and/or presence of juveniles. Monitoring may include quantitative methods and an experimental design.
- Refine Covered Species map, based on monitoring results.

Management Task 4.1.2.1.c: Protect Covered Reptiles and Habitat during Property Maintenance and/or from Public Access Activities (Priority 1)

- Evaluate vegetation management methods along access roads within five years of RMP adoption to determine if modifications are needed to protect Covered Reptiles.

- Evaluate preserve management use along roads and trails within five years of RMP adoption to determine if modifications are needed to protect Covered Reptiles.
- Implement specific management actions where surveys indicate anthropogenic threats in or adjacent to suitable habitat. Specific management actions may include (but are not limited to) vegetation management along access roads, invasive plant and animal control, and public access and trail use management, and habitat restoration.
- Where impacts are detected, protect Covered Reptiles and habitat by fencing, signage, or possibly, trail closures or realignment, as appropriate.

Birds

Covered Bird Species considered in this section include cactus wren and coastal California gnatcatcher; both species have been detected on the Preserve. Because these species have similar habitat requirements, threats, and management needs, they are addressed together in this section. Identified threats include habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation (Appendix B); additional threats may include altered fire regime, invasive plant and animal species, edge effects, small population size, drought, and pesticides. Refer to Section 2.3.4 (Table 2-3), Appendix B, and the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Sections 7.2.8.5 and 7.2.8.6) for additional information on status, habitat requirements, and threats for these species.

Other Covered Bird Species (least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher) are not addressed in this RMP because these species were not detected during baseline surveys and it was determined that there is no potential habitat on the Preserve. If these species are observed on the Preserve, it will necessitate development of species-specific management objectives and management tasks; guidance for these additional species, if necessary, is provided in the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Section 7.2.8.7).

The following preserve-specific management objectives and tasks have been developed to address Species Goal 8 and Species Objective 8.1 and 8.3, and Species Goal 9 and Species Objective 9.1 and 9.3 from the M2 NCCP/HCP (see Section 1.1.1).

Management Objective: Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Birds by protecting, managing, and enhancing populations and suitable habitat on the Preserve.

Management Task 4.1.2.2.a: Determine Status, Threats and Population Trends (Priority 1)

- Utilize baseline surveys to identify and map Covered Birds and habitat on the Preserve.
- Conduct effectiveness monitoring every four years to determine Covered Bird population status (size, distribution) and threats, using survey methodology outlined in Table 4-1. In addition to population counts, collect covariate data on threats. Refine Covered Species map based on survey results.
- Map and inventory cactus patches on the Preserve within two years of RMP adoption following protocols used by the Natural Communities Coalition on other Orange County preserves.
- Refer to vegetation mapping and invasive species mapping to inform the assessment of coastal sage scrub habitat.
- Summarize monitoring results (including findings and recommendations) in Annual Reports. Share data with other regional Preserve Managers to help decipher regional trends. Revise Conceptual Models (M2 NCCP/HCP, Sections 7.2.8.5 and 7.2.8.6), as appropriate.

Management Task 4.1.2.2.b: Identify Anthropogenic Conflicts (Priority 1)

- Conduct general stewardship monitoring at specified intervals (e.g., monthly, quarterly) to record and/or track impacts on coastal sage scrub habitat from trail use, vegetation management along access roads, and other potential disturbance activity. In addition, record incidental observations of Covered Birds.
- Refine Covered Species map, based on monitoring results.

Management Task 4.1.2.2.c: Protect Covered Birds and Habitat during Property Maintenance and/or from Public Access Activities (Priority 1)

- Implement specific management actions where surveys indicate anthropogenic threats in or adjacent to suitable habitat or where surveys show a decline in Covered Bird populations or habitat; assess attribute and climatic data for potential causal effects (e.g., type conversion of coastal sage scrub to another vegetation type, surface disturbance). Specific management actions may include (but are not limited to) vegetation management along access roads, invasive plant and animal control, public access and trail use management, and habitat restoration.
- Evaluate vegetation management methods along access roads as well as preserve management trail use within five years of RMP adoption to determine if modifications are needed to protect Covered Birds and habitat.
- Evaluate the need of targeted monitoring to identify significant impacts on bird populations or habitat from invasive animal species (e.g. cowbirds), vegetation management along roads, or from preserve management trail use. Monitoring targets may include (but are not limited to) vegetation cover and composition, invasive species cover, bird presence or absence, or nesting success. Monitoring may include quantitative methods and an experimental design.
- Where impacts are detected, protect Covered Birds and habitat by fencing, signage, or, possibly, trail closures or realignment, as appropriate.

Management Task 4.1.2.2.d: Protect Covered Birds and Habitat during Fire Suppression Activities (Priority 1)

- Include Covered Bird locations and cactus patches (once they are mapped) on the ESL map to ensure that impacts are avoided or minimized during fire suppression activities. Update the ESL map based on stewardship or effectiveness monitoring.
- Include strategies to minimize direct impacts on Covered Birds in the Fire Management Plan.

Mammals

Covered Mammal Species considered in this section include bobcat and mountain lion; both species have been detected on the Preserve. Because these species have similar habitat requirements, threats, and management needs, they are addressed together in this section. Identified threats include habitat fragmentation from fencing and illegal hunting (Appendix B); additional threats may include vehicular mortality, altered fire regime, invasive plant and animal species, pesticides, and edge effects. Refer to Section 2.3.4 (Table 2-4), Appendix B, and the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Section 7.2.8.8) for additional information on status, habitat requirements, and threats.

The following Preserve-specific management objectives and tasks have been developed to address Species Goal 12 and Species Objective 12.1 and Species Goal 13 and Species Objective 13.1 from the M2 NCCP/HCP (see Section 1.1.1).

Management Objective: Ensure the long-term viability of Covered Mammals by protecting, managing, and enhancing populations and suitable habitat on the Preserve.

Management Task 4.1.2.3.a: Determine Status, Threats, and Population Trends (Priority 1)

- Utilize photo monitoring surveys to identify sign of bobcat and mountain lion use on the Preserve.
- Conduct effectiveness monitoring every four years to assess wildlife movement and connectivity, using survey methodology outlined in Table 4-1. Coordinate results with researchers conducting regional wildlife movement assessments (e.g., Dr. Winston Vickers, mountain lion radio-collar tracking) as well as other regional land managers (i.e., Natural Communities Coalition and Irvine Ranch Conservancy) to evaluate the role of the Preserve in facilitating large mammal presence and movement.
- Summarize monitoring results (including findings and recommendations) in Annual Reports. Share data with other regional Preserve Managers to help decipher regional trends. Revise Conceptual Models (M2 NCCP/HCP, Section 7.2.8.8), as appropriate.

Management Task 4.1.2.3.b: Identify Anthropogenic Threats (Priority 1)

- Conduct general stewardship monitoring at specified intervals (e.g., monthly, quarterly) to record and/or track impacts on natural habitat used by Covered Mammals from trail use, vegetation management, and other potential disturbance activity. In addition, record incidental observations of Covered Mammals.
- Refine Covered Species map, based on monitoring results.

Management Task 4.1.2.3.c: Develop a Fencing Plan that Protects the Preserve While Facilitating Wildlife Movement (Priority 1)

- Use fencing mapping and signs of wildlife trail use (general stewardship monitoring) to determine if fencing modifications are needed for the Preserve within two years of the adoption of the RMP.
- Ensure that all installed fencing is wildlife friendly (i.e., allows for wildlife movement; e.g., remove bottom strand of exterior fence along key areas of the Preserve that are actively used by wildlife, thereby improving wildlife movement while retaining access control functions). Monitor to ensure that the fencing remains in good condition and is tight.

Management Task 4.1.2.3.d: Protect Covered Mammals from Hunting (Priority 1)

- Implement patrols and enforcement measures within the first year of Preserve management to ensure hunting is not occurring within the Preserve. Hunting is an illegal activity within the Preserve. The Preserve Manager will install appropriate signage that clearly indicates that hunting is not permitted on the Preserve.
- The Preserve Manager will establish a patrol and enforcement schedule to ensure that hunting restrictions are actively enforced within the Preserve. Patrol frequency will depend on the level of public access on the Preserve.

Management Task 4.1.2.3.e: Protect Covered Mammals from Public Access (Priority 1)

- The Preserve Manager, Monitoring Biologist, and OCTA will evaluate wildlife movement monitoring data in conjunction with preserve management activities within two years of RMP adoption to determine whether these uses should be limited or prohibited within the Preserve to minimize human-wildlife interactions.

- Evaluate the need to implement targeted monitoring to determine effectiveness of trail closures in enhancing Covered Mammals use of the site or, specifically, wildlife movement. Monitoring targets may include a number of animal occurrences over time or amount of movement. Monitoring may include quantitative methods and an experimental design.
- Implement specific management actions where surveys indicate anthropogenic threats in or adjacent to movement corridors or when coordination shows a decline in Covered Mammal presence or movement within the region. Specific management actions may include (but are not limited to) property management, public access and trail use management, and habitat restoration.

4.1.3 Natural Communities

Natural communities considered in this section include scrub, chaparral, grassland, woodland, and riparian habitats. Threats to these communities are varied and include invasive species, pests and disease, habitat degradation (altered fire regime, drought), public uses (including recreation), erosion, and edge effects. This section provides guidelines for monitoring and managing these communities. Refer to Section 2.3.4, Appendix B, and the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Section 7.2.8.9) for additional information on sensitive natural communities.

The following Preserve-specific management objectives and tasks have been developed to address Natural Communities Goal 1 and Natural Communities Objective (1.1-1.5) and Natural Communities Goal 2 and Natural Communities Objective 2.1 from the M2 NCCP/HCP (see Section 1.1.1).

Management Objective: Ensure the long-term viability of natural communities by protecting, managing, and enhancing these resources on the Preserve.

Management Task 4.1.3.a: Update Vegetation Map (Priority 1)

- Utilize vegetation map developed during baseline surveys (2012) as well as the vegetation mapping completed by NewFields/Land IQ as initial vegetation map for management and monitoring.
- Conduct comprehensive vegetation mapping according to the schedule and methods in Table 4-1 as part of effectiveness monitoring. If necessary, refine a vegetation map for the Preserve.
- Compare updated vegetation mapping results with the vegetation baseline or most recent vegetation map to identify vegetation changes, including natural communities in decline. Assess the Preserves for threats to natural communities during vegetation mapping and updates.
- Include vegetation mapping results and management recommendations in the Annual Report; incorporate management recommendations into Annual Work Plans, as appropriate.

Management Task 4.1.3.b: Identify Operational or Public Use Conflicts (Priority 1)

- Conduct general stewardship monitoring at specified intervals (e.g. monthly, quarterly) to record and/or track impacts on natural communities from trail use, erosion, invasive species, or unauthorized activities.
- Implement management actions to offset impacts, as appropriate. Where impacts are extensive, develop detailed plans (e.g., restoration, invasive plant eradication, erosion control) prior to implementation, in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies.

Management Task 4.1.3.c: Establish Long-term Monitoring Plots to Identify Vegetation Condition and Trends (Priority 1)

- Supplement vegetation mapping with quantitative data collection to assess vegetation condition and habitat quality for Covered Species. Within two years from the adoption of the RMP, identify vegetation survey locations and implement baseline surveys. Conduct quantitative vegetation monitoring in established plots every four years to detect changes in species composition, cover, and structure (Table 4-1). Conduct monitoring using a sampling design and data collection protocols developed in conjunction with Natural Communities Coalition. Sampling design will include stratified random sampling that considers habitat of various types and sizes, and includes adequate replication for statistical analyses.
- Use sampling results to detect vegetation trends on the Preserve by habitat type, and assess habitat conditions for Covered Species. Assess attribute and climatic data for potential causal effects. Where sampling indicates a decline in habitat quality that can be attributed to anthropogenic threats, identify and implement specific management actions including (but not limited to) vegetation management, invasive species control, habitat restoration, erosion control, public access and trail use management, fire management, and enforcement of policies related to the wildland/urban interface.
- Share data with other regional Preserve Managers to help decipher regional trends. Regional results will inform status and management priorities for natural communities at the Plan level.

Management Task 4.1.3.d: Monitor Nonnative Invasive Species Eradication Efforts and/or Enhancement/Restoration Actions (Priority 1)

- Monitor nonnative invasive species efforts to ensure that success criteria (as specified in the eradication plans) are met (Section 3.2). Additional eradication effort and/or enhancement/restoration actions will be recommended in Annual Reports, as warranted. Eradication and restoration plans will be developed and implemented by a qualified Restoration Ecologist.
- The Restoration Ecologist will be responsible for coordinating with the Preserve Manager or staff members and Restoration Contractor regarding site conditions and required remedial measures. It is anticipated that habitat enhancement/restoration monitoring activities may include monitoring one or more of the following activities.
 - Site preparation
 - Weed control
 - Plant establishment
 - General site conditions
- Specific monitoring activities and frequencies will be identified in site-specific restoration/enhancement plans and Annual Reports (management recommendations) in coordination with the Wildlife Agencies. It is anticipated that monitoring for some activities will occur only in the early phases of implementation, and others will occur throughout the restoration program.
- Implement targeted monitoring to evaluate habitat restoration success. Success criteria may include habitat structure, cover, and composition. Where success criteria are not met, modified or alternative management strategies may be required.

Management Task 4.1.3.e: Control Invasive Pests or Disease (Priority 1)

- The Preserve Manager or Monitoring Biologist will inventory natural communities at risk from invasive pests or disease (e.g., oak woodlands), and will coordinate with the Wildlife Agencies, Monitoring Biologist, and other entities to identify appropriate actions and BMPs to eliminate or reduce the threat from these species (e.g., treatment, removal, and restoration).
- OCTA and the Preserve Manager will work with the Wildlife Agencies to develop and implement an invasive species pest/disease control plan that includes both treatment and post-treatment restoration, if needed. Treatment and restoration will be funded by (1) using funds allocated for adaptive management, (2) reallocating funds from existing management priorities as appropriate, (3) pursuing outside funding sources, or (4) seeking authorization to use Changed Circumstance funding. Habitat restoration will be implemented using current information on best approaches and strategies for restoration.
- Implement targeted monitoring to evaluate the success of pest or disease control actions. Success criteria may include number of trees without disease. Where success criteria are not met, modified or alternative management strategies may be required.

Management Task 4.1.3.f: Restore Natural Communities Impacted by Altered Fire Regime or Climate Change (Priority 2)

- The Preserve Manager will coordinate with the Monitoring Biologist and Wildlife Agencies to determine if habitat restoration is warranted for natural communities that have been altered due to habitat type conversion or prolonged drought to the degree that they can no longer support Covered Species at levels that existed at Preserve acquisition. Where restoration is warranted, implement per guidelines in Section 3.3, *Habitat Restoration*, as appropriate.
- The Preserve Manager and OCTA will work with the Wildlife Agencies to conduct restoration efforts where determined necessary and appropriate by (1) using funds allocated for adaptive management, (2) reallocating funds from existing management priorities as appropriate, (3) pursuing outside funding sources, or (4) seeking authorization to use Changed Circumstance funding. Habitat restoration will be implemented using current information on best approaches and strategies for restoration, and restoration will be appropriate for current climatic conditions.

Management Task 4.1.3.g: Protect Natural Communities from Trail Use (Priority 1)

- Evaluate the effects of trail use (preserve management) on natural communities within five years of RMP adoption to determine if modifications are needed to protect sensitive natural communities.
- Implement targeted monitoring, as warranted, to assess potential conflicts with trail use. Monitoring targets may include (but are not limited to) vegetation cover and composition and invasive species cover. Monitoring may use quantitative or semi-quantitative methods and an experimental design, and will be conducted in conjunction with other non-quantitative efforts to monitor trail use and activity (stewardship monitoring).
- Where impacts from trail use are identified, protect sensitive natural communities by limiting and adjusting access during the certain seasons, trail closures, or trail realignments, as appropriate.

Management Task 4.1.3.h: Protect Natural Communities from Erosion (Priority 1)

- The Preserve Manager will inspect and identify areas vulnerable to erosion within two years of RMP adoption.
- The Preserve Manager and Restoration Contractor will identify and implement management actions to reduce erosion, including erosion control BMPs (e.g., sand bags, swales), closure of trails within and adjacent to creeks and streams, and improvements to flood control features.

Management Task 4.1.3.i: Protect Natural Communities from Edge Effects (Priority 1)

- The Preserve Manager will implement policies to minimize edge effects and encroachment from urban development to the Preserve. These include feral and domestic animal restrictions and control, trespassing, illegal intrusions, illegal off-road vehicle use, runoff, and vegetation management.
- The Preserve Manager will install signage and implement monitoring, patrols, and enforcement within the first year of Preserve management and in perpetuity thereafter to reduce impacts on natural communities at the wildland-urban interface. The frequency of patrols will depend upon the level and type of disturbances in and adjacent to the Preserve.

4.2 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management provides a strategy to improve future management actions through monitoring to evaluate management effectiveness. Where success criteria are not met, adaptive management provides a structured approach to improve management outcomes. Monitoring and adaptive management on the Preserve will be a cooperative effort between OCTA, the Preserve Manager, Monitoring Biologist and other supporting biologists, external entities conducting research on the Preserve, and the Wildlife Agencies. Refer to the M2 NCCP/HCP Plan (Sections 7.2.7.2 and 7.2.7.3) for an expanded discussion of the adaptive management approach and guidelines. Adaptive management is built into Preserve management through the use of phased monitoring and evaluation to modify management actions based on monitoring results.

Adaptive management deals with reducing uncertainty and improving management effectiveness through iterative monitoring and evaluation. Some of the key issues for a focused adaptive management approach to address uncertainties of preserve management on the Saddle Creek South Preserve include the following.

- **Covered Plants and Vegetation Management.** Closely monitor the response of Covered Plant Species (e.g., intermediate mariposa lily) to vegetation management actions along the side of access roads.
- **Trails Revegetation.** Collect photo monitoring of the revegetation of closed trails to determine if passive restoration was successful. If not, determine if active restoration is needed.
- **Vegetation Control around Cactus Patches.** Research current approaches for vegetation management around cactus patches to determine if this is needed at the Saddle Creek South Preserve to protect and/or improve cactus wren populations.

The accumulation of understanding and subsequent adaptation of a management strategy depends on feeding information obtained from monitoring results back into the decision-making process. The link between the technical and decision-making steps requires regular interaction and an

exchange of information between the technical staff and decision-makers. This will be accomplished by bi-annual meetings involving the Preserve Managers from each of the OCTA M2 Preserves, Monitoring Biologists, NCCP/HCP Administrator, and the Wildlife Agencies where both policy and technical expertise can be integrated into revising goals and objectives, refining conceptual models, adjusting management and/or monitoring activities, or allocating funding. Meetings should be timed such that any new information discussed assists with the planning of upcoming seasonal work (i.e., invasive species control, vegetation management, or biological surveys). Timing some meetings to coordinate with other regional conservation planning meetings is encouraged to maximize communication and cooperation in the region.

4.3 Annual Progress Reports

The M2 NCCP/HCP requires that Annual Progress Reports documenting the status of the EMP open space properties be submitted to the NCCP/HCP Administrator for incorporation into the M2 NCCP/HCP annual report each year. The Preserve Manager will prepare an Annual Progress Report that summarizes the results of research and monitoring activities, provides recommendations for future preserve management activities for the Preserve, and discusses anticipated activities for the upcoming year. Status updates and anticipated activities for the upcoming year will be provided for one or more of the following, depending on specific activities performed each year.

- Monitoring of preserved biological resources, including natural communities and Covered Species.
- Fire management and control, access, general site maintenance, and encroachment issues.
- Habitat restoration and enhancement.
- Education and outreach.

Depending on the results of monitoring activities, recommendations for adjustments to the management of resources and activities will be summarized in the Annual Progress Reports. Any adjustments to the management of resources and activities will be identified in coordination with supporting biologists, and Wildlife Agencies. Depending on the results of ongoing management and evaluations, adjustments to annual management activities may include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Modifications of existing, or the addition of new, monitoring and survey activities.
- Modifications to resource-protection measures, including the designation of restricted areas of the Preserve, road closures, and seasonal limitations on preserve management activities, among other measures.
- Site-specific habitat restoration and enhancement activities, including restoration of disturbed areas and control of specific invasive plant species.
- Control of nonnative animal species.
- Specific fire-management activities, including site-specific fuel-modification efforts, staging areas, and access.
- As-needed site-maintenance activities, including road repair, site-specific erosion control, and debris clean-up, among other activities.
- Modification of educational and outreach activities, including additional site tours, new signage, interpretive handout materials, and additional community coordination and outreach efforts.

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5.1 Financial Requirements

As described and outlined in this RMP, OCTA will be required to fund the following types of management and monitoring activities on Saddle Creek South.

- **Start-up Expenditures.** These will include preparation of Invasive Plant Species Treatment Plan, preparation of a Fire Management Plan, and additional installation and/or removal of fencing for public access control and wildlife movement.
- **Preserve Management.** This includes all general Preserve management activities such as access control, enforcement, fencing, maintenance, signage, public outreach, vegetation management, invasive species control, erosion control, and fire management. In addition, this includes periodic and ongoing biological assessments, a comprehensive annual assessment to identify major threats, Preserve-specific biological monitoring above and beyond effectiveness biological monitoring, Preserve-level data management, and Preserve-level annual reporting.
- **Adaptive Management.** The Preserve Manager will be expected to manage, and be responsible for managing, the Saddle Creek South Preserve following the principles and procedures of adaptive management. A separate budget line-item will be set aside to fund additional and specific adaptive management actions that are above and beyond the general adaptive management steps undertaken by the Preserve Manager. The adaptive management funding will be 5 percent of the Preserve Management budget.
- **Effectiveness Biological Monitoring.** Comprehensive biological monitoring (following established protocols) will occur every four years for Covered Species and every 10 years for comprehensive vegetation mapping.
- **Changed Circumstances.** Events that meet the triggers of a Changed Circumstance as set forth in the M2 NCCP/HCP will be managed as they arise.

OCTA has developed initial estimates of the financial requirements for the long-term Preserve management and monitoring based on an accumulated experience with the costs and responsibilities associated with OCTA's interim management role for the Saddle Creek South Preserve. Using these initial estimates, OCTA has developed an initial estimate of the endowment funding requirements. The final endowment funding requirements will be based on a Property Analysis Report (PAR) or PAR-like analysis that will be completed by OCTA. This analysis will itemize and define the long-term obligations using the Preserve-specific information detailed in this RMP. It is expected that additional years of interim habitat management would provide a database and sounder basis for estimating the cost of long-term management costs. The final endowment funding level will be based upon actual negotiated long-term management contracts for the Preserve. OCTA will coordinate with the and Wildlife Agencies, as necessary, for the review and approval for the PAR analysis and determination of the permanent endowment funding requirements.

5.2 Funding Sources

OCTA will establish and manage a permanent, non-wasting endowment to provide funding for the long-term commitments of Preserve management and monitoring. There will be an endowment that will cover the annual expenses for all Preserve management and monitoring, and program management. OCTA will, most likely, contract with local management entities and biological firms for Preserve management and biological monitoring services.

OCTA will accumulate funding for the endowment using the ongoing revenue generated for the M2 EMP. OCTA estimates it will take approximately 10 years, but no longer than 15 years, from the signing of the Implementing Agreement (IA) to accumulate sufficient funding for the endowment using unappropriated funds from the annual revenue stream.

An initial estimate of the endowment funding requirements has been developed by OCTA as part of the M2 NCCP/HCP preparation. The final endowment funding requirements will be based on a Property Analysis Report (PAR) or PAR-like analysis that will be completed by OCTA within five years of signing the IA. This analysis will itemize and define the long-term obligations at each Preserve using the Preserve-specific information detailed in this RMP. It is expected that additional years of interim habitat management would provide a database and sounder basis for estimating the cost of long-term management costs. The final endowment funding level will be based upon actual negotiated long-term management contracts for the Preserve. OCTA will coordinate with the Wildlife Agencies for the review and approval for the PAR analysis and determination of the permanent endowment funding requirements.

Once OCTA has established a permanent, non-wasting endowment and the endowment has been reviewed and approved by the Wildlife Agencies the endowment will be deemed as adequate funding to carry out the obligations under the Plan, and the Wildlife Agencies will not require additional funding from OCTA.

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Appendix A

**Checklist and Annual Schedule of Ongoing Preserve
Management and Biological Monitoring Actions**

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Appendix A – Checklist for Ongoing Preserve Management and Biological Monitoring Actions

| Category | Management Action | Frequency | Preserve Management | Stewardship Monitoring | Effectiveness Monitoring | Targeted Monitoring |
|---|---|--|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Preserve Management (Chapter 3)</i> | | | | | | |
| Public Access (Section 3.1) | Install, monitor, and maintain gates, signage, and obstructions, as appropriate, to control public access. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| | Monitor and control permitted activities and unauthorized activities (e.g., use or creation of unauthorized trails). | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| | Implement a public education and outreach program focused on public access. | Ad hoc | ○ | | | |
| Invasive Species Control Plan (Section 3.2) | Prior to implementation of the invasive plant treatment plan, the Preserve Manager will map priority invasive species during general stewardship monitoring efforts. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| | Evaluate the success of invasive plant control efforts for five years following implementation of invasive species control treatment plan or until eradication is maintained for one year without follow-up control activities. | Per invasive species control treatment plan | | | | ○ |
| Habitat Restoration (Section 3.3) | During the first five years after adoption of the RMP, the Preserve Manager will monitor conditions at 10 to 15 representative trail locations using photo monitoring methods to track progress of passive restoration. | Quarterly | | | | ○ |
| Vegetation Management (Section 3.4) | Pruning, cutting, or clearing of native vegetation will generally be avoided except for maintenance along access roads and trails used for preserve management and installation of erosion control measures, if necessary. | As needed, but following nesting bird policy and seasonal restrictions | ○ | | | |
| Fire Management (Section 3.5) | The Preserve Manager will conduct regular maintenance of weeds along existing fire roads and maintain existing roads in a condition that will provide safe access for firefighters. | Annual | ○ | | | |

| Category | Management Action | Frequency | Preserve Management | Stewardship Monitoring | Effectiveness Monitoring | Targeted Monitoring |
|---|--|--|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Nonnative Animal Species Management (Section 3.6) | The Preserve Manager will work towards controlling the spread of invasive ant species. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| | The Preserve Manager will monitor and address other potential infestations of invasive insects and other pathogens that can threaten native habitat. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| | Implement and enforce feral and domestic animal restrictions and control. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| Property Management (Section 3.7) | Implement routine and ongoing property management activities to ensure that the Preserve is maintained in good condition. | Ad hoc and part of monthly visits | ○ | ○ | | |
| Land Uses within the Preserve (Section 3.8) | Conduct monitoring of the Preserve to ensure prohibited uses are not occurring with the Preserve. | Part of monthly visits and enforcement patrols | ○ | ○ | | |
| Lands Uses Adjacent to the Preserve (Section 3.9) | The Preserve Manager will monitor land uses adjacent to the Preserve to identify situations in which edge effects can negatively affect biological resources within the Preserve. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| | Prior to implementation of the public awareness program, the Preserve Manager will regularly monitor the interface of the Preserve with urban/residential areas. The Preserve Manager will identify situations in which adjacent land uses create negative effects on biological resources and maintain a dialogue with adjacent landowners to discuss and address edge effect issues. | Ad hoc and part of monthly visits | ○ | ○ | | |
| | To the extent practicable, the Preserve Manager and OCTA will coordinate with local land use authorities (e.g., for the CEQA public review process) to ensure that new developments adjacent to the Preserve adhere to the following adjacency guidelines. | Ad hoc | ○ | | | |
| Management of Cultural Resources (Section 3.10) | Manage the Preserve in a manner that does not impact sensitive archeological resources. | Ad hoc | ○ | | | |

| Category | Management Action | Frequency | Preserve Management | Stewardship Monitoring | Effectiveness Monitoring | Targeted Monitoring |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Public Outreach and Education (Section 3.11) | Hold public meetings. | Annual | <input type="radio"/> | | | |
| | Provide educational and interpretative materials and maintain website. | Ongoing | <input type="radio"/> | | | |
| | Implement outreach and volunteer program. | Ongoing | <input type="radio"/> | | | |
| <i>Biological Monitoring and Management (Chapter 4)</i> | | | | | | |
| Covered Plant Species (Section 4.1.1) | Conduct periodic monitoring and assessment of Covered Plant Species known populations and search for new occurrences. | Part of monthly visits | | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | Conduct protocols surveys of Covered Plant Species. | Every 3-5 years, depending on rainfall | | | <input type="radio"/> | |
| | Update and maintain database of population size of Covered Plants on Preserve | Annual | <input type="radio"/> | | | |
| Covered Reptile Species (Section 4.1.2) | Conduct periodic monitoring and assessment of Covered Reptile Species and their habitat. | Part of monthly visits | | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | Conduct protocols surveys of Covered Reptile Species. | Every 4 years | | | <input type="radio"/> | |
| Covered Bird Species (Section 4.1.2) | Conduct periodic monitoring and assessment of Covered Reptile Species and their habitat. | Part of monthly visits | | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | Conduct protocols surveys of Covered Bird Species. | Every 4 years | | | <input type="radio"/> | |
| | Update and maintain database of cactus patches and cactus wren nest | Annual | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| Covered Mammal Species (Section 4.1.2) | Conduct periodic monitoring and assessment of Covered Mammal Species and their habitat. | Part of monthly visits | | <input type="radio"/> | | |

| Category | Management Action | Frequency | Preserve Management | Stewardship Monitoring | Effectiveness Monitoring | Targeted Monitoring |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | Conduct protocols surveys of Covered Mammal Species. | Every 4 years | | | ○ | |
| | Monitor fencing to evaluate ways to facilitate wildlife movement while maintaining control of unauthorized access. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| Natural Communities (Section 4.1.3) | Conduct comprehensive update of vegetation map. | Every 10 years | | | ○ | |
| | Monitor vegetation plots/transects to identify vegetation condition and trends | Every 4 years | | | ○ | |
| | Monitor threats to natural communities from non-native species, invasive pests or disease, unauthorized public access, erosion, and/or edge effects. | Part of monthly visits | | ○ | | |
| Adaptive Management (Section 4.2) | Monitor effectiveness of methods to protect Covered Plants from vegetation management activities along access roads. | Annual | | | | ○ |
| | Monitor success of revegetation of closed trails through photo monitoring to determine if additional habitat restoration is warranted | Quarterly | | | | ○ |
| | Evaluate vegetation growth surrounding cactus patches to determine if vegetation control is warranted | Annual | | | | ○ |
| Annual Progress Reports (Section 4.3) | The Preserve Manager will prepare an Annual Progress Report that summarizes the results of research and monitoring activities, provides recommendations for future preserve management activities for the Preserve, and discusses anticipated activities for the upcoming year. | Annual | ○ | | | |

Table A-2 – Annual Schedule for Preserve Management and Biological Monitoring Actions

| Action | Frequency / Schedule | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | |
|--|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Adopt RMP | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preserve Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prepare Invasive Species Control Plan | Within two years of RMP adoption | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implement and monitor success of invasive species control actions | Five years after invasive species control plan | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prepare Fire Management Plan | Within two years of RMP adoption | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Effectiveness Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Rare Plants | Three to five years | B | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| - Reptiles | Four years | B | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| - Birds | Four years | B | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| - Mammals | Four years | B | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| - Natural Communities Quantitative | Four years | | | | | B | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| - Natural Communities Comprehensive | 10 years | B | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Targeted Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitor effectiveness of covered plant protection along access roads | Seven years after adoption | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table A-2 – Annual Schedule for Preserve Management and Biological Monitoring Actions

| Action | Frequency / Schedule | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 |
|---|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Monitor success of passive revegetation of closed trails through photo monitoring to determine if additional habitat restoration is warranted | Five years after RMP adoption | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluate vegetation growth surrounding cactus patches to determine if vegetation management is warranted | Every few years after RMP adoption | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B = Baseline Survey

Appendix B

**Baseline Biological Surveys Technical Report for the
South County Properties. Measure M2 Freeway
Environmental Mitigation Program Acquisition
Properties Evaluation in Orange County, California**

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Appendix B available as a separate PDF file

BaselineBioReportSouthCounty.PDF

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Appendix C

**Saddle Creek South Land Management
2013-2014 Summary Report and**

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Saddle Creek South Land Management 2013-2014 Summary Report and Interim Management Recommendations

Prepared for
Transportation Corridor Agencies
125 Pacifica, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92618

Prepared by



LAND IQ

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Los Angeles, CA 90066

JUNE 2014

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Saddle Creek South Property (Property) is an 83.65-acre parcel located at Live Oak Canyon Road, east of Santiago Canyon Road in the County of Orange, California. Figure 1-1 shows the location of the Property. Saddle Creek South is currently being managed by the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA) as part of the environmental program under the Orange County Transportation Authority's (OCTA) Measure M (M2) tax measure for mitigating thirteen Renewed Measure M funded freeway improvement projects. The Property is located directly adjacent to the TCA's Live Oak Plaza Conservation Area in Trabuco Canyon.

This report summarizes management activities within the Saddle Creek South Property from July 2013 to June 2014, and presents interim management recommendations based on two years of land management. In addition, BonTerra Consulting is currently developing a Resource Management Plan for the OCTA in support of the M2 Freeway Environmental Mitigation Program that includes the Saddle Creek South Property.

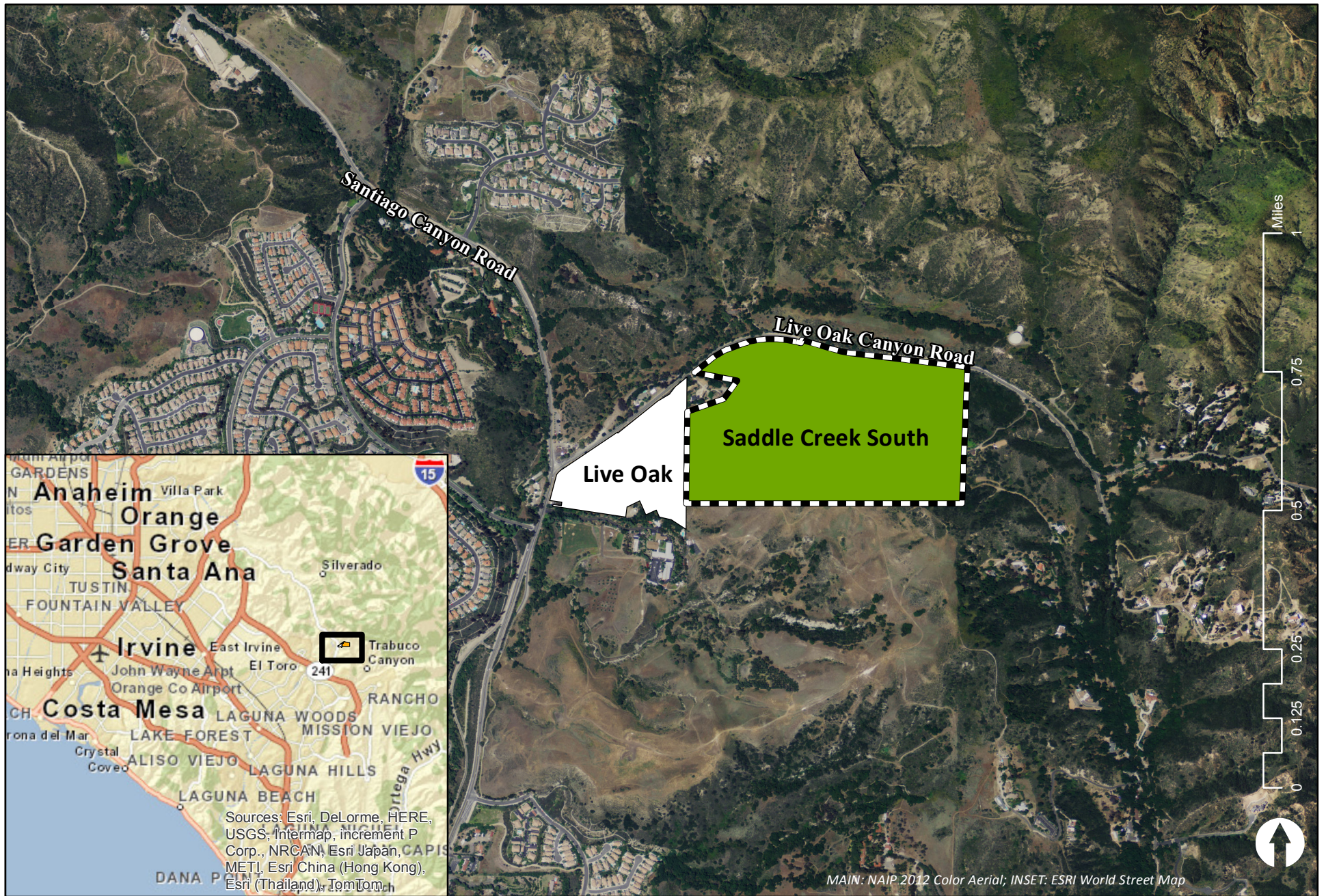


Figure 1-1. Regional Location of Saddle Creek South.

2 ANNUAL MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The approximate property boundary is currently delineated by a combination of existing metal post and barbwire and chain link fence that lines the perimeter of the entire parcel. Prior to the initiation of management activities by the TCA, an accurate spatial electronic database of the property boundary did not exist, therefore one was created for purposes of interim land management, including the update of the vegetation map. For more information on the creation of the spatial database for the Property Boundary see the 2012 Summary Report (NewFields 2012).

A transportation easement is located along the northern boundary of the Property and extends 30 feet from the centerline of a portion of Live Oak Canyon Road. This approximately 1.1-acre area is shown on Figure 2-1 and is denoted by a dashed line, labeled "Easement Line".

2.2 ACCESS ROAD

Figure 2-2 shows the existing dirt roads and trails used at the Property. One access road has been identified to serve as the main vehicular access way for management activities. The remaining roads and trails are not being maintained for vehicular access, and remain accessible as trails for pedestrian access.

The vehicular access road remains in fair condition as observed during site visits in 2014 following the repair of gullies and erosion rills in November 2011. The soil water bars installed across the roadway during the road repair have been effective, although there have been a limited number of rainfall events during the past few years of drought conditions. In addition, the repair of the fencing along the southern boundary has excluded cattle from the adjacent property, which was a source of significant erosion on sections of the access road.

No access road repairs were necessary over the past year of management. In order to reduce fire hazard, the vegetation growth (primarily annual grasses) on the vehicular access road was mowed to less than 4 inches in height on May 7, 2014.

2.2.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The main access road should continue to be maintained, as necessary, to allow vehicular access for land management activity. The access road should be inspected annually, including following high rainfall events and as part of annual weed abatement activities.

Future maintenance of the access road may include maintaining water bars and repairing rills formed following high rainfall events, or successive rainfall events that create saturated surface soils. The extent of road repairs is related to the frequency and intensity of winter rainfall events, which is dynamic from year to year. The southern boundary fence should be maintained to exclude cattle from the adjacent property, which is another source of erosion to the access road.



Figure 2-1. Saddle Creek South Property Boundary.

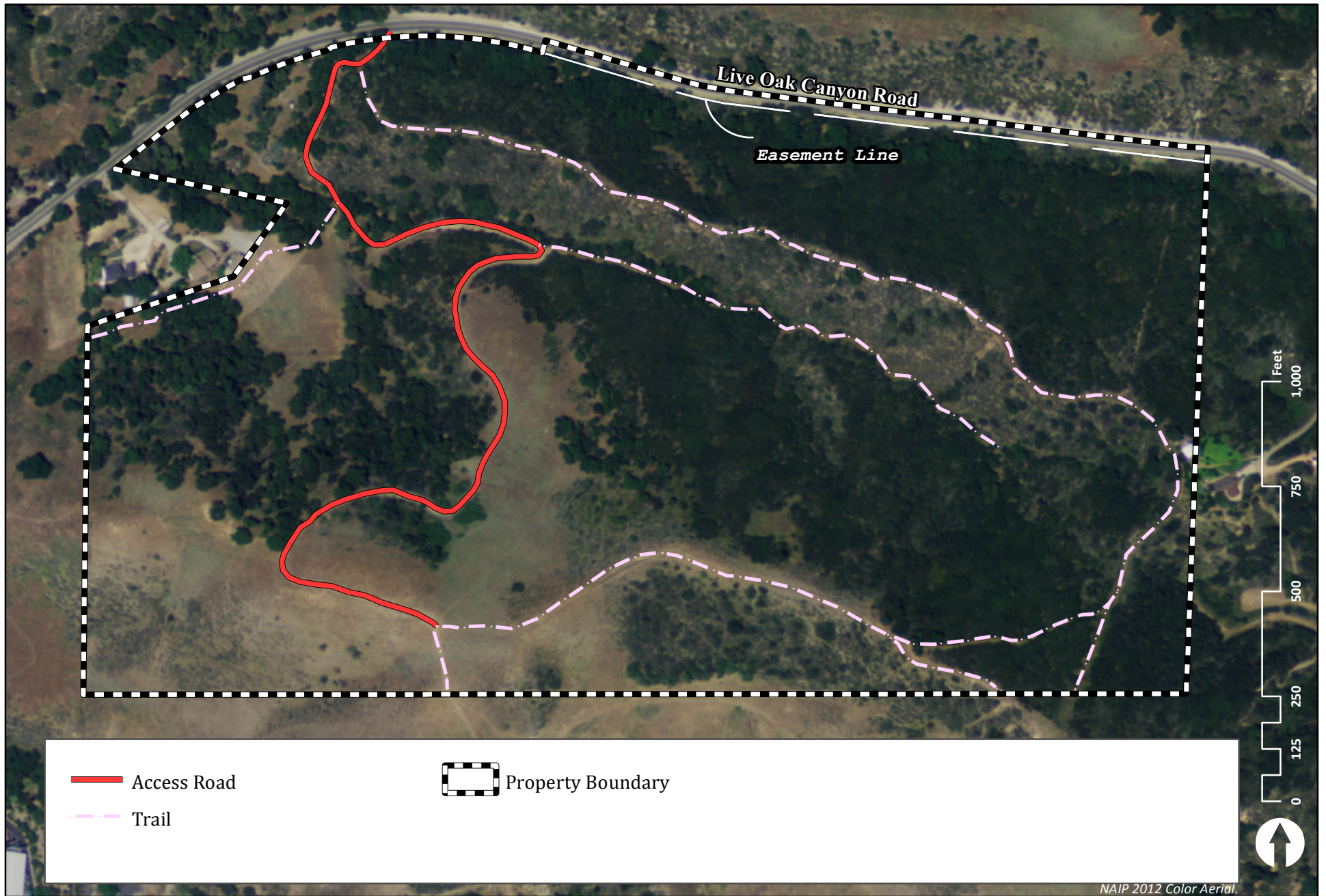


Figure 2-2 Location of Access Road and Trails at Saddle Creek South.

2.3 TRAILS

The trails identified on Figure 2-2 are those most frequently used by people to access the site. However, there are numerous additional trails formed by cattle that have had access to the Property in the past through fence breaks at the southern boundary.

Some of the trails shown on Figure 2-2 were most recently used as dirt roads. Native plant recruitment continues to occur on roads that are no longer accessed by vehicles. With continuation of targeted control program for invasive exotic plants, mainly artichoke thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*) control, which began this year (see Section 2.8), native vegetation is expected to revegetate these roads and trails with little additional intervention.

2.3.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

No mechanical clearing of native vegetation is recommended to maintain the trails. Sufficient pedestrian access will be maintained by walking the trails for regular land management activities. Invasive exotic plants should be controlled on the trails as part of Invasive Weed Control (see Section 2.8).

2.4 NO TRESPASSING SIGNS

In order to deter unauthorized access, eight 'No Trespassing' signs were installed in 2012 at the perimeter of the Property in the locations shown on Figure 2-3. Signs were located at gated entry points and at points of pedestrian footpaths. No new entry points were observed along the perimeter boundary during site visits in 2014.

2.4.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Maintain 'No Trespassing' signs at posted locations (Figure 2-3). Install additional signs, as necessary, if new entry points are found.

2.5 FENCING

Fence breaks along the southern boundary that had allowed cattle to access the Property were repaired in December of 2012 and the herd of cattle was removed in January of 2013. Since February 2013, the fence remains in good condition and is successfully excluding cattle from entering the Property as observed during a site visit on March 25, 2014. The exclusion of cattle grazing is expected to reduce further spread of artichoke thistle and other weeds into native habitat and erosion along road cuts and slopes.

Dead oak tree material, including tree limbs that had fallen over the property fence line of the adjacent landowner's property (19071 Live Oak Canyon Road) was cut and moved to the Saddle Creek South Property in May of 2013. The fence remains in the same condition in 2014, as seen in Figure 2-4.

2.5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The fence perimeter should be inspected annually to determine if any repairs are required. More frequent inspections of the perimeter fence during the year may be necessary if frequent fence breaks are noted to occur throughout the year.

In order to remove an unnecessary barrier to wildlife movement, it is recommended that OCTA initiate discussions with TCA to remove the fencing on the shared boundary between Saddle Creek South and the Live Oak Plaza Conservation Area. However, this fence can only be removed if both OCTA and TCA agree to work together to prohibit uncontrolled grazing on both properties.

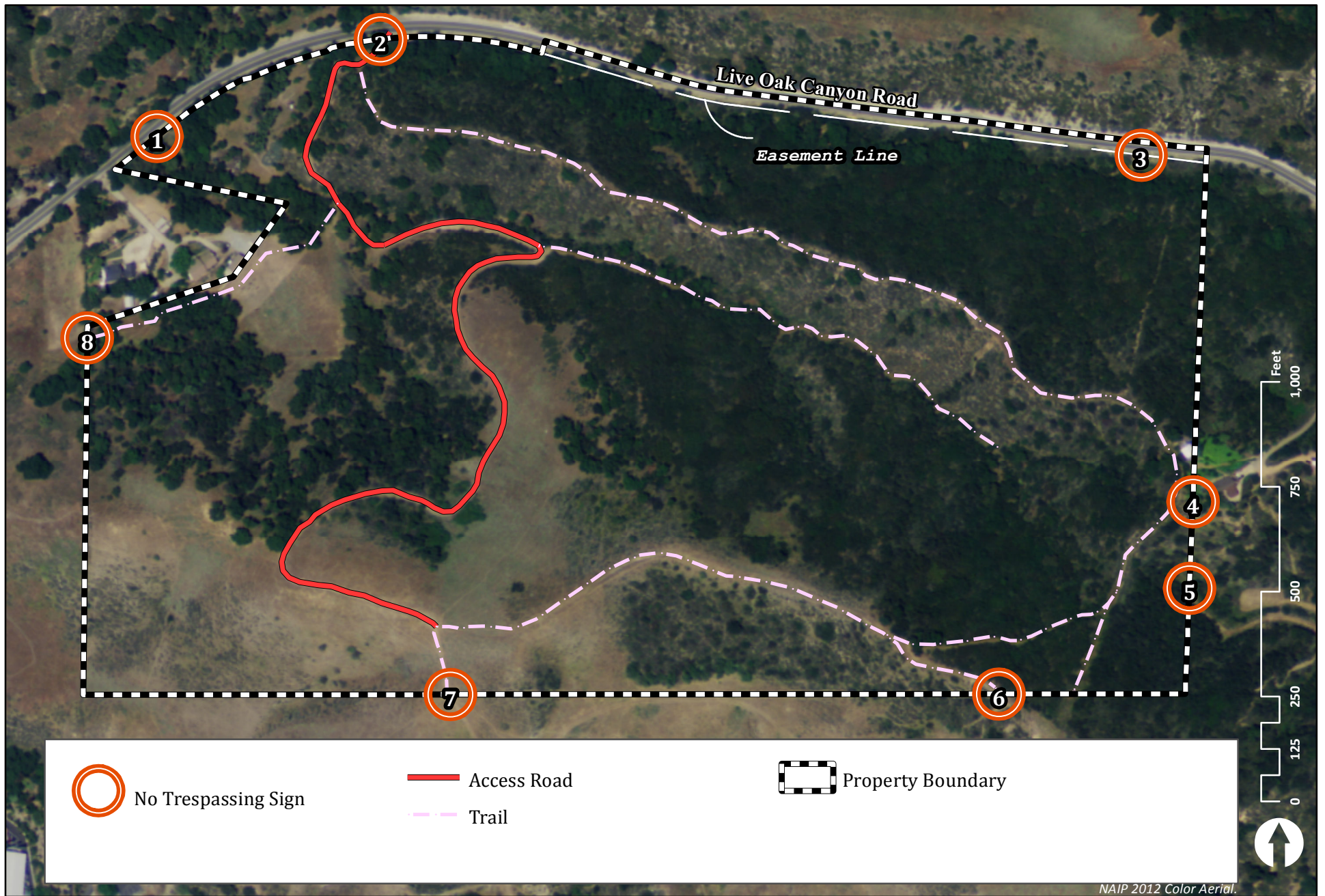


Figure 2-3. Location of No Trespassing Signs at Saddle Creek South.



A. Fallen Live Oak tree trunk and branches removed from property line. (Photo taken May 14, 2013).



B. Fallen Live Oak tree trunk and branches removed from property line. (Photo taken May 14, 2013)

Figure 2-4 Representative Photos of the Chain Link Fence in the Coast Live Oak Woodland in 2014.

The chain link fencing along the property boundary with 19071 Live Oak Canyon Road is located within the Coast Live Oak Woodland in the northwestern portion of the Property. Where the chain link fence crosses the drainage, it is creating a barrier that has the potential to alter the natural function of the waterway. This is the same condition identified in the 2012 and 2013 Summary Reports (NewFields 2012, 2013). The OCTA has made contact with the adjacent property owner regarding this fence. These discussions should continue to identify alternative markers of the Property line that would avoid alteration to the function of the drainage or its value as wildlife corridor, while preventing trespassing by the adjacent landowner's pets (dogs, horses). The sections of the chain link fence that were impacted by the fallen live oak tree material can be repaired at the same time the rest of the contiguous fencing in the drainage is improved.

2.6 WEED ABATEMENT

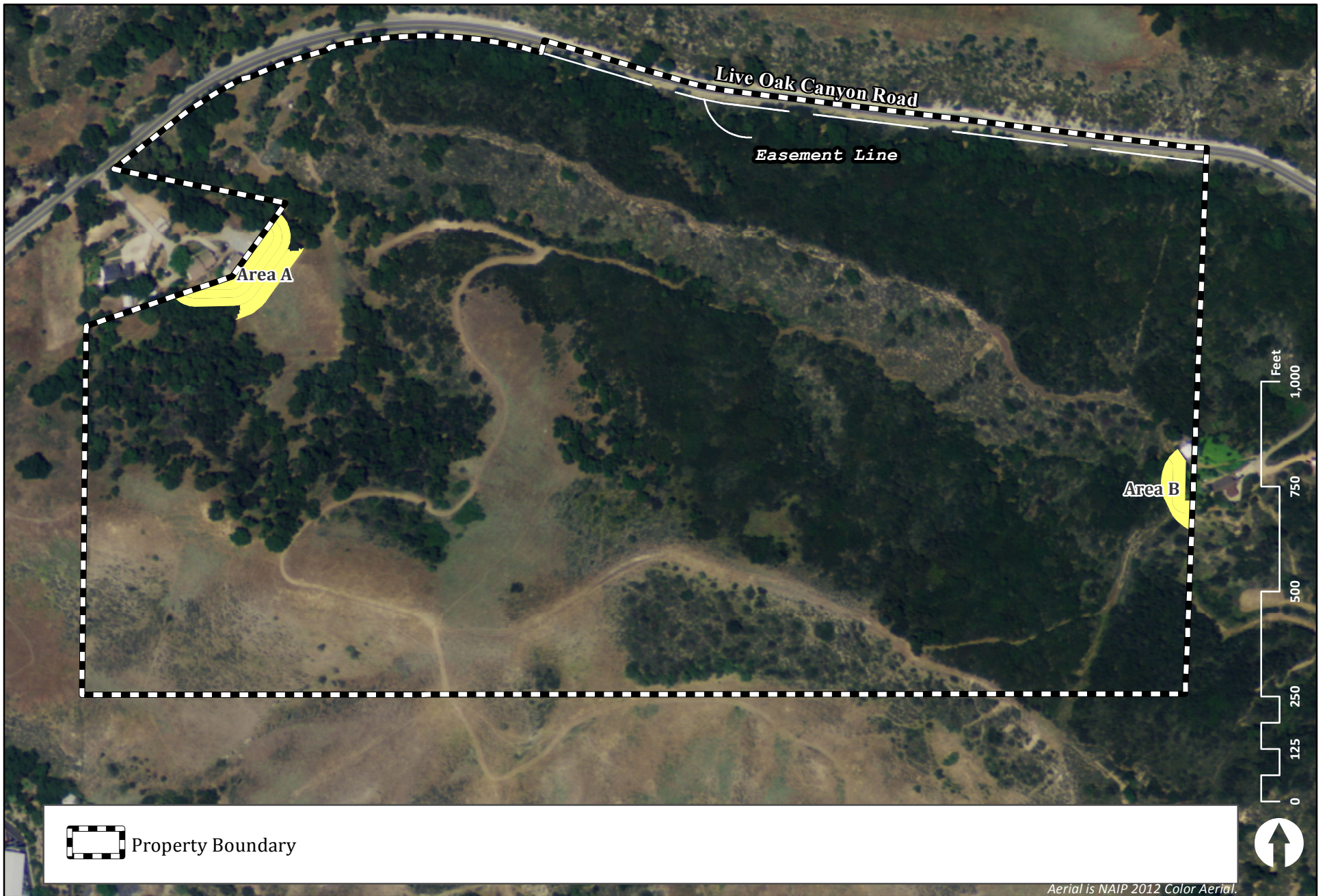
The County of Orange requires that vegetation near improved structures be managed annually prior to the beginning of the summer dry fire season. Two areas have been identified for Weed Abatement as areas A and B in Figure 2-5. Two sources were consulted to determine the appropriate weed abatement actions to reduce fire risk to habitable structures:

- The Orange County Public Works Weed Abatement Program guidelines, which are provided in the Weed and Vegetation Abatement Program Information Sheet (see Appendix A), and further interpreted on a site-by-site basis by County Inspectors; and
- Consultation by OCTA with the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) Fire Marshal in 2012, as part of development of the Resource Management Plan for the Property.

Removal of combustible vegetation should be conducted according to these guidelines and in consultation with the land manager, to ensure that native habitat is appropriately managed. Improper thinning of native brush or chaparral can have negative, unintended consequences including: increased fire hazard caused by the invasion of exotic annual grasses and forbs into areas of thinned native vegetation; and reduced function and value of native habitat. Pruning of native trees, including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) should only be conducted if a branch extends within 10 feet of a roof, chimney or stovepipe. Pruning of any native oak will be conducted by a certified arborist to protect the health of the tree.

WEED ABATEMENT AREA A

Land IQ (formerly NewFields) first contacted the County Weed Abatement Inspector in 2012, then annually thereafter. The County Weed Abatement Inspector recommended a 100-foot mowing buffer from habitable structures in the annual grassland in Weed Abatement Area A (see Figure 2-6). An improved structure sits directly on the property line therefore, in the past; a 100-foot mowing buffer has been maintained along the western property boundary. This is the same area that has been mowed in the years before OCTA became the landowner. Furthermore, the Weed Abatement Notice also requests that artichoke thistle be removed whenever possible.



Aerial is NAIP 2012 Color Aerial.

Figure 2-5. Location of Weed Abatement Areas A and B.



Figure 2-6. Weed Abatement Area A.

Artichoke thistle was first controlled throughout the Property in April 2014, and should be controlled annually thereafter, according to the Invasive Weed Control recommendations in Section 2.8, in order to improve the habitat value of the Property and prevent the future spread of this invasive weed.

The OCFA Fire Marshal requested that dead plant material, including annual grasses, be removed to within four inches in height at 70-feet from the property line where there are habitable structures. In the past (including in 2012 and 2013), a 100-foot mowing buffer has been maintained, therefore past practices have met this requirement. Further the Fire Marshal asked that thinning be completed as follows:

- Shrubs within 30-feet from an improved structure be thinned 75%;
- Shrubs within 30-50 feet from an improved structure be thinned 50%; and
- Shrubs within 50-70 feet from an improved structure be thinned 25%.

At this time there are no shrubs within the 70-foot weed abatement area, but thinning may become required in future years if sufficient shrub material becomes established, thereby necessitating thinning to meet the fuel modification requirement. The living tree material in oak woodland does not require thinning and is not within 10 feet of a roof, chimney or stovepipe.

According to the County Weed Abatement Inspector, the County of Orange is responsible for conducting fuel modification along Live Oak Canyon Road, along the northern property boundary.

WEED ABATEMENT AREA B

Weed Abatement Area B is located along the eastern property boundary and the adjacent landowner has a residence (habitable structure) within 100 feet of the property boundary (see Figure 2-7). There is also a storage shed (seen by a white roof in Figure 2-7) that appears to be on OCTA property, but it is not a habitable structure and does not require weed abatement like the residence. The vegetation in this area is Scrub Oak Chaparral and California Sagebrush Scrub (CSS), as mapped in the 2012 Vegetation Map (see NewFields 2012 and Section 2.7). Prior to the updated 2012 Vegetation Map, this area was mapped as scrub oak (NewFields 2012). The Scrub Oak Chaparral is outside a 100-foot buffer from the residence and the CSS that is within the 100-foot buffer has thin soils that do not support a substantial, non-native annual grass understory, minimizing the risk of carrying a fire.

In the past the County Weed Abatement Inspector has not required any action in this area by the Saddle Creek South Property owner. However, following consultation with the OCFA Fire Marshal, OCTA has agreed to remove dead plant material, including annual grasses to within 4 inches in height up to 50 feet from the property line. Further, thinning is requested, as follows:

- Shrubs within 30 feet from the property line be thinned 50%; and
- Shrubs within 30-50 feet from the property line be thinned 25%.

Complicating the management of Area B is the uncertainty of the actual location of the property line. The Property Boundary generated by NewFields (2012) was based on the 2008 Lot Line Adjustment filed with the County of Orange and places the Property Boundary (as depicted by the black and white dashed line in Figure 2-7) about 20-feet to the east of the location of the barbed wire fence surrounding the adjacent landowner's yard.

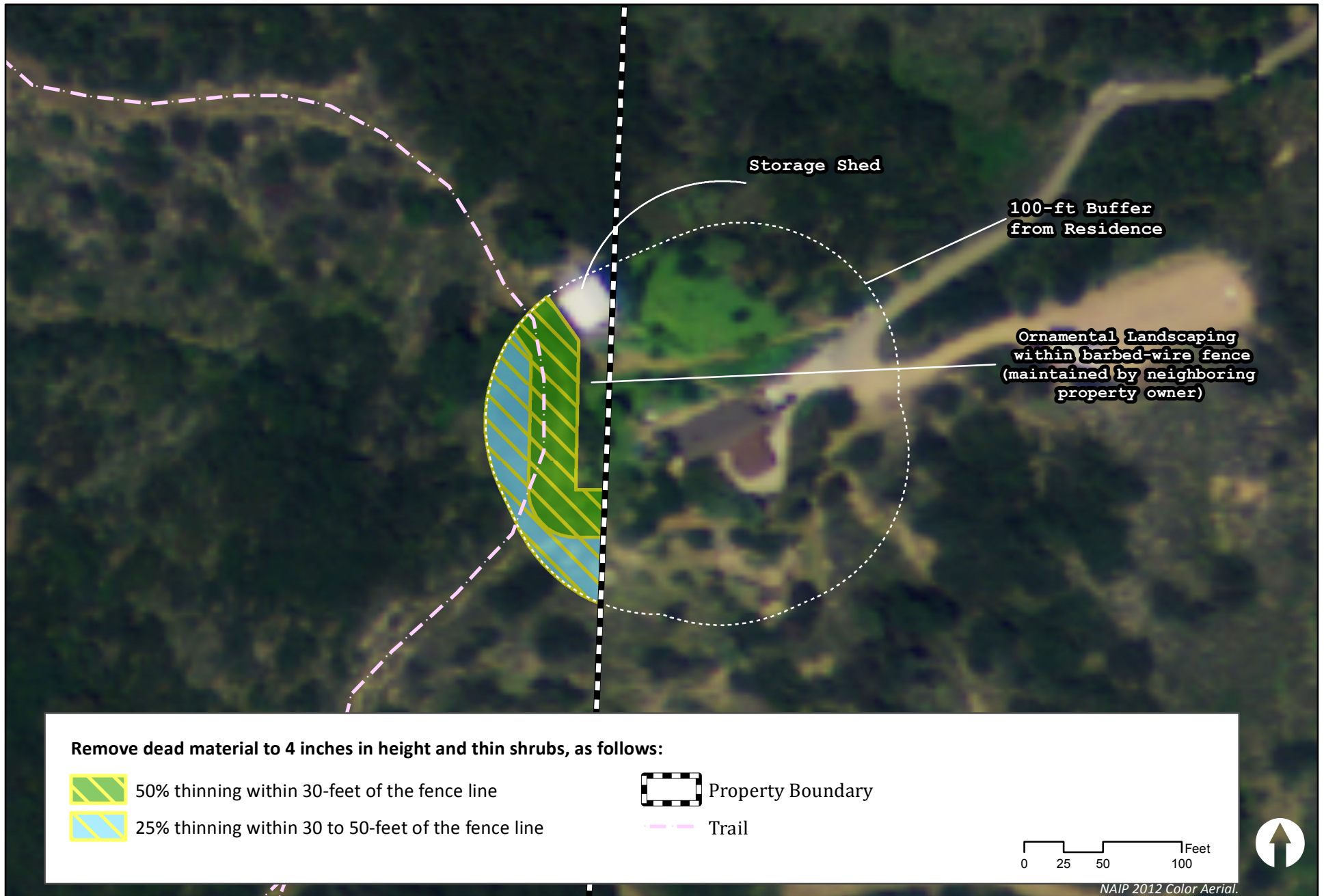


Figure 2-7. Weed Abatement Area B.

The yard has a lawn and other ornamental vegetation. The barbed wire fence continues to the northwest to enclose the storage shed (seen by white roof in Figure 2-7). Without the discovery of additional documentation, a professional land survey would be needed to determine the exact legal location of the property line. Regardless, it is very likely that the storage shed is on OCTA property.

For purposes of practical implementation of the Weed Abatement requests by the OCFA, the removal of dead material and thinning of shrubs was conducted from the edge of the barbed wire fence, which results in a larger, more defensible space for fire fighting around the residence. This is the most conservative approach and meets both the requirements and the spirit of the Weed Abatement Program. The barbed wire fence encloses the landscaped yard and storage shed of the adjacent landowner's residence.

WEED ABATEMENT COMPLIANCE DEADLINE

The 2014 Weed Abatement Notice included a compliance date of April 16, 2014. However, according to consultation with the County Weed Abatement Inspector, an extension can be requested, and if granted, will delay the compliance date to later in May. In 2014, Inspector Jon Anderson extended weed abatement compliance to May 13 (on March 19, 2014 per e-mail/phone communication with Land IQ). Delaying the compliance date to late spring reduced the likelihood that the fuel modification area would have to be mowed again, after the mid-April compliance date, if late spring rains occurred.

PRE-VEGETATION CLEARING BIOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS SURVEY

Since the weed abatement activities occurred during the bird nesting season and migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Land IQ permitted biologist, Jenni Snibbe, conducted a presence/absence survey for sensitive species and nesting activity on May 6, 2014 in the work area and a 100-foot surrounding buffer (within one week of clearing activity). No active nests were observed in the survey area. Land IQ biologist, Travis Brooks, conducted monitoring during the morning prior to and during vegetation clearing activities.

While Weed Abatement Area A is dominated by annual grasses, the vegetation in Weed Abatement Area B is CSS. CSS has the potential to support the federally-threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*); therefore, Land IQ considered the potential to impact this species. The coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN) has not been identified at the Property, although it is found in the region. And, in the three years of management by the TCA and Land IQ (formerly NewFields), CAGN has not been observed on the Property. Further, the CSS found in Weed Abatement Area B is part of a small and isolated CSS patch (less than 0.25-acre) surrounded by scrub oak chaparral. This is not considered to be suitable CAGN nesting habitat and CAGN were not observed during pre-vegetation clearing surveys in 2014.

See Figures 2-8 and 2-9 for photos of fuel modification in Weed Abatement Areas A and B, respectively, after weed abatement activities were completed on May 7, 2014.

2.6.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Following receipt of the Weed Abatement Notice each year, the land manager should contact the County Inspector to request an extension. Weed Abatement should be completed as described in Section 2.6 prior to the deadline each year. As native vegetation recruits into the fuel modification areas, the native vegetation should



A. Photo of Weed Abatement Area A, taken May 13, 2014, looking southwest after weed abatement activities.



B. Photo of Weed Abatement Area A, taken May 13, 2014, looking west after weed abatement activities.

Figure 2-8 Photos of Fuel Modification in Weed Abatement Area A in 2014.



A. 25% Thinning Zone (30 to 50 feet from the fence line), May 7, 2014 after weed abatement activities completed.



B. 50% Thinning Zone (within 30 feet of the fence line), May 7, 2014 after weed abatement activities completed.

Figure 2-9 **Photos of Fuel Modification in Weed Abatement Area B in 2014.**

only be thinned if there is substantial dead standing material present and if it is in line with the OCFA Fire Marshal recommendations for thinning. Artichoke thistle should continue to be controlled across the Property according to the Invasive Weed Control recommendations in Section 2.8 of this report.

2.7 VEGETATION MAP

The most recent 2012 Vegetation Map accurately describes the current vegetation community cover within the Property, as observed by Land IQ in 2014 (see Figure 2-10). Vegetation is classified according to the state vegetation mapping system, the California Native Plant Society "A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition" (Sawyer *et al.* 2009). See the 2012 Summary Report (NewFields 2012) for more information on the production of the Vegetation Map.

2.7.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Update the vegetation map on a 10-year cycle, or as needed for other land management activities. The last vegetation mapping effort was conducted in 2012.

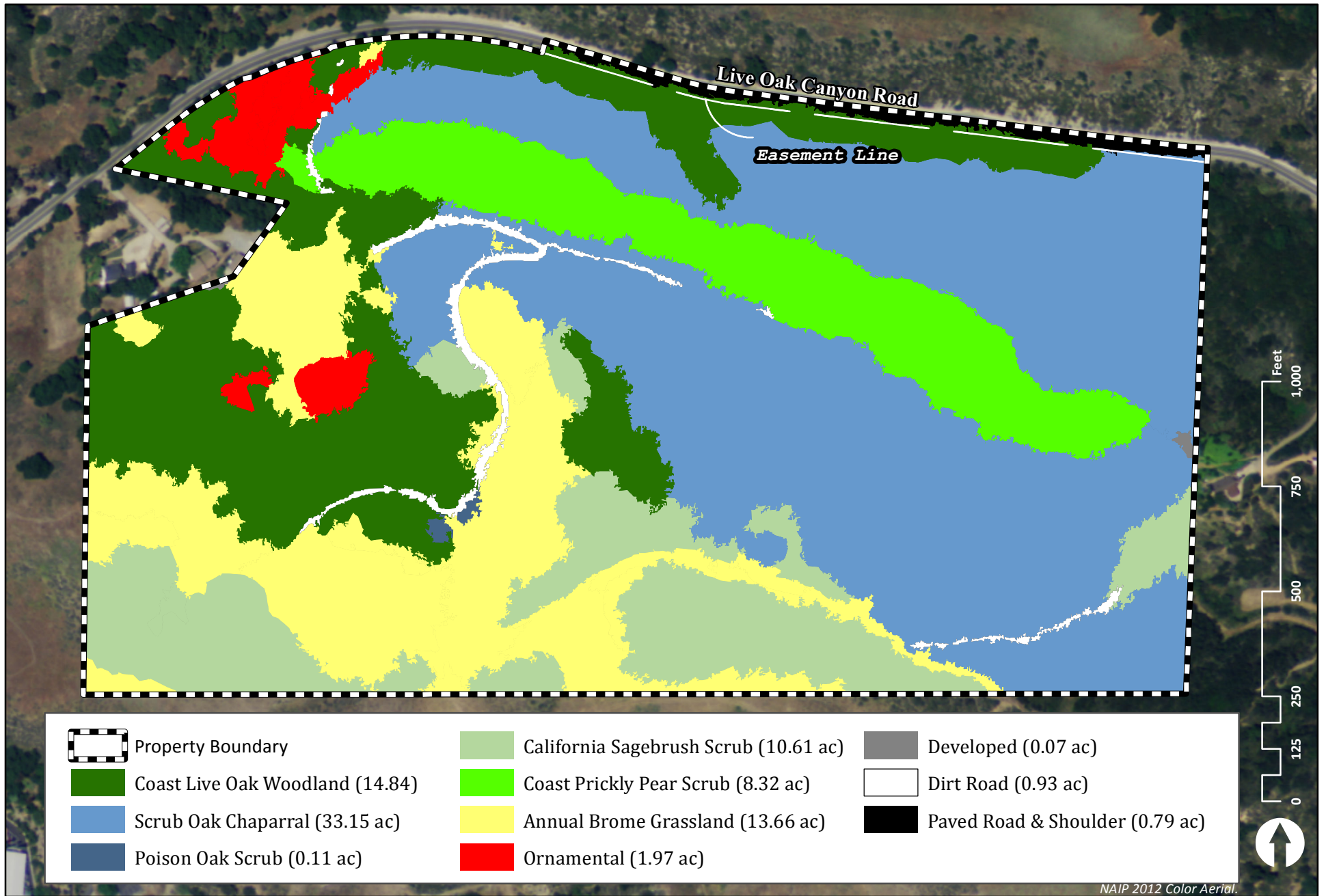
In the event of a significant disturbance such as wildfire, the perimeter of the affected area(s) should be mapped with a sub-meter Global Positioning System (GPS) and/or remote sensing techniques. At a minimum, the mapping and classification in the affected area(s) should be updated in the first spring following the disturbance event, and again within the first three years following the disturbance to document the development of vegetation in the disturbed area(s).

2.8 INVASIVE WEED CONTROL

The most common invasive plant species with a California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) rank of High is artichoke thistle. Artichoke thistle is most common in Annual Brome Grassland, but occurs throughout the Property where it has been spread by livestock into CSS and Coast Live Oak Woodland. Figure 2-11 shows the locations of artichoke thistle cover. Three other invasive plants with Cal-IPC ranks of High that occur are tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) and Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*). Their distribution is primarily limited to areas of Ornamental Vegetation but they also occur in immediately adjacent areas of native vegetation.

In April 2014 (3 days: April 10, 11 and 14), the first year of artichoke thistle control was initiated across the entire Property in areas identified in Figure 2-11. The restoration contractor, Nakae & Associates, applied the herbicide to the artichoke thistle rosettes per the specifications provided below. The application was very effective in controlling the spring 2014 crop of artichoke thistle, as seen in Figure 2-12. Control should be continued in future years to eradicate the invasive weed from the Property and to capitalize on the effort in 2014.

Table 2-1 summarizes the invasive plants that occur at the Property, Cal-IPC rank and general distribution. No new invasive species were observed at the property in 2014 compared to the last two management years.



NAIP 2012 Color Aerial.

Figure 2-10. 2012 Vegetation Map of Saddle Creek South.

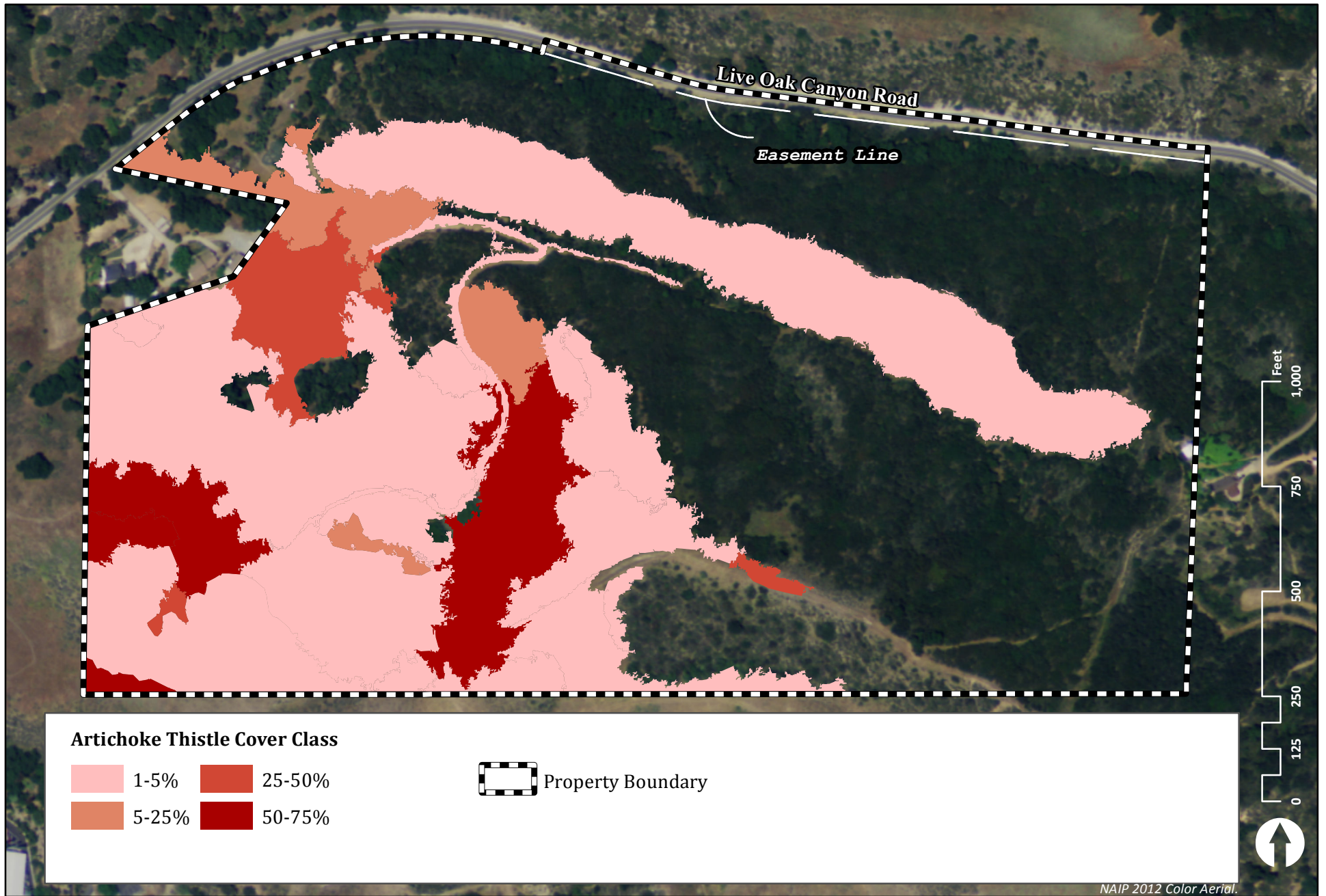


Figure 2-11. Artichoke Thistle Cover.



A. Example of controlled artichoke thistle rosettes approximately one month after herbicide application, May 7, 2014.



B. Example of controlled artichoke thistle rosettes approximately one month after herbicide application, May 7, 2014.

Figure 2-12 **Photos of Controlled Artichoke Thistle Rosettes in 2014.**

Table 2-1 Invasive Plant Species in Saddle Creek South.

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Cal-IPC Rank | Prevalence |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---|
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree of heaven | High | Rare in Coast Live Oak Woodland. |
| <i>Avena</i> spp., <i>Bromus</i> spp. | Annual grasses | Moderate | Dominant in Annual Brome Grassland and Present throughout the Property |
| <i>Brassica nigra</i> | Black mustard | Moderate | Present in Annual Brome Grassland and disturbed California Sage Scrub |
| <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> | Tocalote | Moderate | Present in Trails, Access Road, Annual Brome Grassland and disturbed California Sage Scrub |
| <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> | Artichoke thistle | High | Controlled at rosette stage with herbicide in April 2014. However, there is a large seed bank and continued control will be required. Common in Annual Brome Grassland |
| <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | Redstem filaree | Limited | Present throughout several vegetation types. |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel | High | Present in Ornamental Vegetation |
| <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> | Shortpod mustard | Moderate | Present in Annual Brome Grassland and disturbed California Sage Scrub |
| <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> | Smooth cat's ear | Limited | Uncommon in Coast Live Oak Woodland |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Hairy cat's ear | Moderate | Present through several vegetation types |
| <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> | Horehound | Limited | Rare to Present in Trails, Annual Brome Grassland and Coast Live Oak Woodland |
| <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> | Tree tobacco | Moderate | Present in disturbed California Sage Scrub |
| <i>Olea europaea</i> | Olive | Limited | Common to Dominant in Ornamental Vegetation |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Bermuda buttercup | Moderate | Rare in Coast Live Oak Woodland |
| <i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> | Smilo grass | Limited | Rare in Coast Prickly Pear Scrub |
| <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Milk thistle | Limited | Rare to Present in Annual Brome Grassland, Coast Live Oak Woodland and Ornamental Vegetation |
| <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> | London rocket | Moderate | Present in Annual Brome Grassland and Rare in Coast Live Oak Woodland |
| <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Spanish broom | High | Present in Ornamental Vegetation and Rare in adjacent Coast Prickly Pear Scrub and Coast Live Oak Woodland |
| <i>Vinca major</i> | Bigleaf periwinkle | Moderate | Common in Ornamental Vegetation and Uncommon in adjacent Coast Live Oak Woodland |

2.8.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that invasive species with a Cal-IPC rank of 'High' be controlled and eradicated across the Property by a qualified herbicide applicator experienced with habitat restoration in southern California. These species are aggressive competitors for water and light, and are known threats to plant communities in southern California. The following methods will be used for each species or groups of species at the direction of a qualified restoration ecologist and the land manager.

ARTICHOKE THISTLE ERADICATION METHOD

Thistle plants in the rosette stage will be controlled using Clopyrlid (e.g. Transline) in early to mid-winter, depending on the beginning of the rainy season. Mature plants that have bolted will be controlled using a 2 percent foliar application of Glyphosate when actively growing. Repeated treatments will be necessary for the control of thistle. Control of artichoke thistle is also a management priority for the County of Orange and is a target of the County Weed Abatement Program.

FENNEL AND SPANISH BROOM ERADICATION METHOD

Treatment of large individuals of fennel and Spanish broom is best accomplished by using the stump-cut method.

The stump-cut treatment will be implemented in the following steps:

- Step 1. Plants will be cleanly cut, horizontally, close to the ground (using a saw, rotary brush cutting or similar tool). The cut vegetation will be removed from the project area the same day it is cut and properly disposed of off-site.
- Step 2. The stumps or stems will be re-cut, cleared of sawdust, and immediately painted with 100 percent solution of Glyphosate within two minutes of cutting before the cut surface begins to congeal to ensure penetration of the herbicide.

Follow-up treatments will include the removal of seedlings and small saplings by hand-pulling ensuring that the root system is removed. The pulled material will be removed from the project area as it can easily regenerate when moisture is available.

TREE OF HEAVEN ERADICATION METHOD

Treatment of tree of heaven will occur in the spring just after the leaves are fully expanded. Large individuals with a thick bark will be treated with the stump-cut treatment as described above. Small sprouts will be treated with a foliar application of a 4 percent solution of Glyphosate. Young saplings can be killed by applying a 15 to 20 percent solution of Triclopyr to all of the bark from the stem base to 20 inches above the ground.

2.9 RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The areas mapped as Ornamental Vegetation and Annual Brome Grassland (see Figure 2-10) have very good potential for restoration to native vegetation types, including, Coast Live Oak Woodland, Scrub Oak Chaparral, CSS and Purple Needle Grass Grassland. Some of the Coast Live Oak Woodland has a non-native understory that would benefit from restoration.

2.9.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

There should be a high priority to locate the funds necessary to develop and implement a Habitat Restoration Plan for areas dominated by Ornamental Vegetation as restoration of the degraded areas to Coast Live Oak Woodland would provide high habitat value for wildlife.

Areas dominated by Annual Brome Grassland, however, may be effectively restored with a less intensive restoration effort. Land IQ or a qualified and experienced restoration ecologist can develop and provide oversight for a mowing regime of the annual non-native vegetation that promotes the establishment of native vegetation and the reduction of the non-native seed bank. Combined with the Invasive Weed Control recommendations (see Section 2.8), there is potential for restoration of the Annual Brome Grassland to native vegetation types. This approach requires a longer time horizon than techniques that involve seeding and irrigation techniques, but has the advantage of having a lower annual cost. CSS and Purple Needle Grass Grassland would likely be the first vegetation types to establish, but with sufficient fire-free periods, some of the areas have potential to develop into Coast Live Oak Woodland and Scrub Oak Chaparral.

Adaptive management should be the approach used for restoring these degraded areas, allowing the restoration ecologist the flexibility to make adjustments in response to dynamic conditions, including meteorology, disturbance events and

vegetation growth. The vegetation can be annually monitored effectively with permanent photo points, as described in the following section.

2.10 VEGETATION MONITORING

General vegetation monitoring should be conducted annually using low-cost qualitative field methods, such as photo points, to assess the success of management techniques and to document the current state and trajectory of development of vegetation at the Property. Field surveys can be used to update the plant species list for different areas of the Property and to make general observations about growth and recruitment of vegetation. Opportunistic observations of sensitive plant species should be recorded and locations marked with a sub-meter GPS.

Other methods of vegetation monitoring can be recommended, as needed, to provide qualitative or quantitative measurements of vegetation cover and composition.

2.10.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Establish photo points at several locations throughout the Property to monitor the general cover of vegetation in the spring season. There should be a sufficient number of photo points to adequately depict areas of Ornamental and Annual Brome Grassland to assess the effectiveness of management for the control of invasive plants and the promotion of native plant recruitment and growth.

Field surveys should be conducted at least twice per year. One survey should be conducted during the spring growing season.

Following significant disturbance events, such as wildfire, the perimeter of the affected area should be delineated with a sub-meter GPS or remote sensing techniques. Additional photo points should be established, if necessary to provide coverage of the disturbed area. A field survey should be conducted immediately following the disturbance, and twice per year, including the spring, to monitor for target invasive exotic species and to direct eradication efforts.

Following wildfire, the land manager should also plan a sensitive plant survey to be performed during the first post-fire spring season.

2.11 SENSITIVE PLANT SURVEYS

In addition to general vegetation monitoring, focused species surveys for state and federally-listed, narrow endemic species and species covered under the OCTA Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP) (currently in development) should be conducted. BonTerra (2012) conducted botanical surveys in summer 2012 (June 6 and July 24) for sensitive species in support of the development of the Resource Management Plan for acquired properties in OCTA's M2 Freeway Environmental Mitigation Program. The identified covered species for the Renewed Measure M Freeway Projects are listed in Table 2-2. While no sensitive plant species were observed during vegetation mapping field surveys by Land IQ, some of the identified covered species (Table 2-2) have potential to occur based on habitat and substrate preference, including intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*). Intermediate mariposa lily was observed by BonTerra (2012) on the Property.

Many sensitive plant species are not apparent every year and often only in bloom following the necessary sequence of rainfall and temperature patterns or disturbance (i.e. fire). Sensitive plant species surveys should be conducted in the appropriate season for the rare plant species known to or that may occur within the Property when they can be most readily detected. The exact timing of the surveys should be directed by a qualified botanist or ecologist familiar with the local sensitive plant species.

Table 2-2 Renewed Measure M Freeway Projects Covered Species

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status/Coding |
|--|---|---------------|
| AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES | | |
| Southwestern pond turtle | <i>Clemmys marmorata</i> | SSC |
| San Diego coast horned lizard | <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii</i> | SSC |
| Orange throated whiptail lizard | <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi</i> | SSC |
| BIRDS | | |
| Coastal cactus wren | <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus cousei</i> | SSC |
| Coastal California gnatcatcher | <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> | FT/SSC |
| Southwestern willow flycatcher | <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> | FE/SE |
| Least Bell's vireo | <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> | FE/SE |
| FISH | | |
| Arroyo chub | <i>Gila orcuttii</i> | SSC |
| MAMMALS | | |
| Bobcat | <i>Lynx rufus</i> | FGC |
| Mountain lion | <i>Felis concolor</i> | FGC |
| Pallid bat | <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | SSC |
| Small-footed myotis | <i>Myotis cilioabrum</i> | SSC |
| Long-eared myotis | <i>Myotis evotis</i> | SSC |
| Yuma myotis | <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> | SSC |
| Big free-tailed bat | <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> | SSC |
| PLANTS | | |
| Intermediate mariposa lily | <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> | CNPS 1B.2 |
| Many-stemmed dudleya | <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> | CNPS 1B |
| Southern tarplant | <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>Australis</i> | CNPS 1B1 |
| Status/Coding: Federal (F), State(S), Endangered (E), Threatened (T), Candidate (C), California Native Plant Society Inventory (CNPS), Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (FP), Fish and Game Code (FGC) | | |

Source: OCTA 2009 and Updated CDFW 2014

2.11.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The land manager should be given the discretion to determine the appropriate timing for the seasons and years for three sensitive plant surveys, to be conducted within a 10-year period, or as directed by the Resource Management Plan once it is adopted. The land manager should review the results of the sensitive plant survey conducted by BonTerra to help determine the timing and focus of the next sensitive plant survey.

2.12 WILDLIFE MONITORING

BonTerra has conducted wildlife surveys in support of the development of the Resource Management Plan for OCTA. The identified covered species are listed in Table 2-2. Land IQ has observed coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus cousei*) at the Property using the Prickly Pear Cactus Scrub vegetation type.

Other covered species (Table 2-2) that have potential to occur based on habitat preference and behavior, include the following: orange throated whiptail lizard (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), small-footed myotis (*Myotis cilioabrum*), long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*) and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*).

Saddle Creek South is an important regional link in the continuity of natural habitat for local and wide-ranging animals, including bobcat and mountain lion. Removing barriers to movement and facilitating existing wildlife corridors that exist along and through the Property is important for the conservation of regional animal populations.

2.12.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Conduct a wildlife corridor study along Live Oak Canyon Road adjacent to and within the Property. The use of strategically-placed wildlife cameras and analysis of the data can be used to determine what animals are using the Property as a wildlife corridor, if there are any unnecessary barriers to movement that can be removed and where opportunities exist to improve the safe movement of wildlife.

2.13 SENSITIVE BIRD SURVEYS

BonTerra has conducted sensitive bird surveys in support of the development of the Resource Management Plan for OCTA. The results of the bird surveys and the recommendations in the Resource Management Plan will inform future management recommendations for sensitive bird surveys.

Coastal cactus wren is a covered species that has been identified at the Property using the Prickly Pear Cactus Scrub vegetation type.

3 REFERENCES

- Anderson, Jon. 2014. Personal Communication with Jon Anderson, Vegetation Hazard Reduction Supervisor, Weed Abatement Program, County of Orange, on March 19, 2014, e-mail and at telephone number (714) 955-0110.
- BonTerra Consulting. 2012. Letter Report: Results of Special Status Plant Surveys on the Measure M2 Freeway Environmental Mitigation Program Acquisition Properties Evaluation in Orange County, California. August 21, 2012, prepared for Ms. Lesley L. Hill, Project Manager, Environmental Program, Orange County Transportation Authority.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2014. Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) Plan Summary, Orange County Transportation Authority. Proposed Covered Species List. Dated 5/23/2014.
<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=65730&inline=1>
- NewFields. 2012. Saddle Creek South Land Management 2011-2012 Summary Report and Interim Management Recommendations. Prepared for the Transportation Corridor Agencies, Interim Land Manager of Saddle Creek South for the OCTA, July 2012.
- NewFields. 2013. Saddle Creek South Land Management 2012-2013 Summary Report and Interim Management Recommendations. Prepared for the Transportation Corridor Agencies, Interim Land Manager of Saddle Creek South for the OCTA, July 2013.
- OCTA, Caltrans, CDFG, USFWS. 2009. Planning Agreement by and among Orange County Transportation Authority, California Department of Transportation California Department of Fish and Game, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the Orange County Transportation Authority Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP)/ Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). April 2009.
- Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf and J. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation. Second Edition. California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

APPENDIX A

2014 WEED ABATEMENT NOTIFICATION

CONTACT INFORMATION: Weed Abatement Program

ORANGE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY C/O LESLEY HILL
550 S MAIN ST
ORANGE, CA 92868

222 E. Bristol Lane
Orange, CA 92865-2714
INFO: 714.955.0111
FAX: 714.921.2713

In Reference:

Assessor's Parcel No. 856-021-26
March 4, 2014

Dear Property Owner:

****** NOTICE TO DESTROY WEEDS ON REVERSE SIDE ******

THIS IS THE ONLY NOTIFICATION YOU WILL RECEIVE.

Removal of Fire Hazards. Orange County Public Works will be conducting its annual weed abatement inspection and cleaning after **April 16, 2014** throughout the year, on the property described by the above-referenced Assessor's Parcel Number. This inspection is to ensure proper compliance with the applicable provisions set forth regarding the Abatement of Hazardous Weeds in Sections 14875 through 14922 of the California Health and Safety Code. As owner of the above-referenced property, you are responsible for its condition and maintenance. While your property may not be in violation of the Health and Safety Code at the time of receiving this notice, this will serve as a reminder to inspect and maintain the condition of your property throughout the year.

You are hereby notified by this letter to remove any vegetation, litter, or other flammable material (this includes dead palm fronds) from the above-mentioned property by April 16, 2014. Property with hazardous weeds and vegetation not cleaned and maintained will be subject to cleaning by the County-contracted crews commencing after **April 16, 2014**. The clearing charges for vegetation, litter, and/or other debris will include clearing charges billed per square foot and a \$233 administrative fee, which will be added to the owner's property tax bill.

Maintaining Your Property.

1. Regrowth of vegetation due to late rainfall may result in the property needing multiple clearing throughout the year, so the property must be maintained all year long. Property not maintained in a safe condition will be cleared by the County without further notice. The enclosed information will assist you in identifying hazards and provide locations of waste facilities.
2. With fire season coming, maintaining weeds at ground level will prevent the spread of fire. Please call the Weed Abatement Program at **(714) 955-0111** if you have unique vegetation, topographical, or weather conditions for your property.
3. If you are no longer the owner of this property, **please disclose the contents of this notice to the new owner.** A legal change in ownership prior to the removal of weeds by the County will result in any clearing charges will be assessed to the new owner.
4. Prior to the use of a tractor, bulldozer, or backhoe to remove weeds, please contact OC Planning at (714) 667-8888 to determine if any permits are required.

For further information, you may write or call the Weed Abatement Program at the above Contact Information or **(714) 955-0111**, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Please have your Assessor's Parcel Number ready when calling. The Assessor's Parcel Number can be found in the upper right corner of this letter.

Sincerely,

Jon Anderson
Vegetation Hazard Reduction Supervisor

NOTICE TO DESTROY WEEDS

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March 2014, the Board of Supervisors of Orange County passed a Resolution declaring that noxious or dangerous weeds were growing upon or in front of the property on certain streets (or roads) in Orange County, and more particularly described in said Resolution that these weeds constitute a public nuisance, which must be abated by removal of said noxious or dangerous weeds. If these weeds are not removed, they will be removed and the nuisance will be abated by the County authorities, in which case the cost of such removal shall be assessed upon the lots and lands from which or in front of which such weeds are removed, and such costs will constitute a lien upon such lots or lands until paid. **NOTE: PROPERTY OWNERS WITH SPECIAL CLEANING PROBLEMS MUST CONTACT THE COUNTY WEED ABATEMENT OFFICE AT (714) 955-0111 PRIOR TO APRIL 16, 2014.** Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned resolution for further particulars.

Public Hearings

All property owners having any objection to the removal of such weeds are hereby notified to attend the public hearing of the Board of Supervisors on April 8, 2014 at 9:30 a.m., at the Board Hearing Room, First Floor, Hall of Administration Building, 333 W. Santa Ana Blvd., Santa Ana, County of Orange, California 92701-4017, when their objections will be heard and given due consideration.

On August 5, 2014 at 9:30 a.m., a public hearing is scheduled by the County of Orange Board of Supervisors to consider the Weed Abatement Cost Report. This report will be posted for one week prior to the hearing. Objections may be heard at this public hearing.

Dated this 4th day of March 2014

Jon Anderson
Vegetation Hazard Reduction Supervisor

CONTACT INFORMATION: Weed Abatement Program

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2. With fire season coming, maintaining weeds at ground level will prevent the spread of fire. Please call the Weed Abatement Program at **(714) 955-0111** if you have unique vegetation, topographical, or weather conditions for your property.
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Dated this 4th day of March 2014

Jon Anderson
Vegetation Hazard Reduction Supervisor



Weed & Vegetation Abatement Program

Information Sheet

Removal of combustible vegetation & hazardous conditions will help prevent wildfires.

1. **Grass, noxious weeds, palm fronds, trash, rubbish, and other flammable material** needs to be cut and removed from improved property, vacant lots, yards, courtyards, parkways, and other locations. These types of vegetation, when dry, become a fire hazard. Properties must be maintained year-round.
2. **Trees and branches** – Remove any portion of a tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of any roof, chimney, or stovepipe.
3. **Native brush and chaparral** near any improved property (structures) needs to be cleared or thinned (remove dead and dying portions) and all ground litter removed from vacant lots, yards, courtyards, parkways, and other locations.
4. **All cleared, thinned, or cut materials** must be removed from the property and taken to an approved county landfill site or green waste facility for proper disposal (please see reverse side).
5. **Methods of cleaning properties** by the County include tractor discing and/or hand labor (weed-eaters).
6. **Open burning of vegetation or rubbish is prohibited** by regulations of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.
7. **Eucalyptus Trees** – Remove all fallen leaves, limbs, litter, debris and loose bark from the ground. Dead trees may have to be removed, depending on location.
8. **Artichoke Thistle**, *Cynara cardunculus*, is a state-listed, aggressive noxious weed that infests much of Orange County. It has caused widespread damage to native plant communities and ecosystems and has rendered pockets of rangeland useless. It should be removed whenever possible to prevent further infestations. The plant stands 1-2 m in height and can be identified by large spiny leaves that form a rosette pattern. It displays large flowering heads with showy purple disk flowers.
9. **Castor bean**, *Ricinus communis*, is a highly-toxic invasive weed. Its leaves are broad and green to reddish. It is easily identifiable by its large seeds. The plant is usually bunched with seeds about the size of a nickel. The plant will typically grow from 10 to 15 feet in height. **Keep in mind that the seeds and beans are extremely poisonous!** Keep children and pets away as ingestion can be fatal.
10. **Goldspotted Oak Borer (GSOB)**, *Agrilus auroguttatus*, is an invasive pest that was accidentally introduced to San Diego County on firewood. It has already killed tens of thousands of oak trees and has the potential to kill oak trees throughout California. This pest affects the Coastal Live Oak, Canyon Live Oak, and the California Black Oak as well. Please keep firewood local and visit www.gsob.org and www.don'tmovefirewood.org for more information regarding the spread of the GSOB.

OC Waste & Recycling (714) 834-6752

COUNTY LANDFILL LOCATIONS

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> |
|---|--|
| Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill | San Juan Capistrano - east of I-5 on Ortega Highway to La Pata. Turn right and follow sign to landfill site. |
| Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill | Brea - From 57 Fwy, go east on Imperial to Valencia Ave., turn left and follow the signs to the landfill site. |
| FRB Canyon Landfill | Irvine - Irvine Blvd. at Sand Canyon go (Commercial only) East on Sand Canyon and follow the signs to the landfill site. |

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday through Saturday, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Sundays.
They do not close due to rain. Closed on major holidays.

PRIVATE GREEN WASTE FACILITIES

| <u>NAME</u> | | <u>LOCATION</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| Aguinaga Green | (949) 786-9558 | 16355 W. Construction Circle in Irvine (cross streets are Barranca Pkwy & Jamboree) |
| 2 locations | (714) 649-9050 | 27910 Baker Canyon Rd in Silverado Canyon |

www.aguinagagreen.com

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| Tierra Verde IND. | (949) 728-0401 | 31748 La Pata Ave. (off of Ortega Hwy.) San Juan Capistrano |
| 2 locations | (949) 551-0363 | 7913 Marine Way Irvine |

<http://www.cwlm.com/>

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Appendix D

Nesting Bird Policy for Preserve Management

Preserve Managers will implement a Nesting Birds Policy to conform to existing regulations and procedures for protection of nesting birds. Migratory native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 CFR 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code make it unlawful to: take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird (3503); take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders of Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) and the nest and eggs of any such bird (3503.5); and take or possess any migratory nongame bird, or any part thereof, as designated in the MBTA. Under State law, take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and includes take of eggs and/or young resulting from disturbances that cause abandonment of active nests.

Proposed activities with the potential to impact nesting birds (including, but not limited to, vegetation removal and use of heavy construction equipment) should occur outside of the avian breeding season, which generally runs from March 1 to September 15 (as early as January 1 for some birds) to avoid disturbance to breeding birds or destruction of the nest or eggs. Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted.

If the Preserve Manager determines that avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, at least two weeks prior to the initiation of project activities, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys will conduct weekly bird surveys to detect presence/absence of native bird species occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be directly or indirectly disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within an appropriate buffer distance of the disturbance area. Generally the buffer distance should be 300 feet (500 feet for raptors). If a narrow buffer distance is warranted, the Preserve Manager will have a qualified biologist identify the appropriate buffer distances for raptors and non-raptors and notify Wildlife Agencies. The surveys should continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a native or nesting bird species is found, the Preserve Manager will do one of the following to avoid and minimize impacts on native birds and the nest or eggs of any birds.

- a. Implement default 300-foot minimum avoidance buffers for all birds and 500-foot minimum avoidance buffers for all raptor species. The breeding habitat/nest site will be fenced and/or flagged in all directions, and this area will not be disturbed until the nest becomes inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area, and the young will no longer be impacted by the project.
- b. If a narrower buffer distance is determined appropriate by the qualified biologist, the Preserve Manager will develop a project-specific Nesting Bird Management Plan. The site-specific nest protection plan will be developed collaboratively with Wildlife Agencies and submitted to the Wildlife Agencies, although the Wildlife Agencies will not be responsible for approving the narrower buffer distance and the Nesting Bird Management Plan. The Plan should include detailed methodologies and definitions to enable a qualified avian biologist to monitor and implement nest-specific buffers based on topography, vegetation, species, and individual bird

behavior. This Nesting Bird Management Plan will be supported by a Nest Log that tracks each nest and its outcome. The Nest Log will be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies at the end of each week.

- c. The Preserve Manager may propose an alternative plan for avoidance and nesting birds for Wildlife Agencies' review and approval.

Flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing should be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the buffer between the project activities and the nest. The personnel working for the Preserve Manager, including any contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The Preserve Manager will document the results of the recommended protective measures described above to demonstrate compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds.

The Biological Monitor will be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (i.e., outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project activities. The Biological Monitor will send weekly monitoring reports to the Preserve Manager during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation and will notify the Preserve Manager immediately if project activities take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird as well as birds-of-prey and their nest or eggs. Within 48 hours of damage to an active nest or eggs or observed death or injury of birds protected under State law or the MBTA (which includes, but not is limited to, the birds on the Covered Species list), the Preserve Manager will notify the OCTA NCCP/HCP Administrator and Wildlife Agencies.